

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The research design of this study is descriptive quantitative. According to Creswell and Creswell (2018) states that quantitative research is a means for testing objective theories by examining the relationship among variables. These factors can be measured, often with instruments, and the resulting numbered data can be examined statistically. The final written report has a set structure consisting of introduction, literature and theory, methods, results, and discussion.

B. Research Setting

The researcher conducts this research that takes place at English Education Department in UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. The researcher conducts the research in a Basic Spoken English course 2022/2023 academic year to examine students' perception on the benefits of code-switching in the speaking course.

C. Population and Sample

1. Population

The subject of this research are students who took Basic Spoken English course in second semester academic year 2022/2023 in English Education Department of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. The number of students involved in this research are 77 students. These students then divided into three classes; TBI A-22, TBI B-22, and TBI C-22.

2. Sample

Sample is part of the population which will represent the entire population. However, to find out the number of samples from a population, researcher use the Slovin formula. The minimum number of participants to fill out this questionnaire can be calculated using the Slovin formula:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

n : number of samples

N : total population

e : margin of error

If study with a 95% degree of credibility, then the error rate is 5%. So that researchers can determine the minimum sample limit that can meet the 5% margin of error requirement by entering the margin of error into the Slovin formula. Calculation of the minimum number of samples for this study as below:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{77}{1 + 77(0,05)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{77}{1 + 77(0,0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{77}{1 + 77(0,0025)}$$

$$n = \frac{77}{1 + 0,1925}$$

$$n = \frac{77}{1,1925}$$

$$n = \approx 65$$

It can be concluded that the minimum number of samples that must fill out the questionnaire is 65 students. But, according to Arikunto (2017) said that if the subject is less than 100, then the entire population becomes the research sample, but if the subject is more than 100 then it can be taken 10-15% or 15-25%. So, the researcher distribute the questionnaire to 77 students who are taking Basic Spoken English course.

D. Technique of Data Collection

In order to collect the data, the researcher employed questionnaire as an instrument. The questionnaire is used to answer research question about students' perception on the benefits of code-switching. In this study, researchers will use a closed-ended questionnaire. Close-ended questionnaire is the researcher poses a question and provides preset response options for the participant (Creswell, 2014). So the answers have been prepared by the researcher.

The research instrument in this study used a Likert Scale. Likert scale (a summated rating scale) assesses attitudes toward a topic by presenting a set of statements about the topic and asking respondents to indicate for each whether they strongly agree, agree, are undecided, disagree, or strongly disagree (Ary, et al, 2018). Therefore, the researcher

use Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Neutral (N), Disagree (D), Strongly Disagree (SD). The value of each option as described in table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Scale Value of Questionnaire Response

No	Response	Scale Value
1	Strongly Agree (SA)	5
2	Agree (A)	4
3	Neutral (N)	3
4	Disagree (D)	2
5	Strongly Disagree (SD)	1

E. Data Analysis

In this research, the researcher used a questionnaire as a research instrument. The data that has been obtained will later answer the research question. The data obtained is in the form of students' perception on the benefits of code-switching in the speaking course. Questionnaires are distributed when a meeting in the speaking class has ended. The data will be analyzed using Microsoft Excel manually. Furthermore, researchers used SPSS to perform data processing. In this stage, the Likert scale will be used by taking into account the interval rate classification, as below:

Table 3.2 Score Interpretation Criterion

Value Range Likert Scale	Percentage	Category
5	80% - 100%	Very Positive
4	60% - 79,99%	Positive
3	40% - 59,99%	Uncertain
2	20% - 39,99%	Negative
1	0% -19,99%	Very Negative

F. Validity and Reliability

1. Validity

According to Creswell and Creswell (2018) say that validity in quantitative research refers to whether one can draw meaningful and useful inferences from scores on particular instruments. Validity determines whether an instrument can measure a variable. Before the researcher distributed the questionnaire to the sample, the researcher first tried it on 30 respondents who were not included in this research sample. The respondents came from students in 4th semester of the 2022/2023 academic year who had taken the Basic Spoken English course in 2nd semester. The number of question items distributed was 20 items. After processing the data using Microsoft Excel and SPSS it was concluded that the question items submitted were valid. To find out whether a test is valid or not, the researcher uses according to the provisions of 30 respondents, so if using a significance of 5%, then $r_{table} = 30$ respondents are 0.361.

If the value of Item-Total Correlation $> r_{table}$, it is valid

If the value of Item-Total Correlation $< r_{table}$, it is invalid

Table 3.3 Data of Validity Questionnaire

No	r item	r table	Result
1	0,461	0,361	Valid
2	0,400	0,361	Valid
3	0,464	0,361	Valid
4	0,467	0,361	Valid
5	0,438	0,361	Valid
6	0,448	0,361	Valid
7	0,395	0,361	Valid
8	0,410	0,361	Valid
9	0,505	0,361	Valid
10	0,435	0,361	Valid
11	0,425	0,361	Valid

12	0,367	0,361	Valid
13	0,426	0,361	Valid
14	0,416	0,361	Valid
15	0,424	0,361	Valid
16	0,447	0,361	Valid
17	0,482	0,361	Valid
18	0,395	0,361	Valid
19	0,506	0,361	Valid
20	0,482	0,361	Valid

It can be seen from the table above that 20 items are valid. In accordance with the provisions, if the value of the item-total correlation is higher than acceptable, then it is said to be valid. So that 20 questions items can be received and distributed.

2. Reliability

In addition to validity test, reliability test is also required in a study. According to Creswell & Creswell (2018) state that reliability refers to whether scores on an instrument are internally consistent (i.e., are item responses consistent across constructs?), stable over time (test-retest correlations), and whether test administration and scoring were consistent.

Table 3.4 Reliability Test

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0,761	20

As seen in the table above, the value of Cronbach's Alpha is 0.761. If the Cronbach's Alpha value is > 0.60 , then the question items in the questionnaire are reliable. If the Cronbach's Alpha value is

<0.60 , then the question items in the questionnaire are not reliable. So, the questionnaire is reliable.