

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research design

1. Type of research

In this study, the researcher used a qualitative design with a case study. In qualitative research the researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense or interpret phenomena.¹ Method is one of the most important things in research. According to Afrizal, qualitative research methods are research methods in the social sciences that collect and analyze data in the form of words (oral and written) and human actions and researchers do not attempt to calculate or quantify the qualitative data obtained and thus do not analyze numbers.²

Qualitative researchers are concerned with perspectives for exploring participants' ideas and perceptions. The researcher tries to examine the experience from the participant's point of view to interpret the words. Therefore the researcher becomes involved and immersed in the phenomenon to become familiar with it. The researcher's immersion helped provide a dense description of the narrative data collected from the participants, to interpret and describe their experiences, and to generate empathy and understanding experiences. However, immersion could not be obtained without a trusting relationship of research participants. Relationships are built through basic interviewing and interpersonal skills.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that qualitative research is analyzing descriptive data collected in the form of situations from natural objects. Where descriptive data such as researchers or oral, by using qualitative research the researcher gets answers to questions in An Analysis Students' Anxiety In Speaking English In Front Of the Class At Eleventh Grade MA KHOIRIYAH WATUROYO MARGOYOSO PATI.

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

² Afrizal, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif: Sebuah Upaya Mendukung Penggunaan Penelitian Kualitatif Dalam Berbagai Disiplin Ilmu* (Jakarta: Pt Rajagrafindo Persada, 2016), 13

B. Research Setting

This research was conducted at MA Khoiriyah Pati. This is the background for conducting research on Student Anxiety in Speaking English in front of the class because the background of Islamic schools is still thick with *salaf* learning and most of the students are afraid and embarrassed to practice with the target language, in this case the target language is English, because students worry about making mistakes.

C. Research Subject

The subjects of this study were the principal school, English teachers and eight students of the eleven grade of MA Khoiriyah Waturoyo. the researcher decided to choose the student of the eleven grade as the subject of this study was based on the recommendation from the English teachers.

D. Data and Sources Data

1. Type of Data

a) Primary Data

Primary data is the main data that is directly related to the discussion of learning.³ This primary data was obtained directly from the first data source at the research site and became the first source of the data generated.⁴In this primary data the acquisition of information data directly through interviews, observations, and others. The primary data sources of this study were obtained directly through interviews with the principal, English teacher, and eleventh grade students.

b) Secondary Data

Secondary data taken from the teacher and the environment around the researcher can obtain additional information.⁵ Secondary data sources are obtained indirectly, namely from official documents, books, related to the object of research, for example information obtained through observation or documents.⁶The data obtained from

³ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015), 308

⁴ Burhan Bugin, *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif Komunikasi, Ekonomi, Dan Kebijakan Public Serta Ilmu-Ilmu Social Lainnya* (Jakarta: KENCANA, 2017), 132.

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

⁶ Zainuddin Ali, *Metode Penelitian Hukum* (Jakarta: Sinar Grafika,2016), 132

this secondary data source is obtained from the second source needed.⁷ This secondary data source will be able to help researchers to be able to find data needed in research that cannot be found in primary data sources. This secondary data is used to complement the primary data obtained from the research conducted.

E. Data Collection Techniques

This study uses three kinds of data collection techniques. They are observation, interview and documentation. It can be seen in the explanation below:

1. Observation

Observation is a data collection technique by observing directly what happen.⁸ Observation is the collection of data directly from the field, in the observation activity a researcher is with the participants. The researcher used this technique to observe the Anxiety of Students in Speaking English in Class XI of MA Khoiriyah Pati. The researcher came and sit in the class to see the students' activities while learning English with the teacher. In this qualitative research, the researcher uses direct observation, that is, the researcher asks frankly to the data source.

2. Interview

An interview is a meeting of two people who exchange information and ideas through question and answer.⁹ in qualitative research interviews as a means of proving the information that has been obtained previously.¹⁰ The interview aims to obtain detailed and in-depth data.¹¹ in this study using structured interviews, namely the researchers conducted interviews with English teachers, school principals, and eleventh grade students of MA Khoiriyah by preparing research instruments, namely written, directed, and sequential questions.

⁷ Burhan Bugin, *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif Komunikasi, Ekonomi, Dan Kebijakan Public Serta Ilmu-Ilmu Social Lainnya* (Jakarta: KENCANA, 2017), 132.

⁸ Wina Sanjaya, *Penelitian Pendidikan; Jenis, Metode Dan Prosedur*, (Jakarta: Prenadamedia Group, 2013), 270.

⁹ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D* 317.

¹⁰ Mardawani, *Praktis Penelitain Kualitatif Teori Besar Dan Analisis Data Dalam Prespektif Kualitatif* (Yogyakarta: CV Budi Utama, 2020), 50

¹¹ Mardawani, *Praktis Penelitain Kualitatif Teori Besar Dan Analisis Data Dalam Prespektif Kualitatif*, 57.

Researchers can record the results of interviews submitted by respondents.

3. Documentation

Documentation is a record of events that have passed in the form of writing, pictures, or monumental works of someone.¹² documentation is needed to strengthen the data. this documentation is very much needed to strengthen the data. This documentation is a complement to the data obtained from observations and interviews so that research is more credible and trustworthy.¹³ Documentation is used to obtain information from various written sources on the subject or respondent. The documents in this study are in the form of data obtained during the research process related to students' anxiety in speaking English in front of the class.

F. Data Analysis Techniques

In this study, researchers used source triangulation, this caused many sources or participants to be used to obtain accurate data. collect research data by using a list of observations supported by interview guidelines and researchers also use documentation. Triangulation is a technique used to check and check the validity of the data or in other words known as "trust" by using something other than the data to examine and compare the data collected.¹⁴ Data triangulation is a technique used in qualitative research to compare and re-examine different times and tools that can provide answers through observations, interviews, or documents. Triangulation can be accomplished by:

1. Comparing data from observations with results from interviews.
2. Comparing what students say in public and what they say privately.
3. Making public comparisons between student opinions and research findings.
4. Comparing interview results with data documents related to the research topic.
5. Comparing observation and documentation data on MA Khoiriyah Pati from class XI.

¹² Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D* 329

¹³ Mardawani, *Praktis Penelitian Kualitatif Teori Besar Dan Analisis Data Dalam Prespektif Kualitatif*, 59.

¹⁴ Hamid Darmadi, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Dan Sosial*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2014), 295.

G. Data Validity Test

In this study, descriptive analysis was used to analyze the data. The researcher collects, organizes, and presents data using this technique. The qualitative method is a type of research that does not employ any mathematical or statistical procedures. The above scheme depicts data analysis techniques by:

1. Data Reduction

Reducing data means summarizing, selecting, focusing on what is important, looking for patterns and themes and eliminating unnecessary things.¹⁵ During the field notes processes, the data gains grow much and complex. The data need to be reduced. Data reduction means to summarize, to choose the points, to focus on Students' Anxiety in Speaking English at the Eleventh Grade of MA Khoiriyah Pati, in order to find the answer. The researcher reduces from the whole data collected and gets the more suitable data that would be analyzed

2. Presentation

The data are organized and managed for they are able to be understood. Data presentation enables the researcher to understand the teacher's strategies and the whole situation. Presentation of data gives the possibility of taking of conclusion and taking action. In this study presentation of data is descriptive. Descriptive means giving description of Students' Anxiety in Speaking English at the Eleventh Grade of MA Khoiriyah Pati in the narrative way. The researcher was collecting the information from the teacher and students based on Brown theory about Students' Anxiety in Speaking English at the Eleventh Grade of MA Khoiriyah Pati.

3. Conclusion

The conclusion needed to be verified for its credibility. Verification is some programs to check the researcher's carefulness and to the accurate data. Taking the conclusion is only the part of activity in though configuration. The researcher begins to seek supporting information, then the data reduction, data presentation, and the last was making a conclusion. After reduced and presented the data, the last step the researcher made the conclusion about Students' Anxiety in Speaking English at

¹⁵ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015), 333-337.

the Eleventh Grade of MA Khoiriyah Pati. If the conclusion is supported by valid data, it will produce a credible conclusion.¹⁶



¹⁶ Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, Dan R&D* (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2015), 345.