

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

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

Based on the type of research approach, there are two types, namely quantitative and qualitative. Creswell (2012) asserts that qualitative research is a technique for understanding the relevance of individuals or groups that are believed to have arisen from human social challenges. The research process entails questions and processes that emerge; data collection in participant settings; inductive analysis of data, building from distinct themes to prevalent themes; and interpretations of the meaning of data. The final report was written using a flexible writing framework; there are five distinct sorts of qualitative methods: Grounded theory, ethnography, case studies, and narrative research are all examples of phenomenological research.

The researcher of this study used the narrative inquiry research method. Investigating people's lives using "narrative research," a humanities-based approach of inquiry, entails learning about their lives and inviting them to share their life stories (Riessman, 2008). Following this, the researcher would frequently retell or recreate this information into a narrative chronology. In the end, the narrative typically combines the researcher's and the participant's points of view to form a collaborative narrative. (Clandinin & Connelly, 2000). The reason the researcher used narrative inquiry in this research was because in exploring a participant's experience it would be very good to analyze the participant's story and experience using a narrative, because

through narrative the researcher can explore and delve directly into the student's story. By using narrative, researchers can find out each participant's experience in more detail and thoroughly, because the experience will be better narrated in writing or text so that it can be analyzed.

This study uses qualitative research with narrative inquiry research method which aims to find out students' experiences with YouTube to exploring essay writing skills. The research procedure used in this study is based on Cresswell (2012). These stages are arranged clearly and systematically, the stages are as follows:

### **1. Identify a problem or phenomenon**

The first step in the narrative inquiry research procedure is to identify a phenomenon of using YouTube videos with the students' personal experiences. The study's primary focus was on students' experiences utilizing YouTube videos to learn English and how those videos play a role their ability to write an essay. This research will be aimed at students in the 4th semester at the English Department of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. The goal of this study was to investigate how English language education students used videos from YouTube channels to hone their writing abilities. Interviews were employed as part of the data gathering process in this study to pinpoint this phenomena.

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

The participant selection criteria in this study are active students majoring in 4th semester English education at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin who are willing to convey their personal experiences. Researchers used a purposive sampling dan convenience sampling technique. At this stage the researcher creates several criteria for participants which will be explained in the collecting data procedure for interview.

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

For information about participants, field texts are also required in addition to participants presenting their stories vocally during conversations or interviews. You can accomplish this by conducting interviews, writing in a journal or diary, sending letters to others, taking pictures, creating memory boxes, or gathering memories from friends and relatives. In this study, the researcher collected each participant's story using interviews and additionally supported the interviews using pictures.

## **4. Retell the person's narrative or restory**

In this step, the researcher retells the stories from the results of interviews with informants. The story is organized in this way to make it easier for the reader to understand. Stories usually include the following elements: setting, characters, problems, events, and resolution. In this process, the raw facts from the interviews are examined, essential points are identified, these points are organized and placed in a certain

sequence, and finally a narrative that details personal experiences is told. the researcher analyzes and observes the results of the interviews by preparing raw data by examining the interview transcript framework, then identifying the transcript framework with story points from the interviews sequenced based on the chronological story, then the next step is observing the events and problems in the transcript, then the researcher tells return stories from the chronological interview results and ask to work with participants by confirming the stories retold by researchers.

#### **5. Working together with the participant/storyteller**

Researchers collaborated with storytellers to ensure that participants' experiences were appropriately described throughout the collecting of narrative stories. The researcher asked for help of participants to confirm the stories of their experiences as they were or were factual and asked more questions to the students to confirm their experiences.

#### **6. Create a narrative describing the participant's experiences**

Usually this step is the biggest in narrative research because the researcher tries to understand and read the interview results from the raw data to the data that the researcher retells which is also confirmed by the participant. At this stage, the researcher documents the participants' experiences in a true, chronological full story. Highlighting specific themes that emerge throughout the story and including a section on the importance of narrative research can be helpful to the reader.

## **7. Verify the veracity of the report**

Accurate reporting is essential to preserving stories. Negotiating with participants and looking for convincing evidence that guarantees authenticity will protect the credibility of the story. For accurate report results, researchers negotiate individually with participants who are asked to share their experiences.

### **B. Research Setting**

This research will be conducted at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. The author chose the research location because The English language education department at UIN Antasari has been established since 1984 so there are many learning and teaching experiences. Location of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin: City of Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan 70235, Jalan A. Yani No.Km. 4.5, RW.5, Kebun Bunga, Kec. East Banjarmasin.

### **C. Participants**

The participants in this study were students in semester 4 of English education department at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. Researchers will produce data related to student experiences, such as strengths or challenges in using YouTube channel videos to learn academic writing. The population is all 4th semester students majoring in English education with a sample of 10 students. The sampling technique used in this study is simple random sampling. Simple random sampling is a technique used for random sampling and comes from members of the existing population. Although taken at random, each member of the population has a fair and equal chance of being

selected to join the sample. So, this sampling technique is the simplest technique, so it is easy to apply.

#### **D. Technique of Data Collection**

##### **1. Interview**

One of the finest approaches for a study to discover or examine someone's profound information is through interviews or question-and-answer sessions. The interview is a dialogue that aims to gather data for a description of the person being interviewed's life in relation to the interpretation of what the term "described phenomena" means (Kvale, 1996). Additionally, Schostak (2006) adds that interviews are prolonged talks that are used to gather in-depth information on a specific subject or topic and through which phenomena can happen and be interpreted in the context of the person being interviewed. An interview, in the words of Moelong (2012), is a discussion that has a clear objective. The dialogue was held between the interviewer, who posed the questions, and the interviewee, who responded to them.

According to Sugiyono (2012), data collecting strategies, where obtaining data is the main goal of the research, are the most strategic procedures or steps in a study. If the researcher is unfamiliar with the methods for collecting the data, the research will not yield results that are in line with the specifications and adhere to the set data standards. The technique used in the data collection procedure of this study was by interviewing.

According to Creswell (1998), the interview procedures are as follows:

- 1) Use one of the sample techniques outlined in the earlier section to identify the interviews.. Researchers used a purposive sampling dan comvanion sampling technique. In this study, researchers determined criteria for participants, including:
  - a) English education students at UIN Antasari
  - b) Students who have completed the essay writing course.
  - c) Essay writing class using video from the YouTube channel in learning.
  - d) Students are willing to provide their information.
- 2) Identify the type of interview that will be most effective at gathering data to address research questions. In this study the researchers determined the type of focus group interview. The ten participants gathered via Goggle Meet at one time, each question will be asked in turn to each participant until the last participant, then move on to the next question, and so on. If there is a participant who is late for the meeting on Google Meet the she be asked questions after her turn comes and will get questions from the beginning where the question was left behind to the question that is appropriate for her turn.
- 3) Use appropriate note-taking techniques when conducting one-on-one or focus group interviews. Researchers use equipment such as recording through cellphones and notebooks. While the interview

was taking place, the researcher allocated a little time to note down things that needed to be written down in a notebook. After the question has been answered by the participant, the researcher will take notes first before continuing with another participant and at some times the researcher will take down his notes while asking the participant to shorten the time. 10 participants really needed a lot of time for the researcher to ask questions and have them answered by the participants. There were some participants who had to quickly finish the interview early because they had other matters. At this time the researcher took notes while listening to the participants' answers at the same time so that the time was shorter. The researcher used 2 cellphones, 1 cellphone to make Google Meet calls and another 1 to record interviews. To keep the interview results safe, the researcher uploaded the recording to YouTube and marked each important point in the comments column along with the information.

- 4) Create and employ an interviewing protocol. The researcher designed several lists of questions, including approximately 4 open questions, these 4 questions became the main focus in the interview and then added several supporting questions for each of the 4 questions, apart from that during the interview there would be questions that at some point appears, whether increasing or decreasing, this is called a semi-structured interview. The researcher



asked additional questions that are independent of the source's answers to these questions.

- 5) Provide the location where the interview will take place. So that all participants don't feel burdened with the gathering place, Because based on the agreement between the researcher and the participants, a long-distance interview using Google Meet was finally decided. Interviews were conducted when all participants had completed all their work and were also conducted in their free time, this was so that their focus was not disturbed. The researcher asked participants to conduct interviews calmly in a place that would not disturb their concentration, which they could choose anywhere. In order for the interview to run well and in an orderly manner, when asking questions to participants, they must turn on their microphone and if it is not their turn to answer questions, they must turn off their microphone.
- 6) After arriving at the interview site, obtain consent from the interviewee to participate in the study. The researcher provided and asked the interviewees to complete an interview consent form. The researcher also provided several rules for conducting interviews, such as: 1). Answer honestly, 2). Answer factually. Before the interview, the researcher provided interview techniques, namely: 1). The interview was conducted in one time on Google Meet, 2.) The

interview took turns with each participant answering questions according to their turn.

- 7) During the interview, stick to the questions, finish it within the allotted time (if feasible), show respect and courtesy, and ask only a few questions or offer advice. This final step throughout the interview process is likely the most crucial, and it serves as a reminder of how effective interviewers listen well rather than talking a lot. Researchers try to make the interview process run well and comfortable for all parties. The researcher expressed her gratitude after the interview to the participants for their help.

## **2. Documentary**

Documentary in research aims to obtain accurate information about a particular subject. It is a systematic investigation and analysis of existing records or documents. These documents can be in written form, visual/audio material, photos, video books, maps, paintings, computer files, etc.

## **E. Data Analysis**

The data gained from interviews and observation were analyzed using an narrative analysis model proposed by Riessman, C. K (1939), as shown in the following figure. In analyzing the data, She presented three concurrent flows of action, namely (a) telling, (b) transcribing, and (b) analyzing as follows :

## 1. Telling

It is ideal to pose questions that provide more context for the subject at hand and give the respondent the freedom to create meaningful responses with the help of the listener (Mishler, 1986). In research interviews, it's essential to offer an enabling setting to encourage the participants to be present and discuss significant events from their lives. In order to support their research, researchers use tools including books, pens, microphones, and cellphones for recording and listening to sound recordings. Use open-ended questions to get people thinking, such as "How?" "Why?" "What?" or "Explain?". At this initial stage, the researcher investigates the results of the interview and retells the story into a narrative. After making it into a narrative, the researcher structures the research findings based on predetermined points.

## 2. Transcribing

For narrative analysis, interview findings must be recorded. Participants are always impassioned about the issues they raise, making it challenging to record the interviews so that researchers can access them whenever they want if no preparation has been made. Data from qualitative interviews are frequently rather lengthy. Since these are stories, they are spontaneous and difficult to explain, hence there are sadly no straightforward solutions. Thus, selection and reduction are used by researchers. The researcher creates a rough transcript or first draft of the complete interview, capturing key parts of the discussion as well as

phrases and conversations that emerged during the interview. The transcripts that have been made are arranged according to time to make it easier for researchers to combine the interview audio and the transcript. After that, go back and re-transcribe the parts selected for in-depth examination.

### 3. Analyzing

The initial transcript was used to do the analysis. When we organize and reorganize the text [of the interview] in light of our discoveries, Mishler (1991b) writes, "we are testing, clarifying, and deepening our understanding of what is going on in the discourse" (p. 277). The researcher repeatedly and attentively listens, transcribes, and then reviews or listens to each conversation or story. The researcher's findings are used to create and select textual representations of interview narratives, from these findings the researcher analyzes and investigates which are also adapted to theory. This is done repeatedly until it is sufficient, after that conclusions are drawn from all the findings that have been analyzed and discussed.