

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Research Methods

This study would use qualitative research, especially descriptive qualitative research. According to Mukhtar (2013, p. 10), a qualitative descriptive research method is a method used by researcher to search for knowledge or research theory at a specific time. Using this method, the researcher tried to identify Anxiety Factors of the Most Anxious Students on the Second Year of English Education Study Program in Muhammadiyah Kotabumi University.

3.2 Place of the Research

This research would be carried out at Muhammadiyah Kotabumi University, Hasan Kepala Ratu Street number 1052 Kotabumi, North Lampung, during the fourth semester of the English Education Study Program.

3.3 Data Source

In this research, the data would be taken from students. They were students in the second year of Classes A and B of the English Language Program at Muhammadiyah University in Kotabumi. The researcher chose of the second year students of English education study program, because the focus of the research would find anxiety factors of the most anxious students when speaking in English during a speaking class, then the results of the researcher identification show that the second year was suitable because they had previously received material related to speaking.

In this addition, the researcher wanted to reveal anxiety of the most anxious students in speaking English on the second year students. Second year students consist of 37 students. The researcher chose six respondents there are IN, RR, SA, EN, RE, and DF because they were the most anxious students with high score in the speaking anxiety questionnaire. It was based on the result of observation questionnaire calculating of taking respondents by researcher.

Based on the statement above, the researcher would like to give clear description about Anxiety Factors of the Most Anxious Students on the Second Year of English Education Study Program in Muhammadiyah Kotabumi University.

3.4 Research Instrument

The use of an instrument in a research determines the quality of the data in the research. In essence, the researcher would receive the data about the object taken from the subject of the research. In this research, two instrument were used namely: the researcher self and interview.

1) Researcher

According to (Sugiyono, 2016, p.223), which stated that in qualitative research the main instrument was researcher self. The researcher collected the data using some ways and the ability to collecting and organizing data or information, which determines the quality of this research.

2) Interview guideline

In this research, the researcher will use semi structure interview as with open- ended. “Semi structure interview is the interview where the researcher prepares about the question only, but not for the answer, then the subject of the research will answer the question based on their knowledge” (Setiyadi, 2006, p.244—245). He also stated that although the researcher prepared the questions, it has still opportunity for the researcher to ask more questions spontaneously based on the answered which was given by the subject who was unpredictable.

TABLE 1
THE SPESIFICATION OF STUDENTS’ INTERVIEW QUESTION

Variable	Aspects	Indicators	Number Items
Factors Causing Students’ Speaking Anxiety	Fear of being in public and shyness	General personality traits such as quietness, shyness, and reticence are some reasons for communication anxiety.	1, 2,
	Fear of being negative evaluation	Another significant source of worry mentioned by the interview subjects was the fear of receiving a poor grade from lectures and classmates.	3
	Fear of being speaking inaccurately	They have the unpleasant experience of speaking the language incorrectly, making blunders, and struggling to find the right words.	4
	Poor of English Proficiency	Their lack of vocabulary, lack of grammar, fluency in English make it difficult for them to be confident when speaking English.	5

	Unfamiliar Task	Their confused with the task that given by the lecturer, they do not know how to do the task is familiar or not familiar with the students.	6
	Attitude to English	This attitude of English like how the students focus or not in the learning process, or the student feel lazy in the class.	7
	Background of English	This background of English like how the background of students in learning English.	8
Total Items			8

(Sources: Zhiping and Paramasiyam (2013, p.5-6), Siagian and Adam (2017, p.4), Akkakoson (2016,p.73))

Expert support the validity and reliability of the research instrument. They give suggestion or advice that emphasizes the appropriate research instrument to collect the data. Mr. Elis Susanti, S.Pd., M.Pd. and Mrs. Dewi Sartipa, S.Pd., M.Pd. B.I will choose as validator because the researcher considered that both of the validators above as expert who have experiences in exploring research instrument. Validation criteria there are uses if both of the experts agree that list of questions appropriate with the problem and could represent the indicators in this research.

3) Observation Guideline

In this research, the researcher used passive participation of observation which meant the researcher was present at the place of research but does not interact or participate (Arikunto, 2016, p. 227). This observation carried out to ensure the practice of anxiety factors of the most anxious students on the second

year students of English education study program in muhammadiyah kotabumi university.

3.5 Data Collecting Technique

In data collecting technique, there were some considerations that should be concerned such as schedule and also length of the data collecting process. This data which collect to give clear explanation about anxiety factors of the most anxious students on the second year students of English education study program in muhammadiyah kotabumi university.

To collect the data, the researcher used two methods namely: interview and observation

1. Interview

Interview was the methods used to find out the reason and goals behind anxiety factors of the most anxious students on the second year students of English education study program in muhammadiyah kotabumi university.

The researcher used audio recording on a mobile phone with the model number Oppo A3S, an Android operating system, and a capacity of 2GB of random access memory (RAM) and 16GB of internal memory to support the interview data and facilitate analysis. Also, an external memory device of the Robot type with a 16GB capacity is inserted, and the interviewee's response is then written on a blank piece of paper. Voice recording was used as the audiovisual tool for the student interview, and the recorder (a cell phone) was buried to make it appear more natural, which let the interviewee feel more at ease. The researcher used a recorder to aid in the transcription of interview material into

a script.

2. Observation

Observation methods would use to ensure and confirm the practice of Anxiety Factors of the Most Anxious Students on the Second Year Students of English Education Study Program in Muhammadiyah Kotabumi University. The researcher would observe passively and focus on the second year students of English education study program of process teaching and learning activity in speaking class. The researcher would collect the data by using field notes. During the process, the researcher checks whether the students in speaking class anxiety and some examples of students' anxiety itself.

3.6 Plan of Testing Validity and Reliability of the Data

The research should be tested in order to obtain more specific information and to persuade that the results collected are accurate and dependable. In this study, the researcher would examine the data's reliability and validity using two different methods. In qualitative research, the researcher will employ triangulation and expert judgment to raise the level of validity.

1) Triangulation

According to (Setiyadi, 2006, p.31) which stated that triangulation is combination of two methods or more in collecting the data. The function of this method was to enrich the data which was collected and to help the researcher in making conclusion to be more accurate. However, in this research was used triangulation of technique. In this research, the researcher used two methods, those were interview and then it would be checked by observing the subject of the

research.

3.7 Data Analysis

Data analysis will be the process of systematically searching and compiling the data obtained from interviews, observations, and other materials, so it could be understood easily, and its findings could inform others. In analyzing data that will be collected, the researcher will use descriptive qualitative research. As using this technique, the researcher collected the data, arranged the data, and presented the data. The qualitative method was a kind of research without using any calculation or statistical procedures. To know Anxiety Factors of the Most Anxious Students on the Second Year Students of English Education Study Program in Muhammadiyah Kotabumi University, the researcher will use the method by Miles and Huberman (2011, p.67), the steps were done as follows.

1) Data reduction

Data reduction was a form of analysis that classifies, directs, and organizes data in such a way, so that it could be reduced to data verification. Collecting the data obtained from interviews. Data reduction occurs continuously throughout the life of any qualitatively oriented project. So, after the data was collected, the researcher reduced unimportant information from the data.

2) Data display

The data was reduced and then made the presentation of data. The presentation of data could be done in the form of brief description, charts, relationship between categories, and others. The most frequent form of data display for qualitative research data in the past was narrative text. By data display,

then the data was categorized, arranged in a pattern of relationship that was easily understood.

3) Conclusion drawing/ verification

Conclusion drawing and verification presented preliminary conclusion was still tentative and would be changed if did not find evidence that supported strong data collection on the next stage. The conclusion in qualitative research might be able to answer the formulation of the problem that was formulated from the beginning, but might be not, because as was stated, issues and problems in the qualitative research was still tentative and would be developed after researching in the field.

From the explanation above, the researcher applied this technique to describe and analyze data from the result or research about Anxiety Factors of the Most Anxious Students on the Second Year Students of English Education Study Program in Muhammadiyah Kotabumi University.