

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter provides the approach of the study and the description of the procedures used in data collection and the methods of data analysis.

3.1. Research Approach

This study was a qualitative-descriptive research. The writer analyzed the data with the purpose to describe in the detail to the readers about:

- The types of code mixing used by the male interviewees in *Popular* magazine.
- The types of code mixing used by the female interviewees in *Popular* magazine.
- The differences in the use of code mixing expressed by the male and female interviewees in *Popular* magazine.

3.2. Method of Data Collection

In this section, the writer provided detailed description about the research instrument, source of the data and procedures of collecting the data.

3.2.1. Instrument

The main instrument for this research was the writer himself. The writer did not need any questionnaires to gain the source or data because the writer read and marked the data taken from a magazine. Then, the writer did all of the data collection and data analysis by using the theory of types of code mixing proposed by Kachru (1982).

3.2.2. Data and Source of Data

The source of data was four interview articles published in *Popular* magazine in January 2008, March 2008, January 2009, and February 2009. The first article was entitled *31 Konsistensi Armand Maulana*, second *32 Kebebasan Shanty*, third *Marsha Timothy Dangerously Beauty*, and the last one was *50 Question: Ario Bayu*. The data of this research were every sentence containing non-Indonesian codes expressed by the interviewees named Armand Maulana,

Shanty, Marsha Timothy, and Ario Bayu. The total number of the data was one hundred and fourteen sentences.

3.2.3. Procedures of Data Collection

In collecting the data, the writer did some steps. First, he read each of the interview articles to fully understand each of them. Then, the writer gave sentence numbers to all of the sentences which contained the code mixing of Indonesian and other non-Indonesian codes.

Since there were four articles used in this research, the writer applied two digit numbering system. The first digit indicated the article. An interview article entitled “*31 Konsistensi Armand Maulana*” was labelled as the first article, “*32 Kebebasan Shanty*” as the second article, “*Marsha Timothy Dangerously Beauty*” as the third article, “*50 Question: Ario Bayu*” as the fourth article. The second digit referred to sentence containing code mixing. As an example is in 1.1, which indicates that the data was taken from the first interview article (“*31 Konsistensi Armand Maulana*”) and the sentence analysed is the first sentence of that article which contains the code mixing.

It was found that in the first article, there were thirty-five sentences. In the second article, there were thirty-three sentences. In the third article, there were eighteen sentences. In the fourth article, there were twenty-eight sentences. The total number of the sentences in these four articles was one hundred and fourteen.

After that, the writer put the selected sentences into table 3.1 (the third column). Then he began to analyse the code mixing in these sentences. This was to find out the non-Indonesian codes used and the types of code mixing.

3.3. Data Analysis

There were some steps conducted by the writer to analyse the data. First, he read the sentences written in the third column of table 3.1. Then he made italic the non-Indonesian code(s) found in each sentence.

Next, he determined what non-Indonesian code(s) used in this sentence. He actually had already had an assumption that the interviewees would use English because English is the first foreign language in Indonesia. Therefore he

provided a sub column for English where he could put a cross if the interviewees said an English code. He also made another sub column (i.e. other code) where he could write non-Indonesian and non-English codes used by the interviewees. These two sub-columns were written in the fourth column of table 3.1.

After that, the writer put a cross to the suitable type of code mixing made by each interviewee. In determining the type of code mixing, the writer paid attention to the theory presented by Kachru (1982).

Table 3.1. The analysis of the types of code mixing expressed by each interviewee

No	Gender	Sentence	Non-Indonesian Code		Types of Code Mixing					
			English	Other Code	UI	UH	SI	IDM & COL	RED	

Note:

- UI : Unit Insertion.
- UH : Unit Hybridization.
- SI : Sentence Insertion.
- IDM & COL : Idiom & collocation.
- RED : Reduplication.

Finally, the writer summarized the analysis in table 3.2. This table shows the comparison of the use of non-Indonesian codes used and types of code mixing expressed by male and female interviewees. In comparing the frequency of the occurrence of each non-Indonesian code and each type of code mixing, the writer used the following formula:

$$B = \frac{b}{\text{tot}} \times 100\%$$

NOTE:

- B : percentage of certain non-Indonesian code or type of code mixing used by all male or female interviewees.

- b : certain non-Indonesian code or type of code mixing used by all male or female interviewees.
- tot : total of non-Indonesian code or type of code mixing used by all male and female interviewees.

Tabel 3.2. The comparison of the types of code mixing expressed by the male and female interviewees

Gender	Non-Indonesian Code		Types of Code Mixing				
M	English	Other Code	UI	UH	SI	IDM & COL	RED
F							

Note:

M : Male

SI : Sentence Insertion

F : Female

IDM & COL : Idiom & collocation

UI : Unit Insertion

RED : Reduplication

UH : Unit Hybridization