CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH PROCEDURES

3.1 Method of the Research

The method used in this research was case study. According to Yin (2018), a case study is an empirical approach that delves thoroughly into a current phenomenon (the "case") and consider it in the context of the real world, particularly when the distinctions between phenomenon and context may not be clear. The researcher chose case study as research method because the writer could describe all phenomena based on the facts in the field. Mills et al., (2012) stated a focused and in-depth descriptive case study is one in which initial hypotheses and inquiries concerning a phenomenon are carefully considered and stated.

3.2 Focus of the Study

The study focused on students' challenges when conducting Qualitative Research and what solutions did the students perform to overcome those challenges.

3.3 Setting and Participants

The participants were EFL undergraduate students of English Education Department in one of the universities in Tasikmalaya, West Java. The participants of this study were three students who already taken Qualitative Research course in the sixth semester with the range ages twenty until twenty-three. Three participants were chosen because originally six people were late in submitting final project proposals in Qualitative Research course. However, three people did not meet the criteria to be the participants because they did not completed the qualitative research proposal to the end and could not be contacted. Therefore, the remaining three students were made into participants. In Qualitative Research course, the participants were required to make a Qualitative Research proposal and the researcher wanted to find out what are their challenges and solution when the students conducting the research.

The participants were recruited according several criteria. The criteria that the researcher set as follows: (a) Students already taken "Qualitative Research Course" in the sixth semester (b) Students who experienced in conducting qualitative research (c) Students who were late in submitting the final semester exams proposal because of the challenges faced in Qualitative Research course and get an average score.

3.4 Technique of Collecting the Data

The researcher used interview to get the data in this research. The interview chosen was a semi-structured interview. Ritchie et al., (2013) stated that the semi-structured interview would be allowed the researcher to get a detailed investigation and understanding of people's thoughts and responses dealing with specific phenomena. The researcher used interview to gain detailed information about the students' challenges and solutions when conducting Qualitative Research in the EFL setting. Interview questions mainly followed the interview guide set by the author. The study conducted interviews with participants twice to confirm data and deficiencies in the first interview, and the interview process was recorded using an audio recorder on the researcher's cellphone. This research was conducted in Indonesian, transcribed, and translated by the researcher.

3.5 Technique of Analyzing the Data

The data of this research are analyzed by using Thematic Analysis with the following phases: familiarizing with the data, generating initial codes, searching for themes, reviewing themes, defining and naming themes, and producing the report (Braun & Clarke, 2006)

3.6 Familiarizing with the data

The result of the interview was transcribed by researcher, then the researcher read and re-read the data in order to know what has been uttered by the participants and familiar with it.

Table 3.1

Data Transcription

Name		Data Transcription
R	:	Assalamualaikum
P1	:	Waalaikumsalam
R	:	Saya Syifa Khairunnisa sebelumnya terimakasih banyak sudah bersedia menjadi respondent, disini saya akan memberikan pertanyaan pertanyaan terkait dengan skripsi atau thesis saya. Langsung saja ke pertanyaan pertama ya?
P1	:	oke
R	:	Apakah ketika mata kuliah Qualitative Research itu pertama kali kamu melakukan penelitian?
P1	:	Iya pertama kali

3.6.1 Generating Initial Codes (Coding)

In this phase, the researcher coded the data found and colored the data which were relevant to each other.

Table 3.2

Coloring the Important Point

R	:	Apa kamu ada masalah ga ketika mengidentifikasi phenomena ketika melakukan penelitian?	
P3	:	Ya paling masalahnya di visible atau engga nya si gitu	Content Issues (Challenges)
R	:	Gimana maksudnya?	
P3	:	Maksudnya kan ada phenomena tuh kaya yang layak buat diteliti ada yang engga gitu ya, maksudnya kaya euuu kaya waktu studi kasus nya yang penelitian saya	Content Issues (Challenges)

		aja ya yang media pembelajaran menggunakan lagu itu kata dosen tidak visible karena euu itu terlalu susah gitu ya buat standar S1 katanya waktu itu teh, nah jadi ya itu sih milih milih kan harus berdasarkan phenomena ya kalau case studi mah gitu waktu itu kan saya juga milihnya case study, nah paling itu sih euuu menjadikan phenomena sesuai dengan syarat penelitian kualitatif yang visible itu	
R	:	Ohh oke oke, terus kan waktu mata kuliah QR itu baru pertama melakukan penelitian kualitatif, menurut kamu bagian mana yang paling menantang atau paling sulit ketika melakukan penelitian kualitatif?	
P3	:	Menurut saya yang tadi sih yang memilih phenomena, memilih topik yang layak lah sampai diacc gitu	Content Issues (Challenges)

3.6.2   Searching for Themes

In this phase, the researcher constructed themes for the coded data and gave the color of the data.

Table 3.3

Initial Codes

Colour	Initial Codes
Blue	Content Issues
Dark Blue	Sytanx, Vocabulary and searching for References
Orange	Self-Evaluation
Pink	Restoring Students' Mood
Green	Laziness, Lack of motivation
Dark Green	Technical Difficulties
Purple	Peers Encouragement

3.6.3 Reviewing Themes

In this step, the researcher reviewed the data for each theme to know the appropriateness of the themes. There was a code which is elaborated with another code and also there was a code which is reduced due to the data emerged.

Table 3.4

Process of Reviewing Themes

No	Codes	Themes
1	Students' Challenges in Content Issues	I
2	Students' difficulties in writing Qualitative Research Due to Sytanx, Vocabulary, and Searching References	
3	Laziness Causing a Lack of Motivation	II
4	Technical Difficulties	III
5	Peers Encouragement	IV
6	Restoring Students' Mood by Watching Youtube	V
7	Self-Evaluation on the Progress of Writing Proposal	VI

3.4.5 Defining and Naming Themes

The researcher defined the themes and checked the themes due to the correlation with the data and the interpretation. Those became the findings of this study.

Table 3.5

Defining Themes

Themes	Defining Themes
I	Academic Weaknesses in Writing proposal
II	Students' Internal Difficulties: Laziness Causing a Lack of Motivation
III	Technical Difficulties
IV	Peers Encouragement in Writing a Proposal
V	Restoring Students' Mood by Watching Youtube
VI	Self-Evaluation on the Progress of Writing Proposal

3.6.4 Producing the Report

Finally, the researcher reported what has been gained from this study framed in descriptive study design.

3.7 Steps of the Research

The researcher conducted some steps to guide the researcher justify finish this research. The steps that the researcher will do are as follows:

No	Steps of the Research
1.	The researcher made indicator for interview guideline about students challenges when conducting a Qualitative Research and how do the students overcome those challenges,
2.	The researcher contact the participants and asked their willingness for being participants in this research,
3.	The interviews are recorded by using a voice notes and the interview steered in Indonesia language because it provided participants a fair opportunity to express themselves and speak freely,
4.	The researcher transcribed the recording of interview,

5.	The results of interviews are decoded by the researcher,
6.	Reporting the research results.

3.8 Time and Place of the Research

The researcher conducted this research by interviewing the participants with a mobile phone voice recording. This research was held from January 2022 to March 2023 to the English Department Students from one of the universities located in Tasikmalaya, West Java.

No	Description	Jan-June 2022	July 2022	Aug 2022	Sept 2022	Oct-Feb 2022	Mar 2023	April 2023	May 2023
1.	Research Writing Proposal	■							
2.	Proposal Examination		■						
3.	Data Collection			■	■				
4.	Data Analysis					■			
5.	Research Report						■	■	
6.	Thesis Examination								■