

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents Research Design, Subject of the Research, Data And Data Sources, Technique of Data Collection, Technique of Data Verification, Data Analysis.

A. Research Design

This research employed the qualitative research method with a case study approach. According to Creswell (2014) Qualitative research is an understanding process based on the unique tradition of inquiry methodology (used to explore social of human issues). Before carrying out research, the researcher needs to make structural planning about how to proceed then reach an understanding of the phenomenon which will be studied. That's why the researcher needs to decide on a research design.

The qualitative approach has been selected because the purpose of this study is to offer knowledge into the case of language anxiety in Psychology students' of IAIN TULUNGAGUNG. Fraenkel (2014) Case study is a qualitative research method that studies individual individuals, groups, and important examples in order to explain specific cases or provide useful generalizations. Therefore, the case study method allows researchers to study specific students in an effort to understand the situation of language anxiety.

This study has been divided into analytical qualitative research. According to Gay (1992: 217), Descriptive analysis requires gathering data to test theories or address questions regarding the current status of the research subject. The way descriptive research identifies and reports things. Descriptive research is scientific research that

describes the systematic processing of events, phenomena or facts in certain areas or groups of people. The data contains accurate information about psychology students' perspectives of anxiety in learning English at IAIN TULUNGAGUNG and the way how to reduce it.

B. Subject of the Research

Subjects in a study are required to get the needed information. The study was directed to investigate the factors contribute anxiety and the students strategies to reduce anxiety. The research was conducted in IAIN Tulungagung. The students who selected taken from students of Psychology department. The subject of the study is select those who experience highest anxiety. The researcher distributed questionnaire in which questionnaire were develop based on the theory of Hogwitz and the researcher. The purpose of using questionnaire which develops to get subject who experience the highest anxiety there were 25 items distributed through google form. From the distributed questionnaire, students gave answer the question. They were 26 students gave respond the questionnaire, from those 26 respond were identify by using likert scale. The instrument with score until representing score never (N), almost never (AN), often enough (OE), often (O), very often (VO). And then from the result of questionnaire, it means that the selected students are who have serious anxious in learning English.

Students who had anxiety were the target of the researcher. After that, the researcher conducted an interview to identify anxiety factors. From each of these factors, the researcher conducted an in-depth interview to get deeper reasons regarding the factors that according to the subjects affect anxiety in learning English.

C. Data and Data Sources

1. Data

Data can be identified as a research material, but not as research subject. As data, data are not raw materials but manufactured products: they exist because they have been carefully selected and organized (Sudaryanti, 1993: 23). In this research, data is in the form of statements which were taken from the result of questionnaire and in-depth interview.

2. Data Sources

According to Arikunto (2006:118), the data source is the subject by which the data can be collected. The source is that certain topics may provide information to provide descriptive data. There are three types of data source, they are places, persons, and paper. The data sources of this research taken from the result of the questionnaire and in-depth interview conducted by the researcher by giving several depth questions about factors and students' perspective about anxiety in learning English on psychology students' in IAIN Tulungagung.

D. Technique of Data Collection

Qualitative research has some data collection tools available for its investigation. The most commonly used data collection methods qualitative research are observations, interviews, and documents or artifacts (Ary et al, 2010:431)

Interviews is one method that is widely used to obtain qualitative data. Interviews are used to collect data from people concern opinions, beliefs, and perceptions of the situation expressed in their own words. (Ary et al 2010:438). Meanwhile, Morgan in Bogdan and Bicklen (1998:93) are conversations, usually between two people, but sometimes more involved, and they get information directly

from one person, the purpose of the interviewer is to clarify their thoughts, thoughts and feelings.

According to Ary (2010:438) The interview is classified into three types:

- a. In-depth interview, this is a conversational interview where the question comes from the situation.
- b. Structured interview, the plan is used for a specific purpose in order to obtain certain information from the subject. The problem is structured.
- c. Semi structured interview, select areas interest and ask questions, but interviewers can change the format or questions during the interview.

In this research, the researcher used In-depth interview. According Minichiello et al. (1990) defined them as interviews with no pre-determined question or answer category. Instead, they rely on social interaction between researchers and information providers. The researcher started an In-depth interview from 12nd of August 2020. The researcher interview the respondent by talking and asking in slack situation and friendly way about factors that are considered to cause anxiety in learning English. During the interview, the researchers raised this question spontaneously. There was no preset theoretical framework, so there were no assumptions and questions about the social reality under investigation.

E. Technique of Data Verification

The validity of the research is important. In qualitative research, some techniques can be used to make the research data valid. According to Ary et al (201:498-499), Trilangulation is the use of multiple data sources, multiple observers, and multiple methods. Miles and Huberman (1994:223) pointed out that triangulation is the first method of finding discovery by using different methods and squaring the discovery

with others to see or hear multiple instance of it from different sources. Furthermore, Denzin in Moleong (2006:330) Reveals four types of triangulation techniques: (1) triangulation source, (2) triangulation method, (3) investigator of triangulation, and (4) theoretical triangulation.

In this research, the reseacher used triangulation. Researchers use method triangulation Check the trustworthiness of the findings by using various methods, such as questionnaires and interviews. Spread questionnaires were conducted first and then conducted interviews. Spread questionnaires were conducted to determine what factors influence the occurrence of anxiety. Then the subjects were interviewed to obtained clearer and deeper data.

F. Data Analysis

After the data were collected through doing spread questionnaire, interview, documentation of the research, the data were analyzed. According to Begdan and Biklen (1982: 248) Analysis of data is the method of scanning and organizing interview records, field record, and other materials accumulated by researchers in order to enhance his understanding and enable him to presents his findings.

Meanwhile Ary (2010:481) it is pointed out that data analysis in qualitative research includes trying to understand the phenomenon under study, synthesizing information and explaining the relationship appears in this wway, and reconnecting new knowledge with known knowledge. This means that data analysis is a process of editing, coding or classifying and processing data. The aim of data analysis is to simplify the data so that researcher can interpret and draw conclusion more easily.

Miles and Huberman (1992: 10) define analysis consisting of three current flows of activies:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction belongs to the filtering and concentrating process., complicating, extracting and converting data that occurs in written field reports or transcripts.. In this research, the step of analyzing data are: (a) Researchers collect data through scattered questionnaire surveys and interviews; (b) Researchers use research questions to transcribe, select and pay attention to data. In other words, irrelevant data will be discarded, while related data will be included.

2. Data Display

The next step is data display. Data display the organization of information, compressed combination, allowing conclusions and actions to be taken. In order to show researchers simply the process of displaying data in the form of words, sentences, narratives, tables and graphics, the collected data is mastered as the basis for drawing appropriate conclusions. After the students collected and reduced the data related to anxiety based on their opinions, the researchers showed the The collected data in the definition of the form.

3. Conclusion Drawing

Conclusion drawing is the last procedure of analyzing data of the research. Since the beginning of the research, the researcher have made provisional conclusions. In addition, it must be a perfect conclusion. Reaching conclusions is the process of mapping the content of data collected in a good presentation. The conclusions drawn can start from the tentative conclusions that need to be completed. At the same time, verification means testing the validity of the provisional conclusion. In this research, the

provisional conclusion becomes the conclusion because it is supported by adequate data in the field. The researcher came to the final and perfect conclusion as an answer to the research question.