

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Research Approach**

The writer observes language choice used by foreign students of graduate school at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. The research design of this study is descriptive analytic qualitative method since it provides a systematic, factual, and accurate description of a situation of the area. Beside descriptive method, the writer also applies qualitative method. This method is based on the data which are words and not about the number and any statically calculation, because the writer does not use questionnaire to get the data.

The research is conducted by conversational analyze because the result of the data analyzed is in descriptive phenomenon such as words, sentence and utterance. In this research, the writer will describe about what a language that was choose by foreign students of graduate of school at UIN Sunan Ampel when they are in different place or in different situations. For the example, when they study in the class, or when they stay in their dormitory and meet with the other friends from Indonesia.

#### **3.2 Data and Sources Of Data**

There are two categories of the data. They are primary data and secondary data (Rahardi, 2001:8). Primary data is the data gained directly from the source mean while secondary data is the one gained indirectly. In

this thesis, the writer has the primary data where she gets the data directly from the source that is the conversation between the foreign students and I.

The data of this research is all statements or utterances in conversation that contain code switching and code mixing in the conversation.

### **3.2 Sample or Corpus**

After doing population, the writer takes the sample as a part of population that is the source of the research data. There are two techniques in taking sample namely purposive random sampling and purposive sampling (Singarimbun and his friend, 1998:155).

For conducting of the research, the writer uses purposive sampling technique. The chosen sample absolutely has the characteristics of types code switching and code mixing. In this research, the writer takes the sentence or utterance in conversation as samples which show the different types and show which code dominates.

### **3.3 Location and Time of Observation**

The observation is located in area of UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya such as in area of dormitory, in canteen, in mosque and in the class. The observation is held on October 2013 - December 2013 between 09.00 am to 03.00 pm.

### **3.4 Data Collection**

The technique of collecting the data used in this thesis is first of all by the dialogues of conversation. By recording, the writer will not lose any

single dialogues of conversation between the foreign student and I. The purpose of recording the dialogues is to get the data for her thesis.

In short the techniques of data collection are:

- I. Recording the dialogues of conversation between the foreign students and I.
- II. Transcribing the dialogues of conversation by using orthographic transcription.
- III. Classifying code switching and code mixing based on the theory of Hoffman and Holmes that it shows their language choice.

### **3.5 Data Analysis**

After collecting the data, the writer takes the next step that is technique of analyzing the data. First of all, the data are classified into groups based on code switching and code mixing. In code switching there are Indonesia-English code switching and English-Indonesian code switching. Then, in code mixing there are Indonesia-English code mixing and English-Indonesia code mixing. Thirdly, the writer tabulated the data based on the categories. Fourthly, the writer analyzed the data based on the code switching and code mixing theory. The last, the writer tried to interpret the data and draw a conclusion. In the short, the steps that the writer takes in analyzing the data are as follows:

- I. Make a conversation between the foreign students and I. Then, record it.

- II. Classifying the data based on theory code switching and code mixing.
- III. Classifying the categories of code switching and code mixing.
- IV. Tabulating the data based on the categories.
- V. Analyzing the tabulated data
- VI. Interpreting the whole data.
- VII. The last is the writer will draw a conclusion.