CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

Research design is giving the procedure the research conducted. Research design is described as the specific procedure that involved data collection, data analysis, and report writing, (Cressswell, 2012:293). The research design carried out on this research is descriptive qualitative research which investigated Fourth semester English students at IKIP PGRI Pontianak about their anxiety when speaking English. Descriptive qualitative research is specified to build the important point of the issue. The issue fourth semester English students at IKIP PGRI Pontianak is speaking anxiety when they are demanded to speak in front of friends and lecturer in English debate class. Qualitative research also has fewer objects than quantitative research due to qualitative research priorities the data intensity instead of data quantity. So, this research engaged two class namely A morning and B morning class of Fourth semester English students at IKIP PGRI Pontianak. Winarno (2013:57) described that descriptive research usually only engaged one variable. That makes descriptive research did not intend to reveal the correlation among variables (Nassaji, 2015).

B. Subject of the Research

This research was conducted on IKIP PGRI Pontianak. 10 students of fourth semester from A morning and B morning class English education study program were involved in this research for interviewed. To obtain the result this research, the researcher has taken observation in class about the speaking anxiety of fourth semester students.

C. Techniques of Data Collection

This research used techniques of data collection by observation and direct communication. In direct communication, it is responsibility to the speaker to communicate their point clearly (Joyce, 2012). The researcher has taken some actions in order to collect the data in the field. First, the researcher sought the lecturer's consent before gathering the data. Second, as part of the observation process, the researcher check off each student's behavior on the field notes when they speak English in front of the class. Finally, the researcher was conducted interview with students, who was asked to respons the questions based on topic given. To make it easier for participants to understand the interview questions, prevent misunderstandings and reinforce information, researcher was conducted interview in Indonesian. Through talking with students, the researcher can complete the missing information from the observation process. To ensure that researcher receive all relevant information for their purposes, this must be done.

D. Tools of Data Collection

Tools of data collection is a tools that are used by researcher in collecting data. Researcher used field notes, interview and documentation. Through interview procedures and documentation that have been prepared as a tool to collect data related to the problems to be examined in the research to be conducted (Adhabi & Anozie, 2017). In this study, researcher was collected the data through field notes, interview and documentation so that they can explore and obtain information contained in a person's mind, especially about how anxious students speak in English debate class of fourth semester students at IKIP PGRI Pontianak.

a. Field Notes

Field notes, which serve as a record of the information gathered during an observation, are a typical tool used by researcher. The researcher has taken brief notes while observing, with the addition

of giving more specific and clear data information. With the advantage of being able to record information as it occurs in a context, investage actual behavior, and study persons who are verbally expressively challenged, observation is a process of acquiring information by observing people and locations at a research location. As part of observation, the researcher was watched as various problems related to the research are being immediately examined at the scene. When a participant observes an issue, a participant who has dealt with the issue is present to provide more knowledge. (Creswell, 2012:293). After the researcher made observations in class, the researcher made notes on Field notes. The results of the field notes have been explained in Chapter IV of this thesis.

b. Interview

Interview is one of the data collection tools that are carried out by interviewing selected respondents. According to DeJonckheere & Vaughn (2019), interview is one way for researcher to collect open-ended data to convey participants' thoughts, feelings, beliefs about a particular topic. As a tool for gathering information about the issues examined in this study, researcher used interview through the preparation of interview guides and documentation (Adhabi & Anozie, 2017). To collect research data about students' speaking anxiety in English debate class, the researcher was conducted interview with 8 items question to the 10 students of fourth semester English education study program in IKIP PGRI Pontianak.

c. Documentation

Documentation is an activity that aims to capture certain moments in the form of images or videos. According to Ayumsari (2022), documentation refers to related topics that are prepared in order for specific materials that can be communicated such as text,

images, audio, and specific text. Furthermore interviews, researcher also used documentation techniques to gather data in the field. This is done to show that the researcher is genuinely interested in gathering data and is not simply manipulating it. In the documentation section, the researcher attached photos of students doing speaking activities during the English debate lesson and photos of lecturers explaining the material.

E. Techniques of Data Analysis

The processing of data into valid information is considered the technique of data analysis. Understanding how to interpret both text and image is necessary for data analysis, which can then povide an answer to the topic of the study (Creswell, 2012:293). This research used thematic analysis. According to Braun & Clarke (2006:3) thematic analysis which is a method for identifying and analyzing patterns of meaning in a data set. The researcher was require to follow a procedure which is devided into six steps conducting thematic analysis based on Braun & Clarke (2006:3), are as follow :

a. Familiarising yourself with your data

In this step, it is good idea to start making notes or marking concepts for coding during this phase so you can refer to them later on. When you are prepare to start the more official coding procedure. Essentially, coding is developed and specified throughout the entire investigation. Before coding, the researcher knows the data first, masters the content of the research, after that the researcher starts coding.

b. Generating initial codes

After read and familiarised yourself with the data, and coming up with a preliminary list of concepts for what the data contain and what makes them interesting. This phase next comprises the

creation of initial codes from the data. In this step, the researcher creates an initial code for the students who have been interviewed.

c. Searching for themes

In this step, begins once the first coding and collation of all the data has been completed, and you have a big list of the various codes you have found across your data collection. The researcher makes a theme in the research that has been done.

d. Reviewing themes

In this step, your themes will be review and improve on two different levels throughout this phase. Reviewing at the level of the code data extracts constitutes level one. This calls for you to read each of the compile excerpts for each theme and evaluate whether they seem to follow a logical progression. Researchers review each theme that has been made.

e. Defining and naming themes

You then define and improve the themes you will provide for your study, and you analyze the information contained in them. The researcher defines the theme, provides and analyzes the information contained in it.

f. Producing the report

The analytic narrative must go beyond a simple description of the data and present an argument in relation to your research question. Extracts must be incorporated into this narrative in a way that makes it clear how the story you are telling about related to your data. The last step is the researcher has made a report.

F. Research Procedures

Researcher require to follow procedures which are divided into four, they are planning, data collecting, data processing and data reporting.

a. Planning

Planning is a plan for conducting research includes problem formulation and study objectives. Additionally, it is necessary to develop a theoretical framework and make the research's target participants ready. In this section, the researcher prepare various equipment that used in the research process in the field. The tools that the researcher used in this study are field notes, interview questions and documentation.

b. Data Collecting

The main purpose of data collecting is to collect as much reliable information and data as possible, which is then analyze to make decision. The data collecting process in this research used by observation and direct communication.

c. Data Processing

In data processing, there was analysis and interpretation to collect data. The researcher used field notes, documentation, and interview. Then the researcher interpreted the results of the interview and analyzed the results of field notes.

d. Data Reporting

Researcher communicate data results that are in line with those discovered in the field without ever changing the data. Researchers report research results in the form of a thesis.