

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Methodology

The researcher used descriptive quantitative method to process the data of this study. Descriptive research is a research method that specifically describes the characteristic of the population or phenomena being studied. The purpose of descriptive research is to obtain information about phenomena or conditions that exist or occur when research is conducted, Sigit Santoso (2011:59). In this descriptive researcher, the phenomena is the factors that cause speaking anxiety in students, in this step the researcher analyzes and collects descriptive data to capture certain interesting phenomena.

The researcher used a quantitative for this research. Quantitative research is research that uses numbers to describe phenomena, symptoms, and events that represent the research subject. According to Creswell (2012) states that quantitative research is a type of research that uses mathematical-based methods to explain phenomena by collecting numerical data that is analyzed. In this research, researcher used quantitative methods to collect numerical data to determine the level of anxiety experienced by students when speaking English. The questionnaire used in this research was taken from Foreign Language Classroom Anxiety Scale (FLCAS) developed by Horwitz, Horwitz, & Cope (1986).

B. Population, Sample, Sampling

1. Population

Population is overall subject that may be as the sample. According to Gelman and Cortina (2009), a population is an individual or group with a particular category of interest that is selected to represent all members of the group. And it can conclude that population is overall of research object that have characteristic and can be as the data source on research. The population of this reseach were' tenth grade students of SMK Negeri 1 Rasau Jaya.

2. Sample and Sampling

The sample is part of the population that is the subject of research. According to Sugionno (2017) sample is part of the population that is the source of data in the research, which is part of the number of characteristics possessed by the population. Maree (2007) say that sampling is a process used to select a portion of the population to be studied. Researcher used purposive sampling techniques in selecting samples in this research. Purposive sampling is a sampling technique in which the researcher selects students with the criteris needed by the researcher. According Creswell (2012) purposive sampling is a sampling technique in which the researcher purposely selects individuals and location for study or understand the main phenomenon.

Then, the sample of this reseach were the tenth grade TKJ students of SMKN 1 Rasau Jaya with total 29 students. Then, from the 29 students, 2 students who have highest, middle and lowest anxiety level result were selected as interview participants to help researcher answer the research question.

C. Technique of Data Collection

Technique of Data Collection is a technique to get information needed during research. Method of Collecting Data is standard and systematic procedures to get information needed (Nazir, 1988:211). Because without data it is impossible to obtain research results. When conducting research, researchers need instruments or tools used to answer the research questions posed, and to answer these research question, researcher decided to use indirect communication using questionnaires and direct communication using interviews. Indirect communication is defined as a communication made through an intermediary without being direct relationship between sender and receiver.

There are several research methods that can be used to collect data and this research, researcher used questionnaire and interview:

1. Questionnaire

According to Arikunto (2010) questionnaire is a list of question given to other who are willing to respond in accordance with user request. The questionnaire form consists of several written questions related to the research topic, which aims to obtain information from respondents about what has been experienced and known. Ladico (2006) states that the Questionnaire is a series or set of questions to obtain information about a matter from a respondent that has been designed as well as possible.

At this stage, the researcher distributed a questionnaire adapted from Horwitz et al 1986 which consisted of 33 question to students to determine the level of students anxiety while in class.

2. Interview

Sugiono (2009:317) states that Interview is an activity to exchange information and ideas through questions and answers conducted between two people. Through this, the researcher gets the result of the topic that become the research question, the researcher can find out more in-depth things about the respondent in increasing understanding of the situation and phenomena that occur that cannot be found only by observation.

In this research, the researcher gave interview to students to find out the factors that caused them when speaking in class. The interview was used to find out more about the factors of students' speaking anxiety in the classroom and to support the data from the questionnaire.

D. Tools of Data Collection

The following are the specifications of the research instruments that researcher used to collect research data, questionnaire and interview:

1. Interview

The interview was used for the purpose of confirming the results of the questionnaire and to obtain further data relating to this research, the

interview was also used to collect data regarding the factors that cause speaking anxiety experienced by students.

2. Questionnaire

The questionnaire is a method used to collect data from respondents by asking several written question. The first step taken to get detailed information about students' anxiety level in class is to give a questionnaire containing 33 questions to students. Second, the researcher conducted interviews by asking several questions to students to get more data regarding the factors that cause students' speaking anxiety in class.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

Data analysis is a process of processing data with the aim of finding result or information that is useful for solving a problem. First, the questionnaires that have been filled out by students are calculated using the calculation rubric from Horwitzs below to get the result of the level of students anxiety experienced by students in class:

Table 3.1 FLCAS Scoring

Scale	Positive Question	Negative Question
Strongly Agree	1	5
Agree	2	4
Neutral	3	3
Disagree	4	2
Strongly Disagree	5	1

(Horwitz et al, 1986, p.35)

The table above means that if students answer questions that have a positive context with "Strongly Agree" students will get a score of 1, then if students answer with "Agree" students will get a score of 2, if students answer "Neutral" students will get a score 3, if students answer "Disagree" then students get a score of 4, and if students answer with "Strongly Disagree" then

the score obtained is 5. And then if students answer questions that have a negative context with "Strongly Agree" then students will get a score of 5, if students answer "Agree" students will get a score of 4, if students answer "Neutral" then students will get a score of 3, if students answered "Disagree" then students got a score of 2, and if students answered with "strongly disagree" then the score obtained was 1.

Table 3.2 Category of Question

Statement	Number of Question
Positive	2,5,8,11,14,18,22,25,28,32
Negative	1,3,4,6,7,9,10,12,13,15,16,17,19,20,21,23,24,26,27 ,29,30,31,33

After all students' answers were accumulated into numbers, an analysis was carried out by analyzing the data through an anxiety-level scale by Oetting's scale to categorize participants' anxiety levels. The result showed that anxiety levels were based on the of FLCAS (Foreign Language Classroom Anxiety Scale) scale categorization below.

Table 3.3 FLCAS Anxiety Scale

Range	Level
124 – 165	Very Anxious
107- 123	Anxious
86 – 106	Mildly Anxious
65 – 85	Relaxed
33 – 64	Very Relaxed

There are three stages in data analysis to get the results of the question of factors that cause students' speaking anxiety. According to Miles and Huberman (1994:12) in data analysis, there are three main stages: data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions or verification. The

following is a description that explains the components of data analysis, Miles and Huberman:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is the process of selecting and simplifying data, the data that has been obtained then organized and reorganized. According to Miles and Huberman (1994:12) stated that data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, and transforming data.

In reducing the data, the researcher separated the students answer and grouped them based on the question category. After that, the researcher select the needed data and discards the information that is not. Researcher did this to make it easier to find the information.

2. Data Display

The next step is data display, data display is the process of presenting data that is organized systematically and easy to understand. At this stage, the researcher provides a collection of information obtained from questionnaires and interviews to draw conclusions. The researcher presents well-organized data so that the research result are easy to read and understand.

3. Conclusion Drawing/Verification

Conclusion drawing is the process of taking the gist of the data to consider the meaning of the analyzed data and assess it against the research question. Verification is a process that can explain the answers to research purposes and research question. At this stage, the researcher compares interview data and questionnaire data to draw conclusion from the data and verify the answers to the research questions. Thus, the researcher draws conclusions about the student problems that cause speaking anxiety and the level of students anxiety in tenth grade of SMKN 1 Rasau Jaya.

F. Research Procedure

During the research, the researcher has arranged the steps of activities carried out during the research as follow:

1. Preparation: At this step, the researcher looks for the formulation of the problem and research purpose and then prepares research tools, such as questionnaire and interview question.
2. Collecting data in the field or conducting research, including:
 - a. The researcher will distribute questionnaires with total 29 students.
 - b. After obtaining the of the questionnaire, the researcher selected six students with the categories of the highest anxiety level, middly anxiety level, and lowest anxiety level, and each category selected two students.
 - c. The researcher also collects the necessary documents to support research.
3. Data processing and analysis: After obtaining data from questionnaires and interview, the researcher proceeded to the next step of processing and analyzing the data.
4. Make a research report: After analyzing the data needed in the research, the researcher make a research report and draw conclusions from the data that has been obtained.