CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH PROCEDURES

3.1 Method of the Research

The research used Descriptive Case Study. Bryman (2003) stated that case studies cover an in-depth analysis of one or a few 'cases'. Therefore, case studies offer a significant comparative advantage in terms of analytical "depth", which can be defined as empirical completeness and natural wholeness or conceptual richness and theoretical coherence.

3.2 Focus of the Research

In this study, the researcher focused on the contributions of manga to the student's reading interests in extensive reading activities. This study involved participant with background knowledge of manga that has been long-time manga readers.

3.3 Setting and Participant

The participant consists of one 18 years old female Visual Communication Design college student. The participant is trilingual, she speaks *Bahasa Sunda* and *Bahasa Indonesia* as her first language and English as a foreign language. Prior to the study, the participant had been studying English since elementary school for 12 years. The participant was selected because the participant is a long-time manga reader, she has been reading manga for 5 years. In addition, the participant had read a lot of *shoujo*, romance, kingdom, reincarnation, action, and fantasy manga.

Furthermore, The participant was willing to take part in the study. With the participant's consent, the researcher inform the participant that any information on the observation data was kept confidential.

3.4 Technique of Collecting the Data

The research used semi-structured interviews in collecting data on the manga's contributions to the student's reading interests in extensive reading activities, the semi-structured interview is an excellent data collection technique for gathering in-depth justifications of 'personal experience' (Braun et al., 2016). Louise Barriball and While (1994) added that to explore respondents' opinions,

clarify interesting and relevant issues, elicit complete information, and explore sensitive topics within each interview. Therefore, the researcher could gain information and data from the respondent with their clarification through this technique.

The interview questions were adapted (Bastiano and Sudarsono, 2010, as cited in Azizah and Hasanah, 2021). It consists of 4 indicators that could be used in a semi-structured interview. Thus, the collected data would be solid and clear. Hence, by following the semi-structured interviews guidelines by Seidman (2005), the interview designed for in-depth interviews include eight major parts: (1) An invitation to participate in what, to what end, how, how long, and for whom? (2) Risks, (3) Rights, (4) Possible benefits, (5) Confidentiality of records, (6) Dissemination, (7) Special conditions for children, (8) Contact information and copies of the form. The interview took 40 minutes. Zoom meeting was used to record the interviews. the interview processes were conducted in the Indonesian Language to encourage participant to share her feelings and experiences clearly. Then, The researcher transcribed the collected data privately and secretly.

3.5 Technique of Analyzing the Data

In analyzing the data, the researcher used Thematic Analysis Technique. Thematic analysis is a flexible technique for finding and examining patterns in qualitative data (Clarke & Braun, 2013). the researcher used thematic analysis because of the flexibility. So the researcher could adapt to the collected data and analyze it deeply. Therefore, the researcher could highlight the important points of the data through this technique. Moreover, by following the guidelines of thematic analysis by Clarke and Braun (2006), the data analyzed through six steps;

- 1. Familiarizing with the data, At this point, the researcher familiarized the data by conducting online interviews with the participant. The interview transcript was then read again to ensure that the data was correct.
- 2. Generating initial codes, To make it easier to assess the data in the following stages, the researcher colored the initial codes for the data that linked to the research's objectives.

Data	Initial Codes
The majority of the time, I had never heard	Increase
of certain words or phrases. It therefore	Engagement
baffled me. Thus, Reading manga in	
English pushes me to decipher and	
comprehend the unknown vocabularies and	
phrases. Some of the words and phrases	
started to sound familiar to me years later.	
True, indeed. I'm trying to take advantage	Improve
of the Internet. if it doesn't function My	social
second strategy is to get the meaning from a	interaction
buddy of mine who is fluent in English. As	
a result, manga also motivates me to	
interact with others.	

Figure 1. Generating initial codes

3. Searching for themes, To avoid placement errors that could result in misleading data, the researcher went over all of the data for each theme to ensure that it had been classified correctly and to check whether any themes or codes needed to be updated or recoded.

	Initial Codes
G1	The pleasure of reading
G2	The Development of Reading Benefits' Awareness
G3	Increase Engagement
G4	Develop reading habit
G5	Improve social interaction
G6	Frequency of reading
G7	Quantity of reading
-	

Figure 2. Searching for themes

4. Reviewing themes, The researcher double-checked each theme's data to ensure that it had been grouped correctly and to determine whether any

themes or codes needed to be updated or recoded to prevent placement mistakes that could lead to inaccurate data.

	Initial Codes
G1	The pleasure of reading
G2	The Development of Reading Benefits' Awareness
G3	Increase Engagement
G4	Develop reading habit
G5	Improve social interaction
G6	Frequency and quantity of reading

Figure 3. Reviewing themes

5. Defining and naming themes, Each data point that has been highlighted has a theme that the researcher identified, the themes will then be further evaluated.

	Initial Codes	Themes
G1	The pleasure of reading	The Promotion of Reading Enjoyment
G2	Reading manga increase student's engagement Reading manga develop student's' reading habit Reading manga improve student's social interaction	The Development of Reading Benefits' Awareness
G3	Frequency and quantity of reading	The Enhancement of Reading Frequency and Quantity

Figure 4. Defining and naming themes

6. Producing the report, The findings of the study were discussed by the researcher.

3.6 Steps of the Research

At the beginning of the study. The researcher was chosen the issue and determine the title. The researcher starts writing the research proposal with the

supervisors' guidance. Next, the researcher informed the participant that the researcher was attracted to investigate the contributions of manga to the student's reading interests in extensive reading activities. Then, the researcher informed and negotiated with the participant about the time and place to conduct the interview and ask her to fill out a consent form. Afterward, the interview was conducted according to a semi-structured interview by Seidman (2005). The interview was conducted in the Indonesian language to make the participant share her feelings and experience clearly and freely. Lastly, the results of the interviews were transcribed and analyzed secretly and privately using the Thematic Analysis technique by Clarke and Braun (2006).

3.7 Time and Place of the Research

The interview was conducted online through the zoom meeting application on December 3rd, 2023.

3.8 Research Timeline

Steps	Research topic approval	Writing a proper research proposal	Proposal approval	Proposal examination	Collecting data	Analyzing data	Writing a research report	Final thesis examination
February 2022								
March 2022								
April 2022								
May 2022								
June 2022								
July 2022								
August 2022								
September 2022								

October 2022				
November 2022				
December 2022				
January 2023				
February 2023				
March 2023				
April 2023				

Table 1. Research Schedule