

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

This research uses a descriptive qualitative approach. According to Seliger and Shomay, descriptive qualitative research aims to describe, explain, and explore events that happen without any research or experimental manipulation.¹ As Ary said, qualitative research involves social events, and humans become participants in the research.² This can be interpreted that this research deals with humans to explain descriptive events. Meanwhile, according to Sugiyono, qualitative research analyzes natural events or incidents.³ Then, the results of this study are described in the form of written words.

The analysis of this research is descriptive qualitative. This is because the analysis of this research explained the factors that cause student anxiety when speaking and student strategies for reducing speaking anxiety at MTs NU K.

B. Research Population/ Sample

The population is generally a group of people used as research respondents. According to Rangkuty in Maulidiyah, the population is the whole object in a specific area related to the research problem to be studied.⁴ As for this research, the population is MTs NU K students. In short, the sample is part of the population to be explored. In addition, the sample is part of the population to be analyzed. According to Emzir, the sample represents the population

¹ Herbert W. Seliger, Elana Goldberg Shohamy, and Elana Shohamy, *Second Language Research Methods* (Oxford University Press, 1989), accessed October 25, 2023,

https://books.google.com/books?hl=id&lr=&id=zhDeTQthwb0C&oi=fnd&pg=PP8&dq=s eliger&ots=zR3g_ZhtZc&sig=YL8p-6PflBha-23G-hVDkiWrUgc.

² D. Ary et al., "Introduction to Research in Education. Belmont, CA: Cengage Learning" (Inc, 2010).

³ Dr Sugiyono, "Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D" (2013): hlm 297, accessed October 25, 2023, https://digilib.unigres.ac.id/index.php?p=show_detail&id=43.

⁴ Yuliana Mauludiyah, "The Correlation between Students' Anxiety and Their Ability in Speaking Class," *Stated English department at IAIN Tulungagung* (2014): hal 24, accessed October 25, 2023, <http://repo.uinsatu.ac.id/1267/1/THE%20CORRELATION%20BETWEEN%20STUDEN TS.pdf>.

to be generalized.⁵ Therefore, the sample in this study was eighth grade students of MTs NU K with 17 students

C. Research setting

This research was conducted at one state junior high school in Kudus. This research is located in Bae, Kudus, and was conducted in the 2023/2024 academic year.

D. Research Participants / subjects

This research was conducted at MTs Nu K, focusing on factors of speaking anxiety and strategies to reduce speaking anxiety. The data taken from the eighth grade, consisting of 17 students four questionnaire data and 5 students for interview data. Researcher would research eighth-grade students of MTs K, because many students still feel anxious due to many factors of speaking anxiety, so that in this research is expected to solve the problems experienced by students in learning English.

E. Instruments and Data Collection Technique

There are three types of techniques in research used to collect data. Namely questionnaires, interviews, and documentation. This can be explained below:

1. Questionnaires

According to Ary, questionnaires and interviews are used to collect information from groups of subjects in a study.⁶ Questionnaires are the primary tool that can be used for data in descriptive qualitative research. According to Creswell, that An open-ended question on a questionnaire implies that you'll ask some closed-ended and some open-ended questions on the questionnaire.⁷

This research uses a closed questionnaire to check the results of interviews and documentation and to obtain students' specific knowledge about speaking anxiety. The questionnaire adjusted to the speaking anxiety scale in English class. The score of the questionnaire uses the Likert scale, which is categorized

⁵ Emzir Emzir, "Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan: Kuantitatif Dan Kualitatif," Jakarta: Rajawali Pers (2013).

⁶ Ary et al., "Introduction to Research in Education. Belmont, CA," hal 132.

⁷ John W. Creswell, *Educational Research* (pearson, 2012), 205, accessed October 25, 2023, <https://ds.amu.edu.et/xmlui/bitstream/handle/123456789/12961/Educational%20Research%20Creswell.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>.

into strongly agree (SA), agree (A), disagree (D), and strongly disagree (SD). The questions consist of thirty-three that the respondents must answer. In addition, FLCAS has negative statements in numbers 2,5,8,11,14,18,22,28, and 32, while positive statements are in numbers 1,3,4,6,9,12,13,15,16,17,19,20,21, 23,24,25,26,27,29,30,31, and 33. This anxiety questionnaire is used to reveal the level of anxiety of students based on the conditions they face. The conditions and their indicator numbers are as follows:

- a. Communication apprehension, (1,9,14,18,24,27,29,32)
- b. Test anxiety, (2,8,10,19,21)
- c. Fear of negative evaluation, (3,7,13,15,20,23,25,31,33)

Table 3.1
The Population of Eight Grade Students at MTs NU K⁸

No	Initial	Sex	Age	Grade
1	AM	Male	13	Eight
2	AK	Female	14	Eight
3	AZ	Male	14	Eight
4	AR	Female	14	Eight
5	CA	Female	13	Eight
6	FB	Male	14	Eight
7	HK	Male	14	Eight
8	IK	Female	13	Eight
9	MH	Male	14	Eight
10	MI	Male	14	Eight
11	MIN	Male	13	Eight
12	MN	Male	14	Eight
13	NA	Female	14	Eight
14	NR	Female	13	Eight
15	SAY	Female	14	Eight
16	TFR	Female	14	Eight
17	SA	Female	14	Eight

Table 3.2
The Population of English teacher at MTs NU K⁹

No	Initial	Sex	Age	Teaching experience
1	UE	Female	31	4 years

⁸ Document data, The Population of Eight Grade Students at MTs NU Khoriiyyah, obtained on juni 11, 2024.

⁹ Documentation Data, The Total Population of English Teacher at MTs NU K, obtained on juni 11, 2024.

2. Interviews

Interviews are verbal communications used to collect data to be researched. According to Sugiyono, an interview is a meeting between two people who exchange information through questions to construct meaning in a particular discussion.¹⁰ Interviews are also a data collection technique by asking questions to respondents verbally and being answered verbally. In addition, face-to-face interviews are directly in the form of oral responses with several respondents to get accurate and valid research steps. Interviews are also used to answer the formulation of the problem to be researched relating to student anxiety factors and strategies to reduce anxiety when speaking in class eight MTs NU K. This interview is unstructured to collect data, and this researcher asked the students of MTs NU K. Researcher began with general guiding questions by formulating the problem and avoiding misunderstanding students when interviewed in the Indonesian language.

3. Documentation

The last technique is documentation. Documentation is used to collect expressions in speaking English in class eight MTs Nu K, materials, and photos. The documents available from the school was briefed history of the establishment, identity of MTs NU K, vision, mission, school goal, organizational structure, and teaching program structure K13 curriculum.

F. Research Data Validity

Testing the data in this research was carried out to aims to ensure the data can be accounted for scientifically. Techniques for checking the validity of data in qualitative research include credibility tests (extending observations, increasing persistence, triangulation, analyzing negative cases, using reference materials, or conducting member checks), transferability, dependability, and confirmability.

The researcher used triangulation to check the validity of data in this study. Triangulation is defined as a step to check data and collected from different informants or different data sources. By drawing on other types and sources of data, the researcher also gains

¹⁰ Sugiyono, "Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D," hal 304.

a deeper and clearer understanding of the setting and people being studied.¹¹

There are three triangulation techniques, that is source triangulation, Technical triangulation, and time triangulation.¹² The research on the An analysis of Students' Speaking Anxiety In Speaking English At Eight Grade Students Of MTs NU K, the researcher used source triangulation and technical triangulation.

1. Technical Triangulation

Technical triangulation is done by checking data from the same source with different techniques. For example, research data obtained by interview, questionnaire and documentation. If this credibility testing technique produces different data, the researcher explored further research by discussing the data source to ensure the correctness of the data

2. Time Triangulation

Researchers can check the consistency, depth and accuracy or truth of data by triangulating time. Testing the reliability of data with time triangulation is done by collecting data at different times. Researchers who conduct interviews in the afternoon can repeat them in the morning and check them again in the afternoon or vice versa, starting in the morning, checking in the afternoon and checking again in the afternoon or evening. If the test results produce different data, it is carried out repeatedly until the certainty of the data is found.

G. Data Analysis Technique

The data to be analysed in this research using the data analysis model proposed by Miles and Huberman. This analysis consists of three activities, namely.¹³

¹¹ Steven J. Taylor, Robert Bogdan, and Marjorie L. DeVault, *Introduction to Qualitative Research Methods: A Guidebook and Resource* (John Wiley & Sons, 2015), 94, accessed April 1, 2024, [https://books.google.com/books?hl=id&lr=&id=pONoCgAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA3&dq=Steven+J.+Taylor,+et+al,+Introduction+to+Qualitative+Research+Methods,+\(New+Jersey:+Wiley,+2016\),+94.&ots=Qjtf9w7x-N&sig=9m16-JUa7_ZHA8KMqilvGC9RRvo](https://books.google.com/books?hl=id&lr=&id=pONoCgAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PA3&dq=Steven+J.+Taylor,+et+al,+Introduction+to+Qualitative+Research+Methods,+(New+Jersey:+Wiley,+2016),+94.&ots=Qjtf9w7x-N&sig=9m16-JUa7_ZHA8KMqilvGC9RRvo).

¹² Umar Sidiq, Miftachul Choiri, and Anwar Mujahidin, "Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Di Bidang Pendidikan," *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling* 53, no. 9 (2019): 94–95.

¹³ Matthew B. Miles, A. Michael Huberman, and Johnny Saldana, "Qualitative Data Analysis: A Methods Sourcebook 2014," *Sage*, Thousand Oaks, CA 1015 (2014): hal 89.

1. Data reduction

This process is the focusing, selecting, simplifying, abstracting, and coding of data to summarise the amount of data that develops the analysis into low and high levels of sophistication. Data reduction is summarising, selecting, and focusing on what is important and eliminating what is unnecessary. In this study, data points from interviews and questionnaires that focus on factors of student anxiety and strategies to reduce anxiety reduced to the overall data according to suitable analyses.

2. Data display

After the data is redacted and displayed, data display means a simple way of presenting data in sentences, narratives, or tables. The data display presented in the reduction of data of accordance with the pattern. Researcher showed the display of data that has been reduced in the form of sentences, tables, and paragraphs. The first researcher showed details and explain the data. Then, the researcher analyze the data in detail after presenting the data. Data related to how students overcome anxiety in the process of teaching English.

3. Conclusion

In conclusion, there is a need for credible verification. Verification is a program to check the researcher's accuracy and the accuracy of the data. The researcher searched for supporting information, then reduce data, present data, and make conclusions. After that, in the last step, the researcher made conclusions about the factors of student anxiety and strategies to reduce student anxiety when speaking in class eight of MTs NU K. It obtained a conclusion if it produces a credible conclusion and is supported by valid data.¹⁴

H. Research Ethical Consideration

This research ensures the safety of participants in the research. First, the researcher asked for consent from participants who would be studied by asking participants to fill in personal data. Then, the researcher conducted the first meeting to ensure that participants agreed to be a participant. However, the researcher must maintain the safety of the participants, even though there is no potential for physical harm. The researcher does not promise anonymity and confidentiality. However, in this study, names or

¹⁴ Sugiyono, "Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D," hal 345.

organizations were mentioned during the face-to-face interviews for confidentiality or disguise. This research used unstructured interviews for data collection. According to Connelly and Clandinin, data collection methods can take many forms, for example, administrative, pedagogical documents, interviews, storytelling, observation reports, letters, autobiographical writings, and visual artifacts.¹⁵ Data collection by interview can be used for data collection in research. This research also involves making digital audio recordings. It was then stored using my Google Drive account, and all documents were stored in files so that everything safely stored.



¹⁵ D. Jean Clandinin and F. Michael Connelly, *Narrative Inquiry: Experience and Story in Qualitative Research* (John Wiley & Sons, 2004), hal 44-54, accessed October 31, 2023, https://books.google.com/books?hl=id&lr=&id=eJw3EAAAQBAJ&oi=fnd&pg=PR13&dq=connelly+and+clandinin+narrative+inquiry&ots=TehJR79JBv&sig=QA18j_xoZlQfvr6nCktGfSyWkQ.