

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This chapter presents the research method of the present study. It consists of five sections. Section 3.1 presents the statement of the problems. Section 3.2 describes the research method. Section 3.3 presents data source. Section 3.4 presents data collection. Section 3.5 describes data analysis including identification of the occurrences, classification, and quantification of the data.

#### **3.1 Statements of Problems**

The research problems are formulated in the following research questions.

- 1) What are the most frequent types of code switching used by male and female characters in the novel *Test Pack*?
- 2) What are the most frequent functions of code switching used by male or female characters in the novel *Test Pack*?

#### **3.2 Research Method**

This research is conducted in a case study within a descriptive qualitative method. The qualitative research often involves longer-term observations very detailed and closed perusal of the data (Wray 1998: 96). Still on Wray (1998: 95), a qualitative study involves a description and analysis rather than counting of features. In addition, Meriam (1998) as cited in Hasiani (2010) said that

qualitative research is descriptive when the researcher is interested in process, meaning, and understanding gained through words or pictures.

The present study involves a depth analysis of a single or small number of units, i.e. monologue and conversations between male and female characters in the novel *Test Pack* by Ninit Yunita. Thus, this study is also called as case study research because case study is a qualitative research in which the investigator explores the data over time through detailed analysis, in depth data collection involving multiple source information like observations, documents and reports (Cresswell, 2007 as cited in Heigham 2009). In line with Cresswell, Hancock (1998) claimed case study as a research design, offer richness and depth of information not usually offered by other methods.

### **3.3 Data Source**

This study investigates phenomenon of bilingualism by finding out the types, the functions, and the differences between male and female characters in using code switching in the novel entitled *Test Pack* by Ninit Yunita. Gagas Media Jakarta published it in 2005. The novel consists of 226 pages in 28 chapters. The novel categorized as a famous Indonesian novel. It is proven by third edition only in three months since it was first published to the market.

### **3.4 Data Collection**

Cresswell (2007, as cited in Heigham 2009) stated that in depth data collection, the investigator explores the data over time through detailed analysis

by involving multiple source information like documents. Furthermore, this study used document analysis as the technique of the data collection. Bowen (2009: 27) stated that document analysis is a well organized process for reviewing or evaluating documents. This document analysis is used to gain understanding of documents and develop empirical knowledge (Corbin and Strauss, 2008 as cited in Bowen, 2008: 27).

Document contains text (words) that there is no contact between document and the researcher. Variety forms of document such as, agendas, manuals, papers, books, journals, newspaper, etc. In addition, it is clear that document analysis is only in written sources and only account for parts of the questions asked by the researcher (Meyen, 2008).

In the present study, the researcher used novel *Test Pack* as the document. The researcher gained information about code switching used by male and female characters in the novel especially in types and functions of code switching. The researcher read the novel repeatedly to catch general issue then made a mark on sentences that contain words in another language and differentiate sentences used by male and female characters in the novel. Based on the technique, the researcher found 163 sentences that are switched from Indonesian to English then classified them into the types and the functions of code switching based on theories that proposed by Poplack (1980) and Koziol (2000) to answer the statement of problems.

### 3.5 Data Analysis

The data of the research are analyzed through several stages. They were the identification of the occurrences, classification into the types and the functions, and quantification for making an interpretation of male female differences in using code switching in the novel.

#### 3.5.1 Identification of occurrences

To obtain the occurrences of code switching the researcher identified the 226 pages in the novel *Test Pack*. The researcher made a mark by underline form in every word, phrase, and clause in the novel that contain code switching. This underlining was intended to mark the occurrences of code switching in the text. For example, a sentence in the novel *Test Pack* has been observed. Tata (the main female character) said the sample sentence as follow. It is used two languages, first is Indonesian and second is English. The sample sentence is shown in [24].

[24] “*Bilang MAAF. Saying sorry is not as hard as making a pyramid though.*” (p. 206)

Ninit Yunita is an Indonesian writer. She definitely uses Indonesian as her first language (L1) in her novel. The sentence “*bilang maaf*” written in an italic form to marked as the L1, then the sentence “*saying sorry is not as hard as making a pyramid though*” written in an underlined because it mark as the L2.

#### 3.5.2 Classification

Second stage is classification. This stage is based on the types and the functions of code switching. There were three types of code switching proposed

by Poplack (1980) namely *Tag switching*, *Intrasentential switching*, and *Intersentential switching*. For the functions of code switching, the researcher used fourteen functions of code switching as proposed by Koziol (2000), as cited in Nitiswari (2009), they were *personalization*, *reiteration*, *designation* (endearments and name calling), *substitution* (appositives), *emphasis*, *clarification*, *objectification*, *untranslatability*, *mitigating message*, *interjection*, *parenthesis*, *aggravating message*, *quotation*, and *topic shift*.

In this stage, the differences of language switching between male and female character in the novel are also observed. The researcher analyzed which the most frequent types and functions of code switching that are used by male and female characters. The example was shown in [25].

[25] "*Bilang MAAF. Saying sorry is not as hard as making a pyramid though.*" (p. 206)

The sample sentence [25] is spoken by a female character. It is identified as an *Intersentential switching* because this type occurs at a clause or sentence level, in which each clause or sentence is in different language (Poplack, 1990). The sentence "*saying sorry is not as hard as making a pyramid though*" occurs after the speaker (Tata, the main character in *Test pack*) has finished her sentence before. She switched into English on her next sentence, so it is classified as an *Intersentential switching*. For the function, the sample sentence is labeled as a *reiteration*. This function occurs when a speaker repeats exactly what he said in another language to reemphasize the point (Koziol, 2000). In the sample sentence, "*saying sorry*" is a translation for "*bilang maaf*". Since the underlined sentence

repeated, what the writer said in another language before, so it is classified as *reiteration*.

[26] ...*air muka kakang berubah serius. “But seriously Neng, you don’t have to worry about pregnancy...”* (p. 10)

Sentence [26] is spoken by man character. It classified into *Intersentential switching* too because it switched in sentence level and the sentence was in a different language (Poplack, 1990). The sentence “*but seriously Neng, you don’t have to worry about pregnancy*” occur after the speaker (Rachmat, the main character in *Test pack*) has finished his sentence before. He switched into English on his next sentence, so it is classified as *Intersentential switching*. For the function, sample [26] is categorized as the *designation* and *mitigating message*. It has been called as the *designation* because he used a word “*Neng*” as a calling for an intimacy between the speaker while for *mitigating message* he makes the message (command) sound more polite shown by the use of “*don’t have to*” in the sentence.

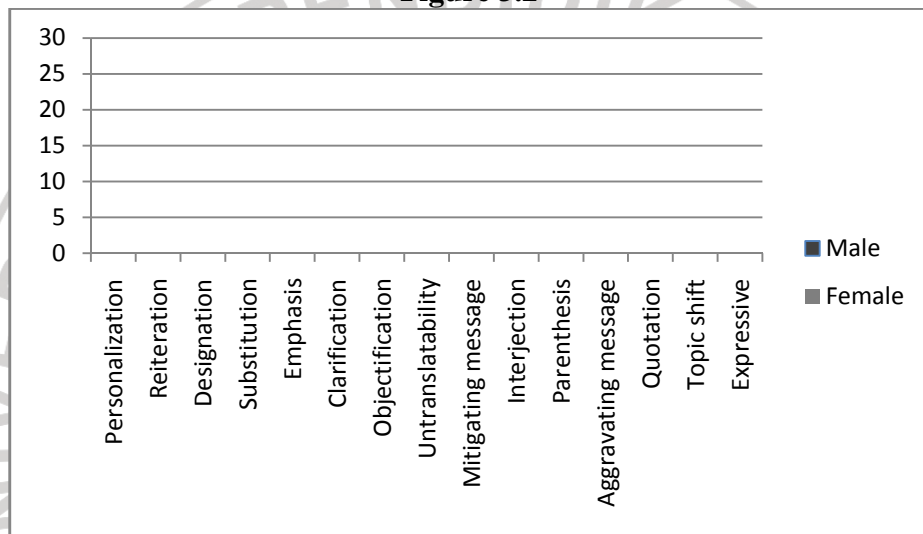
The identification and the classification process are conducted to answer the first and the second statement of problems. The data analyzed and classified into the category of each type and functions of switching in form of table. Table of types of code switching presented in Table 3.1 whiles the functions of code switching are presented in a Figure 3.2



**Table 3.1**

No	Types	Male		Female	
		F	%	F	%
1	<i>Tag switching</i>				
2	<i>Intrasentential switching</i>				
3	<i>Intersentential switching</i>				
<b>Total</b>					

**Figure 3.2**



### 3.5.3 Quantification

To find out the frequency and the percentage of the occurrences code switching in novel *Test Pack*, the researcher conducted the present study in quantification. Although this research is carried out in a descriptive qualitative method but this research also needs an accurate quantification to complete the research study. This stage was conducted to discover the most frequent constituents switched into other languages by using a formula stated by Sugana (1986, as cited in Hasiani 2010). The formula is as follow.

P: Percentage

f: Frequency

n: Total of code switching

$$P = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

The final stage is interpreting the data by drawing a conclusion from the analysis of data.

