

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **RESEARCH PROCEDURES**

This chapter highlights the procedures during conducting this research which covers: research method; settings and participants; procedures; method of data collection and analysis; and research schedule.

#### **3.1 Research Method**

The researcher decided to choose the descriptive case study. In line with Yin (1981) notes that a descriptive case study strives to document the procedures of a particular event or events. Zainal (2007) also stated that the descriptive case study methodology sets to describe the natural phenomena which occur within the data in question. In the present study, the researcher used a descriptive case study because it will naturally explain every perception of the student's in using PBA. Thus, the researchers tends to choose a descriptive case study as the research design.

#### **3.2 Setting and Participants**

This study was conducted in one of junior high schools in Tasikmalaya, West Java, where the researcher resides. This study was conducted in one English language learning class at one of junior high school in Tasikmalaya, West Java, where English was served as a foreign language (EFL). There were two female students participated in this research, participants are eighth grade students aged between 13 and 14 years old. They communicate in Sundanese as the first language (L1), Bahasa Indonesia as a second language

(L2), and English as a foreign language (FL). They have experienced PBA in English language learning for about 1 semester at the eighth grade of junior high school. Several considerations chose it as the research setting and recruited them as participants because they had been actively involved during the assessment process of learning English using PBA and they agreed to participate in this study.

### **3.3 Data Collection Technique**

The data were collected through a semi-structured interview. The semi-structured interview was chosen to collect the information from individuals about their practices, beliefs, or opinions in a style that is somewhat conversational and could be used to gather information on past or present behaviors or experiences (Cohen, 2006; Harrel and Bradley, 2012).

Adams (2015) illustrates four steps in conducting a semi-structured interview:

#### **3.3.1 Selecting respondents and arranging interviews**

This phase relates to the things that need to be addressed in conducting the study. The interview addressed to two participants. Also, the researcher contacted them to request and schedule the time for an interview.

#### **3.3.2 Drafting questions and the interview guidelines**

The researcher adopted the interview protocol framework from Castillo-Montoya (2016) that consist of four phases:

##### **3.3.2.1 Ensuring interview questions align with the research question;**

3.3.2.2 Constructing an inquiry-based conversation;

3.3.2.3 Receiving feedback on interview protocols;

3.3.2.4 Piloting the interview protocol.

### 3.3.3 Starting the interviews

Starting with the question according to the questions list. The questions on the interview protocol were adapted from a research by Qinghua (2016).

### 3.3.4 Polishing interview techniques

An interview were used for the data collection technique, and used online personal message services as a medium of the interview.

### 3.3.5 Analyzing and reporting semi structured interview

This part is exploring the result, the researcher will revisit the collected data for accuracy. Furthermore, the data will be transcribed and translated. Then, analyzed by thematic analysis.

## 3.4 Data Analysis Technique

The data were analyzed by using thematic analysis. Boyatzis (1998) defined thematic analysis as “a way of seeing” and “making sense out of seemingly unrelated material”. The thematic analysis also transcribed for identifying, analyzing and reporting patterns (themes) within data (Braun & Clarke, 2006). The thematic analysis is deployed because it can give an opportunity to understand the potential of any issue more widely (Marks and Yardley, 2004).

Braun and Clark (2006) present a recursive six-phase process for thematic analysis:

3.4.1 Familiarizing with the data;

In this phase, the researcher transcribed the result interview. Then, reads and rereads the transcription.

3.4.2 Generating initial codes;

Coding interesting features of the data, and collating to codes

3.4.3 Searching for themes;

Collating codes into potential themes and gathering all data relevant to each potential theme.

3.4.4 Reviewing themes;

Applying the potential themes to the dataset to determine if they tell a convincing story that answers the research question. Reviewing data to search for additional themes.

3.4.5 Defining and naming themes;

On-going analysis to refine the specifics of each theme and overall story the analysis tells. Generating clear definition and name for each theme.

3.4.6 Producing a report;

Final analysis of selected extracts, relating the analysis back to research question, objectives and previous literature review.

### 3.5 Research Schedule

Table 1.1: *Research Schedule*

No	Steps	Nov- Dec 2019	Jan- Feb 2020	March- April 2020	May- July 2020	August 2020	Sept. 2020
1	Research Topic and Approval						
2	Writing a Proper Research Proposal						
3	Proposal Approval						
4	Seminar Proposal Examination						
5	Collecting Data						
6	Analyzing Data						
7	Writing a Research Report						
8	Final Thesis Examination						