

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter present the description of the research method. It consists of the research design, research subject, instruments, validity and reliability, research procedure, data collection, and data analysis.

#### **A. Research Design**

This study was used a qualitative research method using a descriptive study. Qualitative was chosen as the research method because it was in accordance with the objectives of the study. Creswell (2009) qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem.

Therefore, in order to investigate in depth understanding about the phenomenon under study, the researcher employed a descriptive qualitative approach. Caeli, Ray, and Mill (2003) state that it is the study investigates a phenomenon, a process, or the perspective of the people involved. Thus, descriptive qualitative was employed in order to obtain more detail descriptions about factors affecting students' anxiety in presenting a thesis proposal.

#### **B. Research Subject**

Qualitative research is aimed at gaining a deep understanding of a specific organization or event, which shows the importance of the detail of the data being studied. Research subject is the person or the people who are involved in the study from beginning until finished. Hence, the research subjects

of this study were the eight semester students of State Islamic Institute of Kediri who took English Department. The students who were in Semester batch 2017 amount 51 students chosen to be the participant of this research, and 6 students of them were chosen to be interview

### **C. Research Instrument**

The instruments used in this study were questionnaire and interview from students' at eight semester of English Department of IAIN Kediri. The questionnaire used to determine wheter there is students' anxiety when presenting their thesis proposal and what the dominant factor cause of students' anxiety, while interview was used to strengthen respondents' answer in questionnaire and to find out what the students do to overcome anxiety.

#### **1. Questionnaire**

A questionnaire is a set of questions that researcher have created to obtain information from partisipants. The questionnaire used by researcher was adopted from Horwitz et al. (1986) that is FLCAS (Foreign Language Classroom Anxiety Scale). In this study, the questionnaire used was a closed questionnaire. This questionnaire has several alternative answer choices based on the Likert Scale with 4 answer choices, namely : Strongly Agree (Sangat Setuju), Agree (Setuju), Disagree (Tidak setuju), Strongly Disagree (Sangat Tidak Setuju).

#### **2. Interview**

Interview is a conversation where questions are asked to elicit information. The interview means of re-checking or proving the information

previously obtained. Interviews were given to find out factor causing anxiety and how students overcome this anxiety.

#### **D. Validity and Reliability**

Good research is research that is supported by the validity of the results of research instruments. There are several methods to ensure a high degree of reliability and validity exist in qualitative research. In this study researcher uses triangulation. Triangulation refers to the use of multiple methods or data sources in qualitative research to develop a comprehensive understanding of phenomena (Patton, 1999). According to Denzin (1978) and Patton (1999) identified four types of triangulation: (a) method triangulation, (b) investigator triangulation, (c) theory triangulation, and (d) data source triangulation.

The researcher used data source triangulation. Sources of triangulation is testing the credibility of the data is done in a way check the data that has been obtained through several sources (Sugiyono, 2008). Abalo (2013) Expert Judgment is a technique in which judgment is provided based upon a specific set of criteria and/or expertise that has been acquired in a specific knowledge area, application area, or product area, a particular discipline, an industry, etc. Therefore, this stage of validity is carried out if the correctness of data or information obtained from research subjects or informants is doubtful.

#### **E. Research Procedure**

In collecting the data, the researcher takes several procedures. These procedures are as the following:

1. Preparing research instruments (questionnaire and interview).

2. Do validation of questionnaires to expert.
3. Distribute questionnaires to 51 students who were in 2017 semester batch of the State Islamic Institute of Kediri (IAIN Kediri).
4. The interview was conducted with 6 students who were doing online/offline presentation.
5. Analyzing the result of questionnaire and interview.
6. Write the results of the data analysis and drawing a conclusion of this research.

#### **F. Data Collection**

Data collection is the process of gathering information from all relevant sources to find answers to research problems, test hypotheses, and evaluate research results. In proving the assumptions/ hypotheses empirically, researcher needs data collection to be studied in more depth.

In this study, researcher used a questionnaire and interview in data collection. A questionnaire is a set of written questions that are given to respondents to be answered. The questionnaire used by researcher was adopted from Horwitz et al. (1986) that is FLCAS (Foreign Language Classroom Anxiety Scale). The questionnaire consists of 22 statements. Form of this questionnaire is close-ended questionnaire. Researcher has constructed the questionnaire into Google Form then distributed by Whatsapp application to eight semester students of IAIN Kediri.

In the interview process, the researcher provides a list of questions related to the research problem. To support the result of the questionnaire, the 6

students chosen to be the respondent of the interview. Interviews were given to support the answer in the questionnaire and to find out how students overcome their anxiety.

## G. Data Analysis

After getting the data from the students questionnaire and the result of interview, the researcher needs to analyse the data. The researcher classified the answers of each question in the questionnaire into percent. It meant that the researcher calculated the number of students who gave the response toward every statement. In analyzing result of interview, the researcher presents the data in written form and draws conclusions from the results of the written interview.

The questionnaire option was calculated with the formula:  $T \times P_n$ . With the T was the total number of the respondent who chose the option, while  $P_n$  was the Likert point number choice. These are the four scale options:

**Table 3.1: Likert Point of Statement Option**

<b>Positive Statement (+)</b>	<b>Negative Statement (-)</b>
Point 1 → Strongly Disagree	Point 1 → Strongly Agree
Point 2 → Disagree	Point 2 → Agree
Point 3 → Agree	Point 3 → Disagree
Point 4 → Strongly Agree	Point 4 → Strongly Disagree

Furthermore the data from questionnaire were using a simple form of simple tables and percentage, the formula is:

$$p = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

*Note*

$P$  : Percentage result of students answer

$F$  :The number of frequency of the respondent answer

$N$  : The number of respondents

Then, for the questionnaire assessment criteria with a Likert scale. The table of the interval is:

**Table 3.2: Questionnaire Assessment Criteria**

<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Assessment</b>
0% - 24.99%	Strongly Disagree
25% - 49.99%	Disagree
50% - 74.99%	Agree
75% - 100%	Strongly Agree