Chapter 3
Methodology of Research

This chapter draws the method and analyzed of research. It starts with a place of research, detail of participant, discussion data and source of data to get a deeper comprehension of the issue being investigated. Then, it is followed by the data collection procedures, and the model of data analyzes used in this research.

1. Method of research

The current research mainly aims to investigate the forms of code mixing between English, Balinese and other language and then to find out the Balinese youth perception about code mixing between three language at Raharja village. In explore this issue; the researcher used qualitative method in data collection and analysis. Qualitative method is to applied understand about the social phenomena in society, which descriptive as a nature of qualitative data which not produced through statistical data (Muhammad, 2011, p.34). This research including in sociolinguistic research which is analyzed the field research about the use of language in social speech community.

2. Site

A study on code mixing between English, Balinese and other language of the Balinese youth community conducted at Raharja village, Wonosary district and Boalemo regency. The area of Raharja village is 525 Ha/M² consists of four boundaries areas; the north boundary area is Tanjung Harapan, east boundary is Duluhupa, the south boundary is Trirukun, and the west boundary is Pangea.
3. Participants

The participants in the research are Balinese people who have acknowledged and were inclusive of Balinese youth community. This research was conducted at Raharja village with the limited levels of Balinese Youth community which are from childhood, adolescence, and adulthood.

According to Hurlock (as cited in Makmun, 2007, p. 83) stated that the limitation of youth community is from 7 years old until 21 years old. According to the table of population number at Raharja village in year 2012 it can be seen that the population of Balinese youth community is consists of 150 peoples. The technique of determining the participants are used purposive sampling which means choosing the participant with the certain purpose. The researcher chooses some informants who know, understand then trusted they can give information about the problem that the researcher wants to analyze (Sugiyono, 2008, p.78). To find the participant, the researcher does the integration and interaction in some place by recording the activity without knowing by the participant. This research has eight participants to interview based on the result of the observation which as a delegation of some of Balinese youth community that the researcher believed they can gave information about the problem that researcher analyzed. The participant of this research is the Balinese youth community who experienced a code mixing between English, Balinese and other language (Indonesian and Gorontalo). The Balinese youth community has a proficiency in English as the popular and daily language which is familiar of them but in the pronunciation they are yet fluently. The Balinese interaction in Gorontalo community as the majority
tribe influence them interest to know Gorontalo language because it can improve the friendliness in Youth group.

Table 1. The participant table based on pseudonym name, gender and age

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Participants</th>
<th>Pseudonym</th>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Participant 1</td>
<td>Yoga</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>12 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Participant 2</td>
<td>Sumiarta</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>18 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Participant 3</td>
<td>Andry</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>21 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Participant 4</td>
<td>Diana</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>15 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Participant 5</td>
<td>Kadok</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>20 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Participant 6</td>
<td>Puri</td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>13 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Participant 7</td>
<td>Weda</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>20 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Participant 8</td>
<td>Putri</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>21 years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. Data and Source of data

The form of data of this research are utterances where happen in code mixing between English, Balinese and other language of the Balinese youth community at Raharja village, Wonosari district, Boalemo regency. The source of data in this research is the participants through observation, interviewed then supported by documentation data such as record and picture. Besides that, there are study documents in literature review which is found from thesis, journal that put on the previous study as the research consideration, books which are including sociolinguistic and methodology book, and then relevant text from internet (article).
5. Technique of data collecting

The instrument of this research is the researcher as the primer media of data collecting because during this research, the researcher knows and understands more about the object that analyzed. According to Maleong (2006, p. 186) there are three kinds technique of collecting data; observation, interview and document. In this case the researcher used observation, interviewed and documentation like record the interviewed and taken a picture.

1) Observation

In observation method the researcher do observes the participant. The processes of observation were the researcher involved in the daily activity of the participants; the researcher did all the activity or followed in integration. Besides that, in research observation the researcher observed the social interaction between Balinese youth community and doing integration by recording without knowing by the participant. This observation is do during 10 days from 20 until 29 June th 2013 and was found three kinds of conversation including the conversation at home between two peoples, the situation at booth between two friends and situation on the street between two men. The researcher choose three kinds of conversation because those conversation as the delegation of research finding which include the code mixing in word, phrase and clause.

2) Interview

Interview is one of the most important things in collecting the data. According to Maleong (2006, p. 186) interviews is a conversation with the certain purpose. In this research, the researcher conducted direct interview by face to face
with the kind of interview is semi structure interviewed. In the process of
interview, the researcher use Indonesian question because understand by the
participant and also it is translating in English term because it needed by English
department student to be easier to understand. This interview is doing by the
researcher only one day on Saturday, 29 June th 2013, after the process of
observation is done so the researcher continuo to interview. In this process the
researcher did not use member checking to check the agreement of every
participant, so this is as the part of the weaknesses of this research.
3) Documentation

In order to find the documentation, the researcher records the process of
interviewed of Balinese youth community who can give information about the
problem of code mixing in this village and taking the picture.

6. Technique of data analyzing

According to Miles and Huberman (1992) there are three activities to analyze
the data, which are: data display, data reduction, and data conclusion drawing or
verification (as cited in Dukalang, 2011, p. 10).

1. Data reduction

Data reduction is the process selecting, focusing, and written up the result of
natural data from recording, interview and documentation. In this case, the data is
already prepared. The researcher used data reduction in selected the data from
field research. The data that found from data observation and interview is writing
then choose based on the forms of code mixing that got from the data observation,
interview and documentation. The way of gain the forms of code mixing is
focused and categorized where is the code mixing in words (verb, adjective, adverbial, and noun), phrase such as (verb phrase, Noun phrase, adjective phrase and adverb phrase) and clause consist the types of clause that got. Therefore, give a meaning of the result of categorized of every code mixing and make a notes about the types of code mixing. After that, to analyzes the data interview is analyzed all the answer of question that given to participants. The first thing that the researcher do is analyzed every point started by the first question and collected their answers then conclude that and so on until the last point. After that, to selecting the Balinese youth perception, the researcher analyzed the conclusion point of their answer and comment which related to the question and observation.

2. Data display

Data display is use to seen the result of the research. From the research finding, the researcher uses this data in order to make the description or presenting the data in the description form. The researcher describes the data that found and give description of every form and explain the youth perception including the youth reasons about the use code mixing. To presenting data, the researcher used table and numerical.

3. Data conclusion drawing or verification

After the data that got is choose, focusing, describe and presenting by table and number, so the researcher make a conclusion there are any forms of code mixing and some the Balinese youth perception about the case of code mixing.

From the classification of every step, the conclusion is these research use design descriptive qualitative methods which describe the data used by word,
statement and sentence. Then, the place of this research conducted at Raharja village with the participant is Balinese Youth Community. The data is collected from observation by natural data from recorded, interviewed and documentation by record the interviewed then taken a picture.