

## CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### A. Research Method

In this study, the researcher uses qualitative descriptive case study method. Qualitative descriptive case study is a study that uses analysis to process data and then concludes data sources with analysis by connecting phenomena using scientific analysis in detail and in its real world context.<sup>1</sup> Qualitative research methods case study have been studied in social sciences to be used by researcher to find out social and cultural phenomena.<sup>2</sup> Qualitative research case study can be interpreted as an approach in research that can produce data in the form of descriptive data or in the form of words. The researcher examined the experiences phenomena and perspectives to interpret comprehensive summarization that were experienced by students dealing with the research question about the factors that causing anxiety in speaking English and the students' strategy to reduce anxiety in speaking English at an Islamic Junior High School in Jepara.

Based on the explanation above, qualitative research case study is a research method that analyzes and collects perception, behavior, social and cultural phenomena by describing the data analysis in form of words. This qualitative case study aims to describe, reveal and the phenomena and to get complete information about "Students' Anxiety in Speaking English at an Islamic Junior High School in Jepara"

### B. Research Setting and Subject

This research conducted at an Islamic Junior High School in Jepara with the subjects of this study are English teacher and 8<sup>th</sup> grade students of Islamic Junior High School in Jepara. The research study of "Students' Anxiety in Speaking English at an Islamic Junior High School in Jepara" is because Junior High School is the starting point for compulsory English learning, and this school was chosen because it is relevant with the problem that the researcher wants to research.

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<sup>1</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015): 14.

<sup>2</sup> Toloie-Eshlaghy, Abbas, et.al, "A classification of qualitative research methods," *Research Journal of International Studies* 20.20 (2011): 106.

### C. Source of Data

The data source is the material that used as a reference in this study. There are generally two kinds of data sources in research, namely primary data and secondary data.

#### 1. Primary Data

Primary data is data taken directly from informants or it could be from observations<sup>3</sup>. Primary data is data that is directly related to discussion and learning.<sup>4</sup> The primary data source for this research collected directly through interviews and observations with English teacher as the facilitator data information regarding the students conditions during the learning process in class, and the eighth grade students, as an the research subject regarding the process of learning English in the classroom, totaling 44 female students in one classroom at an Islamic Junior High School in Jepara.

#### 2. Secondary Data

Secondary data is a source of data that cannot directly provide research information. Secondary data can be taken from teacher and surrounding environment research object in order to obtain additional information.<sup>5</sup> Secondary data can be in the form of documents, articles, books contained in educational institutions including school students and teachers that relevant to the research study.<sup>6</sup> This secondary data source helps researcher validate the data needed and complete data in research that do not be found in primary data sources and strengthen the primary data results.

### D. Instrument and Data Collection Technique

Data collection techniques carried out by researcher in the form of observation, interviews, and documentation:

#### 1. Observation

The first step in this research data collection is observation. Observation is a data collection technique by

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<sup>3</sup> Burhan Bugin, *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif Komunikasi, Ekonomi, Dan Kebijakan Public Serta Ilmu-Ilmu Social Lainnya* (Jakarta; KENCANA, 2017): 132.

<sup>4</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D*, 308

<sup>5</sup> Nanang Martono, *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif: Analisis Isi Dan Analisis Data Sekunder* (Jakarta: Rajawali Press, 2011): 114.

<sup>6</sup> Zainuddin Ali, *Metode Penelitian Hukum* (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika, 2016): 132.

directly observing what is happen.<sup>7</sup> In this case study qualitative research, the researcher come to the class and used the direct observation of the object, situation, condition, behavior, and process therefore the researcher can involved and made an observations directly and focus in the English class on speaking activities with the totaling 44 female students in one classroom to know about the problem and factors that causing anxiety in speaking English and the students' strategy to reduce anxiety in speaking English at an Islamic Junior High School in Jepara.

## 2. Interview

In this study, researcher used the interview structure. An interview is a meeting of two people and do the question and answer section to get the information and improving the previous data that obtained. The interview aims to obtain detailed and persue in-depth data.<sup>8</sup> In this study using structured interviews, researcher conducted interviews with some questions that prepared before the interview process took place. The researcher asked several questions to the teacher and tenth students of 8<sup>th</sup> grade to get more details information dealing with the factors that causing anxiety in speaking English and the students' strategy to reduce anxiety in speaking English at an Islamic Junior High School in Jepara.

## 3. Documentation

Documentation is a record of evidence events that passed in the form of pictures, writing, or someone worked monumental.<sup>9</sup> Documentation is important from the data that was obtained before from observations and interviews which makes research results more credible and verifiable.<sup>10</sup> In this study, the researcher used pictures and record the conditions that exist in class when learning English especially related to the study about the factors that causing anxiety in speaking English and the students' strategy to reduce anxiety in speaking English.

## E. Data Validity Test

To obtain validity data, researcher used triangulation technique. Triangulation is a technique for checking the validity of data by

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<sup>7</sup> Wina Sanjaya, *Penelitian Pendidikan; Jenis, Metode Dan Prosedur*, (Jakarta: Prenadamedia Group, 2013): 270.

<sup>8</sup> Mardawani, (2020), *Praktis Penelitain Kualitatif Teori Besar Dan Analisis Data Dalam Prespektif Kualitatif*, ( Yogyakarta: Deepublish, 2020): 57.

<sup>9</sup> Sugiyono, (2015) *Metode Penelitian...*, 329

<sup>10</sup> Mardawani, (2020) *Praktis Penelitain...*, 59

checking data from various sources, techniques, and at various times.<sup>11</sup> Source triangulation is testing the validity of the data by means of checking the data that was obtained through several sources and compared the data from other sources. Triangulation can be divided into 3 categories : source triangulation, technique triangulation, and temporal triangulation. The research employs both source triangulation and technique triangulation

#### a. Source Triangulation

Source triangulation is the process of comparing and checking the validity of data obtained from multiple sources. The researcher used observations, interviews, and documentations data collections. The researcher compared the observation result data with the interviews data, compared the information from what students said in public and what they say in private, than compare the observations and interviews data with the implementation in documents in this study.

#### b. Technique Triangulation

By applying a variety of methods to the some resource, technique triangulation is used to verify the validity of the data. The interview, observation and documentation data from various participants were used in this study.

### F. Data Analysis Technique

According to Sugiyono, data analysis techniques are data search processes, compiling data that was obtained systematically from interviews, field notes, and documentation, by organizing the research data into easy-to-understand conclusions. The steps for analyzing the data in this study are as follows :

#### 1. Data Collection

Data collection is looking for data in the field, then writing the data that was obtained objectively, the data is according to the results of observations and interviews.

#### 2. Data Reduction

Reducing data means summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the things that are important, looking for the research data and patterns and removing the things that are not necessary.<sup>12</sup> The researcher focuses on data showing the results of students' anxiety in speaking English at an Islamic Junior High School in

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<sup>11</sup> Sugiyono, (2015) Metode Penelitian..., 373

<sup>12</sup> Sugiyono, (2015) Metode Penelitian...,333-337

Jepeara and reducing unnecessary data from interviews and observations data.

### **3. Display Data**

After the data is collected, the data that was obtained from various sources presented systematically. Display data is discusses the research objectively by describing the data from interviews and observations that collected in a simple way, futhermore that will be easy to understand. In this study, the researcher presented the data result in a qualitative form, namely in the form of text and narrative.

### **4. Conclusion**

According to Miles and Huberman statets the next step in analyzing qualitative data is drawing conclusions and verification. Conclusions were depending on the data collection of interviews and field notes that supports by previous statements in the research study. Before make the conclusions, the researcher are looking for information as the supporting data, then reduce data, display data and finally make conclusions, therefore that the conclusions became relevant. Conclusions data that presented in the narrative form.