CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH PROCEDURES

3.1 Method of the Research

This research method is narrative case study because according to Gilgun (1994), narrative case study can be used to understand stages or phases in processes, and to investigate a phenomenon within its environmental context. This research aims to narrate a phenomenon in detail and contextually. This is in line with this research, which will be carried out based on the participants' personal experiences in learning English speaking through a Zoom-based webinar series.

3.2 Focus of the Research

This research focuses on finding out the student's experience when she takes part in English-speaking learning activities through Zoom-based webinars in the Academic Listening & Speaking course.

3.3 Setting and Participant

The criteria for participant to be recruited in this research were English Education Department student who had completed the ALS course and taken part in a Zoom-based webinar series. Based on the consideration of the appropriateness of the participant's experience and the data needed in the research, as well as accessibility and willingness to be a participant in this research, a seventh-semester student majoring in English education at a university in Tasikmalaya, West Java, Indonesia will be recruited. She took an Academic Listening and Speaking (ALS) class in the 4th semester of university and was given the final project as presenter of an academic webinar. She prepared the webinar material well and delivered it with good speaking skills so that the audience could understand the webinar material presented, thus, she is one of the best presenters in the ALS Zoom-based webinar series. A range of participant's age between 20-21 years old. This research will be conducted online using the Zoom Meeting application because it is more flexible in determining the time and is not limited to where the researchers and participants are.

3.4 Technique of Collecting the Data

The data collection technique for this research used semi-structured interviews referring to Labov's narrative analysis framework because this technique allows researchers to collect open-ended data, and better understand participants' thoughts, feelings, and beliefs about topics in depth. Thus, the interviewer can combine pre-prepared interview questions with an open ad hoc follow-up examination initiated by the interviewer, which makes the information submitted by participants based on their initial answers more detailed (Ahlin, 2019). However, the researcher realized that the use of a single method was a weakness of this research so that method triangulation was not carried out due to the lack of supporting data sources. The interviews were anchored in several question topics by referring to cognitive, affective, and psychomotor experience, such as students' preparation for English-speaking learning activities through the Zoom-based webinar series, challenges, and opportunities of English-speaking learning through the Zoom-based webinar series and learning outcomes after implementing the Zoom-based webinar series. However, interview questions vary dynamically based on the interviewee's response and the unpredictable situation. Therefore, they are constantly changing. The interview was recorded as an audio recording via Zoom meeting.

In addition, the interview process was conducted using L1 to avoid confusion between the researcher and the participant, as noted by Papadopoulou and Vlachos (2014) that the interview using L1 allows students to feel less anxious in responding to the interview and allows them to express their point of view. After getting the interview results, the researcher transcribed and translated them into English.

The interview process was conducted in several stages such as: (1) selecting the prospective respondent and contacting her; (2) asking for willingness and explaining why this research matters; (3) scheduling interviews with the respondent and letting the respondent sign the consent document; (4) create interview questions and an interview guide; (5) conducting the interview; (6)

recording the interview by using Zoom Meeting recorder in ACER Laptop; (7) thanking the respondent, and (8) transcribing the interview result.

3.5 Technique of Analysing the Data

The data was analyzed using narrative analysis to examine the data collected from the interview results because narrative analysis refers to the ability to understand one's views or experiences by referring to stories (narrations) heard by researchers obtained through interviews with participants. As stated by Creswell (2007) that individual life experiences are studied through narrative research. In addition, according to Josselson (2007), narrative research is a type of research which people's life experiences are obtained and reflected on. According to Labov (1972), there are six main parts of Labov's model:

1. Abstract

In the abstract, the speaker tried to tell a story that can summarize the whole narrative (Labov, 1972). In this section, the speaker uses only one clause to sketch the whole story (Wang, 2020). That is what makes abstract parts generally listen first. At this stage, the researcher places the participant's narrative which can describe the essence or summary of the whole story.

2. Orientation

Orientation provides a series of independent clauses that fill in setting information, including character, time, physical setting, and situation. Usually occurs at the beginning of the story; however, the narrator has centred them if necessary (De Fina & Johnstone, 2015). At this stage, the researcher places the participant's narrative which contains setting information, which in this case is information about the beginning of the participant's interest in speaking skills and starting to realize the importance of speaking skills, including character, time, physical setting, and situation.

3. Complicating action

Complicating actions can be seen as a series of clauses. Each of them tends to describe an event in a temporal sequence of events (Labov, 1972). In this section,

the researcher places the participant's narrative which contains the beginning of the actions taken by the participant in the story.

4. Evaluation

In evaluation, the narrator's comments about actions from outside the story world can be represented. Therefore, evaluation is more likely to be an expression of judgment and speakers use it to highlight essential narrative elements. The evaluation helps the narrator to determine the point. The evaluation aspect in the narrative relates to the existing value system. At this stage, the researcher can determine the point in the participant's story from the actions carried out by the participant in the story.

5. Result or Resolution

As a result or resolution, the information of tension and end is transferred before the actual ending of the story. It can occur throughout the narrative and serves to evaluate, state, and underscore what is interesting or unusual (De Fina & Johnstone, 2015). At this stage, after the information in the previous stage has been transferred, the researcher places the participant's narrative about the achievements in the story after what happened in the previous stages.

6. Coda

The coda indicates the end of the narrative, which can also include a story summary (De Fina & Johnstone, 2015). At this stage, the researcher puts the end of the story, including a summary of the story which can remind the reader of the content of the story, also including the value of the story.

3.6 Steps of the Research

In this research, the researcher did the following steps:

a. Finding research topics and formulating problems.

b. Determining the participants.

c. Determining research methods, data collection, and data analysis.

d. Administering interview questions related to the research topic and problem formulation.

e.   Conducting interviews as data collection and analyzing the data that has been obtained.

f.   Concluding.

3.7 Time and Place of the Research

No	Description	Jan-Feb 2023	Mar-April 2023	May-June 2023	July-Aug 2023	Sept-Oct 2023	Nov-Des
1.	Research Proposal Writing	■					
2.	Research Proposal Examination		■				
3.	Data Collection			■			
4.	Data Analysis				■		
5.	Comprehensive Examination					■	
6.	Final Thesis Examination					■	

Table 1. Research Schedule

This research was conducted during the even semester, when the researcher had finished with all the research preparations, also after the researcher contacted the participant and asked for approval and consent to participate. The research was conducted online through the Zoom Meeting application. After determining the time for an interview with the participant, the researcher prepared

the Zoom Meeting room and then invite the participant to join the Zoom Meeting room.