CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter explains the research approach, research setting and subject, data collection techniques and the validity check of the research.

3.1 Kind of Research and Approach

This research was qualitative research. To gain the information about the code-mixing used by the employee of Fairventures Worldwide Indonesia, the researcher used descriptive statistics as research approach, since it collected the data and information from the recording of the meeting. Instead of number as the main data, the researcher used words to describe the data gained from this research.

Descriptive statistic is a method related to the collection and presentation of data to provide useful information. Descriptive statistics are used to describe, and summarize data to make it easier to read and use. According to Flick (2018), the reason of using Qualitative approach is because it requires this method and not the different one to answer the research questions. This research also classified as case study research for the research was based on real phenomenon. As stated from Arfan (2019), Case study research is a qualitative research approach in which the researcher explores a bounded system (a case) or multiple bounded system

(cases) over time through detailed, in-depth data collection involving multiple sources of information such as interview, observations, and documentations. Yet, in this research the source of data were the recording of the Workshop and the Minutes of Meeting.

3.2   Research Setting and Subject

The workshop was conducted by Fairventures Worldwide Indonesia and took place at Bukit Raya Guest House in Palangka Raya. The country office of Fairventures Worldwide Indonesia is located at Untung Suropati No. 36, Palangka Raya, Central Kalimantan. The research setting was the workshop of Finance and HR that use Indonesian as the main languages and sometimes the use of English mixed in the conversations. The subjects of this research were the employees of Fairventures Worldwide Indonesia who joined the Workshop, including the CEO, Country Director, Project Managers and general staff. There were 32 participants of the Finance and HR Workshop in Fairventures Worldwide Indonesia. The participants of the workshops were from various backgrounds. The participants of the workshop consisted of 31 Indonesian and 1 Native speaker of English from United States of America. The workshop used Indonesian as the main language and English as the second language.

3.3   Role of Researcher

The role of the researcher in this research was as the key instrument of the research. The researcher recorded and took the documentation of the workshop on October 7th, 2022 during the Finance and HR Workshop. The researcher also acted as the note-taker of the workshop. The researcher listened to the recording, wrote the transcription, analyzed the data, interpreted it, discussed the result of the data and drew the conclusion of the research based on the result obtained.

3.4   Research Instrument

In order to gain the data and information related to this research, a proper instrument was very necessary.

1. Recording

    The researcher used the voice recording as the main instrument of the research. The recording contains all the utterances from the participants. The data was already recorded during the Finance and HR Workshop on October 7, 2022 and ready to be analyzed after the whole recording transcribed. The whole recording is 21 Minutes and 15 Seconds long. The researcher transcribed the data manually by listening to one-by-one utterances delivered by the speaker from the workshop.

2. Table

    The table was used to identify all instances of code mixing occurred. Each instance coded and tagged based on its possible function. All of the

codes checked, and instances that shared the same or similar codes will be grouped together.

Table 1. Table for Analyzing the Data

No	Code	Utterances	Type of Code Mixing			Reasons of CM						
			I	CL	A	a	b	c	d	e	f	g
1	SI1	Kalau misalnya gak bisa **connect**, bisa tuh ke wi-fi Bento Galaxy, **password**-nya star2972…		√				√				
2	MN1	Bapak tau (bisa) **login**? Bisa **connect**?	√				√					
3	SI3	Nah ini tadi contohnya, ehh, portal. Jadi kalo onetrace itu ada 2 jenis **website**, ada **website back-end** dan website portal.	√					√				

3.5 Source of Data and Data

The main source of data was the voice recording of Finance and HR Workshop in Fairventures Worldwide Indonesia. The length of the recording was 21 minutes and 16 seconds. And the data was from the utterances delivered by the employees of Fairventures Worldwide Indonesia that contain code mixing.

The supporting data were the Minutes of Meeting, Presentation Slides and the pictures of the workshop.

3.6   Techniques of Data Collection

In order to collect the data needed, the researcher asked the Country Director permission first for the researcher need to record the whole workshop, the researcher also confirmed whether there are any sensitive issue or confidential data that the researcher has to cut from the recording, and the country director said this is only a general workshop. The researcher explained the objectives of this research, the methods and the kinds of data needed from this research, such as Minutes of Meeting, Pictures and the voice recording to the Country Director.

After the researcher got the permit from the Country Director, the researcher started to collect the data needed, such as recording, Minutes of Meeting and pictures related to the workshop.

The researcher also used a table to put all the utterances with or without Code Mixing as a raw data, and then after that the whole data are ready to be identified and classified based on the types of code mixing defined by Muysken (2000) and the reasons of code mixing based on the theory defined by Hoffman (1991).

3.7   Techniques of Data Analysis

In order to analyze the data, the researcher listened to the recording numerous times to makes sure the utterances are correct and accurate. The researcher then transcribed the whole utterances into a table and code the

utterances based on the initial of the participant and number of the utterances. For example:

CM1 : *Menurutku,* **schedule** *yang ada harus di-***update** *sih.*

After that, the researcher will use theory of Muysken (2000) to classify the types of code mixing used by the employees of Fairventures Worldwide Indonesia during the workshop. There are mainly three types of code mixing, namely interjection, alternation and congruent lexicalization. After classifying the types of code mixing, the researcher calculated the percentage of types of code mixing occurred by using the formula cited from Sudijono (2006). The formula proposed by Sudijono (2006) is:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} x\ 100\%$$

Note:

P = Percentage

F = Frequency

N = Number of Cases

After that, the researcher also identified and classified the reasons of using code mixing based on the theory of Hoffmans (1991) and the researcher Also used Sudijono's Formula in calculating the percentage.

Based on the analysis of data, the researcher then discussed the results obtained on the table. Finally, the researcher drew a conclusion based on the result of the data analysis.

The data were classified using a table that already made by the researchers.

Therefore, the researcher used these steps in analyzing the data:

1. Code each utterance based on the recording
2. Classify the types of Code Mixing
3. Calculate the percentage of the types of Code Mixing
4. Classify the Reasons of Code Mixing
5. Calculate the percentage of the reasons of Code Mixing

The researcher also used coding system for each data for it made the data analysis easier. According to Bambang (cited from Sukrisna, 2019) Code is used as a symbol to represent the data reduced.

3.8   Trustworthiness of Data

In order to prove that the data obtained in this research are valid, the researcher has to check the validity tests, namely:

3.8.1 Credibility

Credibility is necessary in order to guarantee the trustworthiness of the data obtained in research. It means that the result must be clear and can be trusted by the reader. The validity of the data credibility will be supported by using a triangulation technique. Triangulation is a method for checking the validity of information obtained by combining different information collection procedures and accessible information sources. Triangulation itself utilizes something exterior the investigate information

that points to look at and compare the same research information. Validity tests can be wiped out in different ways. In any case, the researcher will triangulate as a validity test. To test the legitimacy of the information, the researcher conducted perceptions, interviews and disseminated surveys to the same information sources.

3.8.2 Transferability

Transferability test is also known as an external validity in quantitative Research. Transferability refers to the degree to which the results of qualitative research can be generalized or transferred to other contexts or settings. in order to make this research transferable, the researcher will provide the result in detail, clear, systematic, and understandable, so the reader will understand the information from the research. Korstjens, I., & Moser, A. (2017) wrote transferability as the degree to which the results of qualitative research can be transferred to other contexts or settings with other respondents. The researcher facilitates the transferability judgment by potential user through thick description.

3.8.3 Dependability

In quantitative research, a reliability test is used to examine the validity of the data. Meanwhile, in qualitative research, it is commonly known as Dependability Test. Sometimes, it is happened that the researcher does not carry out any research in the field, but the data are obtained. as the result, the data obtained is invalid. In order to check whether the research is done properly, a dependability test is necessary to

be done. Dependability means how far the research can be repeated by other researchers and that the findings is going to be consistent (Statistics Solution, 2020). It is necessary to check the whole process of the research and make sure every step has been done correctly by the researcher. the researcher will include the documentation of each research progress to prove that the research are done. the process will include how the researcher determine the problem, going to field, determine the source of the data, perform the data analysis, test the validity of the data, and draw the final conclusions.

3.8.4   Confirmability

In qualitative research, the confirmability test is similar to dependability test, so that the tests can be carried out simultaneously. The dependability test will be used to check the whole process of the research, while the confirmability test will be used to check the final result of the process. If the results of the research are in accordance with the process of the research, then the confirmability test is valid. In a research, if the process does not exist, but the results are there, then the results of the research should be questioned.