

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The researcher use narrative inquiry as a research method. Narrative inquiry is a strategy that examines people's life experiences. Narrative inquiry aims capture the variety and depth of people's stories in order to better understand their perspectives and the meanings they attribute to their experiences (Creswell et. al 2007).

Step 1: Identify Phenomenon to Investigate.

Identifying an issue or concern helps researcher better understand a person's personal experience. The purpose of this research is to discover students' view on podcast activities that attempt to develop public speaking ability. Researcher interviewed 3 students from the English Education Department class of 2021 at Antasari Banjarmasin Islamic State.

Step 2: Select several participants to study.

Participants in the English Class of 2021 at Antasari Banjarmasin Islamic State who have completed the public speaking course and have done podcast in groups in class with the round table podcast type. The reasons researcher chose participants is because the researcher want to know their views on the process of making a podcast and the development of their public speaking ability after doing podcast activities in class and what difficulties encountered by students when

doing podcasts in group in front of the class. Researcher choose to employ it as a research participant.

Step 3: Collect Participant Stories.

Collecting stories involves students in English Class of 2021 sharing their experiences with podcast activities during public speaking course. The researcher conducted interviews to gather the stories.

Step 4: Retell the Participant's Story/Views.

The researcher identified trends in the interview transcripts. After completion, the researcher retold the stories to confirm accuracy of their experience. The researcher requested extra details if there were any unsolved questions regarding their story.

Step 5: Collaborate with Participant Storytellers

During the collection of narrative stories, researcher work with storytellers to ensure that participants' experiences are accurately and truthfully represented. This stage occurs throughout the research process and is used to validate the data source. Initially, the researcher developed a close working relationship with the subject in order to collect narratives. Participants are guide to gain a thorough comprehension of the story they are supposed to communicate. In this situation, the researcher ensured that participants were encouraged to discuss both positive and negative experiences.

Step 6: Validate Report Accuracy

Researcher collect, tell, and present participants' stories as part of ongoing collaboration with them. The findings report is finished after the techniques, including data collection, have been validated.

B. Research Setting

This research has taken place at Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin. Specifically, in the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training majoring English Education Department. The reason the researcher chose that place is because in the English Education Department there is a public speaking course and they have carried out podcast activities for practice and taking assignment grades for students taking that course. The researchers met with the participants and conducted the interviews at apung tarbiyah. When there, the environmental conditions were very supportive for focusing on the interview because the atmosphere was quite calm and comfortable.

C. Population and Sample/Participant

The participants of this research are 3 students from the class of 2021 at English Education Department who have completed public speaking course in semester 5. The researcher chose these 3 people because the researcher had seen directly in class during one semester of the public speaking course their performance in practicing public speaking and there seemed to be progress and enthusiasm when doing podcast activities.

D. Technique of Data Collection

Narrative study, a typical qualitative research approach, focuses on studying an individual's experiences and how they construct meaning via the narratives they offer. This sort of research entails gathering personal stories, documenting the individual's experiences, and deciphering the centrality of those encounters to the person. By locks in this handle, narrative study produces profitable information that contributes to a more profound understanding of the individual's point of view (Cresswell, 2018).

Researcher met face to face with participants to interview them with several questions in the instrument for a maximum of 1 hour per meeting. There will be 2 meetings with participants, in the first meeting there will be questions and answer about participants' view on podcasts to improve public speaking abilities and the second meeting will discuss about the diffiuculties participants encounter when doing podcasts.

The primary goal of conducting interviews in this research is to learn about students' views on podcast activities in class, which are used as a tool for developing public speaking ability. Data and information were collected through interviews guideline and narrative frames with four participants who had completed the public speaking course during semester 5. Researcher utilized a combination of organized and unorganized interviews. Organized interviews give a system for getting particular information. Unorganized interviews point to conduct open talks and look for clarification in the event that vital.

E. Data Analysis

According to Riessman (1993), narrative investigation employs three distinct procedures: telling, transcribing, and analyzing. Here are some details on all of them, each of which plays a specific role in the process:

1. Telling

During this technique, research encourage participants to provide information about the research's subject. Creating a friendly environment during research interviews is essential for encouraging involvement and the sharing of crucial personal experiences. It is beneficial to ask open-ended questions that encourage responder to construct their own responses. However, even if a question is answered simply with a yes or no, it might lead to lengthy narratives. Books, pens, and handphone are among the tools that researchers can use to record and listen to sounds. These technologies make it easier to accurately record interview footage and save it for later analysis and interpretation.

2. Transcribing

Trasncribing is the process of converting spoken words from interviews, conversations, or other audio recordings into written text. This essential step in qualitative research because allows the researcher to closely analyze the data, interpret meanings, and look for patterns, themes, or categories within the narrative. The researcher begins by drafting a rough transcription of the entire interview, taking note of key the main themes of discussion. This procedure aids in discovering key data points.

3. Analyzing

It can be difficult to tell difference between transcribing and analyzing because they are so closely linked. The process frequently includes acquiring insights through careful and repeated listening during transcribing, which then influences how we choose to convey the interview story in our writing. As the research report is drafted, favored language and theories are increasingly used to articulate findings. It might be difficult to determine which characteristics of speech will be important early in the study process. The important aspects and themes develop during the iterative process of transcribing, analysis, and writing, resulting in a better comprehension of the data and the selection of critical elements for inclusion in the research report.

To ensure the validity of the findings, researchers strive for trustworthiness in their research. Establishing trustworthiness is critical in story research, and one often used framework is Lincoln and Guba's famous work (1985). This famous and often recognized book describes four trustworthiness characteristics used in research: credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability.

1. Credibility

This condition considers the dependability of the outcomes. It requires demonstrating the reliability and completeness of the data using a variety of processes, including participant verification, peer debriefing, and ongoing interaction with participants. Researchers collect stories from participants through direct observation, in-depth interviews, and analyzing their stories. After

researchers analyzed participants' stories, the researcher contacted the participants to review the results of the analysis to ensure that the interpretations matched their views.

2. Transferability

The degree to which the study's conclusions may be modified or used to different situations or context is known as transferability. Scholars endeavour to provide readers with sufficient descriptive details about the research setting and participants, enabling them to assess the applicability of the findings to their own situations. The researcher describes in detail the research context, what participants felt and provides direct quotes from participants' stories to provide an authentic picture.

3. Dependability

The word "dependability" of a study's methods and findings throughout time. Among the methods used by researchers to improve the dependability of their work include audit trails, peer review, and thorough method description. Researchers create an audit trail, which is a complete record of all research steps, from planning, data collection, analysis, to reporting. Researchers use consistent procedures, for example applying the same interview guide to all participants.

4. Confirmability

The degree to which the study's conclusions are unbiased and objective is known as confirmability. Researchers attempt to keep an open and impartial

mindset throughout the study process by documenting their decisions and addressing any potential biases that may surface. Researchers aim to enhance the quality and rigor of their narrative study by employing these principles of trustworthiness, ensuring that the findings are credible, applicable, reliable, and verifiable. Throughout the research process, researchers take reflective notes to note their personal thoughts, biases, or assumptions and how they addressed them. To ensure that the results were based on data, not assumptions, researchers used triangulation, comparing interviews with observations.