CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH PROCEDURES

3.1 Research Method

This study uses qualitative research to discover the students' strategies on applying Digital storytelling in learning English speaking, qualitative used to explore and obtain depth of understanding as to the reasons for success or failure to implement evidence-based practice or to identify strategies for facilitating implementation (Teddlie & Tashakkori, 2003), which is using case study design. This study design aims to present a detailed, contextualized picture of a particular phenomenon (Widodo, 2013). As such, the strength of a single case lies in its ability to illustrate details of the phenomenon described (Shih & Huang, 2017). In this paper, the researcher seeks to explore how DST works when it is used by the students who want to improve speaking skills based on the process of language learning strategies they have.

3.2 Focus of the Research

The scope of this research will be on students' strategies which are based on students' experiences in using memory, cognitive, compensation, metacognitive, social and affective strategies to their own learning of EFL speaking through digital story-telling video as their media in the classroom.

3.3 Setting and Participants

In this study, the digital storytelling technique was applied in a survival English course. In several weeks students were instructed to create a video with different topics for every week. The topic of the video was decided by the lecturer based on what was learned at that particular week. After that, students start to find peers and create their script. To create the script, students were given the freedom to creatively use any sources surrounding them. After the script is done, the students have a discussion regarding the script, whether it is accepted or not.

Afterwards, once the students decided on the script, they started to record the video. This process from the beginning until the production of DST video involved language learning strategies.

This research setting was conducted online because of the pandemic restriction. All activities in this research used the Zoom meeting application.

The participants of this research involved three undergraduate students from one of the state Universities, West Java, Indonesia. In this research, 1 male and 2 female were involved, their age ranges from 21-23 years old, and the three participants have unique personalities in the classroom. The first participant is an ambitious female who is likely to finish the task well in a short time but does not like being the center of attention and introverted. The second participant is also a female who was not active enough in question-and-answer sessions in the classroom but she delivered any presentation well enough and always finished her assignment with a good result. And the third participant is a male who is actively involved in a learning session and always wants to give the best result in doing a task. The participants were selected and then involved based on two categories: they have taken a Survival English course; they have used the 6 strategies in the process of making DST video. When selecting the participants, the researcher asked informally to the participants about learning language strategies they implemented. These representatives were selected to broaden the perceptual responses to be obtained fairly. Before recruiting them, the researcher will negotiate to recruit and ask their consent to be the participants. To avoid the misuse of data, all the data will be kept.

3.4 Data Collection Technique

To collect the data, the researcher used a stimulated recall interview as data collection to find and explore the students' learning strategies. Through stimulated recall interviews help to check comprehension, confirmation check, and concept checking (Zainil, 2018). The researcher used Oxford (1990) theory to find out students' perceptions. According to DuFon (2002) and Fetterman (2010) as cited in Imamudin (2020) interviews will be recorded by digital recording to

collect more contextual data, to gather richer data, and to do thematic analysis. Each participant was interviewed with an estimated time between 30-60 minutes per session via Zoom application, all participants were asked to fill the consent form, the researcher notified the participants that interview activity were recorded, before the participants were interviewed, they were watched their own digital storytelling video (recalling stimulated).

3.5 Data Analysis Technioque

To analyze the result of participants' interviews, the researcher chose thematic analysis as an analytical tool as Braun & Clarke (2006) stressed that thematic analysis is flexible. The existing themes will be sourced from Language Learning Strategies by Oxford (1990). The following step of thematic analysis:

1) 1) Get into familiarity with the data: In this phase, the researcher will transcribe the recording of participants. Reading and re-reading the transcription to familiarize and highlighting ideas for coding or themes.

Table 3.1 Get Familiar with The Data

Date : 2nd September, 2021 Interviewer : Deborah (172122040)

Interviewee : Participant 1

Recording media : Zoom Meeting

Speaker	Speech						
R	Ketika anda ingin mengontrak mata kuliah survival English						
P1	apa yang ada dalam benak anda? Awalnya masih ga tau ya ini matakuliah tentang apa						
	tapi yang terbesit sekilas itu cuma tentang belajar basic Bahasa inggris deh kayak grammar terus						
	speaking yang kayak gitu si.						
R	Berarti ketika mengambil matakuliah ini apa yang jadi ekspektasi kamu?						

P1	Yang jadi ekspektasi saya ketika mengambil mata kuliah ini yaitu akan mempelajari hal-hal basic, hal-hal dasar yang akan membantu saya nantinya untuk belajar jauh di Pendidikan Bahasa inggris, gitu.
R	Setelah ambil matakuliah ini apa yang kamu dapetin?
PI	Banyak banget yang jelas dimatakuliah ini sangat bermanfaat untuk saya pribadi selama belajar di Bahasa inggris. Pertama, karena dimatakuliah ini kan hampir diwajibkan untuk 100% berbicara menggunakan Bahasa inggris itu membantu untuk melatih kemampuan berbicara dalam Bahasa inggris melatih kepercayaan diri dan juga membantu dalam kelancaran berbahasa inggris untuk newcomers ya untuk yang baru bergabung di Pendidikan Bahasa inggris, seperti itu

2) 2) Coding: This phase is coloring the highlight ideas with color-coded coding. Requires produce initial codes from the analyzed data by theorizing practices (activity) to re-evaluate the data. The researcher used initial codes based on Oxford's (1990) theory.

Table 3.2 Coding

Codes									
Placing new words into context or text	Transferring the language in the conversation	Making efforts by reading and talking with others							
Representing sounds in memory	Taking notes	Self-monitoring							
Using physical response	Highlighting	Self-evaluating							
Formally practicing with sounds	Getting help	Making positive statement							
Getting the idea quickly	Using a synonym	Taking risks wisely							
Using resources for receiving language	Paying attention to the material	Cooperating with peers							
Translating the language	Finding out about learning	Cooperative learning							

3) 3) Searching for themes: This phase sorts the different codes into potential themes. The researcher made a group of codes with the same themes according to Oxford (1990).

Table 3.3 Searching for Themes

Codes	Sub Theme	Themes
Placing new words into	Creating mental	
context or text	linkages	
Representing sounds in memory	Applying sounds	Memory strategies
Using physical response	Reviewing well	
Formally practicing with sounds	Practicing	
Getting the idea quickly		
Using resources for receiving language	Receiving	
Translating the language		Cognitive strategies
Transferring the language in the conversation	Analyzing	
Taking notes	Creating	
Highlighting		
Getting help	Overcoming	Compensation
Using a synonym		
Paying attention to the material	Centering	
Finding out about learning		Metacognitive
Making efforts by reading and talking with others	Arranging	
Self-monitoring	Evaluating	
Self-evaluating		
Making positive statement	encouraging	Affective

Taking risks wisely			
Cooperating with peers	Cooperating	Social	

4) 4) Reviewing themes: In this phase the writer checks the themes and the codes that they work in relation to the whole data or not and how it is coherent and substantial with a clear organizing concept by following Oxford' (1990) theory.

Table 3.4 Reviewing Themes

Themes	Sub Themes
Memory strategies	Creating mental linkages
	Applying sounds
	Reviewing well
Cognitive strategies	Practicing
	Receiving
	Analyzing
	Creating
Compensation strategies	Overcoming
Metacognitive strategies	Centering
	Arranging
	Evaluating
Affective strategies	Encouraging
Social strategies	Cooperating

- 5) Defining and naming themes: The researcher named the group codes into a theme according to what aspect of the data each theme captures and based on theory by Oxford's (1990)..
 - a. Memory strategies

- b. Cognitive strategies
- c. Compensation strategies
- d. Metacognitive strategies
- e. Affective strategies
- f. Social strategies
- 6) Producing the report: At the end, the result of analysis would be reported.

3.6 Steps of the Research

In writing this research there are several steps that will go through, starting in preparing the proposal until writing the research result. The following are steps of writer writing this research.

- 1) First thing, the writer explores the research themes from several research and real-life problem the writer usually meets. Writer will find research that matches the writer's experience and is highly used in this pandemic since all students were learning from home (due to Covid-19 pandemic and following health protocol).
- 2) After finding the theme, the writer decides to find further research related to the theme. The writer also will find several related research to support the idea.
- 3) Higher students' learning strategies on applying video, particularly digital storytelling video in their Survival English class especially in learning speaking is the objective of this research.
- 4) After data collected, the data will be analyzed using thematic analysis by Jeffersonian.

3.7. Time and Place of the Research

The research will be conducted and recorded online through the Zoom application.

Table 3.5 Research Time

No	Description	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
		2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2021	2022
1	Research													
	Proposal Writing													
2	Research													
	Proposal													
	Examination													
3	Data Collection													
4	Data Analysis													
5	Report													
6	Thesis													
	Examination													