

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH PROCEDURES

A. Research Method

This study looks at how the Orai application works when it is used by the students who want to reduce their anxiety and try this application. A case study is a design used for getting the data. Yin (1994) explains, case study research allows the detail descriptions of a phenomenon and it's real life. As such, the strength of a single case lies in its ability to illustrate details of the phenomenon described (Eisenhardt & Graebner, 2007, as cited in Shih & Huang, 2017) which can extend understandings of a complex issue, whilst also adding weight to extant research (Merriam, 1998, Ragin and Becker, 1992, as cited in Shih and Huang, 2017). In this paper, the researcher seeks to explore the impact of using Orai application on EFL students' speaking anxiety when they want to do a presentation or do a public speaking by discussing their reflections based on the process they have done.

B. Setting and participant

This research was conducted in a university, located in West Java, Indonesia because the researcher is a student in this university along with the four participants. Four EFL students were the participants in this research. They are male and female English students. They are undergraduate students from the English Education Department fourth grade and they have used Orai as the media to facilitate them in overcoming their anxiety when they do public speaking. Before recruited them, the researcher interviewed about the problem of their speaking anxiety and negotiated to recruit them as the participants for this research. To avoid misunderstanding, the

researcher also told the purpose of this research and promised that the data will be kept. the researcher also used a pseudo name for naming the participants. they are Aris, Rayhand, Nanad, and Dwi.

C. Data collection

The researcher used a semi-structured interview as the main data collection combined with voice recording as the device. The interview was conducted once and the data were transcribed into Ms. Word. As stated by Longhurst (2009), a semi-structured interview involves talking with people and useful for investigating complex behaviors, opinions, and emotions, and for collecting a diversity of experiences

D. Data analysis

The data were analyzed using thematic analysis which was divided into six main stages (Braun and Clarke, 2006).

1. Become familiar with the data (the result of a semi-structured interview) the researcher read and re-read the data from the transcription report until the data are understandable.
2. Generate initial codes: the researcher identified and highlighted the data that can answer the research question and moved them into initial codes. The researcher used a coloring method to differentiate each aspect reflected by participants which became the initial codes. Here is the example of transcription and the initial codes generated form the data

Table 1 Generating Initial Codes

Transcription	Initial Codes
<p>N: aaa... dari pengalaman saya selama menggunakan aplikasi orai application itu, aa... yang satu yang saya tau itu aa.. itu sebuah kayak aplikasi record buat kita aaa... gunakan sebagai aaa.. apa ya Namanya, untuk mengoreksi kayak aaaa.. ada kesalahan grammar atau spelling kita terus juga ada levelnya juga, misalnya kayak.. aa... apa yaaa.. aa.. kayak misalnya kita aa... kita ngomong soal aa.. kalimat yang misalnya itu tuh bertanya, tapi kita aa... intonasinya kayak ga bertanya, nah di situ juga kayaknya aa.. suka ada kayak level-levelnya gitu misalnya aa.. kayak masih ada yang low, medium, yang kayak gitu. Terus untuk grammarnya juga misalnya kita aa.. spellnya aa... kayak merasa, aku sendiri ya kayak a... sebenarnya kayak aku tuh udah ngomong bener misalnya bilang kayak chair kayak gitu tapi pas di cek di situ tuh kayak ada salahnya, sebenarnya spellingnya ga kayak gitu.. jadi di situnya ada transcriptnya cuman emang ada beberapa hal yang menurut aku aa.... Misalnya kita bilang suatu kata itu emang udah jelas banget misalnya kita memang cuman ngomong satu kata, tapi aa.. si aplikasi ini tuh kayak menangkapnya tuh masih salahlah gitu, masih salah kitanya tuh, itu sih kekurangannya ada Sebagian, tapi banyaknya sih kalo misalnya kita banyak baca kalimat yang emang bener-bener Panjang, transcript, misalnya aku nih bikin dlu kan transcript sendiri kan misalnya, terus aku record terus kan di situ muncul lagi transcriptnya, nah emang sih ada kayak beberapa yang aaa.. oh iya bener aku salah nyebut nih pas kata ini kayak gini gini gini.. gitu jadi teh suka aku samain lagi sama transcriptnya yang aku buat sendiri gitu.</p>	<p>Time of using orai</p> <p>Understanding of using orai</p> <p>The use of orai</p> <p>Speech improvement</p> <p>process machine from level to level</p> <p>Recording practice and get instant feedback</p> <p>Disadvantages</p> <p>Practices</p>

10 initial codes represented different aspects showed by participants' transcription.

Here is the list of initial codes and their frequency of each reflection process.

Table 2 List of Initial Codes

Initial Codes	Total
Time of using orai	13
Understanding of using orai	4
The use of orai	16
Speech improvement process	1
machine from level to level	
Recording practice and get instant feedback	8
Disadvantages	6
Practices	12
Benefits	40
Struggle	16
Purpose of using orai	5

3. Search for themes: the researcher focused on sorting the different codes into potential themes. The themes are the existence of a transcription tool in checking mistakes, and the existence of fluency measurement tool in checking pace.

***The Existence of Transcription Tool in Checking Mistakes:** recording practice and get instant feedback, and a speech improvement process machine from level to level.

***The Existence of Fluency Measurement Tool in Checking Pace:** benefits, practices, time of using orai, the purpose of using orai, and the use of orai.

4. Review themes: the researcher will reflect on whether the themes tell a convincing and compelling story about the data, and start to define the nature of each theme, and the relationship among the themes.
5. Define themes: the researcher will start to write the themes and analyze the data and the themes.
6. Produce report: the researcher will provide a coherent, logical, and valid compelling story about the data based on the analysis.

E. Research Schedule

Table 3. *Research Schedule*

No.	Steps	Oct. 2019	Nov. 2019	Dec. 2019	Mar. 2020	July 2020	Sept. 2020
1.	Submission of Research Topic						
2.	Researching Topic Approval						

3.	Chapter 1	■					
4.	Chapter 2	■					
5.	Chapter 3			■			
6.	Proposal Approval			■			
7.	Seminar Proposal Examination				■		
8.	Data Collection					■	
9.	Data Analysis					■	
10.	Report						■
11.	Thesis Examination						■