

## CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODS

### A. Research Method

In this study, researcher used qualitative research methods and a case study approach. Qualitative research methods serve to define findings or phenomena to be presented in accordance with the facts that occur in the field. The problem or finding is limited so that it is more focused and narrowed for analysis. Qualitative research methods are used to examine a problem or phenomenon that has not been proven to date.<sup>1</sup> The case study approach is a study of personal experiences that are not common and are not shared by other individuals or other people. Case studies focus on extraordinary cases where the unit of analysis is the case itself.<sup>2</sup>

The researcher chose the qualitative method because this study aims to find out what factors cause students' anxiety in speaking English, the impact on speaking skills, and the ways students control their anxiety in speaking English by describing these problems to be analyzed and limited so that they become more focus. Therefore, researcher need qualitative methods and case study approaches in this study so that the objectives of this study can be achieved.

### B. Research Setting

This research was conducted at MTs Al Hidayah Langon Jepara. The time setting of this research is at 23 November 2022 at morning, especially from 10.00 to 11.45. The reason for choosing this school is because many students experience speaking anxiety in English class after the implemetation of online learning.

### C. Research Subjects

The subject of this research is the students at ninth grade of MTs Al-Hidayah Langon Jepara. The researcher concern to a class that has students speaking anxiety in English class caused by online learning.

---

<sup>1</sup> David Hizkia Tobing dkk, *Bahan Ajar Pendekatan dalam Penelitian Kualitatif*. (Denpasar: Udayana University, 2017), 10

<sup>2</sup> David Hizkia Tobing dkk, *Bahan Ajar Pendekatan dalam Penelitian Kualitatif*. (Denpasar: Udayana University, 2017), 12

#### D. Data Sources

There are 2 types of data sources in this study, namely primary data sources and secondary data sources.

##### 1. Primary data

Primary data is the main data that comes from original sources, such as students' words, spoken sentence forms, and facial expressions when saying words or sentences in English.<sup>3</sup> Researcher used primary data by involving students as the main data source because the subjects of this study were students. In addition, researcher also used data that comes from the ninth grade English teacher as primary data.

##### 2. Secondary data

Secondary data is data obtained from a second source so that it is obtained from a non-original source. Secondary data is usually in the form of evidence and historical records that are arranged in archives, both published and unpublished.<sup>4</sup> In this research, documents and archives are secondary data source.

#### E. Instrumen and Data Collection Technique

Data collection is a subject who can provide data as material or analysis for research. This research use three of data collection technique:

##### 1. Observation

Data collection using observation techniques aims to reveal the meaning of a situation in a particular setting without asking questions. Observations are carried out by observing the surrounding phenomena in a place that is the research setting.<sup>5</sup>

In collecting data using observation techniques, the researcher revealed the anxiety conditions of students in English learning situations, especially when speaking English. The researcher will observe about how students anxiety when they asked to speak English, either in front of class or in their seats. In addition, the researcher also observe about how the students control their speaking anxiety.

---

<sup>3</sup>Adi Kusumastuti and Ahmad Mustamil Khoiron, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Semarang: Lembaga Pendidikan Sukarno Pressindo, 2019) 121

<sup>4</sup>Burhan Bungin, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif: Komunikatif, Ekonomi, Kebijakan Publik, dan Ilmu Sosial lainnya* (Jakarta: Kencana, 2016) 122, dikutip dalam Rahmadi, *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian* (Banjarmasin: Antasari Press, 2011) 71

<sup>5</sup>Adi Kusumastuti and Ahmad Mustamil Khoiron, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Semarang: Lembaga Pendidikan Sukarno Pressindo, 2019), 121

## 2. Interview

An interview is a conversation by two people who meet face to face, which contains questions and answers to get information.<sup>6</sup> The interview aims to find out the contents of the thoughts, knowledge, feelings, hearts, and views of others that the researcher cannot know through observation. There are 3 types of interviews, namely structured interviews, semi-structured interviews, and unstructured interviews.<sup>7</sup>

The type of interview that the researcher took was a semi-structured interview in which the researcher as a listener recorded what was stated by the resource person. This type of interview aims to determine the problem more openly.<sup>8</sup> The researcher conducted interviews with several students to find out the factors that cause students anxiety in speaking English, the impact of online learning on students' speaking ability, and how they control their speaking anxiety in speaking English. In addition, the researcher also conducted interview with the ninth grade English teacher to get further information about the factors that cause students' anxiety in speaking English and the impact of online learning on students' speaking ability.

## 3. Documentation

Documentation in a broad sense means all sources, either oral or written. While documentation in a narrow sense means all written sources. Documentation in a specific sense includes state letters and official letters. Documents are traces of past events in the form of drawings, writings, or someone's work. Documentation is one of the data collection techniques in research that is indirect.<sup>9</sup>

In qualitative research, documents are complementary to other data collection methods such as observations and interviews. Data collection using documents aims to examine more deeply so that it can support and provide evidence of an incident. The

---

<sup>6</sup> Adi Kusumastuti and Ahmad Mustamil Khoiron, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Semarang: Lembaga Pendidikan Sukarno Pressindo, 2019), 119

<sup>7</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R &D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010) 102, dikutip dalam Zuchri Abdussamad, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Makassar: CV Syakir Media Press, 2021) 143

<sup>8</sup> Zuchri Abdussamad, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Makassar: CV Syakir Media Press, 2021), 146

<sup>9</sup> Zuchri Abdussamad, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Makassar: CV Syakir Media Press, 2021), 149

researcher use a documentation of data collection techniques by taking pictures of students while they were speaking English. This is to support and strengthen the evidence of how the students anxiety are in speaking English.

## F. Research Data Validity

In qualitative research, it is necessary to test the validity of the data so that a study can be valid, objective, and reliable. A study can be said to be valid if there is no difference between the results of study and the phenomena that occur in the object of research. Meanwhile, realibility means having a different perspective on the paradigm and reality. The data validity test in qualitative research consist of credibility test (data validity), tranferability test (external validity/generalization), dependability test (reliability), and confirmability test ( objectivity). The credibility test of the data or the trustworthiness of the data from qualitative research can be done by extending observastion, tringulation, increasing persistence in research, analyzing negative cases, member checks, and peer discussions.<sup>10</sup>

The credibility test in this research is triangulation. Triangulation in credibility testing means checking data from various sources in different ways, and various time with explanation. There are several types of triangulation, namely source triangulation, technical triangulation, and time triangulation. In this study, the researcher use technical triangulation and source triangulation to test the credibility of the data. Triangulation technique is done by checking the data to the same source but with different data collection techniques.<sup>11</sup> In this study, the researcher use data collection techniques with interviews, observation, and documentation, so that the data obtained from interviews would be checked by observation and documentation. Source triangulation is done by comparing various sources of information that became object of research.<sup>12</sup> In this study, the sources of information are students and teacher so that researcher will check the information obtained from students and teacher.

---

<sup>10</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010) 169

<sup>11</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010) 170

<sup>12</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010) 170

## G. Data Analysis Technique

In this research, the researcher uses a qualitative data analysis technique. The researcher collected the data first before the researcher conducted the data analysis. The researcher used 3 data collection techniques namely observation, interviews, and documentation. The data result of each data collection technique were then analyzed using several data analysis techniques.

There are 3 main phases in the qualitative data analysis process based on the Miles and Huberman model, namely data reduction, data display, conclusion drawing/verification.<sup>13</sup>

### 1. Data Reduction

The process of data reduction in data analysis means summarizing, looking for themes and patterns, selecting important things and focusing on them. That way, the data that has gone through the reduction process will provide clear information so that it can make it easier for researchers to find and collect data.<sup>14</sup>

In this study, researcher obtained data from observations, interviews, and questionnaires conducted to students and teachers. So, the researcher summarizes all the data so that they can analyze the main information, main data, and other important things. Thus, the results and conclusions can be known clearly.

### 2. Data display

In qualitative research, data presentation can be done in the form of brief descriptions, flowcharts, charts, tables, and the like. By presenting the data in this form, the data obtained will be easier to understand.<sup>15</sup>

In this study, the research presents data in the form of narratives and tables so that the results obtained can be clearly understood.

### 3. Conclusion drawing/verification

Initial conclusions that are still tentative, will change if strong and supporting evidence is not found at a later stage of

---

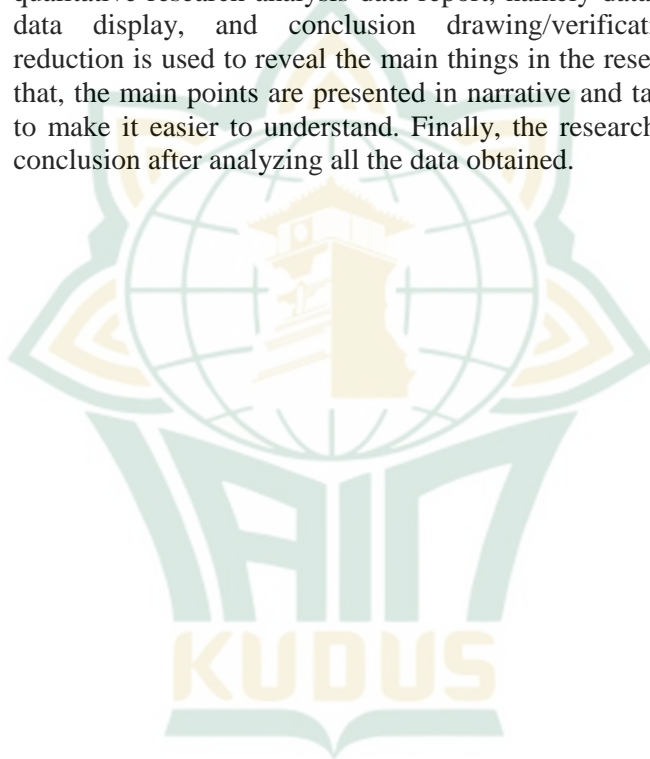
<sup>13</sup> Matthew B. Miles and others, *Qualitative Data Analysis A Methods Sourcebook* (Washington: SAGE Publication, 2014) 35, dikutip dalam Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R & D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2010) 170

<sup>14</sup> Zuchri Abdussamad, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Makassar: CV Syakir Media Press, 2021) 161

<sup>15</sup> Zuchri Abdussamad, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Makassar: CV Syakir Media Press, 2021) 161-162

data collection. However, if the conclusions described at the initial stage are supported by valid evidence, then the conclusions can be said to be credible. The conclusion picture in qualitative research is the latest finding that has never existed before. That means the new findings can be in the form of a picture or description of an object that was originally still vague to be clearer.<sup>16</sup>

The researcher concludes that there are 3 stages in the qualitative research analysis data report, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. Data reduction is used to reveal the main things in the research. After that, the main points are presented in narrative and tabular form to make it easier to understand. Finally, the researcher made a conclusion after analyzing all the data obtained.



---

<sup>16</sup> Zuchri Abdussamad, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif* (Makassar: CV Syakir Media Press, 2021) 162