

CHAPTER IV

METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses research method, research design, and research procedure.

4.1 Research Method

Research method in this study is hermeneutic-phenomenology method. Van Mannen (1990: 4) states that “phenomenology describes how one orients to lived experience, hermeneutic describes how one interprets the “texts” of life, and semiotics is used here to develop a practical writing or linguistic approach to the method of phenomenology and hermeneutics.”

The rationale of using this method is it synchronizes the use of description and interpretation. Van Mannen (1990: 38) states as follows:

“It is the phenomenological and hermenutical study of human existence: phenomenology because it is the descriptive study of lived experience (phenomena) in the attempt to enrich lived experience by mining its meaning; hermeneutics because it is the interpretative study of the expressions and objectifications (texts) of lived experience in the attempt to determine the meaning embodied them.”

Hence, phenomenology relates to description and hermeneutics relates to interpretation. Both of them are appropriate with this research.

4.2 Research design

4.2.1. Nature of data

The data in this research is text. Alvesson and Skoldberg (2000: 61) states that “we see parts of the text as something, or more precisely as – in some sense- meaningful signs, whether we are reading a text written in letters of the alphabet or in social acts.” The data are used in the description and interpretation.

4.2.2. Data sources

4.2.2.1. Setting

This research is conducted in Management classes of Musi Charitas Catholic University, Palembang. The students take English II classes in 2017. They have tasks every week to write paragraphs in Line application outside the class. The classes are PM 203 and SM 201.

4.2.2.2. Participants

The participants in this study are the students in PM 203 and SM 201. In PM 203 class, there are three participants. In SM 201 class, there are two participants. Hence, the total of participants are five participants.

4.3. Instrument

The instruments in this research are in-depth interview, observation, and document review. The first is in-depth interview. The interview is done one-on-one interview. Creswell (2012: 218) states that “one-on-one interviews are ideal for interviewing participants who are not hesitant to speak, who are articulate, and who can share ideas comfortably.” Moreover, the interview is in the form of unstructured text data (Creswell, 2012: 214). The interview was done after the students wrote 10 times. The total of writing assignments are 10 assignments. The topics are about budgeting, living independently, saving, credit, investment, consumer awareness, and consumer privacy. The second is observation. The observation is done when they prepare writing in the class. Creswell (2012: 213) states that “observation is the process of gathering open-ended, firsthand information by observing people and places at a research site.” The third is document review. Creswell (2012) states that “documents represent a good source for text (word) for qualitative study. They provide the advantage of being in the language and words of the participants.” The in-depth interview, observation, and document review are also used as trustworthiness of the research.

4.4. Data gathering

Data gathering is done in three parts. The first part is observation. Observation is done in pre-writing in the class when the students do the tasks in the classroom. The second is in-depth interview. The in-depth interview is done three times in each participant. Since there

are five participants, so that there are fifteen in-depth interviews. The third is document review. The document review is done through reviewing the students' notes.

4.5. Data analysis

The data analysis is done in several steps. Creswell (2012: 261-261) states six steps. The first is to prepare and organize the data for analysis. It means organizing data from the interviews and fieldnotes, The second is explore and code the data. The data then is coded by using number and letter. The third is coding to build the themes. The coded data is classified into several themes. The fourth is report the qualitative data. It means making the data into the narrative. The fifth is interpret the data. The data that has been made into narrative is interpreted. The sixth is validate the data. The data are validated by using triangulation of in-depth interview, observation, and document review.