

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Method

The researcher employed a qualitative method as well as a case study technique in this investigation. The goal of qualitative research was to create explanations for social phenomena, understanding the research environment and all of its most important aspects in social psychology.¹ According to Satori and Komariah, qualitative research is an understanding inquiry process built on various methodological traditions of inquiry that investigate social or human problems.²

The qualitative approach was chosen because the purpose of this study is to provide insight into the case of language anxiety in the eleventh grade of MA Al- Matholibul Ulum Lebak Jepara in academic year 2021/2022, especially anxiety in English. According to Fraenkel and Wallen, a case study is a qualitative study technique that investigates a single individual, group, or significant example in order to create interpretations for the unique situation or to give helpful generalization. As a result, the study case technique allows the researcher to focus on specific pupils in order to better comprehend the issue of language anxiety.³

B. Research Subject

The research subject of this research was eighth grade students of MTs Matholibul Ulum Lebak Jepara. There were 4 classes of eighth grade in MTs Matholibul Ulum Lebak Jepara with total number of students 123. The researcher took one class as the sample for the research subject in this research. The technique sampling used in this research was purposive sampling. It was because the number of the population was large. So, the researcher selected of the eighth grade students which consist of 30 students as the subjects of the study.

¹ Sugiyono. 2012. Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif. Bandung: ALFABETA. 2016. Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif Dan R&D. Bandung: ALFABETA.

² Satori, Djaman, and Aan Komariah. 2014. Methodology Penelitian Kualitatif. Bandung: ALFABETA.

³ Fraenkel, Jack R., and Norman E Wallen. 2009. How to Design and Evaluate Research in Education: Seventh Edition. New York: The Mc Graw-Hill Companies.

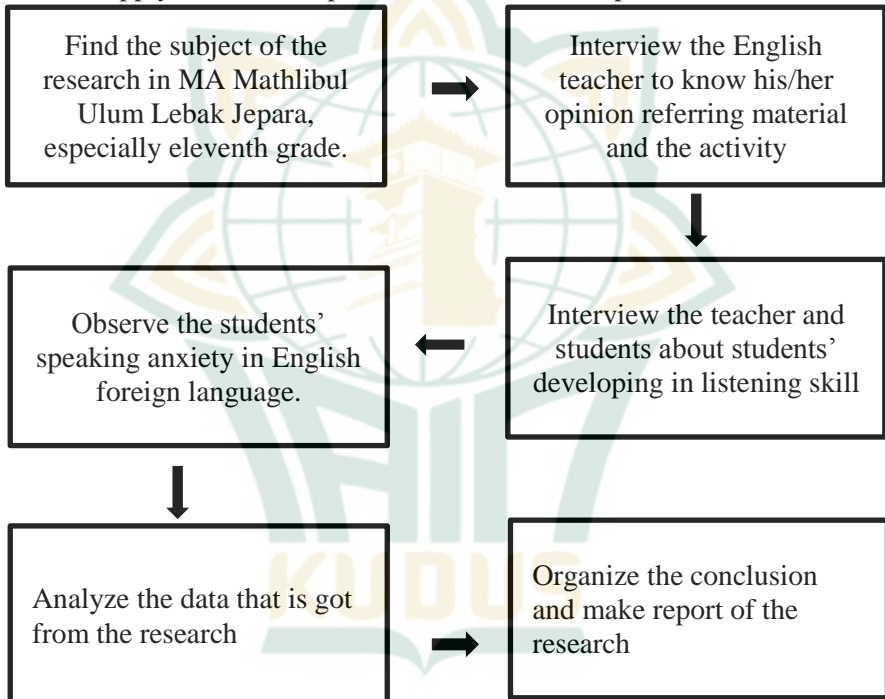
Besides that, the writer also took the sample who have good ability in English.

C. Research Setting

This study was conducted at MTs Matholibul Ulum Lebak Jepara. It was located at Jl. Lebak-Kecapi Jepara, Lebak Pakis Aji Jepara, Jawa Tengah.

D. Procedures of the Research

There were steps that will be planned by the researcher to apply the research procedures well. The steps were as follows:



Picture 3. 1 Procedures of the Research

E. Instrument and Data Collection Technique

Technique of collecting data in this study was both qualitative data and quantitative data. The researcher used qualitative data consisted of interview and questionnaire sheet. While quantitative data consisted of students' final writing descriptive text as a pre-test and post-test. The completely explanation as follows:

1. Interview

According Sugiyono, interview is a meeting of two persons to exchange information and idea through question and responses, resulting in communication of meeting about a particular topic.⁴ It is particularly useful for getting data behind the English teacher’s experiences before classroom action research. It used to know students’ difficulties in listening ability and the technique used by teacher when do listening activity. Besides that, the interviews also used to know students’ development in listening skill after giving English song perspective teacher and students.

TABLE 3. 1 Instrument for Interview

No	Aspect	Indicator	Item
		For Students	
1	Teaching listening using English song	Students’ feeling	1
		Students’ outcome	2,5
		Students’ response	3,4
		For teacher	
		Teacher’s perception	1,4,6
		Students’ outcome	7,8,9,10
		Learning preparation	2,3
		Teacher’s obstacles	5
Total Items			15

2. Observation

Observation is a complicated activity comprised of a number of biological and psychological processes.⁵ Observation as the recording of events, behaviors, objects in view, and other things that needed to be supported in the research. Data was collected by observation of events that occurred during the research process. Researchers would observe the learning process and decide whether or not the learning process utilised English songs in accordance with the stages. The indicators of the observation were as follow:

⁴ Sugiyono. (2012). *Memahami Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: ALFABETA.

⁵ *Ibid*

TABLE 3. 2 Instrument for Observation

No	Aspek	Indicator	Item
1.	Teaching listening using English song	Activities in learning	1,2,14,19
		Learning media	3
		Stimuli the students	5
		Students' response	4,6,7,8,16
		Students' feeling	9,10,12,15
		Students' outcome	11,13,17,18

F. Trustworthiness of Data

In qualitative research, data could be categorized good data if the data were valid. To get validity of data, Creswell classified the validity of data into eight strategies.⁶ Those were:

1. Triangulate evidence from the sources and use it to construct a logical argument for themes by triangulating diverse data sources of information.
2. Use member checking to see if these people believe their answers are correct.
3. To convey the findings, use detailed, descriptive descriptions.
4. Explain what bias entails in terms of the researcher's contribution to the study.
5. Also include any bad or contradictory information that contradicts the themes.
6. Spend prolonged time in the field.
7. To improve the accuracy of the story, use peer debriefing.
8. Use an external auditor to review the entire project.

The researcher used the triangulation approach in this study. According to Denzim and Lincoln, triangulation is the employment of two or more data gathering methods in the study of some element of human behavior. Thus, triangulation technique denoted that the researcher employed two or more ways to collect data in order to obtain validity. The goal of triangulation is to improve the credibility and validity of the results.⁷

The researcher would utilize methodological triangulation to determine the validity of data based on various forms of triangulation. Furthermore, the researcher gathered data using an

⁶ Creswell, John W. 2014. *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches*. California: SAGE Publications.

⁷ Denzim, and Lincoln. 2009. *Hanbook of Qualitative Research*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.

interview guide that was supplemented by a questionnaire, as well as by observation, which might provide proof if the participants were appropriate to be utilized as the topic of study.

Beside that, the researcher tested the data that got from interview. It meant that the researcher wanted to make sure that the data got was valid. The interview was done by two English teachers. It did after applying the method to students. The researcher chose the English teachers where the research done. It was because that the teachers knew more about the students' condition after and before the treatment given.

G. Data Analysis Technique

The data analysis process was divided into three essential phases, including data reduction, data display, and conclusion formulation and verification, according to Miles and Huberman's qualitative analysis paradigm. The data analysis theory in this research was from Miles and Huberman.⁸

1. Data Reduction

First, there was a large amount of data that has to be categorized and significantly reduced or redesigned. Data reduction, according to Miles, was the process of choosing, concentrating, abstracting, and changing data.

In this case, the researcher chose data from observation interviews, interviews, and questionnaires given to students. The summary was next analyzed to determine the most relevant information, organized the data, chose the data that was required and arranged the data in the correct manner so that it could provide useful results and conclusions.

2. Data Display

The second element of Miles' qualitative data analysis approach was data presentation. This phase provides a structured and composed collection of information that allows for the formulation of conclusions. The researcher showed data that had been decreased in earlier versions to aid in data interpretation. It was displayed in a table with the fundamental categories, such as elements that lead to language anxiety.

3. Conclusion

Drawing conclusions entailed taking a step back to evaluate what the studied data imply and how they relate to the

⁸ Miles, Matthew B, and A Michael Huberman. 1994. *Qualitative Data Analysis*. 2nd ed. Sage Publications.

research topic. During this stage, the writer deduced meaning from facts in a display. Verification was related to conclusion drawing and includes reviewing the facts as many times as necessary to cross-check the emergent conclusion. The process of explaining the answers to research questions and objectives was referred to as verification.

Furthermore, the data had to be checked for sturdiness and veracity. The researcher used a triangulation technique to validate the data. Triangulating, according to Miles, was a technique for verifying or confirming results by utilizing various sources and modalities of evidence. To get accurate study findings, the researcher examined numerous sources, such as interview replies and observational data, as many times as required.

In this stage, the researcher could conclude that three steps in reporting the results of a qualitative research had been completed. The first step was data minimization. Its purpose was to determine the research's important points. Second, after obtaining the essential points of the study, it was described in the form of a story to be more meaningful and easily comprehended. The final step was to make a conclusion. After examining all of the data, the researcher came to a conclusion about the researcher in this stage.