

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In accordance to De Vaus (2001), the purpose of the research design is to ensure that the research problem are thoroughly investigated. To achieve this goal, it was necessary to make certain that the various aspects of the study would be combined in a fashion that was consistent and rational. The researcher chose to use the qualitative approach for this particular study.

By the parameters of this study, the researcher employed a method known as narrative inquiry. A qualitative methodology is one in which the researcher analyzes the lives of individuals and asks one or more individuals to provide narratives about their life, as stated by Cresswell (2018). Other qualitative methodologies include comprehensive interviews and focus groups. To deepen their inquiry, the researcher typically narrate or rebuild this material into a narrative sequence. This occurs in order to wrap up the investigation.

B. Research Setting

With the title "Exporing Code Mixing Engagement In Instagram Comment Section to Enrich Student's Vocabulary", this research was conducted at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. Specifically, in the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training majoring in English Education Department. This research conducted in 2025 from November 26th up to December 11th,

to find the experience of students by using Instagram comment section feature. Targetted to the student majoring in English Education Department who speak bilingually in the social media especially Instagram's comment section

C. Participants

The participants in this research are the students of English education major of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin who actively use Instagram and interact using code mixing and still actively studying in the university.

The researcher yield the data related to the students' experience about using Instagram as media to improve the students vocabulary through the comment section feature. With countless variety of English Language students' who currently study in UIN Antasari Banjarmasin, the researcher yielded the data based on the students interaction in Instagram platform which further be selected based on the percentage of their activity on Instagram by hours per weeks, which further leads to how much the students exposure towards Instagram that fulfill the criteria.

The criteria further disclosed as:

1. Students

As the stating above, the students were chose if they fulfil the criteria such as English Education major that studying in University. The students must have actively used instagram as for the index of the usage is above 1 hour a day or in total arround 7 or more hours per week. This

criteria is based based on global averages from multiple studies and analytics reports that yield the data which shows that active Instagram use is generally considered to be around 2 hours per day or about 14 hours per week.

2. Comment

The comment that were aimed a this research were the comment in the Instagram post. The comment must consist code mixing and were at least to respond or getting responded by other Instagram user, wether the responder were from the same major or not.

D. Research Instruments

In this research, which makes use of a Narrative Inquiry methodology, the research instrument were comprised of in-depth, open-ended interviews with the purpose of generating extensive personal narratives from the students. The participants were given the opportunity to communicate their own experiences and insights into the ways in which using code mixing to engage conversation in Instagram and how it could influence the students way of gaining new vocabulary. The interview questions were meant to be adaptable and conversational, which would allow the participants to investigate and recall instances in which the students were aware of themselves utilizing a combination of English and Indonesian, especially in connection to material that the students interact with on Instagram. A collection of narratives that were reflective of the

social, cultural, and linguistic settings in which code mixing takes place is the objective of this project. The instrument would help to disclose the reason and the effect caused by the usage of code mixing in the instagram comment section feature that has been experienced by the students and to uncover the benefits of the usage by the students.

E. Data Collection Procedure

Narrative research, a commonly used qualitative research approach, centers on exploring the experiences of an individual and how the students construct meaning through the narratives shared. This type of research involved collecting personal stories, documenting the individual's experiences, and interpreting the significance of those experiences to the individual. By engaging in this process, narrative research generated valuable data that contributes to a deeper understanding of the individual's perspective, in accordance to Cresswell, (2018).

The main purpose of conducting interviews in this research, was to explore the experiences from students towards Instagram used as platform for English vocabulary improvement. Data and information were gathered through interviews, involves one or two more people participants those who experienced with Instagram. The researcher employed a combination of structured and unstructured interviews. The structured interviews provided a framework for obtaining specific data, while the unstructured interviews served the purpose of engaging in open discussions and seeking

clarifications as needed. The interview questions underwent validation by experts to ensure their reliability and relevance.

F. Data Analysis

In accordance with Riessman (1993), Three different kinds of procedures are implemented in the investigation of narratives: telling, transcribing, and analyzing. Here are some further specifics regarding all of it, each of which plays a specific part in the process:

1. Telling

During this procedure, the researcher encouraged participants to participate in contribute information on the study's subject. To encourage and the sharing of significant personal experiences, a supportive environment must be created during research interviews. Providing open-ended questions that allowed respondents to generate responses of their own is good. However, even though a question may be responded with a simple yes or no, it could still result in longer narratives. Collaboration with the audience is crucial under these circumstances. The researcher would use a variety of items to capture and listen to audio recordings, including books, pens, microphones, and cellphones. These technologies make it easier to accurately record the interview material and preserved it for later analysis and interpretation.

2. Transcribing

Long-form recordings are a common aspect of qualitative interview data. The transcribing process included the steps of selection and reduction in order to handle and evaluated this data properly. The researcher first drafts a rough transcription of the full interview, noting significant phrases and conversational components as well as the main points of the discussion. This process aided in locating the important data points. The researcher then went back to the transcription and picked out particular areas for further in-depth examination, concentrating on drawing out significant discoveries and comprehending the subtleties within those sections. The researcher could reduce the data while retaining the crucial details needed for a thorough study by using this iterative procedure.

3. Analyzing

Distinguishing between transcription and analysis can be challenging as the students are closely interconnected. The process often involves gaining insights through attentive and repeated listening during transcription, which then shapes how we choose to convey the interview story in our writing. As the research report is being written, there is a greater reliance on preferred terms and theories to articulate findings. During the research process, it might

be initially challenging to predict which aspects of speech can be significant. It was through the iterative process of transcription, analysis, and writing that the key aspects and themes emerge, leading to a deeper understanding of the data and the identification of crucial elements to be included in the research report.

In order to ensure the validity of the findings, the researcher strive for trustworthiness in the research. In the context of narrative research, establishing trustworthiness were crucial, and one commonly utilized framework were the classic work of Lincoln and Guba (1985). This influential and widely cited work outlines four criteria of trustworthiness that applied in the research process: credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability.

a. Credibility

The credibility or trustworthiness of the results is an aspect of this requirements. Through the use of multiple procedures, including participant verification, peer debriefing, and sustained interaction with participants, it entailed proving the veracity and correctness of the data.

b. Transferability

Transferability implies the extent to which the study's findings may be applied to or adapted to other contexts or circumstances. The researcher try to gave readers enough descriptive information about the research environment and participants so students may judge if the

findings were applicable to their own circumstances.

c. Dependability

Dependability is a term used to describe the continuity and reliability of a research process and its conclusions through time. Peer review, audit trails, and detailed method documentation were just a few techniques researchers use to increase the reliability of their work.

d. Confirmability

Confirmability is the extent to which the study findings are impartial and objective. By recording the choices and addressing any potential biases that may emerge, the researcher worked to maintain an open and objective attitude throughout the study process.

By using these trustworthiness standards, the researcher wanted to improve the rigor and caliber of the story study, making sure that the conclusions were believable, transferrable, trustworthy, and confirmable.