CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH PROCEDURES

This chapter presents the procedure of the research, method of the study and the data analysis.

3.1 Method of the Research

Case Study was chosen as the method of this research. Qualitative case study is a method of the research that enables investigation of a phenomenon in its setting with a variability of data bases (Baxter & Jack, 2008). Case study method is suitable when researchers whichever wish or are involuntary by situations which to describe research topics generally and not intently, to include contextual or complex multivariate situations and not just remote variables, and also, to depend on several and not particular causes of suggestion (Yin, 2003). This method was used to explore the first-year students' identities as university students, during online learning.

3.2 Focus of the Research

The focus of this research was the issue online learning impacts towards first year students' identities as university students, during online learning. Their hardships facing this unexpected event during a global pandemic will be explored.

3.3 Setting and Participants

This research was conducted in a university located in Tasikmalaya, West Java, Indonesia because of two considerations: (1) this study has not been conducted yet in this university and (2) the researcher is a student in this university. The participants were undergraduate students between the ages of 18-19 from English Education Department. There were four participants from English Education Department. The participants were in their second year which already have undertaken online learning for about two semesters. They have been studying in the university since 2020 and which have already experienced most of first year courses online.

Furthermore, the participants were recruited according to four criteria. First, the participants already took most of first year courses online. Second, the participants have broad understanding about themselves and their attitude towards online learning. Third, the participants represented different outlooks (diverse students) which is viewed by different GPA score. Fourth, the participants were informed about what was happening in the world especially about online learning. The data collection was collected after the participants agreed with the consent form as an ethical code.

3.4 Technique of Collecting the Data

The researcher collected the data using by interviewing the participants. The process of interview was recorded by an audio recorder and an interview as the instrument for the research. It was conducted virtually. The interview

used semi-structured interview to allow flexibility for the participants to communicate their opinions, ideas, and experiences. According to Adams (2015) semi-structured interview uses a combination of closed- and open-ended questions, frequently convoyed by continuation of why or how questions. The participants were interviewed individually. Framework for investigating identities was a theory develop by Weidman (1989) model of undergraduate socialization, framework reflects an underlying conceptualization of undergraduate socialization as a series of experiences and processes occurring as the student. It appropriately views the campus as a set of normative contexts (academic and social) in which socialization processes (interpersonal, intrapersonal, and integration) occur and influence significant outcomes (affective and cognitive) related to student identity development (Weidman, DeAngelo & Bethea, 2014). The result of the interview was transcribed by the researcher to highlight the statement that focuses on the research questions of the study.

3.5 Technique of Analysing the Data

In this research the data that have been gathered from the interview were transcribed and analysed. Furthermore, the data were analysed using Braun and Clarke's (2006) thematic analysis. The thematic analysis aims to classify meanings based on themes; it is an analytical tool for identifying, analysing, and reporting patterns (themes) within data (Braun & Clarke, 2006). The analysis consisted of several stages as follows:

a. Familiarizing the data

The researcher read the interview data and listened to the recorded data in order to know what has been uttered by the participants. Further, the result of the recorded data was transcribed.

b. Generating initial code

The researcher made a sign in codes occurring in the data which was related to the aims of this research. This step made the researcher easier in analysing the data in the next step.

c. Searching for themes

The researcher grouped the data that have been highlighted in order to make it easy to analyse.

d. Reviewing themes

The researcher read all data for each theme in order to know the appropriateness.

e. Defining and naming themes

The researcher defined what the theme was for each data that has been highlighted and further interpreted.

f. Producing the report

The researcher reported what has been gained from this study.

Thus, the data were categorized and coded based on recurring themes, which represented data sets relevant to specific research questions.

3.6 Steps of the Research

This research was conducted in the following stages:

a. Explore problems and develop a detailed understanding of a phenomenon.

b. Conducting a literature review.

c. State the objectives and research questions in general and broadly based on the experience of research participants.

d. Collect data based on information from a number of individuals so that the views of research participants are obtained

e. Analyze the data to determine the description and theme of the data by using text analysis and interpreting the larger meaning of the findings.

f. Write reports using flexible, structured and evaluative criteria, and include elements of reflexivity, subjectivity and bias from the researcher

3.7 Time and Places of the Research

This research be conducted from January 2022 to December 2023, as shown in table 3. It was started from the research proposal writing to the thesis examination. Then, it be carried out in one of the University in Tasikmalaya, Indonesia, which conducted online learning, as the researcher has explained in the setting and participants' part.

Table 3.6 Research Schedule

No	Activities	Jan-Apr	May	Nov-Mar	Nov	Dec
		2022		2023		
1.	Research proposal writing	�				
2.	Research proposal examination					
3.	Data collection		■	■	■	
4.	Data analysis		■	■	■	
5.	Report		■	■	■	
6.	*Telaah komprehensif* examination					■
7.	Thesis examination					