CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents methodology of the research. It presents the research design, data and data sources, subjects of the research, technique of data collection, technique of data verifiation, and technique of data analysis.

A. Research Design

The study was intended to investigate students' speaking anxiety in classroom presentation. Referring to this purpose, the study belonged to descriptive study with qualitative approach. Burns and Grove (2003:19) describe qualitative approach as "a systematic subjective approach used to describe life experiences and situations to give them meaning". The result of research is showed naturally without any manipulation or special treatment for research object, because this research has characteristics; (a) naturalistic (b) field work (c) main instrument is human being (d) descriptively, the collections of data mostly at the form of words rather than numbers.

Furthermore, Mark (et al. 2005) states:

> Qualitative is a type of scientific research. In general terms, scientific research consists of an investigation that; seeks answers to a separation, systematically uses a predefined set of procedures to answer the question, collect evidence, procedure findings that are applicable beyond the immediate boundaries of the study. Qualitative research shares these

characteristics. Additionally, it seeks to understand a given research problem of topic from the perspective of the local population it involves.

Strauss and Corbin (1998:11) explained that qualitative methods can be used to obtain the intricate details about phenomena such as feelings, thought processes, and emotions that are difficult to extract or learn about through more conventional methods. Moleong (2011:6) adds that qualitative study as study aimed to understand a phenomenon about what is experienced by the subject such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc.

On the other hand, Stainback & Stainback (1998:1) stated that the distinguishing characteristics of qualitative research is that it "calls for the investigator to enter into the lives of the persons being studied as fully and naturally as possible". The goal is to gain an in-depth, holistic perspective of groups of people, environments, programs, events, or any phenomenon one wishes to study by interacting closely with the people one is studying.

Meanwhile, based on Sugiyono (2008:12), there are some characteristics of qualitative research, those are; the study is done in natural setting, the finding data are in the form of words or pictures, the study is emphasized in process rather than product, data analysis is done in inductive way, and the study emphasizes in meaning. The naturalness of this research is shown when the process of collecting data. It is done without manipulating the condition of the subjects. The subjects are studied in their natural situation. They are just observed about what the causes and strategies in minimizing speaking anxiety in oral presentation.

So, in this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research design. As stated by Karasar (2009), descriptive research is used to describe a current situation that existed in the past or exists now in the way it is. It is to gain the information about the causes and appropriate strategies to minimize speaking anxiety in classroom presentation of English Education Department at IAIN Tulungagung. Using this design, the researcher wants to describe that the anxiety happens naturally and the researcher in this case as the main instrument.

B. **Data and Data Sources**

Data is very important thing in research. Moleong (2011:157) defined kinds of data are divided into words and behavior, written documents, photos, and data statistics. 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. In qualitative, the data are in form of words rather than numbers and statistics (Ary, 2002:425). Arikunto (2006:118) suggested that data is all of fact and members that can be used by the researcher as information, whereas information is the result of data process that is needed to be used and collecting data is standard and systematic procedure to get available data. 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 and strategies to minimize speaking anxiety used by the students in classroom presentation. The data in this study were in the forms of statements and descriptions and they belonged to qualitative data.

While data source is a source from where data is taken from. 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 doing observation and conducting interview to the sixth semester students of English Education Department of B class. Hence, the data source of this research was categorized as person data source.

C. Subjects of the Research

The research was intended to know the causes and strategies used by students to minimize speaking anxiety in classroom presentation. The subjects of the research were the students who have been conducting a classroom presentation. They were the students of the sixth semester students of B class of English Education Department. The class is consisting of 35 students. The researcher only chose nine students randomly as the subjects of the research with criteria who have been doing presentation. It means that whoever students who have been doing presentation can be selected as the subjects. In doing

observation, the researcher observed the students' classroom presentation activity until get saturated data.

D. Technique of Data Collection

Collecting data is crucial step in doing research. It is the process of selecting data done by using some research instruments or by applying some methods of collecting data. It is impossible to collect the data without data collection method. There are four techniques of data collection method that are commonly used in qualitative, they are observation, interview, documentation, and questionnaire. In this research, the researcher employed observation and interview as the technique to obtain data. Each technique of data collection is described below.

1. Observation

Observation is the most basic method for obtaining data in qualitative inquiry. Based on Ary (2000:474) statement, qualitative observation relies on narrative behavior and interactions. While Narbuko and Achmadi (2009:70) added that observation method is determined as observing and taking notes on a phenomenon that is observed systematically. The observation was used to collect the data in systematic way to understand and interpret actions, interaction or the meaning of the teaching and learning process.

In the observation, the researcher was as nonparticipant observation. The role of researcher was as an observer in which she sat on the back seat

observing and doing note taking about all related events that occurred in classroom presentation. The purpose of doing observation was to know the way how the students presenting the materials orally. It was also to know the gesture and mime of students who suffer from anxiety. In addition, it was to know the possible causes that can influence students' performance during classroom presentation activity.

2. Interview

After doing observation in classroom presentation, the researcher conducted in-depth interview to nine students who have been doing presentation in order to obtain the data about the causes and strategies used by the students to minimize speaking anxiety in classroom presentation. Interview is one of the most widely used methods for obtaining data. It is a way to gather data on subjects' opinion, beliefs, and feelings about the situation in their own words. Interview provides information that cannot be obtained through observation, or they can be used to verify the observation. Meanwhile, Morgan in Bogdan and Bicklen (1998:93) state interview is conversation, usually between two people but sometimes involving more, that is directly by one in order to get information from the others. The purpose of interviewing people is to find out their minds, what they think and feel about something.

In this research, the researcher used free guided interview. Achmadi and Narbuko (2009:84) says that this method the interviewer uses a set of questions and each question is developed to gain details information. To

have a smooth interview, it needs free guided interview to encourage students to talk freely about what are the causes and their strategies to minimize their speaking anxiety in the classroom presentation activity. In addition, it gave the interviewer a great deal of flexibility.

Furthermore, the researcher also used audio tape in the interview process. The data from the interview was recorded through audio recording. It enables the researcher to keep the information safely (Creswell, 2012). Audio tape is convenient and reliable, the original data is available at any time. So, audio tape is the best way to record the interview process. The purpose of interview was to know deeply the causes and strategies to minimize the speaking anxiety in classroom presentation. So, in this research the researcher employed more than one techniques in collecting data, they were observation and interview.
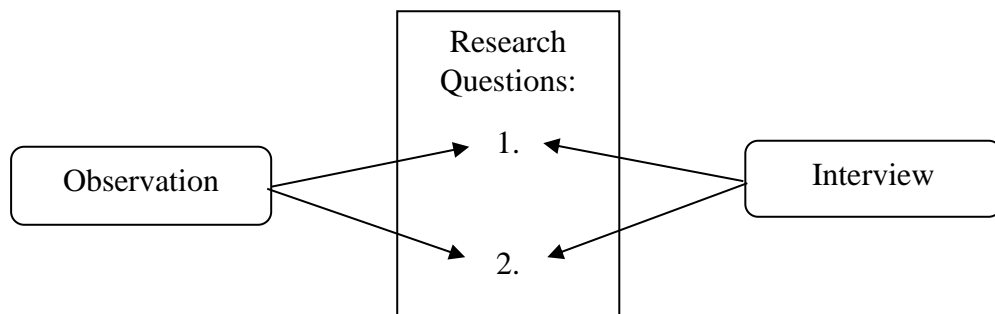
E. Technique of Data Verification

In qualitative research, there is common technique usually used to check the trustworthiness of the data. In relation in this research, the use of trustworthiness of the data is necessary to be checked in order to reduce the researchers' opinion, prejudices and biases about the data. To check the trustworthiness of the data, the researcher used triangulation. Miles and Huberman (1994:223) states triangulation is one way to get the finding the first place by seeing or hearing multiple instances of it from different sources by using different method and by squaring the findings with others. Furthermore,

Denzin in Moleong (2006:330) revealed that there are four kinds of triangulation techniques: (1) source triangulation, (2) methodology triangulation, (3) investigator triangulation and (4) theoretical triangulation. Triangulation was done by combining some data collection methods. In addition, Sugiyono (2008:241) stated that triangulation means the researcher used some different methods in collecting data to get data from some sources. The purpose of triangulation is to verify the credibility of the data.

As stated above, in this research the researcher employed methodology triangulation. The researcher used methodology triangulation in order to check the credibility of the data by using different techniques such as observation and interview. Observation is done first then conduct interview. In addition, it was designed to investigate the causes and students' strategies in minimizing speaking anxiety in classroom presentation. The subjects were interviewed to get clearer and deeper data. The data from the research question about the causes and strategies in minimizing speaking anxiety in classroom presentation collected by using more one method or instrument.

It can be seen in a Figure 3.1 below:

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                    ┌──────────────┐
                    │   Research   │
                    │  Questions:  │
┌──────────────┐    │      1.      │    ┌──────────────┐
│  Observation │ ──▶│              │◀── │  Interview   │
└──────────────┘    │              │    └──────────────┘
                 ──▶│      2.      │◀──
                    └──────────────┘
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The figure showed in how the research problems were answered. It was also implied that all the proposed research problems were triangulated. The data of the research problem number 1 about the causes of speaking anxiety encountered by the students in classroom presentation was collected by using two different techniques; they were doing observation and conducting interview. Meanwhile, the data of the research problem number 2 about the strategies employed by the students to minimize speaking anxiety in classroom presentation was also collected by using more than one technique; they were doing observation and conducting interview. So that, the data of research question number one and two were triangulated methodologically.

F. **Technique of Data Analysis**

After the data were collected through doing observation and interview, then the data were analyzed. Bogdan and Bicklen (1982:248) state that data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcript, 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 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. The step in the analysis data in this research were: (a) the researcher collected the data through observation and interview, (b) the researcher transcribed, selected and focused on the data by referring to the research problems. In other words, the irrelevant data were discarded and the relevant data were included.

2. Data display

   Data display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. The process of showing data simply in the form of words, sentences, narratives, table and graphic in order to the researcher mastered in the data collected as the basic of taking appropriate conclusion. After collecting and reducing the data about speaking anxiety, the researcher displayed those selected data in the form of narrative or description.

3. Conclusion Drawing

Conclusion is the last of procedure of analyzing the data of the research. Since the beginning of the research, the researcher made temporary conclusion. Furthermore, it must be perfect conclusion. Making conclusion is the process of drawing the content of data collected in the form of good statements. The conclusion drawing can be started from tentative conclusion which still needs to be completed. Meanwhile, verification means testing the provisional conclusion for their validity. In this research, the temporary conclusion became final conclusion because the conclusion was supported by sufficient data in the field. The researcher got final and perfect conclusion as the answer of research problems.