

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH PROCEDURES

3.1 Method of The Research

A descriptive case study was adopted in this study. Descriptive case study is a case study which aims to describe a phenomenon that is investigated (Yin, 2017). Similarly, Zainal (2007) stated a descriptive case study aims to describe “the natural phenomena” (p. 3). Hence, the method was selected to be implemented in this study because this study tried to portray the experiences of parents accompanying their Elementary children during online English language learning activities.

3.2 Focus of The Study

The focus of the study was to portray the experiences of mothers accompanying their Elementary school children during online English language learning activities.

3.3 Setting and Participants

The participants of the study were two mothers of private elementary school students in West Java, Indonesia. The first participant was a mother of a son (third grade of elementary school) at the age of 44 and worked as a civil servant (nurse) when the interview was committed. She graduated with a bachelor of Nursing. She had teaching experience, but it was only for three months. She stated that her teaching experiences were a little bit influenced in assisting her son. If she was confused about assisting her son, she often searched it in Google.

The second participant was a mother of a son (third grade of elementary school) at the age of 31 and worked as a kindergarten teacher when the interview was committed. She graduated with a bachelor of Islam Education. Also, she has been teaching in several schools since 2008 until now and she stated that her teaching experiences helped her in assisting her son.

The participants were selected because they were suitable for the requirements decided by the author according to the research topic, such as: The participants were the parents of Elementary School students that were impacted by the School From Home implementation, their children learned English in their

school through online such as Whatsapp or Zoom, and the participants taught their children by themselves without any help from other.

3.4 Technique of Collecting the Data

This study used semi-structured interviews in collecting the data. Semi-structured interviews are interviews that allow the researcher to develop the questions naturally and still follow the guideline to get the rich data (Heigham & Croker, 2009). Furthermore, semi-structured interviews are sort of interviews that have flexibility of discussion when the informants respond to the question freely but still on the track because the author provides several questions that are related to the problem discussed to get rich information about a problem (Patilima, 2005). In this study, the interview is selected to reveal rich information about the experiences faced by mothers of Elementary School Students during English online language learning in SFH program. Thus, the technique of collecting data will use face-to-face interviews.

According to Adams (2015), there are several steps in conducting the semi-structured interview:

1) Selecting respondents and arranging interviews

In this phase, the researcher looks for the participants that fulfill the requirement to be the research's object. The researcher of the study has found two participants that are suitable for the research topic. After that, the researcher will arrange face-to-face interviews with them.

2) Drafting questions and interview guide

Castillo-Montoya (2016) promoted the interview protocol framework, such as: making sure the interview questions related to the research topic, constructing the conversation that answers the research questions, receiving the interview protocol's feedback, and committing the protocol of interview.

3) Starting the interview

Before starting, the researcher shall ask for permission to record the interview. The researcher will use Vivo Y20s audio recorder during face-to-face interviews.

4) Polishing interview techniques

The interview will be held face-to-face and through WhatsApp apps. The interviews are held to collect the data.

5) Analyzing and reporting the semi-structured interview

In this step, the researcher will analyze the collected data with Thematic Analysis. After that, the researcher will transcribe and translate the data, then report the result.

3.5 Technique of Analyzing the Data

In analyzing the data, this study will use a Thematic Analysis. According to Braun & Clarke (2006), Thematic Analysis is “a method for identifying, analyzing and reporting patterns (themes) within data. It minimally organizes and describes your data set in (rich) detail” (p. 79). The analysis categorizes the text into several codes to analyze the ideas (Garbe et al., 2020). It is selected because thematic analysis is an appropriate analysis for descriptive case study because it tends to be descriptive in which the rich detail of the data about experiences of Elementary school students’ parents in online English learning will be described and organized by thematic analysis.

Braun & Clarke (2006) proposed several steps in analyzing the data using thematic analysis, such as:

1) Familiarizing yourself with your data

In this phase, the researcher will read and re-reading the data transcript related to the topic about experiences of Elementary school students’ parents during English online language learning to familiarize herself with it. Also, the researcher shall take a note or mark the ideas for coding. If the data is in the form of verbal, the researcher will transcribe the data into written text.

2) Generating initial codes

After familiarizing the data, in this phase, the researcher will make the initial codes from the data. The researcher of this study will change the data into small chunks that related to experiences of Elementary school students’ parents during English online language learning.

3) Searching for themes

In this phase, the researcher will sort the initial codes from the data related to experiences of Elementary school students' parents during English online language learning into the potential themes.

4) Reviewing themes

The potential theme will be reviewed in this phase and probably eliminated or sorted into other themes.

5) Defining and naming themes

In this phase, the themes that have been made will be defined and named depending on the essence and aspect of the data.

6) Producing the report

In this phase, the researcher will analyze and describe the data. After that, the researcher will arrange the report of the result.

3.6 Steps of the Research

Table 1. Step of the Research

No.	Step of The Research	Description
1.	Identifying the issue or problem	Finding the natural phenomenon from the author's experiences about Elementary students mothers' experiences during English online language learning
2.	Reviewing the literature	Finding the literature such as books, journals, etc. related to Elementary students mothers' experiences during English online language learning
3.	Determining the objectives and research question	Determining the aims of the research and making the research question to direct the way of research
4.	Collecting the data	Gaining the data from participants related to Elementary students mothers' experiences during English

online language learning using interview

5. Analyzing the data

Analyzing the data from the participants using Thematic Analysis

6. Producing the report

Describing and reporting the result of research about Elementary students mothers' experiences during English online language learning

3.7 Time and Place of The Research

Table 2. Research Schedule

No.	Steps	Jan 2021	Feb 2021	March 2021	April 2021	Mei 2021	June 2021	July 2021	Aug 2021
1.	Research Proposal Writing								
2.	Research Proposal Examination								
3.	Data Collection								
4.	Data Analysis								
5.	Writing Report								
6.	Thesis Examination								
