

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the method used by the researcher. The research design, the subject of the research, data and data sources, research instrument, data collection method, data analysis.

A. Research Design

This study employed the qualitative research method with descriptive. Qualitative method was chosen because this study aims at providing an insight into the case language anxiety in Thai students at English Department in IAIN Tulungagung, specifically anxiety in learning English. According and Wallen (2009), case study is qualitative study approach that the studies as a single individual, group, or important example to formulate interpretation to the specific case or to provide useful generalization. Therefore, the study case approach allowed the writer to study particular students in an attempt to understand the case of language anxiety.

Elliot and Kratochwill (1999:24) state that descriptive study is a research in which the investigator examines and report thing as the way are in an attempt to understand and explain them. The aim of descriptive research is to provide possible about what is the as accurate account as current practice, how learner do learn, how teachers do teach, what classroom looks like, at the particular moment in particular place.

Surakhamand in Subroto Saputro (2015) state that "In descriptive qualitative research, the researcher used technique of searching, collecting, classifying, analyzing the data, interpreting them then finally drawing the conclusion ". Descriptive method is intended to describe systematically a situation or area of interest factually and accurately. Descriptive research must be factual. This qualitative research did not conclude any calculation (enumeration) because the data were produced in the form of the words and sentences. It means that the statistic procedure. research does not deal with numerical measurement or By using this method, the data were identified and described, and then the result of the problem analysis is found.

B. The Subject of the Research

In this research, the research choose subject research from Thai student studying at IAIN Tulungagung (4th semester and 8th semester). The total nineteen students. The research choose 4th semester and 8th semester because they often told about the problems in their English language subject, especially speaking like lacking in speaking they could not catch what was delivered by the lectures and they also they were still lacking in speaking with them feeling anxious, afraid of being wrong, can not arrange the right sentence. So it was very interesting for research to make research from that semester.

In this research are some student from 4th semester and 8th semester of Thai students scholarship. There are students for this research, consist on 2 students from 4th semester and 3 students from 8th semester.

C. Data and Data Sources

1. Data

In conducting the research should have the data because it very important for doing research and the data is any information that will be taken by the researcher to answer the research problem. Data is a collection of facts, such as numbers, words, measurements, observations or even just descriptions of things.

2. Data Sources

Data source is the supplies information that can be acquired to fill the needed data of the certain research, this data are very important in the research. Sugiyono (2009:153) stated that based on the sources, data can be classified into two those are primary data and secondary data.

Primary data source is source of data which is related to the subject of this study that is taken through the researcher directly. In this research the primary data source came from the conducting of observation and interview with the subject of this research. In this research the primary data source came from the conducting of an interview with the subject of research are the participants Thai students at English Department of IAIN Tulungagung. While, in the secondary data source is a source of data that is taken by the researcher indirectly from the subject. It can be from relevant books, journal, etc.

D. Research Instrument

The use of instrument is depending on the data source and statement of the problem. There is one instrument in this study. That is interview guide.

1. Interview guide

The interview guide is a list of questions you will ask your participants during the interview. The order of the questions and the level of degree to which you diverge from your set defined list of questions will vary based on the type of interview you choose to conduct. There are three standard types of interviews one can choose to conduct: structured, unstructured or semi-structured.

E. Data Collection Method

To obtain the correct and accurate data in this research, the researcher use several method, among other as follows:

1. Interview

Interview is a process of asking someone's question to get the answer According to Lexy J Moleong (1991: 135) explained that the interview is a conversation with certain intentions. In this method researchers and respondents face to face to obtain information orally with the aim of obtaining data that can explain the problem of research. In this research, the researcher conducted interview the participants Thai students at English Department of IAIN Tulungagung. The researcher had interview the students will ask students what are their pblem and their effort to solve the problem

in their learn English. Then the researcher will ask the way on how to anticipate and solve problem.

F. Data Analysis

In analysis data, according Bogdan:

Data analysis is process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others.

The data analysis of this study is done during and after the data collection phases. After collecting data the researcher continued with data analysis through some stages as follows:

a. Reducing Data

First, the mass of the data has to be organized and somehow meaningfully reduced or reconfigured. According to Matthew B. Miles and A. Michael Huberman, (1994:10) data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data.

In reducing the data, the writer chose which aspects of the data that appeared in the interview transcriptions and field notes, should be emphasized, minimized, or set aside completely for the purposes of the research. Further, the writer write based on the interview questions. Then, the writer examined all the relevant data sources for description which will be used for the research findings.

b. Data Display

Data display is the second phase in Miles and Huberman's model of qualitative data analysis. This phase provides an organized and compressed assembly of information that permits for conclusion drawing. The writer displayed the data that have been reduced in order to facilitate for data interpretation. It displayed in a table with the basic categories such as factors contribute to language anxiety.

c. Drawing Conclusions

The last stage in analysing data in this research was drawing and verifying conclusions. Conclusions were drawn by constantly comparing and contrasting data from all the subjects, their answers to questionnaire, and notes taken by researcher during the interview. In chapter four, all steps like finding of the research and what factors cause anxiety of Thai students in learning English speaking at English department of IAIN Tulungagung. The last step is what the strategies are used by Thai to overcome their in learning English speaking at English Department of IAIN Tulungagung.