CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this study, a qualitative methodology is created to analyze exchange students who study at UNIKA Soegijapranata and Pantiwilasa Citarum Hospital Semarang about their language for communication. The survey instrument is focused on the foreign students who stay in Semarang. The research study’s purpose is to find out what type of code mixing used by exchange students and what factors affected them in applying code mixing during their interaction with local people in Semarang. The study used descriptive qualitative method to describe the recent state of phenomenon that exists at the time of study. According to Ary (2002, p. 37):

“Qualitative research focuses on understanding social phenomena and providing rich verbal descriptions of setting, situations, and participants. The qualitative research includes a number of different methods, such as ethnography, case study, naturalistic observations, focused interviews, and historical”

3.1 Method of Data Collection

For collecting the data, the writer picked up three participants from exchange students in Semarang who were still doing their class in their last semester which held on March-July 2017. Furthermore, the writer collected the data by recording the conversation through video during their activities with local people. In addition, it is supported by a virtual interview to find out the result of problem formulation which is what factors have affected
them in applying code mixing. Through the video recording observational and virtual interview qualitative method, the writer could analyze the data from information about the existing phenomenon, which the writer meant about their preference language to communicate with local people in Semarang.

3.1.1 Participants

The participants of this study were three foreign students as exchange students. Two of them were studying at UNIKA Soegijapranata majoring in Traditional Herbal Medicine and the last one was studying at Pantiwilasa Citarum Hospital majoring in Nurse and Medical Health. They were from Netherlands, and the other one was from USA. The age range was among 19-25 years old. Participants were recruited in person.

3.1.2 Instruments

According to Ary (2002, p. 40) there are several important elements in qualitative research. It is described as follows.

“Managing the large volume of descriptive data generated from interviews, observations, and the collection of documents is an important consideration in qualitative studies. Qualitative investigators also typically keep a personal or reflexive log or journal in which they record accounts of their thoughts, feelings, assumptions, motives, and rationale for decisions made.”

However, the writer used two instruments from those basic items above to achieve the data result in order to answer the research question in
findings section later. The instruments for this study were the transcript of video recording and virtual interview through Whatsapp chat application. The writer conducted the research according to the participant’s free time activity out of the college schedule. For achieving video recording observational, the time was an hour for maximum per each meeting. The research observation was only taken within one month in three times meeting due to the participant’s willingness to be recorded into video. Meanwhile, for achieving the virtual interview by Whatsapp to answer the problem formulation of what factors have affected exchange students to mix languages, the writer focused on the interview guideline that mentioned as follows.

1. Do you use Indonesian language as a medium to communicate during you stay in Semarang?
2. Does it depend on several factors to use Indonesian language?
3. Why did you tend to speak in Indonesian more often rather than in English when you were communicating in that video? (Or vice versa).
4. Why did you mix …… (the utterance within two languages) rather than speak it all in Indonesian or English only?

3.2 Data Collection

The data result was collected from the transcription of the video recording and the virtual interview that came from the participants in this research. The total numbers of participants itself were three people. Participants were recruited in person.

The writer gathered the data through video recording and virtual
interview with those students about the language they choose to use when communicating with local people. By those instruments of data collection, the writer could analyze the data from information about the existing situation, which the writer meant to reveal about their decision to communicate for the daily life in Semarang.

3.3 Procedure

In this study, the writer did several steps to collect the data and get the accurate analytical result in the end. It is described as follows.

1. Determining the population

First of all, the writer conducts this study by choosing participants involved in this research. The participants in this study were three foreign students that each of them came from different countries. Two of them came from Netherlands, and the other one were from USA. They were the exchange students from UNIKA Soegijapranata and Pantiwilasa Citarum Hospital Semarang.

2. Approaching participants

Then, the writer introduced herself as a researcher for her thesis. Furthermore, the writer tried to get engage with the participants in order to make the situation and condition flow naturally. While the interaction activity was going on, the video recording was also coming along. In the end, it was expected to produce pure original data result.

3. Checking their free time schedule

Secondly, the writer checked the participants’ schedule in order to follow them while observing and recording their way of communicating in
Indonesian language.

4. Interpreting the result

Finally, the writer interpreted the result by made transcriptions of each participant speaking activity to figure out the population’s speaking strategy.

3.4 Data Analysis

Data analysis, based on his study in 2010, Ary defined it as a process of searching and arranging the data result in systematically way. While the aim of data analysis itself is tends to increase the researcher’s understanding about the result of their study to the other readers (Ary, 2010). In the research of The Code Mixing Used by Exchange Students, the writer used qualitative method that guided on Ary’s stages and steps also. It is described as follows.

1) Familiarizing and Organizing

In this stage, the writer tried to be familiar with the data by reading the source and result, organizing the transcription of the conversation definitely to keep ambiguous meaning away. Therefore, basically, in this step the writer was re-watching, re-listening, and re-reading the transcript of the video recording result that the writer already got.

2) Coding and Reducing

In this stage, the writer was improving concept of the raw data. The writer was grouping the data based on the types. Reading, rereading, and sorting the data (changed into transcript already) for units of meaning. For example, grouping when the exchange students make utterance in Indonesian language and what factors have affected toward it.
3) Interpretation and Representation

In this stage, the writer was describing of the meaning, defining the plot of conversation, providing an explanation, and improving the plausible explanation. Therefore, interpretation and representation were interpreting and representing about anything important of the data, which is in the end being a conclusion.