

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Method of Research

The researcher conducted a qualitative research for data the collection, sampling and data analysis. According to Creswell, it means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. The process of research involves emerging questions and procedures, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data. The final researcher report has a flexible structure.¹ Qualitative research focuses mainly on factors such as people, cultures, event settings, experience and so on. According to Robert E. Stake, by qualitative research it is mean that is relies primarily on human perception and understanding.²

Qualitative research is about research that is descriptive and tends to use analysis. The process and meaning (subject perspective) is more highlighted in qualitative research. The theoretical foundation is used as a guide so that the focus of research is in accordance with the facts in the

¹ John W. Creswell, *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. Third edition (library of Congress Cataloging, 2009),4.

² Robert E. Stake, *Qualitative Research: Studying How Things Works*. (London: The Guilford Press, 2010),36.

field. According to Creswell, there is five ways to do qualitative research there are, ethnography, grounded theory, case studies, phenomenological, narrative research. For this research the researcher using case studies for the research method. According to Creswell case studies are strategy of inquiry in which the researcher explores in depth a program, event, activity, process, or one or more individuals. Cases are bounded by time and activity, and researchers collect detailed information using a variety of data collection procedures over a sustained period of time.³case study are one of the methods of research in social science. An in-depth examination of and event or condition that can be said to be a case in systematic ways in observing data collection, analysis of information and on the collection of results.

B. Research setting

In this research, the researcher chooses one of class to analyzing of the factors student anxiety in speaking subject in the third semester students of UIN SMH Banten, because UIN SMH Banten is campus of the researcher and short distance away and to facilitate research.

³ Creswell, *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. Third edition,13.

C. The participant

Background of the research, the objectives of the research to analyze the factors student speaking anxiety on student English Education Department third semester in speaking subject English Education Department the State Islamic University Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten. And the researcher chose one of the class and choose 6 students to interview.

D. Instrument

According to Creswell, qualitative research is means for exploring and understanding the meaning individual or groups ascribe to a social or human problem.⁴ The researcher used three instruments for collecting the data there are observation, questionnaire, interview. According to Creswell we can see the varied nature of qualitative forms of data when they are placed the following categories: Observation, questionnaire, interview.⁵

1. Observation is the active acquisition of information from a primary source. In living being, observation employs the senses. In science, observation can also involve the recording of data via the use of scientific instruments. The term may also refer to any

⁴ John W, Creswell, *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches, Third Edition*, USA: SAGE Publication, 2009,4.

⁵ John W, Creswell, *Educational Research Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research, Fourth Edition*, New York: PEARSON, 2012

data collected during the scientific activity. Observation can be qualitative, that is, only the absence or presence of a property is noted.⁶ The purpose of this observation is to better observe how students react when attending speaking classes. And this observation is done by the researcher to determine the students who will be examined or to interview. The researcher uses observation sheets for the students; see *appendix .I*

2. A survey or questionnaire is the main tool or instrument used to collect data in descriptive research study.⁷ The researcher gave 27 questionnaires for 31 students; see *appendix .II*
3. Interview is a conversation where questions are asked and answers are given. In common parlance, the word “interview” refers to a one-on-one conversation between an *interviewer* and an interviewee. Sometimes, information can be transferred in both directions.⁸ To get more information of this research, the researcher will do an interview with the students of the third semester on speaking lessons at UIN SMH Banten. The researcher gave 8 questions for 6 students to interview; see *appendix .III*

⁶ <http://en.m.wikipedia.org>. 27th of April 2019, at 01:42 am.

⁷ Margueto Lodico, *Methods in Education Research*, USA: Wiley Inprint, 2010, 122.

⁸ <http://en.m.wikipedia.org>. 27th of April 2019, at 01:42 am.

E. Method of collecting data

The researcher uses three instrument for collecting the data, observation sheet for the students, questionnaire for students, interview for students as respondent. The first, observation sheet for students, the researcher do twice observation sheet 31 students as a sample in the class 3 E of English education department. The second, the researcher giving questionnaire for 31 students in the class 3 E of English education department. The last, the researcher chose 6 students for interview as participants.

F. Technique of Data Analyses

The process of data analysis fell into three major phases following the framework of qualitative analysis developed by Miles and Huberman: data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing and verification.

1. Data reduction

According to Miles, data reduction refers to process of selecting, focusing, abstracting, and transforming the data.⁹

⁹ Mathew B. Miles and A Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook, Third Edition*, (Thousand Oaks: SAGE Publications, 1994),10.

2. Data Display

Data display is the second phase in Miles model of qualitative data analysis. This phase provides an organized and compose assembly of information that permits for conclusion drawing.

3. Conclusion Drawing and Verification

Conclusion drawing involves stepping back to consider what analyzed data mean and to assess their implication for the research question. In this phase, the researcher drew meaning from the data in a display. Verification is linked to conclusion drawing, entails revising the data as a many times as a necessary to cross-check verifies this emergent conclusion. Verification refers to the process which is able to explain the answer of research questions and research objective.¹⁰

¹⁰ Mathew B. Miles and A Michael Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis: An Expanded Sourcebook, Third Edition*, 11.