

## CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### A. Research Method

The research approach used in this research was qualitative method. Qualitative research is a research aimed at understanding phenomena experienced by research subjects. As for qualitative research measures are as follows: 1) picking problem, 2) gathering pertinent material, 3) strategizing and instrument development, 4) gathering data, 5) interpreting data, and 6) reporting research findings.<sup>117</sup> The purpose of the use of qualitative method in this research was to find answers to a phenomenon or questions through a systematic scientific of procedure. In this case, the phenomenon in question was speaking anxiety experienced by students at the English club of MAN 2 Kudus.

As for kind of this research was a field research. Qualitative research with field research strategies is a study of a research to the direct realization of people's social life.<sup>118</sup> It indicates that the study's data is gathered directly in the field. This research was called as a field research because the main data source for answer to the research questions was on the field. In the other word, it could be answered only when the data must be collected should be field data.

### B. Research Setting

This research was conducted at MAN 2 Kudus which is located in Prambatan Kidul, Kaliwungu, Kudus Regency, Central Java. This Islamic senior high school was chosen as the research location because based on the preliminary research conducted by the researcher, it was discovered that more than half of students at English club in MAN 2 Kudus were frightened when they had to perform speaking English in front of other students. In addition, it indicated that they were anxious of speaking English. Hence, the researcher chose MAN 2 Kudus because by choosing that school it showed an Islamic field. Furthermore, this English club had never

---

<sup>117</sup> Umar Sidiq and Moh. Miftahul Choiri, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Di Bidang Pendidikan*, ed. Anwar Mujahidin, *CV Nata Karya*, Cetakan Pertama (Ponorogo: CV. Nata Karya, 2019)

<sup>118</sup> Farida Nugraha, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Dalam Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa* (Surakarta, 2014), <http://e-journal.usd.ac.id/index.php/LLT%0Ahttp://jurnal.untan.ac.id/index.php/jdpdp/article/view/File/11345/10753%0Ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2015.04.758%0Awww.iosrjournal.org>.

been studied before, especially in speaking field, so it was necessary for research to be done in this school. This research was conducted in January 2023 until the finish.

### C. Research Participants / Subject

The subjects of this research were the advisor, the tutor, and students in the English club of MAN 2 Kudus in tenth and eleventh grade. In this research, it was used purposive sampling technique in choosing the sample. Sugiyono states that purposive sampling is sample retrieval technique with certain considerations.<sup>119</sup> The sample in this research was chosen using purposive sampling technique because it was done with purpose to encompass as much data as possible from different sources. In addition, the purpose and consideration in determining the sample was because the subject was fully involved in the field, and the subject had sufficient time to be consulted for research purposes. The researcher decided to choose the students of tenth and eleventh grade as the subject of this research with consideration to time efficiency because the third-year students were busy getting ready for the final examination. The whole interviewee participants were female because the majority students who joined Islamic English club of MAN 2 Kudus were female. The following table is the demographic background about the research participants.

*Table 2.3 Demographic Detail of Participants*

No	Name	Age (Year)	Sex	Position	Teaching/Learning Experience (Year)
1.	MA	16	Female	Student	5
2.	NA	16	Female	Student	2
3.	MR	16	Female	Student	10
4.	UI	16	Female	Student	10
5.	OD	15	Female	Student	5
6.	ZM	16	Female	Student	11
7.	EN	43	Female	Advisor	7
8.	NA	29	Female	Tutor	6

<sup>119</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, Alfabeta, Cetakan Pertama, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2017), 96

## D. Instruments and Data Collection Technique

In qualitative research, the one that became instrument was the researcher herself. Qualitative researcher as human instrument, functions to establish the focus of research, select informants as data sources, do data collections, assess the quality of the data, analyze the data, interpret the data, and draw conclusions to the findings. In qualitative research at first where the problem is unclear and unsure, the instrument is the researcher herself. However, after the problem which will be studied is clear, then it can be developed an instrument.<sup>120</sup> Three instruments were employed by the researcher to gather the data for this research. Observation sheet, questionnaire, and interview guide were present. An observation sheet was used in obtaining the information related to confirm the existence of research location and search for information on the general overview of the English club in MAN 2 Kudus. The questionnaire was used to determine the level of students' speaking anxiety in performing speaking English. Meanwhile, an interview guide was used as a guidance for the researcher while conducting interviews with the research' participants.

The researcher in this study collected the data by performing observation, releasing the questionnaire to the students, and conducting interviews with the participants.

### 1. Observation

One of the techniques of gathering data was by observation, which involves the researcher taking notes while in the research location. Observation is defined as a process of systematically seeing, observing, and noting and "recording" behaviors for a purpose. The essence of observation is the presence of visible behavior and the presence of an intended goal. Apparent behaviors can be seen directly by the eye, can be heard, can be counted, and can be measured.<sup>121</sup> According to Sugiyono, one of the kinds of observations that can be made is overt observation (*observasi terus terang*).<sup>122</sup> In this regard, the researcher in doing data collection frankly revealed to participants that the researcher was doing research. In early observation, researcher presented the purpose of visiting to the English club to do research in the English club. In addition, observation was necessary to be done for looking at the physical

---

<sup>120</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, 101-103

<sup>121</sup> Sidiq and Choiri, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Di Bidang Pendidikan*.

<sup>122</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, 108

condition of the English club of MAN 2 Kudus and observing activities of programs for English club in MAN 2 Kudus as well as the material or topic taught by tutor, the situation of the teaching and learning activities, and the speaking performance of the students.

## 2. Questionnaire

A questionnaire is a technique of gathering data in which participants are asked written questions. Questionnaire is list of questions for data collection in research. In qualitative research, the questionnaire technique is commonly used as the first step in research data collection.<sup>123</sup> In this study, a questionnaire was used to assess the level of anxiety experienced by the students. To gauge the level of speaking anxiety, the researcher modified and translated the Foreign Language Classroom Anxiety Scale (FLCAS). This questionnaire is developed by Horwitz et al.<sup>124</sup> FLCAS has 33 questions with five possible answers, ranging from 1 to 5. Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), Neither Agree or Disagree (NOR), Disagree (D), and Strongly Disagree (SD) are the five points on the Likert scale. Every single one of the 33 questions is translated into Indonesia before being given to the students. Anxiety consists of three components, they are communication apprehension, test anxiety, and fear of negative evaluation. FLCAS questionnaire includes both negative and positive number. Although the results of the questionnaire were form of number, it was analyzed in greater detail in the form of description. The scale of English speaking anxiety could be seen below.<sup>125</sup>

*Table 3.4.2 FLCAS Scale of Speaking Anxiety Levels*

Range	Level
124-165	Very Anxious
107-123	Anxious
86-106	Mildly Anxious
65-85	Relaxed
33-64	Very Relaxed

<sup>123</sup> Nugraha, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Dalam Penelitian Pendidikan Bahasa*.

<sup>124</sup> Horwitz, Horwitz, and Cope, "Foreign Language Classroom Anxiety."

<sup>125</sup> Aulia Septiana Harris, "An Analysis of Students' Speaking Anxiety on Speaking Performance of the Third Semester of English Language Education FKIP UIR Pekanbaru," *Jurusan Teknik Kimia USU* (Universitas Islam Riau, 2019).

### 3. Interview

The researcher used the interview as a data collecting technique to identify problems that need further investigation. Interview is an intercommunication process conducted by at least two people, on the basis of availability and in natural settings, where the direction of the conversation refers to a set goal by putting trust as a primary foundation in the process of understanding. The interview is done by a two-part, namely interviewer who poses the question and interviewee who provides the answer to the question.<sup>126</sup> In this research, the researcher used semi-structured interview to get information deeply and open. The purpose of the use of this type interview was to find the problem more openly, where the interviewees were asked for their opinions and ideas, as Sugiyono points out that this type of interview is included in the category of in-depth interview.<sup>127</sup> The researcher obtained interview to the tutor, advisor, and six students of Islamic English club of MAN 2 Kudus. Six students were chosen based on the consideration that they had high level in speaking anxiety. Data from interview was used to identify the factors causing speaking anxiety and determine strategies to overcome students' speaking anxiety.

### E. Research Data Validity

Validity is the degree of accuracy between data that occurs to the research object with power that researcher can report.<sup>128</sup> In qualitative research, findings or data can be declared valid when there is no difference between what researcher reports and what actually happens to the object being researched.<sup>129</sup> Furthermore, the researcher used persistence improvement of the researcher and triangulation for technique of investigation.

#### 1. Persistence improvement of the researcher

Improving persistence means conducting the observation more careful and continuously. With increasing persistence improvement enable researcher to reexamine whether the found data is faulty or not. By increasing it, the researcher can give accurate and systematic data descriptions of what being

---

<sup>126</sup> Sidiq and Choiri, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Di Bidang Pendidikan*.

<sup>127</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, 115

<sup>128</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, 181

<sup>129</sup> Mastang Ambo Baba, *Analisis Data Penelitian Kualitatif*, ed. Ardianto (Makassar: Aksara Timur, 2017)

observed.<sup>130</sup> The researcher did by reading both book references and the documentation associated with the findings. By reading those, the researcher' insight would be broadened and sharper and thus could be used to examine the data found to be true/believed or not.

## 2. Triangulation

Triangulation in testing credibility is interpreted as a data check of multiple source sharing with multiple way and multiple time. Thus, there are resource triangulation, technique triangulation, and time triangulation.<sup>131</sup> In this research, the researcher used source triangulation and technique triangulation.

### a. Source triangulation

Source triangulation to test data credibility is done by checking data that has been obtained through several sources.<sup>132</sup> In this study, the researcher used observation, questionnaire, and interview data from different participants. In this research, the participants were the advisor, the tutor, and students of MAN 2 Kudus in tenth and eleventh grade who join Fun English Club.

### b. Technique triangulation

Technique triangulation to test data credibility is done by checking data to the same source with different techniques.<sup>133</sup> In this research, the researcher used a variety of data collection methods, including observation, questionnaire, and interview, to assess the validity of the collected data.

## F. Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interview, field notes, and others, making them easily understood, and the findings can be informed to others.<sup>134</sup> The data analysis technique used by the researcher were data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing.

### 1. Data collection

In the early stages researcher make general exploration of the social situation or research object, everything that is seen and heard is recorded. Thus researcher will obtain vast and highly

---

<sup>130</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*,

<sup>131</sup> Baba, *Analisis Data Penelitian Kualitatif*.

<sup>132</sup> Baba.

<sup>133</sup> Baba.

<sup>134</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, 130

variable data.<sup>135</sup> The researcher collected the data by conducting observation, questionnaire, and interview related to the students' speaking anxiety of English Club students in MAN 2 Kudus.

## 2. Data reduction

Data reduction means to summarize and select subject things, focus on important data, search for theme and patterns. Thus the reduction data will provide a clearer description, making it easier for researcher to do further step.<sup>136</sup> It could be inferred that the researcher chose, arranged, and simplified the data as part of the data reduction process to make the researcher was easier while analyzing the data. In this research, the researcher selected the data needed such as the level of students' speaking anxiety, the factors causing their speaking anxiety, and the strategies to overcome their speaking anxiety.

## 3. Data display

Data display was the next step after data reduction. With displaying data, it will be easier to understand what is happening, to plan the next work based on what is already being understood. In displaying data, along with narrative texts, it can also be graphics, matrix, network, and charts.<sup>137</sup> The researcher displayed the data in the form of table and description or narration.

## 4. Conclusion drawing/verification

The last step in analyzing data was conclusion drawing. If the conclusion presented at the early stage is supported by valid and consistent evidence when researcher return to the field to collect data, then the conclusion presented is a credible one.<sup>138</sup> In this study, the researcher drew the conclusion that would be supported by the data obtained in the field research and the conclusion would answer the research questions.

The data analysis technique is used after gathering the collection of data from all participants or other data sources. As for the measures performed by the researcher briefly were as follows.

- |        |  |
|--------|--|
| Step 1 | The researcher described the results of observation.   |
| Step 2 | The researcher summarized the questionnaire answers provided by the students.                |
| Step 3 | The researcher identified the proportion of students' preferences for item of questionnaire. |

---

<sup>135</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, 134

<sup>136</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, 135

<sup>137</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, 137-138

<sup>138</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, 141-142

- Step 4            The researcher analyzed and categorized the data with the goal of identifying the cause of students' speaking anxiety as well as the strategies to overcome their speaking anxiety.
- Step 5            The findings of each steps of this research were present in chapter IV.

### **G. Research Ethical Considerations**

This research was conducted after obtaining permission from MAN 2 Kudus. The following ethical considerations were put in place for the period of the study:

1. The researcher respected the participants' right to privacy and their safety.
2. Throughout the research, the study's data are kept private.
3. The researcher may utilized the participants' first name to further corroborate their claims.

