

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research was conducted using narrative inquiry. Narrative inquiry is the study of how different humans experience the world around them, and it involves a methodology that allows people to tell the stories of their experiences. A. P. Bocher & N. Ringgs (2014) Stated that narrative inquiry has greatly increased in recent years, with individuals viewing "storytelling as a communication activity" that allows participants to describe the meaning of their experience. The researcher collected data about individuals' lives, such as their experiences, and constructed a narrative collaboratively with the informant about his or her experiences Sri Lestari (2017). Collecting more facts to build points of relevance in the updated story is an on-going overview of plots as cooperation takes place from the beginning to the finish in a narrative inquiry.

Agosto also stated that narrative research is a qualitative research methodology that obtains and analyzes stories to understand people, cultures, and societies. The knowledge gained from narrative inquiry research on society and individuals is produced and analyzed narratively via the study of story content, society, and the structures of the story Agosto (2019). Narrative research is inspired by a perception of human experience, both individually and socially. Furthermore, narrative research focuses on individuals and how narratives form and reflect their self-identity and related experiences, and it uses

interviews and reflective writing. The researcher collected data about an individual's life, like her or his experiences, created a narrative with the informant about his or her experiences, and discussed the meaning of these experiences for the individual.

B. Research Setting

This research took place in two different kinds of settings: SDN Sungai Bilu 3 and MIS TPI Keramat Banjarmasin. SDN Sungai Bilu 3 is located on St. Veteran Sungai Bilu, No. 27, RT. 30, Sungai Bilu. This school is one of the elementary schools in Banjarmasin and has English as one of the study subjects. The English subject at this school started from grade 3 until grade 6, and this school has been using online-based learning (e-learning) since July 21st, 2020. MIS TPI Keramat is located on St. Keramat Raya, RT 20, NO 21. This school also has English as one of their study subjects. Due to COVID-19, this school is also supposed to do online-based learning to break the chain of virus spread.

C. Participants

The participants of this study were teachers from two different schools. In this study, participants were taken by snowball sampling methods that allowed the first participant to recommend the other teacher that met the criteria. The first teacher is from SDN Sungai Bilu 3 Banjarmasin and has been teaching English for young learners in grades 3, 4, 5, and 6. She has also been teaching English for young learners through online-based learning since July

21st, 2020. The second teacher is from TPI Keramat, who has been teaching English for young learners for around 12 years and started teaching through online-based learning since 2020 in the early pandemic COVID 19.

D. Data

1. Data

Researcher collected data in order to answer research questions. Data are all the facts and components that may be used as information by the researcher, whereas information is the outcome of the data process that is required for this study to be carried out and employed. Interviews are used to collect information and the expected experience or story from the participants.

2. Source of data

The source of data can be obtained through the subject. Subjects to which it is possible to give information in order to provide representative data In this research, the result of the data is a teacher from SDN Sungai Bilu 1 and a teacher from TPI Keramat 1.

E. Technique of Data Collection

To collect the data, this research was conducted by using interviews as research instruments.

1. Interview

Interviews are recommended in narrative research because they are "highly interactional in nature," whereas observation is indeed very usual in qualitative studies, Zacharias, 2016 in Lukitasari (2020). Leavy (2017) stated that interviews are a typical research method used across fields. In-depth, semistructured, historical narrative or life history, biographic minimalism, and focus groups are some of the interview methodologies available to qualitative researchers. In this research, according to G. Barkhuizen, P. Benson, & A. Chik (2014) the researcher used semi-structured interviews because it is guidelines for interview as direct interview resources, However, at the same time, questions are typically available for participants to explore and researchers to develop issues. This was also done in order to obtain inter-subjective facts from more than one research collaborator. Thus, the lived experiences of the research collaborators served as the foundation for the life experiences of teachers problems in teaching English to young learners through online-based learning.

F. Data analysis

The data analysis in this research was using Qualitative data analysis by Miles and Huberman as cited in Anggraini (2018) in the study of qualitative research results, there are three activities. Those are follows:

1. Data reduction

Data reduction is described as the process of selecting, focusing on specific interests, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming current data from written documents in the field. The data that has been reduced will provide a clear explanation of the topic. The data from the interviews will be sorted to obtain only the relevant information. The researcher will analyze the interview results to determine the teacher's problems in teaching EYL through online learning..

2. Data display

Data display is a source of information that is organized in such a form that a result and solution can be drawn. Qualitative data can be shown in a variety of forms, including graphs, tables, short explanations, charts, classifications, etc. In this research, the data will be displayed through narrative text..

3. Data verification and conclusion

The last stage is to develop a conclusion and verify the data after reducing and displaying the data. This activity is aimed at analyzing and resolving the problem that teachers face in teaching online.