

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The researcher employs a qualitative method in their work. The power of qualitative research, according to Maxwell (2005), comes from its inductive methodology, emphasis on particular situations or persons, and preference for words over figures. It can be deduced that the study's analysis of the data takes the form of identification and description.

Additionally, qualitative research prioritizes data analysis. The data in this study are described and the texts or content are identified through analysis. The author of this study examines the benefits and drawbacks of using the image narrating technique when instructing speaking. In this research, the data was collected by conducting interviews. Then it was analyzed based on Miles and Huberman's analysis, which included data reduction, data display, and conclusion and verification.

B. Research Setting

This research was conducted in the Language Development Unit Class of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. UIN Antasari Banjarmasin is located on street Jend. A. Yani Km. 4.5 Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. The writer chose the Language Development Unit as the setting of the study because the Language Development Unit has been implementing picture narrating techniques in teaching speaking.

C. Subject and Object of the research

1. Participant Research

The participant manuk of this study was the lecturer in the English class at the Language Development Unit of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin in the second semester of the 2022 academic year. The class is arranged by the test score held by the Unit. In here the Class that would be the subject of the research is the Elementary class with the students total being about 20 students. The Language Development Unit that was held in the second semester was scheduled on Monday to Wednesday from 06.40 – 08.20 AM. The class was located in Antasari Islamic State University 2nd Campus Banjarbaru.

2. Object Research

The object of this research is the use of the picture narrating technique in teaching speaking which is used in the teaching and learning process at one of the groups of the Language Development Unit Class of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. The researchers want to see and analyze the effectiveness of using the picture narrating technique in the learning process.

D. Data

The data in this research was students' perspectives seen from advantages and challenges in picture narrating technique on teaching speaking. Furthermore, the data was collected from observation and interviews.

3. Observation

Qualitative observation involves observing everything related to the phenomenon and recording details of the scene that are not directly related to the object being observed. Observation is the process of observing the situation and conditions of Sugiyono (2018, p. 145). This study requested assistance from the observer in collecting the data. In addition, information collection through interview activities can also be done via telephone or directly. Sugiyono (2018, p. 138) In this study, the type of interview used was unstructured interviews with users picture narrating technique in the learning process.

In this study the researcher did an observation on Tuesday, 23rd May 2023 in the Elementary Class of the Language Development Unit which is located in Antasari Islamic State University 2nd Campus Banjarbaru.

4. Interview

Interviews are a form of data collection in which the interviewer asks questions about the study (Christensen, Johnson, & Turner, 2011). Qualitative interviews can gain detailed information about participants' ideas, assumptions, knowledge, motivations, and feelings about a topic. Interviews are also known as in-depth interviews. The researcher collect data by asking respondents some questions about the systematic use of supplementary materials in teaching English.

E. Technique of Data Collection

The data for this study was gathered through interviews. To elicit more information from the subjects, interviewing was done. Interviewing participants gives the researcher a way to better understand how they see a situation or phenomenon. The researcher conduct a telephone interview with the students and record their responses.

Semi-structured student interviews were used in this study. A semi-structured interview is a qualitative research technique that combines a set of open questions (questions that invite debate) with the chance for the interviewer to go deeper into specific topics or responses.

F. Data Analysis

The obtained data were analyzed by using techniques suggested by Miles and Huberman (1994, pp. 10-11), which comprised three aspects: data display, data reduction, and conclusion or verification.

5. Data reduction. This is the procedure by which a large amount of qualitative data, such as interview transcripts, field notes, observations, etc., is organized and condensed, for example through coding, producing summaries, and the elimination of irrelevant data.
6. Data display. According to Miles and Huberman, an effective data presentation using tables, charts, networks, and other graphical formats is crucial for drawing conclusions from the volume of data. This is a

continuous process rather than something that is only done after data collecting is complete.

7. Conclusion drawing/verification. The analysis should make it possible to start concluding the study. The veracity of these initial conclusions can then be confirmed by consulting your previous field notes or gathering more data.