

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

The research framework that will be used in this research is descriptive study. The descriptive research aims to accurately portray the characteristics of situations, individuals, or groups and the frequency with which certain phenomena occur using statistics to describe and summarize the data (Estrada-Madronero, 2019; 21). Descriptive analysis is data simplification, Descriptive analysis can stand on its own as a research product, such as when it identifies phenomena or patterns in data that have not previously been recognized (Loeb, 2017; 1).

In this research, the researcher used quantitative and qualitative analysis to measuring data to finds out the level and factors that cause students' reading anxiety. questionnaire and interviews will be included to obtain data from sources. Descriptive qualitative A study simply to describe a variable with respect to the problem under study without questioning the relationship between variables (Creswell, J.W, 2014; 50-51). This follows the situation related to what will be studied in analyzing what forms of anxiety are faced by students in the second semester in English learning.

B. Participants

The participant of this study is a second-semester student of the English education study program which has a total of 123 students. The researcher chose the second-semester students of the English education study program for several reasons, such as the researcher had conducted pre-interviews with several students from each class which consisted of 4 classes. Besides, from the pre-interview results, it was found that most of the students experienced anxiety when reading English in front of the class. The respondents who will be interviewed to get additional data on the factors that cause anxiety from the second semester of the English education study program, The researcher chose

several students as representatives from each class to conduct interviews after filling out the questionnaire. The selection of the respondents as the object of the interview is made using the simple random sampling technique, meaning that the participants who will be interviewed by the researcher are students who are randomly selected without being based on certain characteristics or criteria. Some of the students who will be interviewed are representatives of all second semester students of the English education study program.

C. Technique of Data Collection

The technique used in this research is direct communication in the form of the interview and indirect communication in the form of filling out online closed-ended questionnaires. Direct communication is usually used to provide clarity in the form of direct orders to the interlocutor. When there is not enough time for discussion, direct communication is used. Indirect communication involves using facial expressions, tone of voice, and gestures to indicate what someone is thinking or feeling rather than saying it explicitly.

D. Tools of Data Collection

1. Close-ended Questionnaire

According to Cristensen, a questionnaire is a self-report data collection instrument that each research participant fills out as part of the research study (Sugiyono, 2018; 192-193). The researcher uses questionnaire so that can obtain information about the thoughts, feelings, attitudes, beliefs, values, perceptions, personality, and behavioral intentions of research.

In this study, the researcher uses Close-ended Questionnaire to obtain data about the level of anxiety experienced by second-semester students from the English education study program. The questionnaire will be given in online form of several questions related to what is the problem of this research. Questionnaires will be given to all second semester students, then the results of each respondent's answers will be recorded based on aspects

related to reading anxiety. The researcher will give a online Close-ended questionnaire to each respondent, Then respondents rate themselves on a Likert scale of 1-5 points. Likert scale was devised in order to measure 'attitude' in a scientifically accepted and validated manner in 1932 to (Ankur Joshi, 2015, p. 397).

2. Interview

Interviews are a favorite methodological tool for qualitative research (Kusumastuti, A, Khoiron, M. A, 2019; 92). Interview is a form of direct communication between researcher and respondent (Priyono, 2008). Creswell states that interview surveys are a form on which the researcher records answers supplied by the participant in the study (Sugiyono, 2019). The researcher asks a question from an interview guide, listens for an answer or observes behavior, and records responses on the survey. An interview is one of the data collection techniques carried out by researchers on participants to find out more about the information data to be studied with a small number of respondents. The procedure for conducting interviews begins with a conversation in the form of introducing and creating an appropriate relationship between the researcher and the subject, starting with the expected conversation by telling the purpose of the research and conducting the subject that what is discussed will be kept confidential (Salim, Syahrur, 2012; 120).

In this study, the researcher uses an interview guide sheet that contains guidelines and general information about interviews as a research tool. Furthermore, data collection was carried out by direct or virtual interviews (adjusting the situation). In addition to questions that have been prepared by the author in the interview sheet, the author can also ask other questions to dig deeper into information regarding the participants.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

1. Analysis Questionnaire Data using Likert Scale

To measure the level of anxiety experienced by students according to their respective perspectives, the researcher used a closed questionnaire with a Likert scale as a data measurement tool. In using the data scale, the answer choices from the questionnaire will be limited according to the researcher's provisions. 20 items questionnaires which will be given in the form of an online form aims to determine the level of anxiety experienced by students in the second semester of the English education study program. The likert scale provides answer choices with a number of:

No.	Scale	Score	
		Positive	Negative
1.	Strongly agree	5	1
2.	Agree	4	2
3.	Uncertain	3	3
4.	Disagree	2	4
5.	Strongly disagree	1	5

Table 3.1 Likert Scale

No.	CATEGORY	
1	Low	$X < M - 1SD$
2	Medium	$M - 1SD \leq X < M + 1SD$
3	High	$M + 1SD$

Table 3.2 students' reading anxiety category formula

(Azwar, 2012)

Note:

X = the results of the total number of respondents' answers sought using the 'SUM' formula

M = the average value of the overall results of respondents' answers

SD = standard deviation

By using questionnaires that have been distributed, the researcher would analyze the data by talking several steps:

- 1) Calculate the results of the questionnaire based on the most choices displayed in the form of percent of the choices strongly agree, agree,

uncertain, disagree, strongly disagree. It is used to measure students' reading anxiety levels. The categories percentages of reading anxiety questionnaires are as follows:

No.	Percentage	Category
1.	100% - 69%	High
2.	68% - 51%	Medium
3.	50% - 0%	Low

Table 3.3 the category of reading anxiety questionnaire students

NO.	Indicators	Items
1.	The students are Nervousness and worry associated with imperfect text comprehension	2, 3, 4, 5
2.	The students are Negative and pessimistic beliefs about reading	5, 7, 11, 15
3.	The students are Lack of enjoyment or self-confidence in reading	1, 6, 9, 10
4.	The students are Unwillingness to demonstrate one's linguistic skill	8, 16, 19,20
5.	The students are Reliance on first language (L1) in FL reading	12, 14, 17, 18
Total		20

Table 3.4 blue print of reading anxiety

- 2) Creates total students by percentage.
- 3) Grouping the answer items according to their categories: Nervousness and worry associated with imperfect text comprehension for items number **2, 3, 4, 5**, items number **5, 7, 11, 15** for Negative and pessimistic beliefs about reading, items number **1, 6, 9, 10** for Lack of enjoyment or self-confidence in reading, items number **8, 16, 19,20** for Unwillingness to demonstrate one's linguistic skill, and items number **12, 14, 17, 18** for Reliance on first language (L1) in FL reading. The negative in tone require reverse scoring before being summed to produce a total score for the five categories. Researcher calculated the average and standart deviation student answer in each the total number per respondent assisted by the excel and spss.

- 4) Drawing conclusions from the data obtained. by analyzing the questionnaires that have been distributed, the researcher can find the level of anxiety.

2. Interview Data Analysis

According to Bogdan, data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others (Sugiyono, 2018; 319). Data analysis is the process of organizing and sorting data into patterns, categories, and basic units of description so that themes can be found and working hypotheses can be formulated based on the data (Afifudin, Saebani, A. B, 2012). Diagrammatically according to Mahsun (2012; 270), the cyclical process between the stage of providing data to the stage of presenting the results of the analysis in the form of exposure and affirmation of the conclusions is shown in the following figure :

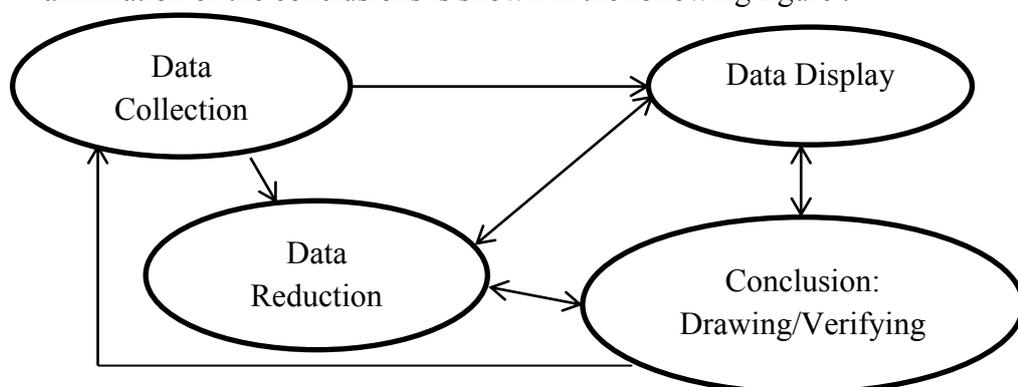


Chart 3.1 Interactive Data Analysis Mode

1) Data Collection

In any research, the first thing to do is usually data collection. The main activity in research is collecting data, in qualitative research data collection is done by observation, interviews, and documentation (Sugiyono, 2017; 334). The first thing that the researcher did was collect data from the interviews. The data collected in the form of voice recordings from the interviews will follow the topic chosen by the researcher in the form of reading anxiety and its causal factors.

2) Data Reduction

Reducing data means summarizing, selecting the main points, focusing on the important things, looking for themes and patterns, and discarding the unimportant (Siyoto, S, 2015, p. 123). In this second stage, the author summarizes the main data points that are considered important and needed in the study. Basic data is obtained from interview conversations between participants and the researcher, which are then clarified to produce an overview and make it easier for the authors to collect data.

3) Data Display

Sujarweni (2013; 35) states that the presentation of data is the data obtained are categorized according to the subject matter and made in a matrix making it easier for the author to see the pattern of the relationship of one data with other data. At this stage, what the researcher does is present the data according to the subject matter contained in the research. This study collects information obtained from interviews to answer the problems posed by this research.

4) Conclusion (Drawing/Verifying)

Conclusions are obtained based on temporary conclusions that have been verified (Sujarweni; Wiratna. V, 2013, p. 36). The last stage that the author does is conclude in the form of interview results in the form of a discussion about reading anxiety and its causes which are presented in detail and simply according to the theory used by the researcher.

F. Data Procedures

To reach the objectives of this study, the researcher are required to follow a research procedure that consists of three stages, namely planning, data processing, and data reporting as follows:

1. Planning

The research contains a plan that formulates the problem and research objectives, then prepares a research location which is set at a

private university, namely IKIP PGRI Pontianak, after that makes data collection instruments in the form of questionnaires and interviews.

2. Data Processing

The researcher collected data using two techniques, namely interviews and questionnaires to collect data. The researcher will use the second-semester students of the English education study program with a total of 123 students. Data processing uses a descriptive qualitative and interactive model by Miles & Huberman.

3. Data Reporting

In reporting the data, the researcher conveys of the data obtained in accordance with those obtained in the field without manipulating the data. Then the data report will be submitted in the form of a thesis.

