

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

Research design is purposed to guide the researcher conducting the research activities. It is also because research design is a plan of gathering and analyzing data in order to fit with the research objectives.¹ This study applies a qualitative descriptive research design. A qualitative descriptive research also takes into account the process rather than the outcomes or the product.²

Bogdan and Taylor explain that descriptive qualitative research is one of the research procedures which produce of descriptive data in form of speech and the behavior of those being observed.³ For this case, Bogdan and Biklen recommended, the characteristic of qualitative descriptive research has the natural setting as the direct source of data and researcher is the key of instrument. The researcher use the qualitative descriptive research to describe the use of code switching by English teachers in foreign language classroom at Islamic Junior High School Thoriqul Huda Cekok Babadan Ponorogo.

¹S. Nasution, *Metode Research*, (Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara), 23.

²Sugiyono, *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: CV Alfabeta, 2005), 9.

³<http://fatonipgsd071644221.wordpress.com/2009/12/20/penelitian-kualitatif/>. Accessed at 25 Nov 2016.

B. The Role of Researcher

According to Lexy Moleong, the characteristic of qualitative descriptive reserach is the researcher as a key instrument, because the researcher is divided all of scenarios.⁴ It means that the researcher is as actor to collect the data. So, the researcher puts in order all of the activities of the research.

Moreover, Matthew B. Miles and Michael Huberman stated that characteristic of qualitative descriptive research are: intense and prolonged researcher contact with a field or situation, its role or purpose to obtain a systematic and integrated overview of the data under study,

Its researcher functions as the key research instrument and its analysis that are in form of words.⁵

In this research, the researcher has a role as passive participant. It means that the researcher presents at the scene of action but does not interact or participate.



C. Research Location

This research is conducted at Islamic Junior High School Thoriqul Huda Ponorogo. It located at Street Syuhada Cekok Babadan Ponorogo. The reasons for selecting the school are:

⁴Moleong, Lexy, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: PT rosda Karya, 2005)117.

⁵ Matthew B. Miles and Michael Huberman, *An Expanded Sourcebook Qualitative Data Analysis*, (California: Sage Publication, 1994), 6.

1. The school is reachable. It enables the researcher to conduct the research more effectively.
2. Talking stick method has been applied in this school, particularly in teaching English.

D. Data and Source Data

The data source is the information that is said by people who are the subject of research, observations and document facts in accordance with the focus of research.⁶Suharsimi Arikunto in *Procedur Penelitian* states that data source in a research is a subject the obtained of data from data that have been got.⁷ From this statement, we know that source of data as a statement from the result of interview with English teacher and students. Moreover, the source of data from documentation as a lesson plan. The data collected is form of words and pictures rather than number. Then, the action is collecting data from observation and documentation of teaching and learning process.

E. Technique of Data Collection

This research uses a qualitative approach. There are some kinds of technique of collecting data, such as interview, observation, questionnaire, documentation and

⁶<http://www.majalahpendidikan.com/2011/04/data-dan-sumber-data-penelitian.html>. Assessed on 26 november 2016.

⁷Suharsimi, Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2002), 107.

test.⁸ In this research, the researcher used documentation, observation, and interview as the methods of collecting data.

1. Observation

Observation is a process of observation and recording in a systematic, logical, objectives and rationale of the various phenomena, both in the actual situation and in artificial situations to achieve certain goals. Observation not only used in the evaluation, but also in the field of research, especially qualitative descriptive research. The main purpose of observation is⁹:

- a. To collect data and information about a phenomenon, either in the form of events or actions, either in a real or artificial.
- b. To measure the behavior of the class (both teacher and learner behavior), the interaction between learners and teachers, and the factors that can be observed others, especially social skills.

Based on the statement above, the observation used to know the teaching and learning speaking process, especially to know the reason of applying talking stick, and describe the implementation of talking stick, identify the advantages of talking stick and students responses. The researcher participates in teaching and learning speaking process. The purposes of observation are to know the implementation of teacher method, media and assessment. The researcher observation by seeing and observing the teaching and learning activities in the class.

⁸Ibid, *Prosedur Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2002), 126.

⁹Arifin, Zainal, *Evaluasi Pembelajaran*, (Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosda Karya: 2011), 152-153.

2. Interview

In general, the interview is how to collect information of materials carried by oral questioning unilaterally, face to face, and with the direction and goals that have been set. Interview can also be equipped with tools such as the type recorder, so that the answers to these questions can be more fully recorded¹⁰.

According to Syamsuddin and Damayanti, there are two kinds of interviews that can be applied in qualitative descriptive research. They are closed interview and opened interview. In the closed interview, the questions focus on particular topics. The questions are used to guide the interview process have been prepared before. In the opened interview, the interviewer gives respondents the freedom of speech without using the list of questions.¹¹

The researcher is using the opened interview, because the researcher gives some question intensively about focus of the research that has been prepared. There are some informant's interviewed in this research consist of vice chairman of curriculum, English teachers and students about to know the teaching and learning process, especially the types of code switching; the factors triggering and the functions of code switching that occurred in the classroom.

¹⁰SudijonoAnas, PengantarEvaluasiPendidikan, (Jakarta: PT. Raja GrafindoPersada, 1996), 82-83.

¹¹Syamsuddin A. R. Vismaia S. Damaianti. MetodePenelitianPendidikanBahasa, (Bandung: PT. RemajaRosdakarya), 97.

3. Documentation

Documentation is one technique to collect data that produce importance script related with the problem of the research, so will be acquired the complete data, valid and does not based on approximation. Documentation use to collect the data that already available in the document script.¹² Documentation consists of personal note, like diary, letters, and official documentation.¹³ Documentation is a method to get data from of note, transcript, book, magazine, agenda, etc¹⁴.

Based on definition above, it can be stated that documentation is one of the techniques used to obtain the data from the document and written materials. In this research, reseacher takes documents related to the students names of the eighth grade students of Islamic Junior High School Thoriqul Huda, background of school, vision and mission of school and soon.



F. DataAnalysis

Bogdan states that data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, filed note, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others.¹⁵

¹²BasrowidanSuwandi, *MemahamiPenelitianKualitatif*, (Jakarts; RinekaCipta, 2008), 158.

¹³ S. Nasution, *MetodePenelitianNaturalistik-Kualitatif*, (Bandung: Tarsito, 1996), 85.

¹⁴Sugiyono*MemahamiPenelitianKualitatif*. (Bandung: CV Alfa Beta, 2005), 329.

¹⁵ Ibid, 82.

Based on the statement above, data analysis is conducted when the research analyze the data. Data analysis obtained from the result of interview, observation and documentation.

Next step is Conclusion; it is also verified as the apalyst proceeds. Verification may be as brief as fleeting second thought crossing the analyst's mind during writing, with a short excursion back to the field notes, or it may be through and elaborate, with lengthy argumentation and review among colleagues to develop inter-subjective consensus or with extensive efforts to replicate a finding in another data set.¹⁶

In the last stage, the researcher makesome conclusion. The conclusion is a form of thick description. The conclusion is the answers of the researcher problems that have been formulated.

Based on the data analysis above, concluded that the first stage, the researcher do the collecting of data. Collecting the data based on the data that have been collected as documentation, observation and interview. Then, data that have been collected must be chosen which one will be used appropriate with the requirements necessary. The last is make conclusion or the verification data. Data it is mean that data from occur in the field which has been observed by researcher

¹⁶ Ibid, 11.

G. Checking of Data Validity

The validity level can be done through Triangulation. According to Pusat Penjamin Mutu Pendidikan (P2MP) IAIN Ponorogo, triangulation is stated as technique of checking data validity that is containing the different tool outside the data to prove whether the data is acceptable.¹⁷ Beside that, Supardi states that triangulation is a process to getting a fix data from the various of point of view¹⁸.

In the other word, triangulation is the technique used in checking the validity of the data through the combination of many different tools, perspective and time in qualitative method.

In this study, the researcher researchers used two technique to check the validity of the findings the data that has been discovered, they are the researcher participate of teaching speaking activity and observe the teaching speaking proces. Thus, the researcher compares the result of data collection among three perspective from the teachers, collaborator, and students.

H. Research Procedure

There are three steps in the research, and adding with final step, namely, writing the result of research. The steps are presented in the following:

¹⁷Pusat Penjamin Mutu Pendidikan, *Buku Pedoman Penulisan Skripsi*, (Ponorogo: P2MP STAIN Ponorog, 2010), 42.

¹⁸Suharsimi, Arikunto, *Penelitian Tindakan Kelas*, (Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara, 2006), 100.

1. Pre-field step, including organizing research, choosing the research field, conducting permission, observing and estimating the field situation, choosing and using information, preparing instrument, and something that relates research ethic.
2. Research step, this step is exploration focus that suitable with mind of problems which is chosen as research focus. This step is the work field where the researcher enters the field and takes a part in looking activities doing interview, observing and collecting data, document. Then the gotten data is written down accurately, writing down the observed-events and then analyzing the field data intensively that is done after the research finished.
3. Data analyzing step. This step is done by the researcher in rows with the field work, in this step; the researcher organizes observation, interview, and written data result, than the researcher analysis data distributive soon, and then explained in narrative form.

