

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

A Qualitative Research was applied in this research because the researcher wanted to know the students' anxiety of listening and their own solution to reduce their anxiety in specific details. Furthermore Dornyei stated that, "Qualitative research is concerned with subjective opinions, experiences and feelings of individuals and thus the explicit goal of the research is to explore the participants' views of the situation being studied."¹ Beside of that, Creswell which quoted by Ibrahim and Noor stated that "a qualitative research is used to explore the feelings or perceptions of people,"² which is suitable to this research. Then, this research used qualitative research.

In order to find out the accurate result for this research from the real phenomena, the researcher used Descriptive Research. Descriptive research was applied since this research is aimed to find out the sources of students' anxiety during participating listening activities and their solution to reduce their anxiety. Haryanto stated that "Descriptive research is defined as a research method used to describe the existing phenomena accurately."³

¹Zoltan Dornyei, *Research Methods in Applied Linguistics*, (New York: Oxford University Press, 2007). 38.

²Ibrohim Oteir and Noor Hashima Abd Aziz, "Effects of Listening Comprehension Anxiety from Saudi EFL Learners' Perspectives", *International Journal of Linguistic*, Vol. 9, No.5, (September, 2017), 117.

³Haryanto Atmowardoyo, "Research Method in TEFL Studies: Descriptive Research, Case Study, Error Analysis, and R & D", *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, Vol. 9, No. 1, (January, 2018), 198.

B. Research Site

In order to make researcher easier in collecting data, then the researcher conducted the research on her college, it is more efficient because the researcher know the environment well and know some of students there. The research itself conducted on second semester students of English Education Department, State Islamic University SMH Banten.

C. Respondent

The respondents of this research are the second semester students of English Education Department, who have got experience in learning specific subject of listening at the first semester, then, they must have their own anxiety in listening. Researcher takes 8 students of them as a sample of this research.

D. Data Collection

This research was reported descriptive research, then, the researcher used open-ended questionnaire and personal interview to collect the data from respondents.

1. Open-ended Questionnaire

According to Khotari, “open-ended questionnaire is designed to permit a free response from the respondent rather than one limited to certain stated alternatives are considered.”⁴ Open-ended questionnaire makes the respondents answer every question using their own words, it means that the researcher will get more information from the respondents, and it was a major advantage from open-ended questionnaire. Dornyei stated that, “open-ended questionnaires include items where the actual question is not followed by the response option for the respondent to

⁴ C. R. Khotari, *Research Methodology*, Second Revised Edition, (New Delhi: New Age International (P) Ltd., Publishers, 2004), 103.

choose from but rather by some blank space for the respondent to fill in.”⁵

In order to investigate students’ anxiety sources, the researcher gave two questions to the respondents, there are: 1) Do you feel anxious during participating listening lesson? What make you anxious when you are participating on it? 2) Do you feel anxious during participating listening test? What make you anxious when you are participating on it?

The questionnaire was given to the respondents as written questionnaire. Then, the respondents can answer the questions on the blank page right after the questions.

2. Interview

Based on Dornyei “Qualitative research works with a wide range of data including recorded interviews, various types of texts and images. During data processing most data are transformed into a textual form (for example, interview recordings are transcribed) because most qualitative data analysis is done with words.”⁶ Interview was an instrument that done orally, the interviewer might ask the interviewee in face to face or if possible it could use telephone interview. Khotari stated that “The interview method of collecting data involves presentation of oral-verbal stimuli and reply in terms of oral-verbal responses. This method can be used through personal interviews and, if possible, through telephone interview.”⁷

The researcher used personal interview to investigate students’ own solution in reducing their anxiety during participating listening activities. These questions will be asked to the respondents: When

⁵ Zoltan Dornyei, *Research Methods in Applied Linguistics*, 107.

⁶ Zoltan Dornyei, *Research Methods in Applied Linguistics*, 37-38.

⁷ C. R. Khotari, *Research Methodology*, 97.

you are anxious in participating listening activity, what do you feel? ? What types of exercises, setting or activities that help you to lower your anxiety level?. Using this instrument the researcher can ask the interviewee about their answers to make sure that researcher get a clear data.

E. Data Procedures

In conducting this research, the researcher uses some procedures to find out the sources of students' listening anxiety and their own solution to reduce their anxiety. The procedures are those, firstly, identifying students' listening anxiety using open-ended questionnaire, the questionnaire consists of two questions. The aim of this procedure is to find out the sources of students' anxiety in listening comprehension. Secondly, to find out the students' own solution the researcher use personal interview. The aim of this procedure is to find out the students' own solution to reduce their anxiety during participating listening activities. The last, based on the result of the questionnaire and personal interview, the researcher discuss the result descriptively.

F. Data Analysis

The researcher used descriptive analysis to analyze the data. Khotari stated that, "Descriptive analysis is largely the study of distributions of one variable. This study provides us with profiles of companies, work groups, persons and other subjects on any of multiple of characteristics such as a size. Composition, efficiency, preferences, etc." ⁸

In order to make the researcher easier, the first step that used to analyze data is coding, Johnny stated that "a code in qualitative inquiry is most often a word or phrase that symbolically assign a summative, salient,

⁸ C. R. Khotari, *Research Methodology*, Second Revised Edition, 130.

essence-capturing, and/or evocative attribute for a portion of language-based or visual data. The data can consist of interview transcript, participant observation field notes, journals documents and so on".⁹ The coding was given to every question and answer of questionnaire and interview. The second step was identifying the result of the questionnaire and the interview. The researcher find out the mean of each respondent's statement or answer of questions in questionnaire and interview, which the sources of anxiety and the students' own solution known by seeing to the mean. Then, the researcher gave the code to the sources of anxiety and students' own solution and categorize it into four general categories that used to determine sources of listening anxiety, there are:

- a) Listening anxiety associated with characteristics of foreign language input.
- b) Listening anxiety associated with processing-related aspects of foreign language.
- c) Listening anxiety associated with instructional factors.
- d) Listening anxiety associated with attributes of the teacher or learners.

After categorizing students' statements or answers, the researcher put the result into three tables. The first table contains the students' reported sources of listening anxiety in participating listening lesson, the second table contains the students' reported sources of listening anxiety in participating listening test and the third table contains the students' solutions for reducing listening anxiety

All the students' answers in the tables were counting to determine the frequency. To count the percentage, the researcher used this formula:¹⁰

⁹ Jhonny Saldana, *The Coding Manual for Qualitative Researchers*, Second Edition, (California: Sage Publications, 2009),3.

¹⁰ Anas Sudjiono, *Pengantar Statistik Pendidikan*, (Jakarta: Raja Grafindon Persada, 2000), 40-41.

$$p = \frac{f}{n} \times 100\%$$

Explanation: p = Percentage

f = Frequency of Respondents

n = Number of Participants

100% = Constant Value

After doing all steps above, the last step is discussing the data findings. The results of the research were explained descriptively by the researcher.