

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH PROCEDURES**

#### **A. Research Design**

This research uses exploratory case study. According to Yin (1984), as quoted by Zainal (2007) exploratory case studies set to explore any phenomenon in the data which serves as a point of interest to the researcher. For instance, a researcher conducting an exploratory case study on individual's reading process may ask general questions. In this case study also, prior fieldwork and small scale data collection may be conducted before the research questions and hypotheses are proposed.

#### **B. Research Setting and Participants**

This research was conducted at one of vocational school in Banjar West Java Indonesia in June 2018. The participants of this research are 6 students of the tenth grade at one of vocational school in Banjar West Java consists of 3 males and 3 females taken from English score range. Two students are high achievers, two students are middle achiever, and two students are low achiever. The students are about 15-16 years old.

#### **C. Techniques of Collecting the Data**

To collect the data, the researcher conducted semistructured interview. According to Hancock and Algozzine (2006), "Semistructured interviews are particularly well-suited for case study research."(p.40). Here, the researcher

uses audio recorder and interview protocol to help his interview about students' perception towards the use of animation video in learning English.

#### **D. Research Instrument**

The data in this research were collected by the researcher from the students as participants. Moreover, another instrument used to collect the data was interview protocol. The interview was recorded using audio recorder.

#### **E. Technique of Analyzing the Data**

The data of this research was analyzed by using thematic analysis with the following steps: familiarizing with the data, generating initial codes, searching for themes, reviewing themes, defining and naming themes, and producing the report (Braun & Clarke, 2006, p. 16-23).

##### **a. Familiarizing with the data**

In this phase, the researcher analyzed the result of interview recording. Then, the researcher read the transcription.

##### **b. Generating initial codes**

In this phase, the researcher searched for codes of the data that found in the transcription and arranged the data which were relevant to each coded using colors to mark the data.

##### **c. Searching for themes.**

In this phase, the researcher constructed themes for the coded data.

d. Reviewing themes

In this phase, the researcher reviewed the themes that have been constructed, in which combine two themes into a single theme, split one theme into two themes, or delete a theme. The themes that were found can be seen on page 22 (Enclosure 2)

e. Defining and naming themes

In this phase, the researcher identified the essence of each theme and constructed a concise and clear name for each. Based on some themes constructed two themes and investigated on page 12 (Chapter IV)

f. Production of the report

In this phase, the researcher wrote the report for his thesis about the results of the research supported by the relevant theories.