CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the research methodology. It consists of research design, data resources, population, participants and technique of sampling. This chapter also discusses the strategy of collecting the data which consists of conducting pilot study by giving the questionnaire, recording the participants' conversation, and interviewing process. Furthermore, the steps of data analysis will be discussed in detail.

3.1 Research Design

This research investigates code switching in cultural adjustment processes among the selected Javanese in Bandung. The aims of the research are to find the types of code switching, the functions of code switching, and the motivation of the Javanese to code-switch. Considering the focus of the research, both qualitative and quantitave method were applied in this research.

The qualitative method was applied to obtain a detail description focusing on the use of code switching and the factors which motivate the respondents to code-switch. There were two kinds of data here: the recorded data and the interview data. Both of them were in form of the respondents' utterances. The data analysis was reported by means of verbal descriptions in detail.

Meanwhile, the quantitave method was employed in data analysis to obtain the dominant types and functions of code switching, and the motivations of respondents to code-switch in this present research. In the data analysis, after the types and functions of code switching, and the motivations of respondents to code-switch were identified and

were described qualitatively in verbal description, each those categories (the types and functions of code switching, and the motivations of respondents to code-switch) were calculated for further accounts in terms of frequency and percentage.

3.2 Data Collection

3.2.1 Setting

The present research focuses on the code switching of the selected Javanese during their cultural adjustment processes in Bandung. Bandung was selected as the setting by considering the background of the researcher who has been studying in Bandung. The data could be collected easily since the circumstances and the situation of the setting have been known by the researcher.

3.2.2 Respondents

The research focuses on the Javanese who have been experiencing the linguistic adjustment as a part of the cultural adjustment processes, in Bandung. Since this research was conducted during the cultural adjustment processes, the respondents should have just moved out from their hometown (in Javanese area) into Bandung. The researcher decided to take the Javanese newcomers who study in Bandung universities by considering the background of the researcher as a student who has been studying in Bandung. In terms of university, the new students were selected from ITB, IT Telkom and UPI. Those universities were selected due to the statement of the respondents in the preliminary study which stated that the language choice of which used by the newcomers of the Javanese student in those universities was different. The Sundanese students of ITB and IT

Telkom seldom used the Sundanese language dominantly in their communication. On the other hand, the Sundanese students of UPI more frequently used the Sundanese language largely in their interaction with the other Sundanese or non-Sundanese people. Therefore, the Javanese students from UPI were more frequently communicated with Sundanese students, who used Sundanese language as the dominant language, than the Javanese students from ITB and IT Telkom. It might happen since the Sundanese students can be found more dominant in UPI than in ITB and IT Telkom. The number of students of UPI, ITB, and IT Telkom in 2007 can be seen in Table 3.1.

Table 3.1

The number of students of IT Telkom, ITB, and UPI in 2007

No.	Province	IT Telkom	ITB	UPI
1.	Bali	51	26	10
2.	Banten	78	58	727
3.	Bengkulu	2	15	13
4.	D.I Aceh	21	26	18
5.	D.I Yogyakarta	41	38	29
6.	DKI Jakarta	127	753	56
7.	Gorontalo	-	4	5
8.	Central Irian Jaya	-	1	18
9.	East Irian Jaya	5	5	7
10.	West Irian Jaya	-	3	3
11.	Jambi	108	24	30
12.	Central Java	311	183	165
13.	East Java	110	185	54
14.	West Java	498	908	7.161
15.	Central Kalimantan	4	-	6
16	West Kalimantan	7	29	48
17.	East Kalimantan	19	33	66
18.	South Kalimantan	8	7	6
19.	Bangka Belitung	1	10	42
20	Lampung	42	37	49
21	Maluku	-	1	15
22.	North Maluku	-	-	4
23.	NTB	10	9	50
24.	NTT	-	3	7
25.	Riau	36	94	66
26.	North Sulawesi	5	3	11
27	South Sulawesi	38	28	26
28.	South-East Sulawesi	5	3	9

29.	Central Sulawesi	1	-	20
30.	West Sumatera	47	180	84
31.	North Sumatera	5	176	114
32.	South Sumatera	45	77	66
33.	Foreign country	-	66	2
	Total	1.737	2.975	8.987

The respondents were selected by using judgment sampling. Judgement sampling is appropriate for the research because the respondents were able to be selected systematically through the consistent pattern by identifying the type of respondents in advance and then seek out a quota of respondents who fit the specified categories. Here the respondents were identified based on the specified categories using by questionnaire on September 2007 at the surrounding of the respondents' campus. The questionnaire was distributed in each faculty of the campus. The questionnaire consisted of four multiple choice questions related to the respondents' characteristic of the research. The categories of respondents are: stay in Central Java or East Java province since they are Javanese descent (both father and mother are Javanese), just have stayed at Bandung for a long time (not for study tour or recreation), in the first year of study, the mother tongue is Javanese language, and use Javanese language as daily language in her/his region. The Javanese students who returned the questionnaire would be selected to be respondents of the research.

There were only 17 Javanese students who returned the questionnaire. Regarding the categories that have been previously mentioned, there were only 10 Javanese students who fit to the categories and were able to work cooperatively with the researcher. They are five of ITB students, three of IT Telkom students,

and two of UPI students. Therefore, those 10 Javanese students were selected as the respondents of the research.

3.3. Procedures

3.3.1 Preliminary Study

The preliminary study or pilot study was conducted on April 2007 at the surrounding of the respondents' campus. It was conducted to find the phenomena that occurred in Javanese communication with the other Javanese or the non-Javanese during the cultural adjustment processes.

The subjects of the preliminary study were different from the subject of the main study. They were the Javanese students who had stayed in Bandung. They were three Javanese students who had stayed in Bandung for three years (two students from ITB, and one student from UPI), and two Javanese students who had stayed in Bandung for four years (one student from UPI and one student from ITB). They were chosen since they had same characteristics, such as: Javanese descent (both father and mother are Javanese), learn Javanese as the mother tongue, and use Javanese as daily language in her/his region.

In the preliminary study, the respondents were given the questionnaire which consisted of five multiple choice and two open ended questions. The multiple choice questions consisted of two questions related to the culture of Javanese-Sundanese and three questions related to the problem of Javanese during their cultural adjustment processes in Bandung. Meanwhile, the open ended questions only were focused on the culture of Javanese and Sundanese.

After the questionnaires were collected, two phenomena were identified. They are the cultural differences between Javanese and Sundanese and the use of code switching. In the first phenomenon, all respondents considered that although Javanese and Sundanese have quite similar language family yet, there are the differences and the similarities from the Javanese and Sundanese culture. The second phenomenon showed that three respondents often code-switch in the *culture shock* step of their cultural adjustment processes.

Further, the respondents were interviewed relating the language choice that they used in their daily conversation. The respondents from ITB stated that the Javanese students from ITB seldom used Sundanese language since the students of ITB came from various provinces. Therefore, the Sundanese students of ITB prefer using Indonesian to using Sundanese as the dominant language in their communication. Meanwhile, according to the statement of the respondent from UPI, the Javanese students from UPI more frequently inserted the Sundanese language in their communication since they had been supported by their Sundanese friends who often used Sundanese language in their communication.

3.3.2 Main Study

3.3.2.1 Recording the respondents' conversation

The conversations of the respondents involving Javanese students with non Javanese or the other Javanese were recorded. The data was recorded by tape recorder. Therefore, the data were in form of the

utterances of the respondents when they interact to Javanese or non-Javanese.

The recording session was conducted during the respondents' cultural adjustment processes from October 2007 to June 2008. However, the writer only took respondents' conversation at least in three topics, since the topic shift motivates people to switch codes (Auer, 1995). The topics of conversation were determined by the respondents.

The recording session was conducted around the respondents' campus. For example, the recording session was conducted at the Salman mosque's area as the respondents were the students of ITB. Respondents' campuses were chosen as the setting of the research by consideration that the research focuses on the interaction or the communication between the respondents and their friends.

The recording session was conducted by placing the tape recorder near the respondents during their conversation. The researcher kept away from respondents during the recording session in order to avoid the element of deliberateness or the nervousness of respondents.

3.3.2.2 Further interview with the respondents

The interview was a complementary instrument of collecting data which was conducted after transcribing and analyzing the recorded data. It was carried out primarily to obtain some information, such as the respondents' opinion, perception, and experiences toward code switching, and also the motivation of respondents to code-switch.

In the present research, a semi structured interview was adjusted. It was applied to get all the required information originally from the respondents since they were permitted to response the questions freely. Moreover, the writer recorded the interview session to avoid the loss of data and to ease the writer to transcribe it later.

Basically, the respondents were given the same questions. They were given *The Grand Tour* questions which direct to the general questions and *The Mini Tour* questions which direct to the specific questions (Alwasilah, 2005). According to the characteristic of semi structured interview, there is an openness to change the sequence of *The Grand Tour* and *The Mini Tour* questions in order to follow up the answer given by the respondents since each of respondent might have different opinion or response to the questions.

The Grand Tour questions consist of six questions related to their opinion toward Javanese and Sundanese culture, and their feeling and experiences during their cultural adjustment processes in Bandung. The term *culture* in the present research defined as a shared background resulting from a common language, attitudes, custom, food and life style. Those elements (language, attitude, custom, food and life style) are an ethnic identity marker of an ethnic group. Each ethnic group has its own culture. The culture is marked by ethnic identity marker. Here, Javanese and Sundanese have different ethnic identity marker. In this grand tour questions, the questions related to Javanese and Sundanese ethnic identity marker. It contains two questions: the understanding and the

opinion of respondents toward Javanese ethnic identity marker, and the similarities and dissimilarities between Javanese and Sundanese ethic identity marker. Meanwhile, the questions related to respondents' feeling and experiences during their cultural adjustment processes in Bandung consists of four questions: the respondents' feeling when they have just moved to Bandung, the respondents' opinion toward the life style and the circumstance of Bandung, the problems which have been experienced by respondents during their cultural adjustment processes and the how to solve it.

Meanwhile, *The Mini Tour* questions consist of five specific questions related to the respondents' personal attitude toward code switching: the intensity and frequency of the use of code switching, the special moment when they frequent use code switching, the respondents' consciousness when they code switch in the recorded data, the motivation of respondents to code switch in the recorded data, and the respondents' opinion toward the influences of group solidarity to the code switching phenomena.

3.4 Data Analysis

3.4.1 The Recorded Data

The recorded data were analyzed largely qualitatively through several steps. First, the recorded data were transcribed into written text to enable the writer identify the occurrences of code switching. The data were transcribed in detail to avoid missing the words or sentences. Second, the transcribed data were identified

to find the occurrences of code switching. Third, after the data had been identified, they were classified to find the types of code switching based on Poplack's (1980) theory on Romaine (1989), and the functions of code switching based on Koziol's (2000) and Valdez's theory (available at http://images.potchoct79.multiply.com/attachment/0/RyltkwoKCrUAA63CQuE1/R evisitingcodeswitchinganditsrelationshiptoculture.ppt, retrieved in May 2007).

The example of the analysis data is as follow:

The dialogue of NJ#4 (The 4th Non-Javanese participant), JR#1 (The 1st Javanese Respondent), and JR#2 (The 2nd Javanese Respondent).

> JR#2: Ya, cupang itu siem.
> (Yes, cupang is siem)
> NJ#4: Oh, cupang, eh siem.
> (Oh, cupang, Uhm.. I mean siem.)
> JR#2: pernah dengar kata…
> (Have you ever heard the word…)
> JR#1: aku masa kecilnya kan dirumahnya si mbok. Kan deket sama sungai. Dulu bersih. Aku tuh ngambilin ikan. Jadi ikannya kecil-kecil yang warnaya item.
> (When I was child, I lived in my grandmother's house. It was near from the river. Long time ago, the river was still clean. I took the fish. The fish were the little black fish.)
> JR#2: Trus digoreng *kuwi?*
> (Then, those fish are fried, right?)

The dialogue above is among NJ#4, JR#1, and JR#2. The code switching occurs in JR#2's dialogue which is marked in *italic* and underline. The speaker (JR#2) switches her language from Indonesian to Javanese. *kuwi* means *that*. *kuwi* refers to *ikannya kecil-kecil yang warnanya item* (in the JR#1's dialogue). In the dialogue, the code switching occurs in the final of a sentence within sentence boundary. As proposed by Poplack (1980) the type of code swiching which occurs within a sentence boundary is called *intra-sentential* switching. Thus, the type of code switching in the dialogue is *intra-sentential switching*.

Meanwhile, the reason of the speaker uses *kuwi* referring to *ikannya kecil-kecil yang warnanya item* (in the JR#1's dialogue) is she wants to show a feeling of belonging to the group of the other Javanese listener. Based on Gumperz's (1964) theory of 'we code' and 'they code' model of code switching, 'kuwi' would be the 'we code'. *kuwi* associates with the speaker's ethnicity and it is addressed to JR#1 as the Javanese listener. Since they are Javanese, the code switching might occur to show their ethnic identity as Javanese. Here, the use of Javanese certainly creates a more intimate atmosphere among Javanese. Therefore, JR#1, who is the Javanese listener, felt that the message is directed to her in particular. In the theory proposed by Koziol (2000), the code switching in this case has a personalization function. It creates a particular atmosphere of shared ethnic experience heritage and distinctiveness. Therefore, the function of code switching in JR#2's dialogue is *to express personalization*.

The classified data were presented in the Table 3.2

Table 3.2

The classification of types, functions of code switching among Javanese

Data Number	The case of code switching	Type	Function
32	Trus digoreng *kuwi*?	Intrasentential	Personalization
33	Dulu sih banyak *pring* apa, bambu.	Intrasentential	Emphasize
34	Vi, aku *ndisit no*, eh..aku dulu waktu kecil ya, sukanya main di tambak.	Intrasentential	Personalization

Finally, the last step of analyzing the recorded data was the researcher calculated the frequency and percentage of each category of type and function of code switching in the recorded data by quantitave method. This quantification was calculated to enable the researcher to define the types and functions of code switching which most frequently occurred in this research.

3.4.2 The Interview Data

As previously mentioned, the interview data was a complementary data in data collection of the research. It contained the information which focused on the motivation of respondents to code switch. The data were analyzed through three steps. First of all, the recorded data of the interview were transcribed into written text. The second step, the transcribed data were identified to find the motivation of respondents to code switch. For example, in the interview data, the seventh respondent said that she switched from Indonesian to Javanese because she had accustomed to using Javanese in her hometown, as exemplified in the following dialogue.

The dialogue of Interviewer with the JR#7 (The 7th Javanese Respondent)

Interviewer: Lis, apa motivasimu dalam switch ini, '*riwed-riwed*'?
    (Lis, what is your motivation in switching this, '*riwed-riwed?*')
JR#7   : '*riwed-riwed*', itu kayak ribet gitu sih. Jadi emang kebiasaan ngomong '*riwed-riwed*' di rumah.
    ('*riwed-riwed*', it's like complicated. So I have been accustomed to using '*riwed-riwed*' when I was in my home.)

Based on the interview data, it can be seen that JR#7 said that her code switching was motivated by her habit in using Javanese as her daily language in her hometown. Therefore, the motivation of JR#7 switched from Indonesian to Javanese is being accustomed to using Javanese.

The last step of analyzing the interview data was the researcher calculated the frequency and percentage of each motivations. It was calculated for defining the motivation which most frequently used by the respondents in this research.