

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents research methodology, which consists of research design, setting and subject of the study, research procedure, the instrument of the study, data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

This research will use a qualitative method with a case study approach. This method was chosen because the purpose of this study was to provide an overview of cases of language anxiety at the Basic level in LKP Endemic Tanjunganom, especially anxiety in learning to speak English. Fraenkel and Wallen (2009), a case study is a qualitative study that studies an important individual, group or example to formulate an interpretation of a particular case and to provide useful generalizations. Therefore, the case study approach allows researchers to study specific students in an effort to understand foreign language anxiety cases.

B. Setting and Subject of the Study

The research location is LKP Endemic Tanjunganom. This course is located in Pelem village, Warujayeng, Tanjunganom, Nganjuk Regency, East Java.

The participants of this study were students of Basic at the LKP Endemic Tanjunganom. They are chosen by using a convenience sampling

method. To take a convenience sample the researcher merely collect data for those pertinent persons or other elements to which the researcher have the most convenient access. The speaking class of Basic at LKP Endemic class consist of around 43 students. Then the fulfill the data of questionnari, the whole students ask to become participant. The researcher take student who has the highest level of anxiety.

C. Research Procedure

The researchers arranged with the participants a convenient time to minimize distractions that could contribute to invalid data. Researchers first distributed questionnaires to students. After that, the researcher interviewed the students one by one that high anxiety.

After doing everything mentioned earlier, the researcher confirmed the conclusions from the questionnaires and interviews that had been collected.

D. The Instrument of the Research

The research instruments are interviews and questionnaires. This tool was provided to measure the degree of colloquial anxiety in students. Interviews are the main data collection tool. It is considered one of the most recognized qualitative research tools (Hostein & Gubrium (2002). Interviews also allow respondents to share experiences in context and “what they mean” (Holway & Jefferson, 2005). For research purposes, structured interviews were conducted using interview questions according to the research purpose. Document the interaction between the researcher and the participants by making notes on the results of the interviews.

E. Data Collection

The researcher use two data collection methods to obtain data. This research is a case study, so the researcher uses in-depth interviews as the basic method, followed by questions. An interview is conducted to confirm the contents of the questionnaire.

1. Questionnaire

Researcher distributed questionnaires to 43 students who experienced anxiety about learning to speak English. The questionnaire used for data collection is an open questionnaire. Plain text questionnaires require respondents to describe their answers based on their own experiences in the space provided (Heigham & Crocker, 2009). An open-ended questionnaire was used to determine the type of students' speaking anxiety. The researcher developed open-ended questions adapted from the FLA Horwitz, Horwitz, and Cope (2386) scale. The positive statement were in questions number 2,5,8,11,14,18,22,25,28,32. Then, the negative statements were in questions number 1,3,4,6,7,9,10,12,13,15,16,17,23,20,21,23,24,26,27,29,30,31,33.

2. Interview

An interview is a method of collecting data by interviewing individuals who are respondents. Interviews were conducted to obtain more detailed information about the factors that influence students' English speaking anxiety that were not included in the questionnaire (Alwasilah, 2011). Interviews were conducted in Indonesian to avoid confusion

(Creswell, 2012, p. 225). Interviews regarding Communication, apprehension is found in questions number 1 and 2, question number 3 about test anxiety, and finally question number 4 to answer questions about fear of negative evaluation.

F. Data Analysis

At this stage, the data analysis process is divided into three steps. Miles and Huberman (2394): data reduction, data display, then drawing conclusions and validation.

1. Data Reduction

The first step, some information arranged by Miles and Huberman (2394), in reducing, the researcher chose aspects of the information that appeared in the interview transcription and field notes that were emphasized, minimized, or ruled out. Second, the researcher added code to the meaningful units that supported the code list. After that, the researcher examines the relevant data sources to be described and the themes that can be used for research.

Table Scoring

Statements	Scoring				
	Stongly agree	Agree	Neither agree nordisagree	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Positive	1	2	3	4	5
Negative	5	4	3	2	1

2. Data Display

The data display is Miles and Hubermann's qualitative data analysis model. This step uses structured and concise data from which conclusions can be drawn.

Researchers present brief information to facilitate data interpretation. Information is presented in a table, along with major categories such as factors that contribute to language anxiety.

3. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

At this stage, the artist extracted meaning from the information during the exhibition. You must also ensure that the information is reliable and consistent. The researchers validated the information using a triangulation strategy. According to Miles and Hubermann (2394), triangulation can be a tactic to test or verify results using multiple sources and methods of evidence. Researchers have investigated multiple sources, such as interview responses and observational data, in an attempt to obtain reliable results from this study.