

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

This research applies a qualitative approach. A qualitative researcher can gain a thorough understanding of the phenomenon by conducting a comprehensive interview with the subject. Furthermore, it is possible to do so by observing the phenomenon's location. To investigate this phenomenon from the perspective of distance education students, a qualitative research study is required. In qualitative research, a central phenomenon is a fundamental concept, idea, or process that is investigated. Qualitative researchers want to know more about a phenomenon by looking at it as a whole rather than breaking it down into variables. Rather than a mathematical examination of data, the goal is to get a holistic picture and a deeper understanding. This study is structured as a case study.

B. Research Setting

In this research, the researcher chose Darul Adzkiya' Boarding School at MAN 2 Kudus, which is located at Mijen Street, Mijen, Prambatan Kidul, Kaliwungu district, Kudus City, Central Java. It is one of the leading schools in Kudus and has been accredited A by the government. The reason for choosing Darul Adzkiya' boarding school at MAN 2 Kudus as the place of this research, is because this school is one of the best schools in Kudus and also there is a speaking class at Islamic boarding schools. However, in learning English, especially when it comes to speaking English, there are some students who feel anxious. So the researcher wants to know what causes them to feel anxious and how they deal with these problems. Furthermore, it is located close to the researcher's house so it will be easier for the researcher to take research data.

C. Research Participants / Subjects

1. Population

The population in this research are students in grades 11 of Darul Adzkiya' Boarding School at MAN 2 Kudus who have speaking classes.

2. Sample

The sample of this research was 9 students who were taken using purposive sampling, namely, grade 11 science students at the Darul Adzkiya' Boarding School MAN 2 Kudus.

D. Instruments and Data Collection Technique

The purpose of data collection is to uncover the fact related to the variables

1. Interview

The researcher will conduct interviews with several students who have anxiety while they are speak English. The interview method that will be used by the researcher is data interviews (face-to-face). The researcher employed an in-depth interview technique in this study. An in-depth interview is a social contact in the form of a face-to-face question-and-response procedure between the researcher and the study subject to explore information without giving answer choices or instructions.

2. Observation

Observation is a very important part of qualitative research. Researchers can use observation to methodically record and think back on the behaviors and interactions of research participants. If everything saw and heard during the observation is consistent with the topics and issues covered in the research, it can be carefully recorded.

3. Documentation

The last technique is documentation. Documentation is used to collect expressions in speaking English at Darul Adzkiya' Boarding School MAN 2 Kudus materials and photos. Arikunto states that the documentation method is a technique to find data about something and all variables that are classified into notes, transcripts, books, photographs, video, voice recorder, epigraphy, notes of the meeting, agendas, etc. During the teaching and learning process, the researcher will take notes and photographs of the settings. The researcher will be able to obtain extra data by documenting their notes.

E. Research Data Validity

In qualitative research, data can be categorized as good data if the data is valid. To get the validity of the data, Creswell classifies the validity of the data into eight strategies. That is:

1. Triangulation of various sources of information data by examining evidence from sources and using them to build a coherent justification for the theme.
2. Use member checks to determine if this participant feels it is accurate.
3. Use rich, bold descriptions to convey findings.
4. Clarify the bias the researcher brings to the study.
5. Also, presents negative or inappropriate information that is contrary to the theme.
6. Spend a long time in the field.
7. Use peer debriefing to improve account accuracy.
8. Use an external auditor to review the entire project.¹

The researcher employs the triangulation technique in this study. The employment of two or more data-gathering methods in the study of some element of human behavior is known as triangulation. As a result, the triangulation technique denotes that the researcher used two or more techniques to collect data in order to ensure validity. The goal of triangulation is to improve the findings' credibility and validity.

F. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is an important part in this research because by using this method, the researcher can conclude the result of this research. In this research, a descriptive analysis will be used to analyze the data. The researcher acquires, organizes, and displays data using this method. The qualitative method is a type of research in which no calculations or statistical processes are used.²

1. Data Reduction

During the research process, data acquisition grew numerous and complex. Data needs to be reduced. Data reduction includes summarizing, selecting points, and focusing on the Anxiety of English Students at Darul Adzkiya' Boarding School of MAN 2 Kudus, to answer the questions. The researcher reduces the overall data collected and gets data that is more suitable for analysis.

¹J. W. Creswell, *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches*, (United States : 2014) , 191.

² Milles and Huberman, *Analisis Data Kualitatif*, Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia Press, 1992, p. 16.

2. Presentation

Data is organized and managed so that it can be understood. The presentation of the data allowed the researcher to understand the teacher's strategy and the whole situation. The presentation of data provides the possibility to draw conclusions and take action. In this study, the presentation of the data is descriptive. Descriptive means giving a narrative description of Student Anxiety in Speaking English at Darul Adzkiya' Boarding School of MAN 2 Kudus.

3. Conclusion

The conclusion needs to be verified for its credibility. Verification is some program to check the accuracy of the researcher and to get accurate data. Inferring is only part of the activity in the if configuration. Researchers started looking for supporting information, then data reduction, data presentation, and finally concluding. After the data is reduced and presented, in the last step the researcher makes conclusions about Student Anxiety in Speaking English at the DarulAdzkiya' Boarding School of MAN 2 Kudus.

G. Research Ethical Considerations

Regarding research ethics, the researcher will ask participants for voluntary consent to participate in this research activity. They also have the right to withdraw their participation in any phase of this research.