

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH PROCEDURES

3.1 Method of Research

In this study, the researcher used a qualitative research approach. The research method employed is a case study, which focuses on providing a detailed portrayal of the topic. The case study describes phenomena that occur in real life (Yin, 2018). Therefore, by utilizing this methodology to present findings, the researcher responded to the research question and investigated the potential obstacles in English webinar presentations and the solutions taken by the students. This, along with the research conducted based on the participants' personal experience during the ALS class.

3.2 Focus of the Research

The research focused on investigating the obstacles encountered during the English webinar presentation and the solutions taken by the students in the ALS course. The data were taken from the results of interviews with students at one of the universities in Indonesia who have obstacles in English webinar presentations.

3.3 Setting and Participants of the Research

This research was conducted in the ALS class majoring in the English Education Department at one of the state universities in Tasikmalaya, Indonesia. ALS class is available in the 4th semester, and it is a compulsory subject that students should take during their undergraduate study. In this class, the learning process is carried out online using Zoom meetings, Google Classroom, and WhatsApp as a learning tool.

Further, the participants of this research were four students who joined the ALS webinar presentation in 2022 and faced obstacles in their performance. These students have varied of obstacles because they felt different pressures. Thus, the selection of these participants was based on some characteristics; namely, they had experience in performing English webinar presentations, had the obstacles in webinar presentations, and they were agreed to participate in this research. Before starting the research, the participants were asked to sign a consent form attesting to

their willingness to participate, the voluntary nature of their involvement, and the confidentiality of any information or data collected.

3.4 Data Collection Technique

This research data was collected through an interview. Then, the interviews were conducted in a semi-structured format. The semi-structured interview included both open and closed questions, allowing the researcher to add follow-up questions and investigate unforeseen issues (Adams, 2015).

In term of data collection methods, the researcher used semi-structured questions as an interview guide for the researcher. The interview guideline, which includes multiple questions regarding to the obstacles in English webinar presentation and solutions based on the difficulties in presentation, namely presentation skills, personal traits, audience and instructor, internet connection and environment distraction. Each participant was interviewed for about 30 minutes per session, and was recorded using an audio recording device. The interview was conducted in the L1 to avoid confusion between the researcher and the participants also, to get deeper information about the participant's obstacles. Then, the researcher encouraged participants to choose an interview location that would be most comfortable for them in order to feel less pressurized throughout the interview.

3.5 Data Analysis

The data of this research were analyzed by using thematic analysis because the thematic analysis is a tool for systematically defining, arranging, and giving insight into meaning patterns (themes) through a dataset (Braun & Clarke, 2006), which the data helped the researcher to determine the need to be relevant with the basic subject and the study topic being discussed. This concept involves:

1. Familiarizing with the data: In this phase, the researcher transcribed the results of the interview in the form of audio. Then, the researcher read and reread the transcription to be familiar with it.

2. Generating Initial Codes: This phase involved coding the transcriptions by highlighting in different colors data elements that were theoretically important to the research question.

Table 3.1.

Generating Initial Codes

Transcription	Initial Codes
hambatan dari aspek Bahasa itu sendiri sih ke <i>limitation vocabulary</i> ya jadi ada beberapa kalimat atau kata yang aku ulang (P3)	Obstacles in Vocabulary
<i>Hambatannya pastinya grammar.</i> (P2)	Grammatical error
<i>Sulit untuk menentukan fokus materi,</i> aku tertarik nya vocabulary. Sedangkan, ada banyak cabang vocabulary. (P4)	Obstacles in content for presentation
Kalau perasaan mah udah pasti, <i>cemas punya kecemasan yang tinggi.</i> (P4)	Anxiety
<i>Sebagai mahasiswa ilmu nya masih sedikit apalagi dosen bertanya,</i> mungkin saja beliau sudah tahu jawabannya	Low confidence
Kalau di aku tuh sinyalnya kayak nge lag nge lag gitu (P2)	Internet connection unstable
<i>Presentasi online banyak gangguan baik di dalam rumah atau di lingkungan rumah banyak kebisingan jadi kurang fokus</i> (P3)	Distruption from environment

3. Searching for themes: The researcher would be grouping the data that possibly had the same colors that highlight in order to make it easy to analyze.

Table 3.2*List of Initial Codes and Their Frequency*

Initial codes	Frequency
Obstacles in Vocabulary	6
Grammatical error	2
Anxiety	9
Low confidence	10
Obstacles in content for presentation	10
Internet connection unstable	5
Disruption from environment	8

4. Reviewing themes: The researcher reviewed the data to generate themes in the right place, then made the data more specific.
5. Defining and Naming Themes: In this phase, the researcher formulated each check theme and figured out which enabled the researcher to interpret the data.

Table 3.3.*Process of Searching Themes*

No	Initial codes	Sub theme	Theme
1	Obstacles in vocabulary	The linguistic problem	The linguistic problem in the English webinar presentation
2	Grammatical error		
3	Obstacles in content for presentation		
4	Anxiety	Negative emotions	Psychological Factors in English Webinar Presentation
5	Low confidence		
6	Internet connection unstable	Internet problem	Technical Problem in English Webinar Presentation
7	Disruption from environment	Environment distraction/setting	

6. Producing the report: The researcher reported providing a compelling explanation of data based on the analysis.

3.6 Steps of the Research

As the steps of the research, the researcher conducted the following stages:

Table 3.4.

Step of the Research

Steps	Descriptions
1	The writer chose a phenomenon that needed to be investigated.
2	The writer explored the significance of the study's key points. Its goal is to enrich the study's significance and objectives.
3	The writer outlined the purpose of the research to concentrate the study's focus, minimize the scope of the study, and improve the research purpose based on the issue. Semi-structured interviews used by the writer to collect the data.
4	The writer used thematic analysis to analyze and interpret the research data.
5	The writer began to write their study as the fulfillment of earlier research or as a new discovery. The research's findings were then evaluated.
6	

3.7 Time and Place of the Research

The research was conducted at one of the universities in Tasikmalaya. To be more effective and efficient in conducting this study, the researcher made a research schedule as follows.

Table 3.5*Research Schedule*

No	Description	Jul 2022	Aug 2023	Sep Des 2023	Jan 2024	Mar 2025	Apr May 2025	Jun 2025	Jul 2025
1	Research proposal writing								
2	Research proposal examination								
3	Data Collection								
4	Data Analysis								
5	Report								
6	<i>Telaah komprehensif</i> examination								
7	Final Thesis Examination								