

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

1. Type of research

In this study, the researcher used a qualitative design with a case study. Qualitative research is a research process that aims to understand human or social phenomena by creating a comprehensive and complex picture that can be presented in words, reporting detailed views obtained from sources of informants, and carried out in natural settings.⁴² Qualitative research is based on the philosophy post-positivism, because it is useful for researching on natural objects, (as opposed to experiments) the researcher contributes as key instrument, sampling, source data was collected using purposive and snowball techniques, collection techniques were triangulation (combined), data analysis was inductive/qualitative, and the results of qualitative research emphasized meaning rather than generalization.⁴³

Based on the explanation above, it can be seen that qualitative research analyzes the descriptive data collected in situational forms and natural objects. Where is descriptive data such as researcher or verbal, using qualitative research and researchers can get answers to questions in An Analysis of Students' Anxiety in Speaking English of the Eighth Grade At MTs Asy'ariyyah Tlogowungu Pati in Academic Year 2022/2023.

B. Research Setting

This research was conducted at MTs Asy'ariyyah Tlogowungu Pati. It is located at Tajungsari Semarang, Tlogowungu, Pati, Jawa Tengah. The reason why researcher choose this school of this research about Students' Anxiety in Speaking English because the basis of this school is *Madrasah* which is thick with *religious* knowledge and *Islamic-based* subjects, English lessons are less attractive to students at school.

⁴² Walidin, Warul., Saifullah, & Tabrani *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif & Grounded Theory*, ed. Masbur (FTK Ar-Raniry Press, 2015).

⁴³ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta , 2015). 15.

Therefore most students feel afraid, nervous and embarrassed to practice the target language in front of their teacher or classmates. In this case the language is English, because students are worried about making mistakes.

C. Research Subject

The subjects of this research are School principals, English teachers and class VIII students' of MTs Asy'ariyyah Tlogowungu Pati. The researcher decided to select students from eighth grade as the subject of this study based on recommendations from English teacher at school.

The objects of this research is students' speaking ability in English. As a object, the researcher must know how improve students' speaking skills in VIII grade students of MTs Asy'ariyyah Tlogowungu Pati.

D. Data and Souch Data

1. Type of data

a) Primary Data

Primary data is data source that directly provides data to data collection.⁴⁴ The primary data is obtained directly from the first data source at the research site and become the first source of the resulting data. This primary data us obtained based on information acquisition data directly through interviews, observations, and others. The primary data source of this research was obtained directly through interviews with school principals, English teachers, and eight graders of MTs Asy'ariyyah Tlogowungu Pati.

b) Secondary Data

Secondary data is data obtained through parties others directly obtained by researchers from research subjects. Secondary data is usually in the form of observation data and available documentation or report data.⁴⁵ Secondary data sources are obtained indirectly, namely from administrative offices such as official documents, books related to research objects, for

⁴⁴ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015). 308.

⁴⁵ Syaifudin Azwar, *Metode Penelitian* (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2015), 91.

example information obtained through observation or documents. The data obtained from this secondary data source is obtained from the two required data sources. This secondary data source will be able to assist researchers to find the data needed in research that is not found in primary data sources. This secondary data source is used to complement the primary data obtained from the research conducted.

E. Data Collection Techniques

1. Observation

Observation is the process of direct open gathering of information by observing people and places in research locations. The researcher took field notes and pictures of an activity and students' behaviour at the research site. Observation of this research is used to optimize ability researchers in terms of motives, beliefs, concerns, unconscious, behaviours, habits, and so on. Observation allows observer to see the world as seen by research subjects and researchers will also be able to feel what perceived by the subject so as to enable the researcher be a data source.⁴⁶

The role of the researcher as an observer in this case is not fully as a cast, but only perform a function of observation. This observation was carried out by researchers through participation activity, namely by observing students' anxiety in speaking English in class VIII MTs Asy'ariyyah Tlogowungu Pati.⁴⁷ In this study researchers will go directly to observe activities and student learning activities in English class, interaction of students' and teachers, then observing how enthusiastic they are students in participating in these activities, and teacher participation in the activity.

2. Interview

Fabelia states that the interview is a communication process that uses questions and answer in response. Interviews are effectively used in learning to speak because they can stimulate brain to think. In the interview process, the interviewer asks questions and the interviewer listens and

⁴⁶ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015). 203.

⁴⁷ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015). 204.

responds to these questions then checks the message to then compare it with his knowledge. This can make communication more dynamic and heavy.⁴⁸

In this study the researcher used structured interviews, this interview was used as a data collection technique when the researcher or data collector already knew for sure what information would be obtained. Therefore, in conducting interviews researchers have prepared research instruments in the form of written questions for which alternative answers have also been prepared. With this structured interviews each respondent was given the same question and the researcher recorded it.

In the field research the researcher conducted interviews with school principals, English teachers, and eighth grade students of MTs Asy'ariyyah Tlogowungu Pati by preparing research instruments in the form of written, directed, and sequential questions as well as recording the results of the respondent.

3. Documentation

According to Sugiyono documentation is a data collection technique by looking or record a report that is already available in the field. Documents can in the form of writing, drawing, or monumental works of somebody. Documents can be in the form of writing, for example notes diaries, life histories, stories, biographies, regulations, and policy. Documents in the form of images such as photographs, live drawings, sketches, and more. shape document works such as works of art, in the form of drawings, sculptures, movies, and others.⁴⁹

Documentation in this study includes photos of activities implementation of teaching and learning activities in madrasas, and results interviews with teachers and students, as well as data results from analysis of students' anxiety in speaking English as outlined in form of competition achievement or so on. Recording against things that are considered important related to focus research and

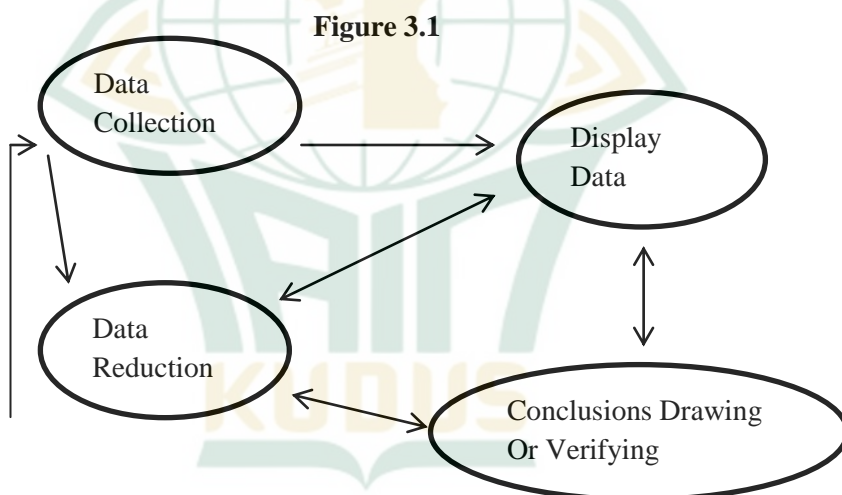
⁴⁸ Hasriani G, "Interview as a Learning Technique in Speaking Subject: Students' Perspective," *LANGUAGE CIRCLE: Journal of Language and Literature*, 2019, 134.

⁴⁹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015). 329.

photocopying documents related to the required data, which the researcher then compiled for the purposes of data analysis regarding location plans, data teachers, and student rules, photos of activities teaching and learning, lesson schedules, and other documents that support these activities. This documentation is used as reference evidence that it has conducted a research that is natural and appropriate with context.

F. Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching for and compiling data obtained from interview, field notes, and documentation by organizing data into categories, units, syntheses, compiling into patterns, sorting out important things and what will be learned and making conclusions.⁵⁰ Miles and Huberman state activities in data analysis include:⁵¹



Components in data analysis (Interactive Model Miles and Huberman)

⁵⁰ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015). 335.

⁵¹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015). 337-345.

1. Data Collection

Researchers record all data objectively and what existence in accordance with the results of observations and interviews in the field.

2. Data Reduction

Reducing data means the process of summarizing the main points, looking for themes and patterns and eliminating those things not important. This is done to obtain clear data information, so that researchers are able to overview clearer and easier for the researcher to do further data collection.⁵²

3. Display data

After reducing the data, the next step is displaying the data. In qualitative research, data presentation techniques can be done in the form of short descriptions, charts, relationships between categories, flowcharts and the like. In the next step, the data is presented in the form of narrative text accompanied by a chart or chart that clarifies the presentation of the data.⁵³ In this study presentation of data is descriptive. Descriptive in this case provides an overview of students' anxiety in speaking English. In displaying the data, the resercher focusses on summarizing and selecting the necessary field notes from observations and interviews. Researchers took data about the factors that contribute to student's speaking anxiety and strategies to overcome it.⁵⁴

4. Conclusions Drawing or Verification

Verification or drawing conclusions is the final stage and the peak of data analysis. The conclusions must be supported by valid and consistent evidence from the field so that the resulting conclusions are credible conclusions. Conclusions in qualitative research are expected to be a new findings that have never existed before. This finding is in the form of a description or description of an object that was previously vague but after investigation becomes clear. Therefore, as

⁵² Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015). 338.

⁵³ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015). 341.

⁵⁴ Mathew B. Miles, A. Michael Huberman., Johmmy Saldana, *Qualitative data Analysis: A methods Sourcebook*, 3rd edition (USA: Sage Publication, 2014), 8.

should every conclusions are reviewed by re-verifying data or records during the research and looking for patterns, themes, models, relationships and equations to draw conclusions.⁵⁵

G. Data Validity Test

Data validity test means that the researcher checks for the accuracy of the findings by using certain procedures. In qualitative research, researchers use triangulation to measure the credibility of the data. Triangulation refers to the use of multiple methods or data sources to develop a comprehensive understanding of a phenomenon. Triangulation technique used in this study is source triangulation, technique triangulation, and time triangulation.⁵⁶

1. Source Triangulation

Source triangulation compares and checks back an information obtained from the data results interviews, documentations, and observations. Triangulation of sources to test credibility data is done by checking the data that has been obtained through several sources namely the school principals, English teachers, and participants students of MTs Asy'ariyyah Tlogowungu Pati. The data has been analyzed will produce a conclusion which is then requested for agreement with the three data sources.

2. Time Triangulation

Time triangulation is a credibility testing technique that can be done by interviews, observation or other techniques at different times or situations. If the test results produce different data, then it is carried out repeatedly until different certainty is found. Time greatly affects one's mood to think so it is better to do it in the morning.

⁵⁵ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015). 345.

⁵⁶ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015). 373-374.