

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This study used qualitative research with case study method. Qualitative is used to investigate a problem in order to get clear understanding of certain phenomenon. Creswell defined that qualitative research begins with assumptions, a worldview, the possible use of a theoretical lens, and the study of research problems inquiring into the meaning individuals or group ascribe to a social or human problem (Creswell, 2013, p. 37).

Qualitative research with case study method is suitable to be used in this research because the researcher intends to investigate the implementation of writing conference strategy in online EFL writing classroom based on the students experiences. A case study is a research that is used to generate in-depth, multi-faceted understanding of a complex issue in its real-life context (Crowe, et al., 2011, p. 1). Case study method are used in this research because it enables the researcher to closely examine the data within a specific context. In order to gain more specific data, case study method helps the process of data collecting method.

B. Research Setting

The researcher took place at English Education Department of Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin. English Department of Antasari State Islamic University is situated on Jl. A. Yani KM. 4.5 Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. The researcher chose this place because it offered several writing

class such as English for Academic Purpose and Business writing class in sixth semester and Academic writing class in fifth semester.

The reason why the researcher took these classes for the specific is that those classes were conducted with online setting classroom which is suitable for the requirement of this study. Besides, the main activities of the EAP class and Academic class is used a draft of writing often as for exploring and encouraging to improve the students' writing. As for the business writing class, a draft would eventually be used in the learning and the teacher often give a feedback to the students.

C. Participants

The participants of this research are the sixth semester students academic year 2020/2021 of English Education Department of Antasari Islamic State University Banjarmasin. At first, the researcher share the pre-questionnaire to all students in total of 133 students in order to recruit them as participants. Then after several time, the researcher got the 32 students who filled the pre-questionnaire completely. Afer that, the researcher short out the remaining student through the purposive sampling in order to ease the researcher specify the resource of the data. Purposive sampling is described as a random selection of sampling units within the segment of the population with the most information of the characteristic of interest (Guarte & Barrios, 2007). The requirement that the researcher used are 1) the students who have enrolled in online writing class such as EAP class, Business Writing class and Academic Writing class 2) the students who understood the writing conference strategy 3) the students who

have already made a draft. After conducting the purposive sampling, the researcher got 12 students who meet the requirements that the researcher needed as for the participants of the research.

D. Data

The data in this research include data about the implementation of writing conference strategy in online EFL writing classroom and the type of feedback that occur in it. The data is collected from the participants who are the students of sixth semester of English Education Department of Antasari Islamic State University Banjarmasin academic year 2020/2021.

E. Data Collection Technique

In this research, the data is collected by using qualitative data. The qualitative data describes the condition, situation and response about the students. This research conducted by using interview as the sole instrument of the study.

According to Ary et al. (2010), interview is an instrument used to gather data from the participants about their opinions, beliefs, and feelings about situations in their own words (p. 438). Thus, this instrument had given a chance for the researcher to ask the participant about the detailed experiences that related to the topic of the research.

The interview is conducted from September 13, 2021 to September 28, 2021. There is a 12 questions in total for the 12 students who were recruited through the purposive sampling. The researcher conducted interview for finding

out specific answer to the research questions about the writing conference strategy in online classroom and its feedback.

During this interview, the participants are asked to convey their experiences when conducting the online writing conference class. The researcher asked them the stages of the online writing conference as to compare for the theory of the six stages of writing conference. The feedback that occurred during the practice of the strategy are also be asked to the participants in order to answer the second research question.

F. Data Analysis

In this research, analysis and preparation happen in parallel and include the following steps according to Miles and Huberman (1994). They define analysis as consisting of three concurrent flows of activities: Data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing/verification (p. 10).

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written-up field notes or transcriptions (Miles & Huberman, 1994, p. 11).

The researcher first reduced the collected data from interview. In order to find out about the students' experiences about writing conference teaching method that conduct in online classroom, the researcher would have analysed the data while interview the participants. After getting the selected findings for the first research question in this study, the research reduced the collected data from interview in order to specify the findings of the first research question. The

researcher also reduced the collected data from interview for the second research question in this study about the types of feedback that occurred in online writing conference.

2. Data Display

The stage of the analysis is data display. Generically, a display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action (Miles and Huberman, 1994, p.11). Looking at display helps the researcher to understand what is happening and to do something either analyze further or the action based on that understanding. In this study, the researcher displays the reduced data from the interview. The researcher displays it in the form of narrative text in order to make an easier analysis for the researcher in analyzing the data that have been collected and reduced.

3. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

According to Miles and Huberman (1994), the last step in analysis of qualitative data is withdrawing conclusion and verification. Conclusion is only half of a Gemini configuration (p.11). Conclusion are also verified as the analyst proceed. After the process of the data display, the researcher drew conclusion for each finding from the collected data of interview. Finally, the result of data reduction, data display and the conclusion process were elaborated in the form of words, phrases, and sentences through a descriptive qualitative.