

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The researcher decided to use the Narrative Inquiry research method which aims to produce in-depth data about the phenomenon that the researcher raised in this research. According to Creswell (2012) Narrative Inquiry is a qualitative research method that focuses on individual experiences or stories which then from the data obtained, researcher identify the meaning of these experiences. The steps for implementing Narrative Inquiry according to Creswell (2012) are as follows:

Step 1: Identify the phenomenon to be investigated

At the beginning of the process, researcher need to identify phenomena or problems that occur which help researcher understand and focus this research. This research aims to investigate learners' listening skills after listening to music on the Spotify application and the strategies they use when doing listening activities.

Step 2: Selecting participants that are suitable for the study phenomenon

Researcher need to determine or select participants who are in accordance with the phenomena that researcher raise in this research. The criteria for participants in this research are students from UIN Antasari Banjarmasin who are in the 8th semester majoring in English education and have completed the listening course, also users of the Spotify application and have an interest in listening to English songs.

Step 3: Collect participants' stories or experiences

Researcher need to collect experience stories from participants for the research data, and in this research, the researcher collected data by conducting interviews held through Google Meet media.

Step 4: Retelling a participant's story or experience

After collected data containing experience stories from participants, the researcher reviewed and processed the raw data and then re-presented it.

Step 5: Engage in collaboration with participants

This step aims to establish interactions between researcher and participants to explore more deeply the data needed for this research.

Step 6: Verify the Precision of the Report

The researcher needed to validate the accuracy of the data that had been obtained, validation in collaboration with participants occurred throughout the process.

B. Research Setting

This research was conducted at the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin by specification to the English Language Education Department, South Kalimantan. The researcher have been chosen this location because it is in accordance with the required participant criteria. This research was conducted on January to February in 2024.

C. Participants

The participants involved in this research are 5 learners who are in the eight semester at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin with the majors studied in English Language Education Department and have completed listening courses, since this research aims to determine the use of Spotify media on students listening skills, it is important that the participant is a user of the Spotify application and has an interest in listening to English songs.

The participants were also selected using snowball sampling, which according to Lopez & Whitehead (2013) means that snowball sampling is

where the researcher collects information from one or more participants who then from existing participants connects the researcher with other participants who may have a relationship as acquaintances, friends, or relatives so that the data obtained will increase to be larger.

D. Data

The data of this research are the participants listening skills and the strategies they use in listening activities. The data were obtained from the English Language Education Department of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

E. Technique of Data Collection

The technique of data collection that has been used in this research is interview. The researcher conducted interviews to participants to explain their listening skills after using Spotify as supporting medium in learners independent learning and to explain their strategies for listening activities towards Spotify. According to Schostak (2006) interviews are conducted in order to collect in-depth information about a certain topic or issue, and through which phenomena might occur and be understood in the context of the respondent being interviewed. The methodology aims to root the specific conversation in the individual experiences of the research participants (Swap et al, 2001). Interviews that have been conducted in this research through Google Meet media.

F. Data Analysis

Data analysis is the section where the data that has been obtained is processed to be transformed into the necessary information and conclusions. In narrative analysis, researcher through interviews need to collect stories of experiences from participants which are then compiled into narratives. Narratives of personal experiences centred on the participant's reality can be shared throughout the interview session:

1. Telling

The researcher facilitated the participants in describing or telling their experiences by organising a meeting for the interview carried out (Mishler, 1986). Here the researcher collaborates with the participant to gain an understanding of the story of the experience told by the participant with flexible work between the two. And the researcher acts as an interviewer who is able to handle the interview activity properly so that participants' responses can continue to develop and minimise the ambiguity contained in the interview, (Paget, 1983). The results of participants' experience storytelling can be transformed into narratives when the interviewer is able to handle and skilfully conduct the interview.

2. Transcribing

Experience stories or raw data obtained through interviews that have been recorded and then listened to repeatedly by researchers so that it can be written down in a form that is easy to understand, (Bird, 2005). Transcriptions contain the results of data that has been sorted or separated from various word errors and then compiled and sequenced so that the data displayed only contains conversations that can be analysed.

3. Analyzing

Structuring the findings of the interview texts was a process of testing, deepening and strengthening the understanding of the occurring phenomena, (Mishler, 1991). Through repeated listening to the recorded interviews and analysing the transcripts carefully, the researcher can gain insights into how to present the participants' experiences into text, which turned the whole analysis into a narrative analysis as the results of the transcripts were simplified to only the essentials.