

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH PROCEDURES

3.1 Method of the Research

This research conducted qualitatively. Qualitative research is using words as data, collected and analysed in all sorts of ways (Braun& Clarke, 2013). The method used in this research is case study. According to Creswell (2018) case study research is a strategy of inquiry in which the researcher explores in depth a program, event, activity, process of one or more individuals. For more specifics, this research was conducted through a descriptive case study. Descriptive case study used to describe natural occurrences that occur within the data in question, such as what different tactics a reader uses and how they employ them (Zainal, 2007).

3.2 Setting and Participants

The setting of the research was taken place at one of Universities in Tasikmalaya. The time of the interview was adjustable based on participant availability. The participants were two graduated students from the English Education Department from academic year 2016 who have been enrolled in community services and teaching practices in Thailand for five months. There were one male and one female from the English Education Department, ages 24-26. They participated in International teaching practicum programs in Thailand for five months from their university. They have chosen because they have lived in southern Thailand for five months and have experienced teaching English on an international teaching practicum. So, they knew about how, they knew about how Thais speak English.

3.3 Technique of Collecting the Data

This study collected data using semi-structured interviews. According to Braun&Clarke (2013), a Semi-structured interview was conducted by the researcher with a list of questions but there is scope for the participants to raise issues that the researcher has not anticipated.

3.3.1 Interview Steps

First, the writer introduced his identity and research purposes. Second, writers used *WhatsApp* as interview media. Third, The interview conducted used an open-ended question. Open-ended questions require respondents to formulate a response in their own words and to express it verbally or in writing (Cornelia Züll, 2016). The fifth, interview durations around 30-60 minutes. The interview conducted via *WhatsApp*, the interviewer asks the questions by chat then the participants answered using voice notes to make the answer clearer and more comfortable.

3.4 Technique of Analysing the Data

After the data was collected, the data was transcribed orthographic transcription, which focuses on transcribing spoken words (and other sounds) in recorded data (Braun&Clarke, 2013). The data analyzed used thematic analysis. According Braun&Clarke (2013) thematic analysis is a method for identifying themes and patterns of meaning across a dataset concerning a research question. These are the steps of thematic analysis:

1. Familiarizing the data: in this step, researcher read the interview transcription to marked ideas and to get initial codes as shown in Figure 3.1, an for analysing the whole data as shown on Table 3.1. Which used Microsoft Words

| Codes | Initial codes |
|---|--|
| <p>Q: menurut pengalaman kakak berinteraksi menggunakan bahasa Inggris dengan orang Thailand, apa language features yang unik menurut kakak dari mereka ?</p> <p>A : Menurut aku Thai English unik sih, ya kayak negara-negara lain ada aja pengaruh dari bahasa ibunya. Nah, kalo Thailand mah gak bisa nyebutin beberapa sound. Beberapa language features yang unik itu pertama dari pronunciation yang pasti itu dari pronunciation atau phonology lah. Ya intinya mereka ada beberapa phonim atau beberapa sounds yang pronounce different lah by them. kalau dibilang susah untuk namanya memahami In some point ada beberapa momen apalagi di awal-awal dimana saya tidak bisa memahami dengan baik pronunciation mereka gitu. ya karena saya belum paham saya belum tahu bahwa cara bicara mereka dalam berbahasa Inggris itu berbeda dengan kita dan juga dengan negara-negara lain. Sebenarnya enggak semua sih maksudnya beberapa orang ada yang bisa mengucapkan dengan baik I mean mengucapkan sesuai dengan pronunciation, global</p> | <p>Uniqueness in phonim</p> <p>Unique Intonation affected by their First language</p> <p>Code Mixing</p> <p>Thai English is incompherensible</p> |

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>pronunciation gitu. Cuman mostly sebenarnya mereka agak bukan kesulitan sebenarnya ini ya berbeda aja gitu aja tentang pengucapan itu di bunyi-bunyi yang memang tidak exist di dalam bahasa Thai sendiri. seperti bunyi "Veh" itu tidak ada dalam apa jadi tidak ada huruf v atau tidak ada bunyi "Veh" dalam bahasa Thai. jadi tidak ada kata yang menggunakan "veh" itu memang tidak exist. Tidak ada di huruf atau di alfabet Thai itu huruf "veh". So, mereka pronouncingnya jadi "weuh" jadi "Weuh" jadi kalau ada kata misalnya yang pakai v itu apa ya video misalnya jadi dia orang-orang Thailand itu mem pronouncingnya itu jadi "Weedio", Covid jadi "Cowiid" Jadi kayak mengganti V itu jadi W.</p> <p>L diakhir juga gabisa. Kalo ga jadi "w" kalo nggak jadi "n" jadi "Trawen". Terus "s" diakhir kayak misal rose bunga kan bunga mawar mereka nyebutnya "Rot" gitu. huruf "S" diakhir ga bisa.</p> <p>terus dari intonation perhaps ya kayak kita lah ya Indonesian people kalau misalkan kita berbicara bahasa Inggris pun pasti intonasi dan nada bicaranya itu pasti dia ikut cara bicara kita gitu orang Sunda orang Jawa itu kan kayak ketika kita berbicara bahasa Inggris tuh juga sama itu kayak orang Thai Itu kan beberapa kan mereka itu bahasa yang bernada ya jadi dibawa bawa juga ke bahasa Inggris itu jadi kayak mereka memberikan nada tertentu itu ke dalam pengucapan bahasa Thailand itu sendiri. mereka selalu ada campuran di bahasa inggrisnya misal "U okay Na ?" itu diakhirnya kayak imbuhan sopan atau kalo nggak "Okay Ka/Kap" itu diakhirnya itu suka ada kecampur sih.</p> | |
|---|--|

Figure 3.1 Using Ms Word for Coding

2. Generating initial codes: in this stage, the researcher made several codes for every data item. The initials codes sorted the ideas that have been marked. Then it highlighted to make it easy to classify one code to other codes. The initial codes is a way to searching for the theme.

Table 1

Initial codes

| Codes | Frequency |
|--|-----------|
| Uniqueness in phonim | 7 |
| Unique Intonation affected by their First language | 4 |
| Code Mixing | 1 |
| Thai English is incompherensible | 3 |

3. Searching for theme: The data that have highlighted from the initial codes will be grouped to make it easy to analyze.

Table 2

Group codes into theme

| No. | Sub-themes | Themes |
|-----|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Thai English Unique Pronunciation | Uniqueness Thai English Speaking |
| 2 | Thai intonation Affected English Intonation | |
| 3 | Thai-English Code Mixing | |
| 4 | Thai English Difficult to Understand | |

4. Reviewing potential theme: In this step, the researcher looked at the themes that have been identified as Indonesian student-teachers' perceptions of Thai English: a case study of world Englishes in EFL classroom. The researcher was reviewed the themes to find out whether they formed a coherent pattern or not.

Table 3

| No. | Sub-themes | Themes |
|-----|---|----------------------------------|
| 1 | Thai English Unique Pronunciation | Uniqueness Thai English Speaking |
| 2 | Thai intonation Affected English Intonation | |
| 3 | Thai-English Code Mixing | |
| 4 | Thai English Difficult to Understand | |

5. Defining and naming the theme: In this stage, the researcher started to interpret each theme that has been determined as an answer to the research questions.

Table 4

| Themes |
|----------------------------------|
| Uniqueness Thai English Speaking |

6. Producing the report: in this step, the researcher made a report based on the findings of the research regarding Indonesian student-teachers' perceptions of Thai English: a case study of world Englishes in EFL classroom.

3.5 Steps of the Research

1. Planning

In this period, the researcher read some literature reviews to get information about the research problem, interview question, data collection, and data analysis.

2. Choosing participant

In this period, the researcher has criteria about the participant. They must have experienced staying in Thailand and have experienced teaching practice in Thailand. They have graduated from English Education Department, Siliwangi University.

3. Collecting data

The researcher was contacting two participants that have qualified. The researcher would do the semi-structured interview using *WhatsApp*.

4. Data analysis

The data analysis was based on interview recordings that have been transcribed and coded. Then researcher used thematic analysis to analyze the data that have been gathered. Thematic analysis was used to identified and described implicit and explicit ideas from the data

3.6 Schedule of the Research

| No | Activities | Dec | Jan- July | Sept | March- July | Aug- Okt | November |
|----|-------------------------------|------|--------------|------|----------------|-------------|----------|
| | | 2021 | 2022 | | 2023 | | |
| 1 | Research tentative writing | | | | | | |
| 2 | Research proposal writing | | | | | | |
| 3 | Research proposal examination | | | | | | |
| 4 | Data collection | | | | | | |
| 5 | Data analysis | | | | | | |
| 6 | Comprehensive examination | | | | | | |
| 7 | Final thesis | | | | | | |