CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This research used descriptive qualitative method. According to Sugiyono (2012:9) in Fajri (2019) qualitative research methods are called postpositivistic methods because based on the philosophy of positivism used in the object of research where researchers are key instruments. In line with statement Creswell (1994:231) in Fajri (2019) qualitative research is interpretative research the inquirer is typically involved in a sustained and intensive experience with participants, which is a research procedure that uses descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from people and information that can be observed and supported by data obtained from literature and documents related to the problem under research.

The researcher use this qualitative method to find out the factors that contribute to students speaking anxiety and to know the level of anxiety students while presenting therlir research proposal seminar. The researcher used interview and questionnaire to get completed the data. The researcher use interview to answer research question number 1, and use quessionnaire to answer research question number 2.

B. Setting and Subject of the Research

1. Setting of the Research

   This research was conducted the students of IKIP PGRI Pontianak in the academic year 2017 who have completed their presenting research seminar proposal which will taken several samples from them.

2. Subject of the Research

   In this research, the researcher took six students who have completed their seminar presentation as the participants and then interviewed them. In short, the researcher would only focus to observe the students who have

done presenting their seminar research proposal in the academic year 2017, researcher took 6 participants for the sample of the population.

3. Research Sampling

In this research, researcher have used purposive sampling. The purposive sampling technique, also called assessment sampling, is a deliberate choice of a participant because of the qualities that the participant possesses. It is a non-randomized technique that does not require an underlying theory or a number of participants. Simply put, the researcher decides what needs to be known and sets out to find people who can and are willing to provide information based on knowledge or experience (Ilker Et al, 2016). So it has been determined that the sampling in this research used purposive sampling.

C. Data and Source of Data

One of the considerations about choosing the research problem is a readiness of the data resources. The data of qualitative view understands the present phenomena. While data resources are subject where data got. Data that should be used and need to the writer are:

1. Primary Data

Primary data is the original data. The primary data of this research refer to interview and questionnaire result which comes from students themselves to know the level of anxiety and the factors that cause them to feel anxious. This questionnaire is taken from the students directly because they know about their experience when presenting their research proposal seminar. So, this research used interview and questionnaire to got the data as primary data of research.

2. Secondary Data

The secondary data is the supporting data obtained from sources. In this research, Secondary data is data from the results of collecting and processing other data and used documents or picture document.

Source of data comes from people who are informants, The students were the participants in this research. The data collected by the response from the participants based the interview and questionnaire.

D. Instrument of the Data Collection

As we know before, instrument is defined as a tool that is used to obtain the research data. In collecting data, the writer used interview and questionnire which was given to the students. The instruments used by the researcher to get some data and information from the subject of the research. The instruments was used by the researcher as follows:

1. Interview

   In this research, the researcher used interview to answer the research problem number 1. According to Esterberg (in Sugiyono 2016: 72) " interview a meeting of two person to exchange information and idea through question and responses, resulting in communication and joint construction of meaning about particular topic". The interview sheet consists of 5 questions that have been interviewed with respondents 1 and 2 on Friday, January 28, 2022 1at 10.12 am and 11.20 am, then followed by respondent 3 on the same date at 14.00 pm, then interviews for respondents 4, 5, and 6 on Monday, January 31, 2022 at 9.48 am for the 4th respondent, then 10:45 am for the 5th respondent and 14:20 pm for the 6th respondent.

2. Questionnaire

   Giving questionnaire is the step to get the information from situation in the presentation. The students only answer by selecting 5 given point (disagree, strongly disagree, neutral, agree and strongly agree) which is appropriate with their experiences.

   Researcher was used questionnaire to answer the research problem number 2 to obtain information about the level of anxiety the students when their presentation their seminar. It was strengthen the qualitative data that researcher get. The questionnaire used for this study amounted to 15 questions and for 10 respondents, which had been distributed to them in two

sessions, namely the first for the first 5 respondents on Friday, January 28, and the second session for the other 5 respondents on Monday, January 31, 2022.

E. Data Analysis Technique

Researcher analyzing data through several stages in order to obtain accurate data. Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field-notes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others" (Sugiono, 2007:427).

1. Data Collection

    In this research the results is from interview and questionnaire. The researcher got the data from the subject by interviewed them to got the data about the factors that contribute to students' speaking anxiety and used questionnaire to got the data to know the level of their speaking anxiety

2. Data Reduction

    After the data collection from interview and questionnaire, the researcher does collect and classified by making summary records and describing by words and after that calculate the data from questionnaire by used Microsoft excel and SPSS 2016 to adjust according to the results of the research.

3. Display Data or Presentation of Data

    After the data are already organized and has been adapted and then the researcher explained the result with descriptive to be easily understood as a whole and also can explained conclusions to analyzing and then the researcher does the next research.

4. Conclusion or Verification

    The research results that have been collected and summarized must be repeated again by matching the data reduction and display data, so that

the conclusions that have been studied can be agreed to be written as a report that has the correct level of trust.

Then to interpret the level of the students' anxiety level, the scores were evaluated based on the following categories:

Table 3.1

Table of percentage

76-100	High
60-75	Middle
0-59	Low

5.Data Indicator

Based on the interpretation from Best (1981), the average score for each item showed the level of anxiety of speaking students in a foreign language. This level provides standards that can be used to interpret the average score obtained by the students. The higher score showed that students have high anxiety, while the lower score showed low anxiety on foreign language.

The interpretation of the score

Table 3.2

Table of Score

Meaning Range	Anxiety Level	Score
Strongly Agree	Very High	5
Agree	High	4
Neutral	Average	3
Disagree	Low	2

Strong Disagree	Very Low	1

F. Research Procedures

There are 4 parts to the research procedure, namely planning, the data collecting process, data processing, and data reporting as follows

a) Planning

In the planning stage, the researcher prepared a research design consisting of a plan, and a background containing this research, which formulates the research questions and objectives. Then build a theoretical foundation, prepare target participants, then make data collection instruments. The latter takes care of access to a license to carry out research.

b) Data Collecting Process

In the process of data collection, researchers will communicate with respondents to obtain accurate data. The tools that will be used in data collection are interview guidelines and questionnaires. In this study, researchers asked questions and respondents gave answers.

c) Data Processing

Data processing is carried out after the data is collected from the data collection results. In this section the researchers will do:

1. Data analysis

Data analysis is grouping data by studying the data and then selecting the data that has been collected to find out which data are important to study.

2. Interpretation

In general, interpretation is a detailed explanation of the true meaning of the presented material. In this study, data related to the factors that contribute to students' speaking anxiety in their research proposal seminar

and their level of anxiety both described and presented in the tabular form need to be given a more detailed explanation.

1. Data Reporting

In this section, the researcher will describe the data obtained in the study and present the results of the study.

G. **Validity and Reliability of the Instrument**

1.Validity

Validity is a way to help researcher to find out how accurate it is as a measurement. According to Puspitasari (2016) in Utami (2020) with validation researcher can know whether the research is accurate or not. Validation is an important part of a study in determining the instruments to be used. This result was calculated used SPSS and check the validity test.

Table 3.3

Table of Validity Questionnaire

QUESTIONS	SCORE	KET
1.	0,740	VALID
2.	0,416	VALID
3.	0,532	VALID
4.	0,583	VALID
5.	0,497	VALID
6.	0,419	VALID
7.	0,665	VALID
8.	0,413	VALID
9.	0,740	VALID
10.	0,668	VALID
11.	0,433	VALID
12.	0,473	VALID
13.	0,443	VALID

14.	0,896	VALID
15.	0,421	VALID

Reliability Statistics

R table : 0.412

2. Reliability

      After validity checking, there are reliability checking. Acording to Widoyoko (2012) in Utami (2020) said that reliability is ensuring that this measurement tool has a consistent ability to measure various things even if repeated many times on the same object. This result was calculated used SPSS 2016 and check the reliability test.

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.030	15