

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses research design, data and data sources, subjects of the research, technique of data collection, technique of data verification and technique of data analysis.

A. Research Design

The researcher used qualitative approach. According to Creswell in Satori, Qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explore social or human problems. The Qualitative research is choose because this tudy aims to provide insight of speaking anxiety in the fifth semester of IAIN Tulungagung.

The method used which is used to analyze the data in the research is descriptive method. Bramble and Mason says that the term descriptive method is used to represent a broad spectrum of research activities having the common purpose of describing situations, events, or phenomena.

In conclusion, this research is a descriptive qualitative research. This is caused the researcher describes about the students' anxiety in speaking English, the factors cause the students' anxiety and their strategies that use to overcome the anxiety in speaking English at fifth semester of English Department students in IAIN Tulungagung.

B. Data and Data Sources

Talking about the data, Ary (2006:454) suggested that the data collected in qualitative, researcher attempts to arrive at a rich description of the people, objects, events, places, conversations, and so on. Data contains selected information that is needed based on research questions. The data must be accurate, relate and appropriate with the problem that is being observed. The data in this research were selected information and description about the causes of speaking anxiety. The data in this study is in the forms of statements and descriptions and they belonged to qualitative data. In this research the data were written text on interview transcript. From these data, researcher obtained information about the students' anxiety in speaking English at the fifth semester of English Department students in IAIN Tulungagung.

Based on Arikunto (2006:118) statement, the sources of data are subject where data can be gained. Sources are some subjects that are possible to give information in order to give representative data. There are three classified data sources, they are place, persons, and paper. In this research, the researcher got data through interview to the fifth semester students from class B of English Education Department.

C. Subjects of the Research

The subject of this research are the students' at fifth semester of Class B English department of IAIN Tulungagung which consisted of 38 students. The researcher chose class 5B because the students of this class had various anxiety

factors and the researcher wanted to know how the students controlled their anxiety when speaking English.

D. Technique of Data Collection

1. Interview

Interview is one of the most widely used method for obtaining data. It is a direct face to face attempts to obtain reliable and valid measures in the form of verbal responses from one or more respondents. The purpose of interview is to know deeply the causes of anxiety in classroom.

The interview is focused on knowing the causes anxiety and students' strategies to overcome their anxiety in speaking English. In minimizing misunderstanding, the interview is conducted in Indonesian language between the researcher and the participants, then the reasercher will transcript it into English. The interviewees are the 5 students at fifth semester in IAIN Tulungagung. The interview guide was adapted from a journal by Muhammad Tanveer (2007) entitled Investigation of the Factors that cause Language Anxiety for ESL/EFL Learners in Learning Speaking Skills and the Influence it Casts on Communication in the Target Language.

The following main questions are:

1. How long have you been learning English and how do you feel about your experience of learning English?
2. Please tell me what disturbs you the most about learning and speaking English and why?

3. Do you think learning and speaking English as a foreign language is very difficult? What kind of difficulties or problems do you feel when speaking English?
4. What kinds of situations cause stress or anxiety for you?
5. What happens to you when you are in a stressful situation while speaking English and what do you do in these kinds of situations?
6. What do you think are the reasons of this nervousness or anxiety?
7. In which kind of situations do you not feel anxiety or feel less anxiety while speaking English?
8. Are you afraid of making errors while speaking English and how do you think people will react if you make mistakes?
9. How do you think your language teacher plays a role in creating or reducing the feeling of anxiety in the classroom?
10. What would you like to suggest in order to reduce language anxiety in the learners?

E. Technique of Data Verification

In this research, the researcher used triangulation technique. Cohen (2000: 112) stated “Triangulation may be defined as the use of two or more methods of data collection in the study of some aspect of human behavior”. Thus, triangulation technique means the researcher uses two or more techniques in collecting the data to get validity. The purpose of triangulation is to increase the

credibility and validity of the findings. Further, Denzin (in Patton, 2009) stated that there are four techniques in triangulation. Those are:

1. Source triangulation

In source triangulation, the researcher uses many sources or participants to get the accuracy of data.

2. Investigator triangulation

Investigator triangulation means technique that uses more than one researcher in collecting and analyzing data. From some researcher's view in interpreting information and collecting the data, the validity of data can be increased.

3. Methodological triangulation

Methodological triangulation refers to researcher uses more than one method in the research. Cohen (2000: 113) explained "Methodological triangulation is using the same method on different occasions or different methods on the same object of study". Thus, methodological triangulation is making different method to get validity of data.

4. Theoretical triangulation

Theoretical triangulation means the researcher compares the data finding with perspective theory that is relevant. Here, the researcher is demanded to have expert judgment to compare the finding of research with the certain theory.

The researcher used methodological triangulation to get validity of data. Besides, the researcher collects the data by using interview guide which is

supported by questionnaire. Also, In this research, the result of triangulated data findings were consulted and discussed with the thesis supervisor as an expert.

F. Technique of Data Analysis

After the data were collected through doing questionnaire and interview, then the data were analyzed. The purpose of data analysis was to summarize and to simplify the data in order to interpret and draw a conclusion. The data analysis for the present study was done by applying the procedures suggested by Miles and Huberman (1992:23) covering data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing.

1. Data reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data that appear in written field notes or transcription. This case, the researcher selected the data that contain of interview and questionnaires to the students. Then, this summary analyze to see the important information, group the data, and selected the data are need and arrange the data to the proper format, so it can give meaningful result and conclusion.

2. Data display

Data display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. The researcher displayed the data that have been reduced in order to facilitate for data interpretation. It display in a table with the basic categories such as factors contribute to speaking anxiety.

3. Conclusion drawing

Making conclusion is the process of drawing the content of data collected in the form of good statements. Verification is linked to conclusion drawing, entails revising the data as many times as a necessary to cross-check verifies these emergent conclusion. Verification refers to the process which is able to explain the answer of research questions and research objectives.