

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In this study, the researcher uses narrative inquiry to explore students' perceptions as they improve their English vocabulary using the animated movie Frozen II through their story experience. Student experiences are built on the past, present, and future. To collect data and achieve the objectives, the researcher used systematic procedures to understand more deeply the direct experience. The research procedure was taken from Creswell (2012). The procedure represents clear and comprehensive stages in conducting a narrative investigation. Then it is operationalized in the research context. The steps have been explained as follows:

Step 1: Identify the phenomenon to explore

Identifying a problem or concern provides a purpose for the study and allows the researcher to understand an individual's personal or social experiences. The aim of this research is to explore improving students' English vocabulary by using the animated movie Frozen II. To identify this phenomenon, researchers conducted interviews with 10 students at Antasari State Islamic University, Banjarmasin.

Step 2: Select one or more participants to study

The criteria for selecting participants were students majoring in English class of 2020 at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin who watched the animated

movie Frozen II. The reason the researcher chose to be a participant was because he wanted to know their perceptions in the process of improving English Vocabulary by using the animated movie Frozen II and what advantages and disadvantages students experienced after using the animated movie Frozen II. Therefore, the researcher chose them to be research participants.

Step 3: Collect participants stories

Collecting stories is a process when students majoring in English class of 2020 orally share their stories/experiences about the experience of watching the animated movie Frozen II. The time for collecting stories is after students have watched the animated movie Frozen II so they already have experience in watching the movie. To collect stories, I used interview instruments.

Step 4: Retell the participant's story

The researcher found patterns in the interview transcripts. Once completed, the researcher gave a retelling of their story to ensure that the story accurately depicted their experience. The researcher then asked them to obtain additional information if there were unanswered questions about their story.

Step 5: Collaborate with participant storytellers

Throughout the process of collecting narrative stories, researchers work with storytellers to ensure participants' experiences are accurately depicted. This step takes place during the process of conducting research. He aims to validate the data source. Initially, the researcher began to work closely with participants in gathering narratives. The participants must understand well what story they want to tell. Therefore, the researcher ensured that both

pleasant and unpleasant stories were accepted to the extent that they were relevant. To make it easy if the researcher needs additional information or makes an appointment, the researcher establishes a reciprocal relationship with the participants by communicating via social media such as Instagram, Whatsapp, etc. This makes it easier for researchers to make appointments or request more information.

Step 6: Validate Report Accuracy

Researchers collect, tell, and present participants' stories as part of an ongoing collaboration with them. The findings report is completed once the methods, including data collection, have been validated.

B. Research Setting

This research was conducted at the Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin, situated in Jalan A. Yani No.Km.4.5, RW.5, Kebun Bunga, Kec. Banjarmasin Team, City of Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan 70235. This research choose this place because the researcher has carried out pre-observations with several students majoring in English Education Department class of 20 at Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin.

C. Participants

The participants in this study are 10 students majoring English Education Department class of 2020 in Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training at the Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin. The researcher chose these participants because they met the criteria required by researcher in

this study. Students who liked watching movie and used the animated movie Frozen II to improve their English vocabulary.

D. Technique of Data Collection

Data collection requires one or more types of techniques. In this research, researchers used one data collection technique, namely interviews. The researcher asked questions related to his story about his activities to improve English vocabulary. Interviews are perhaps the most widely used data collection method in educational research (Anderson & Arsenault, 2005). Interviews involve some form of direct contact between people in the sample group and the interviewer (the researcher or someone trained by the researcher), presenting questions to each person in the sample group and recording their responses to the questions.

E. Research Instrument

In order to gather data, interviews entail posing questions and seeking responses from participants. Highlight Emzir (2012), an interview entails asking potential study subjects a number of predetermined questions. Additionally, claimed to Creswell (2012), an interview is a time when researchers ask one or more participant's questions and record their responses. In order to gather information on the first research problem and to highlight the second research problem, which is to look at how teachers manage English learning by employing animation movies for students, the researcher used interview Guide as the instruments to support narrative analysis.

F. Data Analysis

The data obtained from interviews were analyzed using the narrative analysis. According to Riessman (2015), in analyzing the data, He put forward three lines of action that were carried out simultaneously, namely (a) telling, (b) transcribing, and (b) analyzing:

1. Telling

It is ideal to ask questions that provide more context on the subject being discussed and give the respondents the freedom to create meaningful responses with the help of the listener. In research interviews, it is important to offer a supportive atmosphere to encourage participants to attend and discuss important events in their lives. To support their research, researchers use tools including books, pens, microphones and cellphones to record and listen to voice recordings. 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 compiles the research findings based on the points that have been determined.

2. Transcribing

For narrative analysis, interview findings should be recorded. Participants are always passionate about the issues they raise, making it difficult to record interviews so researchers can access them whenever they want if no preparation has been made. Data from qualitative interviews are often quite lengthy. Because this is a story, it is spontaneous and difficult to explain, so unfortunately there is no immediate solution.

Thus, selection and reduction are used by researchers. The researcher creates a rough transcript or first draft of the complete interview, also capturing important parts of the discussion, phrases and conversations that emerged during the interview. The transcripts that have been made are arranged based on time to make it easier for researchers to combine interview audio and transcripts. After that, go back and re transcribe selected passages for in-depth examination.

3. Analyzing

Initial transcripts were used to conduct the analysis. When we organize and reorganize [interview] texts based on our findings. 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 deemed sufficient, after which conclusions are drawn from all the findings that have been analyzed and discussed.