

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **A. Research Design**

Investigating and comprehending the meaning that individuals or groups assign to a social human problem is possible through qualitative research (Creswell, 2012). This is a qualitative study that collected data using a slightly modified photovoice as well as interviews. Participants in this study shot their own photographs and discussed them in interviews (rather than using focus groups as in the original photovoice approach) to generate narratives that were used as primary data. Kiling, et al.,(2019) this method has already been utilized in West Timor to collect data on vulnerable communities.

In short, the qualitative research was chosen by the researcher because it connects to the emotional experience of students learning to write essays in real-life settings. Photovoices and interviews were used to describe the study's findings. The data for this study comes from fourth-semester English Education Department students at Antasari State Islamic University.

## **B. Research Setting**

This study was taken place in the 4<sup>th</sup> students' semester in English education department in Antasari State Islamic University located on Jalan Ahmad Yani, Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. The researcher was chosen this university as the research location because based on the researcher's direct observation, in this semester they also take essay writing courses. The researcher discovered that students had difficulties writing essays in English, and that this problem occurred at every meeting in the English teaching and learning process. Because of that, researchers feel the need to observe students' emotional experiences as a solution to overcome the problems they feel in writing essays in English by the fourth students' semester in English education department in Antasari State Islamic University of Banjarmasin.

## **C. Subject**

The researcher was taken 79 students of 4<sup>th</sup> semester to be participant from English department students at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. Typical sampling method in purposive sampling was used in this research because it is suitable to be used to find out students' emotional experience in writing essay especially in UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

During data collection, researcher was taken three classes in essay

writing courses in the 4<sup>th</sup> semester of students majoring in English education at Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin, where later three classes was consist of around 26-30 people. After that, further selection will be carried out in accordance with the rules made by the researcher.

## **D. Data**

### **1. Data of The Research**

The data in this study was resulted of photovoices and interviews about the find emotional experiences in writing essay and emotional experience affect students' ability to write essay.

### **2. Source of The Data**

Participants were asked to consent to participate in the study and agree to the use of images in research publications after obtaining detailed information about the project and its goals. Participants were asked to take photographs relating to learning, namely learning how to write essays. "Please take a photo that is relevant and can be utilized to explain your experience learning to write essays," the researcher is told. The researcher and the participants then decided on a timeframe for collecting the images. In this lesson, everyone utilized their cell phone cameras to take images.

Participants and researchers discussed the photos in interviews. “Why did you take this photograph and what does it represent to you?” was the key question the researcher asked the participants for each shot. To make the interview go more smoothly, Bahasa Indonesia and Banjar-Malay will be used. Conversations are documentation with photos.

## **E. Technique of Data Collection**

A technique of collecting data is the method by which a researcher obtains the data required for a research project. Data collection is critical to the research. It's because data collection was crucial to the success of the study.

In this study, the researcher has use two techniques to collect data. There are photovoice and interview.

### **1. Photovoice**

In phenomenological research, photovoice has been used to examine the empowerment shift among community health advisors (Lundy, Cuellar, and Callahan 2009), the meaning of leisure in the context of dementia and the essence of play for children (Berinstein and Magalhaes 2009). Genoe (2009), the photovoice method may aid phenomenological inquiry by eliciting additional visual and narrative data, which could lead to the discovery of enriched understanding of

experience. Participants were able to explain and describe what types of writing strategies they usually use in writing essays using photos taken and selected by the researcher.

Kolb (2008) identified four stages in the adoption of photovoice. To begin, each participant was briefed directly on what the researcher desired in this study, and after getting instruction and information from the researcher, participants were persuaded to work on the photovoice research. Participants were instructed to snap photos of anything related to their experiences while composing their essays, with a collecting period agreed upon by the researcher and the participants. The cognitive process begins in the first phase, according to Kolb (2008), when participants examine the task's significance. In the second step, participants choose which image to reflect on, allowing them to become co-creators of the ultimate information generated. Third step, participants were expected to exhibit their images and verbalize their thoughts about them in the third, or 'decoding,' portion of the online interview. In the last step, in contrast to the original photovoice approach, participants were expected to show their photo and express their thoughts about their photo taken in the third part, or 'decoding', of the online interview.

Some of the categories that researchers want to get maximum data include:

- a. The researcher has collected several photos that have been taken by the respondents themselves, the photos taken are related to the

emotional responses of the respondents when writing essays, where before the respondents took photos and wrote the essays, the researchers explained what photovoice was, the types of essays and the parts of the essay.

- b. Students were asked to write an essay with one of the essay type they chose, then they were asked every time they wrote a part of the essay to take a photo and express the photo with the feelings they were feeling at that time.
- c. There were several contexts that they had to write in the text of the photovoice, namely where the photo took place, the reason why they took the photo and the emotional reaction students felt when writing it.
- d. After the respondent understands this, the researcher was asked the respondent to fill in several links in the google form which is filled in for some time that has been determined by the researcher.
- e. The selected photovoice text is from students who regularly send their essays and photovoice results via the Google form link provided. In addition, the selected photovoice reflects their writing experience and the photos they take are original shots of them, not taken from the internet.
- f. After that, the researcher conducted interviews based on photos, explanations and essays.

## **2. Interview**

In conducting interviews, researchers need to listen carefully and record what participants say (Sugiono, 2010). Participants and researchers discussed the photos in interviews. “Why did you take this photograph and what does it represent to you?” was the key question the researcher asked the participants for each shot. To make the interview go more smoothly, Bahasa Indonesia and Banjar-Malay will be used. Conversations was documentation with photos.

## **F. Data Analysis**

Analyzing data is an important part of a research study because the result becomes a conclusion from all of the research. The term “data analysis” refers to the process of examining tabulated information in order to determine character facts or meanings. Words are commonly used to represent qualitative data (descriptions, observations, impressions, recordings, and the like). To be described and interpreted, the researcher must organize and categorize or code the large amount of data.

To analyze the data in this study, the researcher was use the Miles and Huberman model. The following data analysis processes was carried out by the Miles and Huberman (2014) model:

- a. By summarizing and selecting particular elements according to the researcher’s established standards, the researcher decreases the amount of data obtained. The amount of data acquired from photovoice will be reduced. The researcher was next select and

filter the most common and distinctive factors to display in the next stage.

- b. Data display, researchers usually use graphs, pictures, tables, or charts to display data. All data must be describable by the view. In this study, the data was presented in the form of photos. Some of the problems raised in the photo and mentioned by students in the interview was described in the form of a photo and annotated under or beside the photo.
- c. Finally, the researcher confirmed the outcomes of the study by drawing conclusions from the data. Researchers was come to a conclusion at the end of this study about how the emotional experience process occurs when students write essays and how emotional experience influences students' ability to write essays in English felt by the fourth students' semester in English education department in Antasari State Islamic University, Banjarmasin.