

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **A. Research Design**

According to Nasir (1999:99), research design is “a process which needed in the research”. It means that it needs in planning and doing the research. Other opinion L.R Gray (1992:93) state that a research plan is a detailed description of the proposal study designed to investigate a given research. According to Isaac and Michael (1981:46), descriptive research is used in the literal sense of describing situations or events. Descriptive research is research that involves a collection of techniques used to specify, delineate or describe the data naturally occurring phenomena without experimental manipulation. The purpose of descriptive qualitative research is to describe the data systematically the facts and characteristics of area of interest factually and accurately (Isaac and Michael, 1981:42). Then, in terms of qualitative analysis methods, the data is obtained with the first item in the research place (Arikunto, 2010:165). Qualitative research focuses on a general principle centred on some indicator of human existence or trend that will be studied using the culture of the community or population to obtain a pattern definition (Burhan, 1999:20). The qualitative analysis employs design research and case studies, which means that the thesis focuses on one phenomenon that the researcher needs to learn while ignoring the other phenomena (Nana, 2005:102).

This research was categorized into descriptive qualitative research. This study employed the qualitative research method with descriptive Qualitative

method will choose because this study aims at providing an insight into the case speaking anxiety in eighth semester students at English Department at IAIN Tulungagung, specifically anxiety in speaking English and also preparing their thesis presentation. 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, descriptive qualitative allowed the writer to study particular students in an attempt to understand the case of language anxiety. The qualitative research design was chosen because of the recent phenomenon and it provides a verbal description of the situation. The researcher interested in describing factors speaking anxiety that English department students facing , describing strategies of English department students to reducing speaking anxiety, and also describing how they are preparing their thesis presentation.

### **B. Subject of the Study**

To make the data run well, the researcher will need help from some students especially English department students. In qualitative research the researcher must get a deep data information means that the researcher will get the data from everything that related to the causes of speaking anxiety and how to overcome it. The subjects of this research who are classified as eighth semester students of English department at IAIN Tulungagung, the criteria to select them by asking the chief the best students in class who are classified as active students and passive students. They are selected by asking score information to a field trip course lecturer about students that have been chosen by captain of the class. So the participant

chosen by two informant to make it more accurate. Students that have been selected by a captain of the class are then clarified to the lecturer to ensure whether the students are really an active students or a passive students. And this statement of Active and passive participants as according to statement from Fassinger, 2000, that active and passive participants in class are considered as main indicator of anxiety. Active students are students that always active in class, it means students who always prepare with anything, students who like read a book, curious, and responsible with anything (Kanar, 2012). Whether passive students are afraid to ask to the lecturer and fear if the lecturer told them to speak up about something that actually they know the answer but they afraid to express it, not confident with themselves, still sit and listened, difficult to focus in class, not interested in learning, not interested in the topic being studied, ashamed to ask, and lack of knowledge (Hativa, 2010). And researcher got 4 subject, each 2 from active students and 2 from passive students. To make it more easy to explain and to make it more shorter, I use the initials A1 and A2 for active students and A3 and A4 for passive students.

### **C. Data and Data Source**

#### **1 Data**

Data is any information which is needed to answer the research questions or problems. According to Ary (2010: 425), in qualitative research, the data are in the form of the people, objects, events, places, conversation, and so on. In this study, the data is in the form of words or statements which were taken from the result of interview and documentation. In this study, the data is narration of words or statements that contain information which are taken from the narrative frame and

interview about strategies to overcome the speaking anxiety and preparing their own thesis based their experience.

## 2 Data Sources

According to Arikunto (2006: 118), data sources are subject where data can be gained. The primary data sources of this research was taken from the result of in-depth interview conducted by the researcher by giving several depth questions about the causes and the ways how to overcome speaking anxiety in the classroom interaction to the students who become the subjects of the research. The researcher got the data by doing interview (by listening to the story), using narrative frame and documentation to the English department students who has good score in class, always active using English and also the students that always be passive in the class. Information of active and passive students from the captain of the class and added by doing interview to Field Trip course lecturer. So, the data sources of this research are real situation, person, and data source from eighth semester students at IAIN Tulungagung.

### **D. Technique of Data Collection**

Data was collected using a narrative frame, interviews, and documentation in this study. The researcher created a narrative frame to obtain the participant's detailed life experience story in learning to speak English. The narrative frame is a data collection tool used in research. They serve as a source of encouragement and

guidance for those who find it difficult to write reflectively on a personal level, particularly in narrative form. They were frequently unsure of what to say, what style to use, and so on. From the perspective of the researcher, the narrative frame aids in the collection of data and ensures that the content is more or less required to answer the research questions that will be presented in narrative form.

Then, the researcher prepares some questions which related to research problem and asks the questions to the subject of the study through face to face continue by phone in WhatsApp chatting application to get more detail story. Qualitative research has a number of data-gathering tools available for their investigations. The most common data collection methods used in qualitative research is observation, interviewing, and document or artifact analysis (Ary et al, 2010: 431).

### 1. In-depth Interview

Interview is one of the most widely used and basic methods for obtaining qualitative data. Interviews are used to gather data from people about opinions, beliefs, and feelings about situations in their own words. (Ary et al 2010: 438).

There are some kinds of interview: unstructured interview, structured interview, semi/partially structured interview, and in-depth interview. Based on the kinds of interview above, this research used in-depth interview. In-depth interviewing is a qualitative research technique that involves conducting intensive individual interviews with a small number of respondents to explore their perspectives on a particular idea, program, or situation (Boyce & Neale, 2006: 3).

## 2. Documentation of the study

Qualitative researchers may use written documents or other artifacts to gain an understanding of the phenomenon under study. The term document here refers to a wide range of written, physical, and visual materials, including what other authors may term artifacts. Documents may be personal, such as autobiographies, diaries, and letters; official such as files, reports, memoranda or minutes; or documents of popular culture, such as books, films, and video (Ary, 2010: 442)

The researcher used documentation such as screenshot while doing interview by call; assignments video from tourism class; link assignments from students that been chosen. By knowing these information, it could help the researcher to get a deep information.

### **E. Method of Data Analysis**

Data analysis is a time consuming and difficult process, because typically the researcher faces massive amount of field notes, interview transcript, reflections and information from document to examine and interpret (Ary at al, 2002:465). The technique of data analysis the way data analyzed by the researcher. The technique of data analysis in this research is descriptive qualitative. The analysis technique of qualitative data according to (Arikunto, 2010:169) “The descriptive of qualitative data become words or sentence in own categories”. It is means that the technique of qualitative data analysis is the process of describing data by using words or sentences in accordance with the category used in order to get the conclusions. The qualitative data are analyzed by inductive method. From the explanation, it can be

synthesized that data analysis is the process organizing and put the data into the right pattern, category, and the basic unit, so we can find the theme and formulate hypothesis as suggested by the data (Moleong, 2004:103). In analyzing the data, the researcher used the inductive method. Inductive thinking proceeds from the specific to the general. Understandings are generated by starting with specific elements and finding connections among them.

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

#### 1. Data Reduction

The first step in analyzing data is 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. After the researcher collected the data from in-depth interview, then the researcher transcribed it. The researcher reduced some parts of the data. Through data reduction, the researcher selected and organized the raw data. The data which were irrelevant to the research problem were discarded. The next step was participant observation. After transcribing the data, the researcher did participant observation to crosscheck the data gotten from in- depth interview.

#### 2. Data Display

Data Display is the process showing data simply in the form of words, sentence, narrative, table, and graphic in order that the data collected is mastered by the researcher as the basic to take appropriate conclusion.

### 3. Conclusion Drawing

Since the beginning of the research, the researcher made temporary conclusion. In the last step, the conclusion verified to the notes taken and furthermore, it is brought to the perfect conclusion. Making conclusion is the process of drawing the content of data collected in the form of a good statement and having clear data. After getting the data, it is analyzed continuously and verified about the validity. Finally, the last conclusion which is more significant and clear can be gotten (Rianto, 2007:32-43).

#### **F. Trustworthiness Data**

Triangulation is a correction technique which uses something out of the data for verification or as a comparison to the data (Moleong, 2002:178). According to Wiliam Wiersma (as cited in Sugiyono's book, 1968), triangulation is qualitative cross-validation. It assesses the sufficiency of the data according to the convergence of multiple data collection procedures. In this study, triangulation was used to check the trustworthiness of the data. There are three kinds of triangulations, they are: (1) source triangulation (2) method triangulation, and (3) time. Method triangulation is used to check the data credibility. It is done by checking data to the same source by using different technique. Based on many kinds of triangulation above, the researcher used source triangulation. In this study, the source triangulation refers to person; a eighth semester student at IAIN Tulungagung and their Field Trip lecturer as the giver Field Trip score. And method triangulation for digging documentation about speaking anxiety.