CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter aims to give a description regarding the procedure of this study. The first section discusses the research design used during the process of this study that envelops a reasonable structure used in the study. It constitutes the design of the collection of data, instruments used for the study, and the analysis of the data collected.

3.1 Research Design

This research employed both descriptive and with the help of quantitative statistics method to describe and interpret all of the data that have been collected. The descriptive method used in this research is used to portray the characteristics of a particular individual, group, or situation (Kothari 2004). The method also provided a description of the state of people's linguistics experience especially as it exist at the present.

Also, this research is qualitative by design. By using the qualitative design, the study is able to uncover trends about code switching through thoughts and opinions (attitudes) from the subjects by judging them. Polkinghorne (2005) said that qualitative method is capable to analyze the data in depth because it serves as a means for the researcher to investigate the phenomenon being discussed from the point of view of participants. Qualitative approach also provides an access to describe the feelings of the participants and further to discover the underlying motives of their behavior (Kothari, 2004).

3.2 Participants of the Study

Participants of this research are students of English Language and Literature study program of Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. The total participants who participated in this study are 56 students from five batches: 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, and 2019. The maximum number for each batch is 15 students which consists of minimum one student from each class: A and B. The participants were given questionnaires in which their answers regarding the Code-Switching practices among South Jakarta's Youth are analyzed. The participants must be active students based on university's policy. The

purpose of choosing these participants is because the phenomenon of code switching in south Jakarta mostly occurred among teenagers. Also, people who are exposed to English are hoped to provide various possibilities of answers since they learn the language. Moreover, they are also more likely to know about how language works.

3.3 Data Collection

Data of this study were collected via questionnaires developed in Google Form. The reasons of using such as form instead of a physical paper with questions are that the former is easier to use and more flexible to fill out by the participants since it can be accessed anywhere and anytime. These questionnaires are adapted and modified from questionnaires that were used in matched-guise technique researches done by Tresch (2012). The questionnaire is deemed appropriate to be used for data collection in this study (Gal, Ryan & Giles, 1984). The participants' responses are able to be investigated and then compared. By using questionnaires, detailed information regarding language attitudes towards code switching from the participants are gathered, and opinions regarding them can be compared.

The procedures of data collection start with the researcher distributing the link to Google Form to the participants (http://bit.ly/StudiKasusBahasaJaksel). In the link, they are asked to fill their biodata in order to continue participating in this study, then they are shown tweets with *#Bahasa Jaksel*. After that, five questions in google form regarding the phenomenon were presented (See appendix). The list of the questions in the questionnaire can be seen in table 3.1

Table 3.1 List of the questions provided in the questionnaire

Number	Questions
1.	Using English and Indonesian in a single sentence as showed in the picture below is acceptable in public area
	Explain why:
2.	Using English and Indonesian in a single sentence as showed in the picture below can indicate someone's intelligence
	Explain why:
3.	Using English and Indonesian in a single sentence as showed in the picture below can make someone look cool
	Explain why:
4.	Using English and Indonesian in a single sentence as showed in the picture below make a communication harder to understand
	Explain why:
5.	Using English and Indonesian in a single sentence as showed in the picture below can create a trend of using Indonesian become less popular
	Explain why:

3.4 Data Analysis

Data collected from the questionnaires were analyzed by using thematic analysis. According to Vaismoradi (2013) the process of thematic analysis are cutting across data. By doing so, the responses from the participants can be easily categorized. The next step of the study is labelling or coding every information so the differences and similarities between all the different information are recognized. The aim of the labelling phase is to mark recurring themes among the participants, coding, collecting codes under the potential subthemes or themes in order to help the researcher to compare the findings in one category and another.

The next step is labelling or coding every information so the differences and similarities between all the different information were recognized. The aim of the labelling phase was to analyze the findings and group them into categories in order to

help the researcher to compare the findings in one category and another. It should be noted, however, each statements or texts may involve multiple meanings and the identification requires researcher's efforts in the process of analysis (Green, 2007; Krauss, 2005). In the first, fourth, and fifth questions of the questionnaire was intended to unveil the participants' attitudes towards the code-switching practices among South Jakarta's youth. Moreover, in the second and third question of the questionnaire was intended to unveil the participants' attitudes towards the users of code-switching among South Jakarta's youth. The last step in analyzing the data is the presentation of the result using a descriptive method to describe the attitudes from English Language and Literature study program students towards code-switching among south Jakarta's youth.

The last step is to label the attitudes showed by the participants using Crystal (1997) theory on language attitudes, how the language and the users of the language perceived (i.e. rich, poor, ugly, beautiful, sweet sounding, etc.)