CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

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

A. Research Design

In this study researcher wanted to know factors of students feel anxiety in learning English and to describe about the strategies are used by students to overcome their anxiety. The research design used in this study is descriptive research. This study uses one variable so that the appropriate approach is to use qualitative methods. According to Meleong (2011:6) Qualitative research is a study that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc., holistically, and by way of description in the form of words and language, in a specific, natural context and by utilizing various natural methods.

Descriptive research was chosen because it presents data in a systematic, factual, and accurate manner regarding facts in the field. Descriptive research aims to describe, explain and answer in more detail the problems to be studied by studying as much as possible an individual, or a group, or an event. In qualitative research humans are a research instrument and the results of the writing are in the form of words or questions that are in accordance with the actual situation.

Descriptive research design with a qualitative approach aims to explore facts about the anxiety of English writing skills of students in English Department of IAIN Tulungagung.

B. The Subject of the Research

In this research, the researcher choose subject research from English student of 8th semester that studying at IAIN Tulungagung with a total of five students who experience anxiety and have studied especially English in IAIN Tulungagung for 4 years. The researcher choose 8th semester students because they are currently working on their thesis and having problems in their English language, especially lacking in writing they could not catch what was delivered by the lectures and also they were still lacking in writing with feeling anxious, afraid of being wrong and could not arrange the right sentence. So it was very interesting for researcher to make research from that 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 collection techniques are the most strategic step in research, because the main purpose of research is determined on the data. In qualitative research,

data collection techniques can be done through settings from various sources, and in various ways.

D. Research Instrument

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

1. Observation

People often interpret observation as a narrow asset, like only paying attention to something with the eyes. In a psychological sense, observation includes the activity of focusing attention on an object by using all the senses. So, observing can be done through sight, smell, hearing, touch, and taste.

Observation is collecting data process which in this research the researcher observes the situation of interview. The writer only takes a note during the interview process. In this case the writer only takes note, analyzes and makes inference about the object confession. Furthermore, the researcher will conduct the observation for five times to five different students.

2. Interview

Interview is a process of asking someone's question to get the answer

According to Lexy J Moleong (2012: 186) explained that the interview is a conversation with certain intentions. Interviews are a way of collecting data by holding direct questions and answers to the object under study or to intermediaries who know the problem of the object under study. In this study, data obtained by conduct field research by interview and to obtain data by asking directly to respondents who have been previously determined. The type of interview conducted is a semi-structured interview. The interview is a type of in-dept interview, which in practice is freer than a structured interview. Informants in this interview will be asked for their opinions and ideas related to the English writing skills of Islamic Economic students.

3. Documentation

Documents are records of events that have passed. Documents can be in the form of writing, pictures, or monumental works of someone. Document study is a complement to the use of observation and interview methods in qualitative research. Documentation is looking for data about things or variables in the form of notes, transcripts, books, newspapers, magazines, inscriptions, meeting minutes, agendas, and so on.

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

Data reduction is the process of selecting, focusing on simplifying the abstracting and transformation of data that takes place continuously as long as the research is carried out and continues after field research until the final report is reduced. Data reduction is a form of analysis that sharpens, classifies, directs unnecessary removal, organizes data in such a way that conclusions can be drawn

    b. Data Display

Data display is a structured collection of information that provides the possibility of drawing conclusions and taking action. Data presentation needs to be arranged in a simple manner from complex information into easy-to-understand analysis

    c. Drawing Conclusion

The conclusion is drawn by the researcher from looking at the results of data reduction and still referring to the problem formulation and the objectivesnto be achieved. The data that has been compiled are linked and compared with each other so that it is easy to draw conclusions as the answer to any existing problem.