

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

The researcher conducted a qualitative descriptive study, because the researcher found data in the field about the facts of students' speaking anxiety in English learning classes. Ari et al (2010: 453) state that basic qualitative studies are also called basic interpretive studies by some, providing rich descriptive accounts targeted at understanding a particular phenomenon, process or point from your perspective of those involved. The researcher used this research design because the researcher analyzed the English speaking anxiety factors of students in class B morning of the fourth semester of IKIP PGRI Pontianak in the Academic Year of 2021/2022.

B. Population and Sample

1. Population and Sample

The setting of this research can be in the form of a population and sample. Defines a population as a group of individuals in a particular community, which process the same characteristics to some extent (Creswell. 2012). The population in this study were fourth semester students who were studying English education at IKIP PGRI Pontianak. One class decided to observe students' activities during the learning process based on population characteristics and research objectives. Participants' subjects were selected purposively. This is because the aim is mainly for research exploring Students' Anxiety in Speaking English. Furthermore, a small group of people selected from the population as representatives to be studied further is called a sample (Ary, et al., 2014). The sample in this study is one of the fourth semester classes, namely class B morning of the English Education Study Program, IKIP PGRI Pontianak, for the 2021/2022 academic year. The sample in this study were 34 students.

C. Technique of Data Collection

This research is classified as a case study using descriptive qualitative research. Case studies are basically intensive studies of individuals or groups who appear to have a particular case (Mashulah, 2013). Case studies refer to a single example of several bound systems, ranging from a single individual to a class, school, or entire community (McKay, 2006). The object of research includes factors that make students feel anxious when speaking in class. Data were collected through questionnaires and interviews. The main instrument of this research is the interview sheet—the researcher presents the data in descriptive form. This study uses a descriptive qualitative study because the research data is based on qualitative methods. Thus, the researcher explained the data results in descriptive form. The descriptive design is in accordance with this study because it describes the factors that cause students' speaking anxiety in speaking at IKIP PGRI Pontianak.

Considering the current situation, the researcher collects the necessary data to achieve the research objectives by conducting an internet survey because it is part of an indirect communication technique. Indirect communication is defined as communication between entities in a distributed system through intermediaries without a direct relationship between the sender and receiver (Saputra et al., 2016). Simply put, an internet survey is a type of survey where data collection tools are placed on a website/online survey platform set up by the researcher and respondents get access to answer questions and submit their answers online (Ary et al., 2014). Specifically, this online survey collects data by providing a questionnaire and develops it into an online form. After collecting data from the questionnaire, the researchers also took interview data to confirm their personal experiences. <https://forms.gle/PZNfC7SWKpUckc7DA> In this research plan, the researcher sent a link via the whatsapp social media platform, and this is the link from the questionnaire that students will fill out, after the sample agrees to participate and has filled out the questionnaire, the data is recorded and the researcher gives a deadline for filling out the questionnaire for four days.

Related to the points above, after the questionnaire data was obtained, the researcher selected some of the 34 students again based on the results of the questionnaire that had been processed. The researcher chose 10 students to be asked to do an interview test. After receiving representatives from the questionnaire, they were asked to answer several questions consisting of 10 questions. By seeking approval from respondents via WhatsApp and conducting interviews via WhatsApp voice notes.

D. Tools of Data Collection

In line with the purpose of the research, that is to find out the students' anxiety in Speaking to the fourth semester students of English education study program at IKIP PGRI Pontianak. In this study, the researcher used a questionnaire because it was not involved in the teaching and learning process. In collecting student data, researchers used two instruments, namely questionnaires and interviews. The questionnaire is an adaptation and translation of the FLCAS (Foreign Language Classroom Anxiety Scale) developed by Horwitz et al. (1986). Meanwhile, the researchers conducted interviews after seeing the students' anxiety scale. First, the questionnaires taken from FLCAS were distributed to students. Questionnaires are data collection techniques by conveying or distributing questionnaires to respondents in the hope that they will respond to the questionnaire (Mashulah, 2013: 34). According to Sugiyono (2009:63), there are two types of questionnaires: closed form questionnaire and open form questionnaire. Questionnaires are a number of written questions that are used to obtain information from respondents about cases that they know Arikunto, (2006:151) The researcher decided to use a closed questionnaire with a Likert Scale design. The Likert scale is the most commonly used scale in measuring the attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of respondents to the subject. Respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement with the statement given on the Sugiyono ordinal scale (2014: 168). The researcher gave five choices to the respondents to answer the questionnaire. The answers have been guided such

as Strongly agree, Agree, Disagree, Strongly disagree on each student questionnaire.

To collect the data in this research, the researcher used indirect communication. Techniques indirect communication is by giving/deploying several questions to the subject of research through questionnaires and online interview.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

1. Close-Ended Questionare

Questionnaires are a number of written questions that are used to obtain information from respondents about cases that they know Arikunto, (2006:151) The researcher decided to use a closed questionnaire with a Likert Scale design. The Likert scale is the most commonly used scale. in measuring the attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of respondents to the subject. Respondents were asked to indicate their level of agreement with the statement given on the Sugiyono ordinal scale (2014: 168). The researcher gave five choices to the respondents to answer the questionnaire. The answers have been guided in four points consisting of: 1. Strongly agree (SA), 2. Agree (S), 3. Disagree (TS) and 4. Strongly disagree (STA)

In this study, data was collected by providing an online questionnaire that was created on an online form maker platform, because the researcher found the level of student anxiety with the questionnaire. One of the characteristics of the quantitative approach in research is the collection of numerical data from a population using instruments with predetermined questions and responses (Creswell, 2012). There are three factors of anxiety, namely: (1). Communication anxiety (2). Fear and negative evaluation and (3). Test of Anxiety. After the data is complete, the researcher will start analyzing with qualitative analysis. In processing the data for the questionnaire, the researcher analyzed this data looking at each respondent's or student's answer per item according to the number of each statement given. In the google form questionnaire itself, a diagram will appear that

shows each student's answer or the amount received. The answers displayed in the questionnaire or diagram itself are in the form of a percentage generated from the number of how many students answered Strongly Agree (SA), agree (A), disagree (D), and Strongly disagree (SD). The meaning is in every question or statement of each item number 1 with a statement that is, for example (1). I never feel confident enough with myself when I speak in English (foreign language) subjects, in the diagram will appear automatically the results or percent of all respondents or students who have answered the item scale that has been determined.

2. Interview

After getting the results of the FLCAS, the researcher conducted interviews to get more detailed information about what factors make students anxious in speaking class. The interviews used in this study include questions that address issues related to the factors that contribute to students' English speaking anxiety in their classrooms. Interviews were conducted by selecting 10 students. Then in interviewing students, researchers used semi-structured individual interviews where according to Robson (in Irzeqat, 2010: 41), semi-structured interviews allowed researcher to access the interests and involvement of the interview.

3. Qualitative Data

Qualitative data is the type of data used to explain or describe information in a narrative manner and not numerical. Goodrick & Rogers (2015: 562) explained that qualitative data analysis often involves sorting data into category and labeling the category. Qualitative data is a type of non-numeric data or cannot be processed in the form of numbers. In this research, there are three steps for qualitative data analysis according to Miles and Huberman (1994:10) as follow:

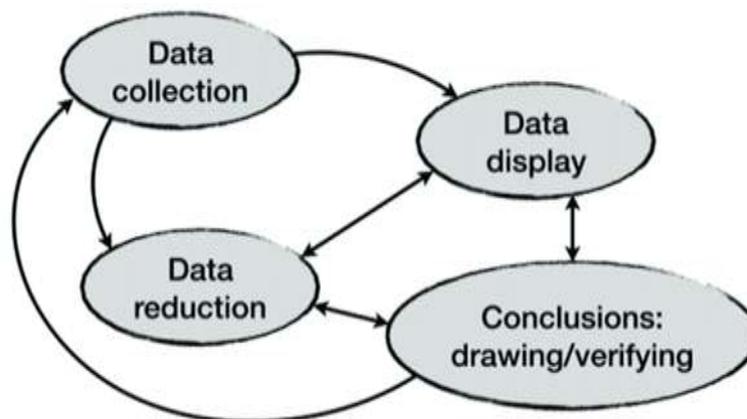


Figure 3.1

The Components of Qualitative Data Analysis Miles and Huberman (1994:10)

a. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the first step in analyzing the data in qualitative analysis. Data reduction means choosing the main things, focusing on the things that are important, looking for patterns and themes, and removing unnecessary ones. Thus the data that has been reduced will provide a clear picture and make it easier for the researcher to conduct further data collection, and look for it when needed.

b. Data Display

After reducing the data, the next step is data display. Data presentation can be done in the form of brief descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts, and others. By displaying the data, it will be easier to understand what is happening and plan further work according to that understanding. In this research, the presentation of data is done by compiling a short description or narrative text based on the results of data reduction

c. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

The last step is conclusion drawing and verification. The initial conclusions put forward are still temporary and will change if no strong evidence is found to support the next stage of data collection. However, if the conclusion determined at the initial stage are supported by valid

and consistent evidence when the researcher returns to the field to collect data, then the conclusion put forward are credible conclusions. The conclusion is drawn based on the presentation of the data reduction and data display.