CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

Narrative Inquiry is a way of understanding human phenomena and human existence (Polkinghorne, 1988). Narrative inquiry begins with a person's life experiences being told (Pinnegar & Daynes, 2007). This research method aims to explore more the experience by collaborating between the narrator and researcher in a certain time and occurs somewhere with social interaction (Clandinin & Connelly, 1998) and his or her or their story will be used as a data for the research(Clandinin, 2006). According to Clandinin and Connelly (2000) there are several steps in doing narrative research.

1. Beginning the story: In this early stage, researchers should build relationships with narrators and provide space for them to share stories. The researcher must show respect and interest in the story told by the narrator.
2. Living the story: Researchers begin to collect stories, such as conducting interviews by chatting naturally, recording data, and involving artifacts used.
3. Selecting stories to construct and reconstruct narrative plots: After conducting interviews, researchers analyzed the collected data and focused on values, artifacts, and attitudes based on participants' perspectives.
4. Composing researcher texts: The researcher compiles narrative texts to convey their findings by building a comprehensive narrative text so that it is easy to understand.

3.2 Research Setting and Participant

The participant in this research was Michele, who was a pseudonym in this research and who had experience with English learning strategies with her background as a patient who had social anxiety disorder. Currently, Michele is a 21-year-old final-year student at one of the largest campuses in Tasikmalaya. Michele began to be diagnosed with social anxiety in the early semester of the 3rd grade of senior high school, and this is evident from the data as one of the patients in independent practice conducted by one of the psychiatrists located in Tasikmalaya. At the end of semester 7, Michele was finally declared cured of her social anxiety. The interview took place during a predetermined time by the researcher by adjusting the schedule between the researcher and the participant. Besides that, this research was held at Siliwangi University in Tasikmalaya, West Java.

3.3 Data Collections

This research used in-depth interviews to collect the data and the supported personal document that has given from the participant such as report card, diagnosed card, TELP score, and pictures. The following is the explanation about the in-depth interviews.

3.3.1 In-depth Interview

An in-depth interview is a method to collect the data deeper (Mccormack, 2012). In-depth interviews are also known as data collection methods that focus on an object or concept with the aim of extracting data as little as possible (Showkat & Parveen, 2017). When using in-depth interview as a method, the interviewer needs to develop a relationship with the participant and build a comfortable environment because in-depth interview can take a long time and the interviewer should ask questions as per the situation.

3.3.2. Procedures of Interview

According to Adams (2015), when conducting an interview, researchers must prepare all interview needs such as 1) stationery to record all important data or information obtained during the interview; 2) recording devices such as tap-recorder, mobile phone, camera, etc; 3) wear neat and polite clothes but still look casual; 4) arrive early for the meeting; 5) Provide an explanation that all information or data obtained from the interview results will be kept confidential and will only be used for research purposes.

This research was conducted using interview methods and carried out online because participant chose to carry out online. Meanwhile, the tools used during the interview are mobile phones, tape recorders, pens, laptops, notebooks, and the Internet. The interview lasted only one session with a duration of 74 minutes 54 seconds.

3.4 Data Analysis

Narrative analysis is a recapitulation of a sequence of stories or experiences by maintaining the authenticity of the series of stories as they occur in the real world. This analysis method is used to identify what the told story is about (Kim, 2016, p. 201). In narrative analysis, Labov and Waletsky (1967) and Labov (1972) divided the structure of narrative analysis into six aspects. The six aspects involve: 1) Abstract is an idea that tells the story about what and the narrator's view of the story; 2) Orientation contains time, place, and storyline. Usually, orientation is kept at the story's beginning, which is the initial picture of how the story begins. 3) Complication provides the climax of the story told by the narrator. Labov (1972) points out that one way to think about a complex action is as a set of clauses. They all typically describe a particular event within a temporal series of events; 4) Evaluation is an evaluative comment in justifying the story conveyed and the meaning contained in an event or experienced by the narrator; 5) The result of resolution, is the final part of the conflict that arises based on the story being told; 6) Coda is the conclusion of the entire

story presented by the narrator and is a sign that the story is over. The coda brings the narrator and listener back to the present (Kim, 2016).

3.5 Steps of the Research

The following are the eight stages that have been passed by this research.

1. Identifying and defining issues/problems/phenomena: Before making a research title, researchers must first identify issues or problems in the surrounding environment, social media, newspapers, etc. This is very important because when conducting research, an important issue or problem must be used as a benchmark or can be called the root of a study.

2. Determining the title of the research: After determining the issue or problem to be raised in the research, the researcher makes a relevant title. In addition, because this research is qualitative, in making the title, the researcher does not include the name of a place, the name of a participant, or an institution.

3. Exploring relevant research: Researchers look broadly at issues or problems raised through previous research. The results of previous studies can be used as a reference in finding the data needed, and researchers can find gaps from previous studies with current research.

4. Determining the research question: This research question is determined based on the issues, titles, and gaps in this research.

5. Determining the research design: The next stage is for the author to determine the research design (the method design, the data collection technique, and the data analysis technique). In determining this research design, researchers must understand the use of the design used.

6. Analysing the data: After determining the method design, the researcher analyses the data using predetermined methods.

7. The writing process of the research proposal: Researchers begin the process of writing a research article with the data that has been obtained.

8. Collecting the research proposal.

3.6 The Research Schedule

This research begins by submitting a title and getting approval from both supervisors. Furthermore, researchers began to compile proposals in September and continued until June 2024. Below is the research schedule table for this research.

Table 3.1

Research Schedule

Description	Sept/ 2023	Oct/ 2023	Nov/ 2023	Nov/ 2023	Feb/2 024	March/ 2024	April/ 2024	May/ 2024	June/ 2024
Research Proposal writing	▇	▇	▇						
Research Proposal examination				▇					
Data Collection				▇					
Data Analysis				▇					
Report					▇	▇	▇		
Thesis Result Seminar								▇	
Thesis Examination									▇