

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### A. Research Design

This research primarily utilises a qualitative methodology, given its focus on examining the utilisation of code-mixing in the articles. The qualitative research method is a research method based on the philosophy of postpositivism, used to research natural object conditions, (as opposed to experiments) where the researcher is the first instrument. The use of qualitative methods is to get a deep meaning in data. Meaning is the actual data of visible data (Sugiyono, 2013).

The researcher analyze the data using content analysis method. According to (Gheyle & Jacobs, 2017), content analysis is an investigative process used to make sense of messages, whether it will be in the form of texts, visuals, audio, or other forms of communication. In a nutshell, it is a way of deciphering what is being communicated in a given text. To further illustrate this concept, an example of content analysis could be used to assess the frequency of particular words in a text and how these contribute to the overall message. Additionally, it could be employed to analyse the emotions conveyed in the text to better understand its meaning.

#### B. Research Setting, Subject, Object

The research setting is a place or environment researchers use to conduct research. The setting of this research can be flexible because it depends on the researcher. The setting of this research is in the researcher's room or library research because there is no a certain place to do.

The subject of this research is SINTA publications. The researcher has opted for articles regarding code mixing studies from 2015 to 2022. SINTA journals provide an abundant source of academic material to draw from. SINTA is especially pertinent for studies of code-mixing, as the range of publications available from 2015 to 2022 offers a substantial range of reliable data.

This research aims to give an overview of the trend of code-mixing research in Indonesia, whether, from 2015 - 2022, many researched code-mixing. Besides that, to find out whether several studies mention the types of code mixing, subject, object, and data sources. That way, the researcher will give space to further research regarding what can and should be researched.

### **C. Research Data Resources**

This study obtained data from articles procured from various journals indexed in SINTA (Science and Technology Index), from the SINTA 1 to SINTA 6 categories. These would ensure that only the most relevant and up-to-date information is used to inform the study. Furthermore, it provides a comprehensive overview of the field and increases the paper's credibility. Only materials from publications authorized by SINTA will be utilized to further guarantee accurate and legitimate data.

The researcher found eight journals have scope in Code Mixing. The eight journals were the Journal of English Education and Linguistics Studies (JEELS), Journal of Applied Linguistics and Literature (JOALL), Indonesian Journal of EFL and Linguistics, Indonesian Journal of English Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics (IJELTAL), Journal of Literature Linguistics and Culture Studies (Rainbow), Scientific Journal of Linguistics Literature and Education, Journal on English Language Teaching and Learning Linguistics and Literature (IDEAS), and Journal of English Education Linguistics and Literature (JEELL). All of these articles were downloaded and subjected to content analysis. The data obtained is analyzed and will be displayed in tables.

### **D. Research Instrument**

#### **1. Documentation**

In accordance to (Sugiyono, 2015), Documenting is the act of recording information for future use. It can take many forms, from written letters and photographs to texts, scripts or artistic creations. Keeping a record of such materials can be invaluable for various purposes. For example, a written account of events can be used as evidence in a court of law, or a collection of photographs can help

capture and preserve a moment. Furthermore, keeping track of written material can provide a valuable reference for researchers and historians. Documentation can also be obtained through many sources such as newspapers, magazines, books, or the internet. In this study, researchers will use documentation as a data collection technique. The data collection process is based on the articles in the SINTA journal.

## **2. The Researcher as Human Instrument**

In qualitative research, the researcher is the main instrument, and the data are gathered in natural settings from the source. Moreover, the researcher is the critical component of the process (Sugiyono, 2015). To back this up, the researcher must have the necessary skills to collect the data in the most accurate way and analyse the results accurately and objectively. Furthermore, the researcher must also be able to make an unbiased judgement regarding the data collected.

## **E. Data Collecting Technique**

Since gathering data is the primary goal of the research, data collection methods are the most strategic research procedures. Researchers won't obtain data that complies with established data standards when they don't understand data collection methods. In qualitative research, primary data sources, participant observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation are used to collect data in natural settings (natural circumstances) (Sugiyono, 2015).

By employing the method of documentation, researchers will be able to collect data, which is conducted in a few distinct steps. The primary stages of data collection include:

1. The researcher open the SINTA website first.
2. Then after opening the SINTA website, the researcher chose the data source, namely 'Journal'.
3. After selecting the data source, the researcher filtered the SINTA level. Starting from SINTA 1 to SINTA 6.
4. After selecting the SINTA level, the researcher selects journals based on their knowledge. In this case the researcher chose 'Linguistics'.

5. After the journals on linguistics appeared, the researcher opened the journal's website one by one.
6. After opening the web of each journal, the researcher enters the keyword, namely 'Code Mixing'.
7. The researcher download articles that discuss Code Mixing through the SINTA journal.
8. The researcher read and identify the contents of the articles about Code Mixing.
9. The researcher analyzing the data using a qualitative approach to understand whats Code Mixing is in articles.
10. After the researcher reads and identifies it, the researcher classifies the data to be analyzed based on the research questions.

#### **F. Data Analysis Technique**

According to(Sugiyono, 2015),data analysis is systematically locating and assembling information from interviews, field notes, and documentation by categorising the information into relevant groups, selecting which groups will be investigated, and finally coming to clear conclusions. In this study, the researcher will use the content analysis technique.

By utilising content analysis in the data analysis techniques, the researcher was able to not only collect data but also analyse the data in order to generate research results. This approach effectively provides complete and comprehensive results that can be used for further analysis.

In this study, there are several steps that researchers will take to analyse data, as follows:

1. Reading and recognising articles that have been downloaded.
2. Identifying the contents of the articles based on research questions.
3. Classifying data according to research questions, including: how many studies on code-mixing, SINTA level, research methods, research subjects, data sources, and examples of Code Mixing from each study.
4. Analyzing using table according to what was previously classified. The table will be used to find an accurate amount of data.
5. Make a description of the results of the analysis.
6. Concluding.