

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

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

This research used descriptive research. Atmowardoyo (2018) stated that descriptive research is used to describe the existing phenomena accurately. Descriptive research collects information to answer the questions from the research data obtained so that it can describe a condition. This research used quantitative data and qualitative data. Creswell (2012, p. 626) stated that quantitative research is used for describing trends and explaining the relationship among variables found in the literature. Quantitative research gathers and statistically analyses numeric data to answer related questions of relationship, cause, effect, or current status (Ary *et al.*, 2018). Meanwhile, qualitative research is research with a deepening understanding of a given problem. Qualitative research aims to produce in-depth and illustrative research to understand the various dimensions of the problem under analysis (Damayanti & Listyani, 2020). By using descriptive qualitative research the researcher found what kinds of strategies are suitable to overcome students' anxiety of the students in SMPN 1 Selakau.

#### **B. Population, Sample, and Sampling**

##### **1. Population**

The research was conducted at SMPN1 Selakau. The population of this research was the eighth grade students at SMP Negeri 1 Selakau in the academic year of 2021/2022. Population is the group of interest to the researcher to generalize the results of a study (Fraenkel *et al.*, 2012, p. 106). The population is a set of person or object that possess some characteristic defined by the researcher. At SMP Negeri 1 Selakau, the eighth grade was divided into five classes as in the table below:

**Table 3.1**  
**The populations of students**

Class	Number of students
VIII A	36
VIII B	35
VIII C	35
VIII D	35
VIII E	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>76</b>

## 2. Sample

Sample is a smaller version of the population. Sample is a subgroup of the target population that the researcher plans to study to make generalizations about the target population (Creswell, 2012, p. 627). The researcher took all students from the VIII A class at SMP Negeri 1 Selakau to be the sample. Thus, the total sample in this research were 36 students.

## 3. Sampling

Sampling is referred to selecting the individuals who will be in a research study (Fraenkel *et al.*, 2012, p. 91). The researcher used purposive sampling, which means the researcher had some consideration to deciding on the data sample. According to (Etikan *et al.*, 2016), purposive sampling concentrates on people with particular characteristics who will better be able to assist with the relevant research. The characteristic in this study are students who feel anxious when speaking English. The researcher took one class (VIII A) which consists of 36 students as the sample.

## C. Techniques and Tools of Data Collection

### 1. Technique of Data Collection

The researcher did indirect and direct communication to collect the data. The researcher did indirect communication by using a questionnaire. Indirect communication is communication through an

intermediary without a direct relationship between the sender and receiver (Saputra *et al.*, 2016). Then, the researcher did direct communication by using an interview. Direct communication is communication that meets face to face. The researcher gave a questionnaire first, it was used to find out the students' strategies used in overcoming their speaking anxiety. After that, the researcher interviewed the students to obtain detailed information on the overcoming anxiety strategies students used while speaking English in class.

## 2. Tools of Data Collection

The researcher used the Close-Ended Questionnaire and interview as the tools of data collection in this research.

### a. Close-Ended questionnaires

Close-Ended questionnaires are questions that have limited option answers, such as multiple-choice questions. Nasution & Sutapa (2020) stated that a closed questionnaire is in the form of a statement in which the research subject can answer with the answer choices given. The questionnaire used five strategies to overcome anxiety in speaking English categories developed by (Kondo & Ying-Ling, 2004), namely preparation, relaxation, positive thinking, peer seeking, and resignation. There are three items questionnaire for each strategy. So, the total items of the questionnaire are 15 items. Furthermore, the researcher used four options to answer there are SA (Strongly Agree), A (Agree), D (Disagree), and SD (Strongly Disagree). Students just chose one of the options provided with gave a symbol mark (✓) on the table. In addition, the researcher used the Likert scale for the close-ended questionnaire to get clear data from students as in the table below:

**Table 3.2**  
**Likert Scale**

Choice of Answer	Score
Strongly Agree (SA)	4
Agree (A)	3
Disagree (D)	2
Strongly Disagree (SD)	1

(Sugiyono, 2012)

b. Interview

Interview is one of the data collection tools by interviewing select individuals as respondents. According to DeJonckheere & Vaughn (2019), interview allows the researcher to collect open-ended data to explore participants' thoughts, feelings, and beliefs about a particular topic. Interview is intended to get further information related to the respondents' responses to the questionnaire. There were five questions interviews to get more detailed information about the respondents' overcoming strategies for speaking anxiety. In the interview, the researcher tried to invite students to speak, and the researcher finished the interview one by one face to face with the students as respondents. During the interview, the researcher recorded the data used an audio recording. After interviewing the students, the researcher recorded the students' answers as the result of the interview section.

**D. Techniques of Data Analysis**

1. Questionnaire

The researcher used a quantitative method with a survey approach. Survey is a procedure in quantitative research in which investigators administer a questionnaire to a sample to describe the attitudes, opinions, behaviors, or characteristics (Creswell, 2012, p. 628). Descriptive statistics present data that enables a researcher to describe responses to each question in a database and determine overall trends and data distribution (Creswell, 2012, p. 619). Descriptive statistics calculation used to know the students' scores. The questionnaire data was analyzed

by measuring the percentage of the students' strategies in overcoming their anxiety in speaking English using Likert Scale. To analyze the percentage of students' responses the researcher used the formula:

$$P = \frac{\text{Total Score}}{\text{Total Ideal Score}} \times 100\%$$

Source: (Sugiyono, 2012)

For instance, if the interpretations score of preparation is 76% -100% means that students strongly agree with the strategies. Moreover, if the anxiety information strategies is 51% - 75%, it means students agree. On the contrary, if strategies is 26%-50% the students disagree with the strategies to overcome their speaking anxiety as in the table 3.3 below:

**Table 3.3**  
**Score Category**

<b>Percentage (%)</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>
76-100	Strongly Agree
51-75	Agree
26-50	Disagree
0-25	Strongly Disagree

(Saputro & Arikunto, 2018)

## 2. Interview

The interview translated and classified. Then, the data thematically analyzed and categorized related to the basic strategies used to overcome students' speaking anxiety. According to Guest *et al.* (2012), thematic analysis is focused on identifying and describing both implicit and explicit ideas within the data, that is, themes. Codes are then developed to represent the identified themes and applied or linked to raw data as summary markers for later analysis.

**Table 3.4**  
**Processes of data analysis in thematic analysis**

<b>Analysis Phases</b>	<b>Descriptions</b>
Familiarizing with data	Transcribing data, reading and rereading the data, and noting down initial ideas.
Generating initial codes	Coding exciting features of the data systematically across the entire data set, collating data relevant to each code.
Searching for themes	Collating codes into potential themes, gathering all data relevant to each possible theme.
Reviewing themes	Checking if the themes work with the coded extracts and the entire data set.
Defining and naming themes	Ongoing analysis for refining the specifics of each theme and the overall story that the analysis tells, generating clear definitions and names for each theme.
Producing the report	The final opportunity for analysis. Selection of vivid, compelling extract examples, the final analysis of selected extracts, relating the analysis to the research question and literature, producing a report of the analysis.

(Braun & Clarke, 2006)