

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the research methodology. It includes the description of research method, the source of data, the technique of collecting data, and the description of data analysis.

3.1. Research Method

This study was conducted within a qualitative method. A qualitative study attempts to obtain as much as possible organized/well-ordered empirical information in a natural setting and tries to interpret a certain phenomenon in relation to the meanings people bring to it (Denzin & Lincoln, 2000 and Shank, 2002 as cited in Ospina, 2004). In addition, the data in a qualitative study are in the form of words rather than numbers (Mahsun, 2007). Thus, qualitative method is relevant to this study because this study focuses on the code-switching phenomenon which is obvious in human beings' daily life and the data are in the form of words.

However, although this study is qualitative in nature, quantifications were also needed in order to support the qualitative findings. This is in line with Johnstone (2000) who states that counting up features, in texts in order to analyze data, is often part of work in qualitative study. The writer quantified the types and the functions of code-switching found in the conversations of the characters in the novels.

3.2. Source of Data

This study examined the types and the functions of code-switching in two novels taken from the series of *Lupus* written by Hilman Hariwijaya. The novels are *Makhluk Manis dalam Bis* and *Bunga untuk Poppi*. The first novel, *Makhluk Manis dalam Bis* was firstly published in 1987 by Gramedia Pustaka Utama and consists of 126 pages in ten chapters. However, this study used the sixth edition of the novel (published in 1991). The second novel, *Bunga untuk Poppi* was published in 2000 and consists of 137 pages in six chapters.

3.4. Technique of Collecting Data

The data of this study were collected from written texts/documents since this study used novels as the source of the study. Johnstones (2000) states that written texts have been also used as a source of data in qualitative studies. Alwasilah (2011) uses the term “document” to refer to written texts (which were not written specially for the researchers’ request and were not influenced by the studiers). A document (a written text) can be used as a data source in a qualitative study because a document is a natural source of data (Guba & Lincoln, 1981 as cited in Alwasilah, 2011).

As a natural source of data, “a document does not only emerge from its context, but also explains the context” (Guba & Lincoln, 1981 as cited in Alwasilah, 2011, p.112). It means that a document (a written text) itself can be used as a picture of social situation of a subject matter presented and discussed in the document. The term “document” in this sense includes autobiographies,

agendas, books, papers, manuals, journals, articles in newspapers, and so forth (Alwasilah, 2011).

This study employed a document analysis as the technique for collecting data. Document analysis is one of the methods for collecting data in a qualitative study (Alwasilah, 2011) which involves reading written texts or documents (Johnstones, 2000). As a matter of a fact, a document analysis is used to obtain comprehensive understanding on the documents/written texts used as the source of the study (Alwasilah, 2011) because it enables a studier to review and evaluate the documents/written texts being studied (Bowen, 2009).

This study used the two novels, *Makhluk Manis dalam Bis* (1991) and *Bunga untuk Poppi* (2000) as the documents. In order to obtain the types and the functions of code-switching in the documents, the writer reread the two novels repeatedly. Afterwards, the writer underlined characters' conversations that contain code-switching. By implementing a document analysis method and close-reading strategy, the writer identified 871 occurrences of code-switching from the documents. Afterwards, the writer classified the code-switching obtained into the types of code-switching (Poplack, 1980) and the functions of code-switching (Koziol, 2000 as cited in Fauzia, 2008; Ramdhani, 2010; and Hendriyani, 2012). After that, the writer calculated the frequency and percentage of each type and function of code-switching.

3.4. Data Analysis

The data of this study were analyzed in several stages, i.e. identifying code-switching occurrences, classifying the types and the functions of code-switching, quantifying every type and function of code-switching, interpreting and discussing the results of data analysis, and drew conclusions and proposed suggestions for future studies.

3.4.1. Identification of Code-switching

After reading the two novels used as the main source of the study, the writer identified the occurrences of code-switching in the two novels. To identify the occurrences of code-switching, the writer underlined the characters' conversations that contain code-switching. Examples of utterances that contain code-switching among others are:

- [3.4.1a] “*Apa kamu pada nggak tau malapetaka yang dialami Mr. Punk?” (Lupus, pg.118)
 (“Don’t you know the accident happened to Mr.Punk?”)*
- [3.4.1b] “*Kalau kamu memang suka pada hal-hal yang berbau teka-teki begitu, kenapa nggak nolongin saya bikin pe-er matematik aja?” (Lulu, pg.82)
 (“If you really like playing riddles, why don’t you just help me to finish my mathematics homework?”)*

Utterance [3.4.1a] and utterance [3.4.1b] contain code-switching because the two utterances show that the characters (the speakers) switched from one code/language to other code/language. In utterance [3.4.1a], the character switched from Bahasa Indonesia to English. To the contrary, in utterance [3.4.1b], the character switched from Bahasa Indonesia to *Bahasa Betawi*. In code-switching between Bahasa Indonesia and English, words in Bahasa Indonesia (and

also *Bahasa Betawi* and *bahasa gaul*) were italicized and words in English were underlined. Meanwhile, in the code-switching between Bahasa Indonesia and *Bahasa Betawi*, words in *Bahasa Betawi* were underlined and words in Bahasa Indonesia (and *bahasa gaul*) were italicized.

3.4.2. Classification of Types and Functions of Code-switching

The next step in analyzing the data is classifying types and functions of code-switching based-on the relevant theories. This study applied Poplack's theory (1980) related to types of code-switching and functions of code-switching theory proposed by Koziol (2000 as cited in Fauzia, 2008; Ramdhani, 2010; and Hendriyani, 2012). By relying on Poplack's theory (1980), there are three types of code-switching namely *tag-switching*, *intra-sentential switching*, and *inter-sentential switching*. Koziol (2000 as cited in Fauzia, 2008; Ramdhani, 2010; and Hendriyani, 2012) proposes 14 functions of code-switching. The 14 functions are *personalization*, *reiteration*, *designation (endearments and name-calling)*, *substitution (appositive)*, *emphasis*, *clarification*, *objectification*, *untranslatability*, *mitigating message*, *interjection*, *parenthesis*, *aggravating message*, *quotation*, and *topic shift*. Utterances that contain code switching among others are:

[3.4.2.a] "*Apa kamu pada nggak tau malapetaka yang dialami Mr. Punk?*" (Lupus, pg.118)
(*"Don't you know the accident happened to Mr.Punk?"*)

[3.4.2b] "*Kalau kamu memang suka pada hal-hal yang berbau teka-teki begitu, kenapa nggak nolongin saya bikin pe-er matematik aja?"* (Lulu, pg.82)
(*"If you really like playing riddles, why don't you just help me to finish my mathematics homework?"*)

In terms of type of code-switching, the writer classified utterance [3.5.4a] into *intra-sentential switching* because the code-switching takes place within a sentence boundary. Regarding the function of code-switching, the writer classified utterance [3.4.2a] into *designation* because the code-switching was used to call a specific person, **Mr. Punk**. The writer categorized utterance [3.4.2b] as *intra-sentential switching* because the code-switching also takes place within a sentence boundary. In terms of function of code-switching, the writer classified utterance [3.4.2b] into *mitigating message* function because the switch of the code makes the message sounds more polite and less demanding.

The results of identification and classification are presented in the form of table. Table 3.1 presents the presentation of types and functions of code-switching found in the characters' conversation in the novels. The complete presentations of the data are available in appendices.

Table 3.1. The Occurrences of Types and Functions of Code-switching

Utterance(s)	Type(s) of code-switching	Function(s) of code-switching
" <i>Apa kamu pada nggak tau malapetaka yang dialami <u>Mr. Punk</u>?</i> " (Lupus, pg.118)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Designation
" <i>Kalau kamu memang suka pada hal-hal yang berbau teka-teki begitu, <u>kenapa nggak nolongin saya bikin pe-er matematik aja?</u></i> " (Lulu, pg.82)	Intra-sentential code-switching	Mitigating message

3.4.3. Quantification of Types and Functions of Code-switching

The following step after identification and classification is quantification of each type and function of code-switching. Quantification was needed to discover the frequency and percentage of each type and function of code-

switching. To count up the percentage of each type and function of code-switching, the writer applied the following formula:

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

Notes: f: Frequency (of a type or function of code-switching)

n: Total (of code-switching occurrence)

P: Percentage (of a type or function of code-switching)

After analyzing the data, the writer interpreted and discussed the results of data analysis. At the final stage, the writer drew conclusions and proposed suggestions for future studies.