

## **CHAPTER III**

### **Methodology**

This chapter presents the methodology of collecting and processing the data. It includes the approach, the source of data, the research question, the instrument, the procedure of data collection and the data analysis.

#### **3.1 The approach of the study**

The writer uses approach because the writer wants to make a descriptive study about the code mixing that exists in the episode 'Keong Mas' of 'Ketoprak Humor'. The existence of code mixing emerges in the conversation between the actors or actresses. The writer examines the language that is used by them in the conversation.

#### **3.2 The source of data**

The source of data in this study is the transcription of the conversation in the selected episode 'Keong Mas' of 'Ketoprak Humor'.

#### **3.3 Research question**

The writer tries to find out the kinds of spoken code mixing used by the actors or actresses in 'Ketoprak Humor' in the episode of 'Keong Mas' and she also wants to investigate the code mixing that has the highest occurrence in this chosen episode.

### 3.4 Instrument

In doing this research the writer herself acts as an observer. The writer collects and investigates the data. In collecting the data, she uses Sony VHS video and cassettes to record the episodes of 'Ketoprak Humor'.

### 3.5 The procedure of data collection

In collecting the data, the writer did the following procedures:

1. The writer recorded several episodes of 'Ketoprak Humor' in RCTI.
2. She chose 'Keong Mas' episode as her data because she considered that 'Keong Mas' is a famous legend among Indonesian people and also she suspected that in this episode she might find kinds of code mixing that could be observed.
3. She watched the video of 'Keong Mas' for several times in order to understand the story.
4. She transcribed the dialogue. (See appendix)
5. Identified the code mixing in the transcription then underlined them and marked them in different colors based on code mixing theory. In identifying the code mixing, she did the following procedures:
  - a. She looked for 'foreign' words, phrases, idioms or clauses. It means that those terms are 'not Indonesian'. They include any other local languages and also foreign languages. In this case she checked the data in the latest edition of an Indonesian dictionary.
  - b. She did not identify expression words such as lho, lha, yah, ya, toh, tah, kok, sih, kah, hah, tuh, ah, et cetera. Also for some words such as

ntar, gitu, emang, et cetera, since there are too many of them. She categorised those word expressions as an Indonesian language because she considered that those kind word expressions are often use among Indonesian people.

- c. She also looked at Tata Bahasa Deskriptif Bahasa Jawa and Kamus Praktis Jawa-Indonesia to make sure that those terms use Javanese and not Indonesian. Moreover, she classified some word expressions such as tho, yo, iyo, into Javanese language because suffix /e/ and /o/ are regarded as Javanese lexical items (Tata Bahasa Deskriptif Bahasa Jawa by Subroto, Edi. D et.al. 1991).
  - d. Here the writer only focused on Javanese, Jakartanese, Sundanese, English, Chinese, and Latin at the level word or phrases that make up clauses in an utterance. In an utterance she only picked an utterance containing the mixing two or more languages.
6. After the writer listed all words, phrases, clauses and sentences that have been underlined. She analysed the code mixing into the type of languages and marked them on different colors. Each color symbolizes each language:
- Indonesian : Black
  - Javanese : Red
  - English : Blue
  - Jakartanese : Purple
  - Sundanese : Green
  - Chinese : Pink

- Latin : Brown

7. The writer also used some abbreviations to describe the codes in the analysis in the table:

- Indonesian : Id

- Javanese : Ja

- Jakartanese : Jk

- English : E

- Sundanese : S

- Chinese : C

8. Then, she put all the data and organized them in a table (see appendix)

### 3.6 Data analysis

In analysing the data, the writer followed several procedures:

1. The writer put the classification of sentences that have been written in different colors in a table. In organizing the classification, the writer put the same code mixing of two languages or more in one single column because the sequence of the occurrence of code mixing was not permanent. For instance, Indonesian – Javanese code mixing it also refers to Javanese – Indonesian code mixing. The writer classified the data based on Suwito's theory, which are divided into inner code mixing and outer code mixing. (see. Table 1.1) From this table, the frequency of the occurrence of each code mixing also can be shown.

Example table 1.1

NO	EXTRACTS	Inner code mixing					Outer code mixing					
		I-Ja	I-Jk	Ja-jk	I-S	I-Ja-Jk	I-E	E-Ja	L-Ja	S-I-E	E-I-Ja	E-I-C
1	Diseneni kalau tidak dimarahi	1										
2	Oh saya malu kok, yo isinku	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

2. The writer also classified each code mixing based on Suwito's form and she used the following table for the classification, moreover to find the frequency of the occurrence. Example table 1.3.6:

NO	EXTRACTS	E - I - C					
		W	Phr	HC	WR	I	C
1	No...belum ada <i>gopek</i> baru empat ratus loh.	1	-	-	-	-	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

Note: - English  
 - Chinese  
 - Indonesia

3. From those following table, the writer concluded which kind of code mixing has the highest occurrence also which form of Suwito's occurs the most.