

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

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

This research used qualitative research. According to Crossman (2020), qualitative research is a research approach in the social sciences that collects and works with non-numerical data and interprets the meaning of the data obtained by observing communities or targeted locations to explain social life. To conduct this research, researchers used the narrative inquiry method. This narrative inquiry method is a form of research that focuses on participant stories. In this study, the researcher used qualitative research to approach and understand what are the listening principles, activities and materials of English education department lecturer UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. In this study, the researcher used narrative inquiry as a research method.

According Croswell et.al (2007) stated Narrative research is a method that studies the life experiences of individuals over time. Narrative research is a way of understanding and exploring experiences through collaboration between researchers and participants.

#### **B. Research Setting**

The research conducted at Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin di English Education Department. The researcher chose to

major in English education because there was a lecturer who taught listening courses. Usually the lecturer teaches listening in the language lab on campus. In this research, the researcher focused on seeing how the listening lecturer teaches listening.

### **C. Participants**

The participants of this study were two lecturers who teach listening course at the English Education Department of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. In addition, the lecturer of listening course was chosen as a participants because they were experienced teaching listening course.

### **D. Data**

#### **1. Data of the Research**

The data in this research was the results of interviews conducted by researchers which contain the principles of listening, listening activities, and listening materials.

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

In the data source, the researchers obtained data from in-depth interviews with listening lecturers regarding listening principles, listening activities and listening materials.

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

#### **1. Interview**

Interview is one of the data collection methods in which there are researchers and research subjects in the process. The purpose of the interview is to get deeper information about the research topic to be

carried out. Interviews can be conducted face-to-face or by cellphone and interviews can also be divided into structured, unstructured and semi-structured. According to Creswell (2014) states that interviews can be used to obtain information about individual experiences and perceptions, understand the strategies and processes of an individual and to obtain information on activities that occur in social situations.

In this study, researchers would dig deeper information to UIN Antasari Banjarmasin listening lecturers to find out how activities in teaching listening in class, what listening principles are used, what types of listening are applied in class when teaching and what types of material are usually used when teaching.

#### **F. Data Analysis**

After collected the data through interview, the next step is data analysis. Narrative analysis is a method of analyzing data and providing explanations. Narrative analysis has several forms, such as analytic narrative, narrative explanation, narrative structural analysis or sequence analysis.

The narrative analysis steps are described as a research procedure taken from Creswell (2012). These procedures are clear and comprehensive steps in conducting narrative inquiry research. The steps are explained as follows:

### **Step 1. Identify the phenomenon to explore**

At this stage, researchers will focus on the principles, activities and types of listening materials used by listening lecturers at UIN Antasari when teaching in class. This study involved one listening lecturer majoring in English education at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. The purpose of the research is to find out the principles, activities and types of listening material used by the lecturer when teaching in class. To recognize this phenomenon, the researcher provides an interview guide related to the listening lecturer.

### **Step 2. Select one or more participants to study**

The criteria for selecting participants in the study were listening course lecturers who had a lot of experience in listening. In addition, listening lecturers also often teach listening in each semester. With the experience of teaching listening, lecturers have knowledge of what principles are used in teaching, what activities and types of materials are usually used in the learning process.

### **Step 3. Collect the story from the participant**

At this stage the researcher asked listening lecturers to answer questions about the principles, activities and types of materials used by listening lecturers at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

### **Step 4. Re story or retell the individual's story**

After the researcher collected data from interviews through audio recordings conducted by the participants, the researcher played back the

audio recorder to analyze and convert it into written data. Transcription data can make it easier for researchers to process and explore research data.

#### **Step 5. Collaborative with the participants-storyteller**

In this step, the researcher worked closely with the participants during the story collection process to ensure that the experiences or answers described by the participants are true. This is done to verify the source of the data.

#### **Step 6. Write a story about the participants' experiences**

In this process, the researcher reports the findings using thematic analysis. The findings section will be divided into several sub-sections that represent the interview questions. In narrative inquiry research, thematic analysis can assist researchers in understanding the experiences of individuals or groups in depth. Thematic analysis can also help identify patterns and themes related to the research topic.

#### **Step 7. Validate the report accuracy**

Validation is done to prove the authenticity or accuracy of the narrative report, in order to produce the desired report results. The data validation used methodological and data sources triangulation.

In addition, in this study, trustworthiness means the truth of the data from the research results. According to Elo, et.al (2014) there are terms of trustworthiness in qualitative research such as dependability, suitability, transferability, reliability and authenticity. To achieve this trustworthiness, the researcher tries to describe the data collection process. In collecting data,

researchers used interviews derived from audio recordings with the listening lecturers to get open, honest and unforced answers. After triangulating the data, the researcher interpreted the data collection process with a detailed explanation.