

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter presents the information about the research design, participants of the study, time and place, data and data source, instrument of the study, and data analysis. The explanation of each part is presented below.

3. 1 Research Design

This study employed the narrative inquiry method as the research design. Narrative inquiry is one of approaches under qualitative studies which aims to analyse and understand storied lived and told (Pinnegar & Daynes, 2007, p. 5). It emphasizes the interpretation and the meaning inside its participant's story. Furthermore its' focus is on the "microanalytic picture—individual stories—rather than the broader picture of cultural norms or abstract theories" (Creswell, 2012 p. 502).

This study would narrate the story and then identify it based on themes or categories that emerged. Thus, the qualitative data analysis may be both a description of the story and themes that emerge from it (Creswell, 2012, p. 507). The theme is accounted as it captures the important points about the data in relation to the research questions.

3.2 Participants of the Study

The participants of the study were the undergraduate students of English Department UNJ, year 2012-2014 who took public speaking class and an English Department lecturer of Public Speaking class. 18 students from 6 classes were taken out as the sample selected through the document analysis of students' performance reports in the class.

3.3 Time and Place of the Study

The study was conducted outside classroom activities. It took place in a designated area where participants can freely express their stories without any constraint and disturbance. The study took approximately one month for the whole study to be completed.

3.4 Data and Data Source

The data of this study are the experiences of the students and the subject lecturer in Public Speaking class of English Department UNJ.

The data source of this study is 18 students' stories of the experiences in public speaking class taken out from year 2012-2014, and also the lecturer's story.

3.5 Instrument of the Study

3.5.1 Interviews

Interview was required for data collection in this study to record and reflect students' stories of learning experiences in public speaking class (Clandine & Connelly, 1986). It uses direct

quotations from people about their experiences, opinions, feelings, and knowledge (Patton, 2002, p. 4). It aims at discovering specific event in which is called a short story in term of interviewing for narrative (Barkhuizen, et al, 2004, p. 16). The stories are collected in form of the interview transcript referring to “non-narrative” data as the data is not yet in story form (Barkhuizen, et al, 2004, p. 73).

The type of interview used in this study is semi-structured interview. It is a systematic and iterative in term of verbal data coding (Blandford, 2013, p. 2). It is a constructivist, or interpretivist method which claims\ that reality is not ‘out there’, but is built upon the interpretations of researchers, study participants, and readers (Blandford, 2013, p. 2). This semi-structured interview is prepared with an interview protocol with pre-set questions. The interview protocol is used to attach the interview into the expected lines and to provide coherence across interviews.

3.6 Data Collection Procedure

The writer conducted the interview to record the stories of experiences of the participants. Before interviewing, the writer along with the participants discussed the purpose of this study and its research questions. The writer allowed the participants to narrate their stories whether in form of storytelling or interview. After interviewing, the writer let the participants check the interview result and let them add, elaborate or revise it.

3.6 Data Analysis Procedures

The data analysis are:

1. Transcribing

The result of the interview recording was transcribed into a written form. This research used orthographically transcript, which refers to the state that the interactions were transcribed as spoken but minus any grammatical errors (Barkhuizen, et al, 2014, p. 26). However, the language used in the interview is bilingual- English and Indonesian due to the participants' own willingness.

2. Thematizing

Thematic analysis was applied to analyse the study to “open up the possibility of comparing the narratives in a data set, of establishing shared themes, as well as highlighting individual differences” (Barkhuizen, et al, 2014, p. 77). It emphasizes on what the context rather than “how” it is said, the “told” rather than the “telling” (Riessman, 2005). The result would provide the discoveries of the themes emerge in the data collection process.

This study adapted the table of thematic analysis of Braun & Clarke (2012) in organizing and categorizing the themes from the process of coded transcription up to table of definition and labels for selected themes.

3. Analyzing

This study employed “analysis of narrative” to analyse the discovered themes with the use of thematic coding. Polkinghorne (1995, p. 5) described

analysis of narrative as “whose data consist of narrative or stories, but whose analysis produces paradigmatic typologies or categories”. Paradigmatic cognition is the process of classifying a particular instance as belonging to a category or concept. The analysis of narrative used storied narrative as diachronic data. This kind of data contains temporal information about the sequential relationship of events. The data describes when events are occurring and the effect the events had on subsequent happenings (Polkinghorne, 1995). In the process of analysis, excerpts from individual interviewee were included to display specific experiences and practices (Bold, 2012, p. 129-130).

4. Interpreting

This phase situated the story within its place or setting and interpreted the stories from its chronological information about the individual’s past, present, and future (Cresswel, 2012, p. 506). The interpretation process was discussed by which expressing questions concerning meaning and significance that discovered within the findings (Barkhuizen, et al, 2014, p. 96).

5. Reporting

The result of findings discussion would be reported in form of research report/research text. This phase concerns with the interrelation between the participant(s), the topic of the research, the researcher(s), the audience, the purpose of the research, and the form of the report (Barkhuizen, et al, 2014, p. 96). This research would display the report in form of thematic analysis report.