

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Form of the Research

In this research, researcher used a descriptive qualitative method to process data. Descriptive method that leads to data processing is done by describing the data that has been collected in the field using the tools used in this study. According to Lambert & Lambert (2013) Qualitative descriptive study refers to an awfully comprehensive summary, within the regular sense, of certain occasions experienced by a person or group of people. So, the method was used by researchers in order to analyze student's anxiety in English public speaking at the second semester student of IKIP PGRI Pontianak.

In this study, researcher used descriptive research. Descriptive research is research designed to obtain information about a symptom at the time of the research. This type of research is qualitative research. According to Denzin & Lincoln (1994), states that qualitative research is research that uses a natural setting to interpret the phenomena that occur and is carried out by involving various existing methods.

B. Population, Sample, and Sampling

1. Research Population

Determine a population as a group of individuals within a particular community, who possess the same characteristics to some extent (Crashwell, 2012). The population in this research is second semester of college students who are studying English education study program at IKIP PGRI Pontianak.

2. Research Sample

The sample is a small part of the population that is taken according to certain procedures that can represent the population. Sugiyono (2018: 131) states that the sample is portion of the number and characteristics

of the population. A sample could be a subgroup of the population that the researcher plans to study. It can be characterized as a set of respondents (individuals) chosen from a bigger populace for the purpose of a study. The sample in this research is a one of second semester that is class A afternoon of English education study program IKIP PGRI Pontianak in academic year 2021/2022. The total of sample in this research is 32 students.

3. Research Sampling

Generally, research might not take the whole population to be studied as samples. Instead, the researcher might have to select them into a smaller group that would be acting as representatives of the population. In selecting the samples, the researcher would apply nonprobability sampling, namely purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is the sample chosen because it has perspective (Etika, 2016).

C. Techniques and Tools of Data Collecting

1. Techniques of Data Collection

Data collection techniques are the ways or steps used to obtain data. According to Sugiyono (2005:62), data collection techniques are the most strategic steps in research, because the main purpose of research is to obtain data. In obtaining the data and information needed in this study, the researcher determined the data collection procedure in accordance with the problem under study. The following techniques have been used in this study:

a. Direct communication technique

Direct communication techniques are the data collection methods in which researcher directly deal with research subject to obtain the necessary information through interviews with research subjects or respondents with data collection tools in the form of interview guides. Esrtterberg in Sugiyono (2002), defines that interviews are a type of direct communication that involves two people meeting to

exchange information and ideas through question and response in order to develop meaning in a certain issue.

b. Indirect communication technique

Indirect communication technique is a data collection technique using a questionnaire as a tool (Maegono, 2014: 142). The questionnaire is a data collection technique that is carried out by giving written questions to respondents to be answered (Sugiyono, 2016 :142).

2. Tools of Data Collection

a. Interview

The interview is a critical information gathering procedure include verbal communication between the analyst and the subject. According to (Maulida, 2018) The quality of the information collected in an interview will depend on both the interview plan and on the ability of the questioner, for case, a ineffectively planned interview may incorporate leading questions or questions that are not caught on by the subject. Interview is a question-and-answer process carried out by questioners and answerers in order to obtain the desired information. The researcher will ask the lecturer opinion The effectiveness of online game on learning vocabulary. In the interview process, the researcher will record the answers and record the respondent's voice answer as research evidence, then write down the answer. The interview in this study aims to find out an analysis of student's anxiety in English public speaking at the second semester student of IKIP PGRI Pontianak. Furthermore, below, the researcher also presents a blueprint from the actual interview, which can be seen in the table below:

Blueprint Interview

No	Aspect	Indikator	Item Number	Total Item
1.	Fear of Negative Evaluation	Lerner awareness, evidenced by feeling of Less competent than Others and anxiety over Being called	1,6,7,8	4
2.	Test Anxiety	Indicated by fear of Inadequate performance in speaking english	2,3	2
3.	Communicative Apprehension	Sensation of shyness as a Result of dread affecting One's ability to Communicate with others.	4,5	2
Total				8

Source : (Fajri, N.S.2019)

b. Questionnaire

Questionnaire are data collection by making a collection of questions or write statements to respondents to be answered. The data collection tool used in this study was quisionnaire sheet. The quisionnaire will used in this research is a closed quisionnaire. The closed quisionnaire is a quisionnaire that has been equipped with alternative answer and respondents just choose it. In order to make it easier to understand than this questionnaire, the researcher also presents a blueprint of this questionnaire and can be seen in the table below:

Blueprint of the Questionnaire

No	Indicators	Items	Total
1	Group Discussion	1,2,3,4,5,6	6
2	Interpersonal Conversation	7,8,9,10,11,12	6
3	Public Speaking	13,14,15,16,17,18	6
Total			18

Source : (Amalia, M.2019)

D. Technique of Analyzing Data

1. Questionnaire

In order to analyze the real questionnaire, researchers in the research formula for calculating the questionnaire in general (Maegono, 2014: 140). In fact, what the researcher is doing is nothing but calculating the total amount obtained by the respondent, after which the researcher calculates the number of average values that have actually been obtained by the respondent. After everything was obtained, the researcher then made a diagram in order to show the level of students' speaking anxiety

2. Interview

In this study, researchers use thematic analysis to analyze data obtained from interview. Thematic analysis refers to methods of an appropriate qualitative nature which can be used when working in groups of researchers and analyzing large amounts of various sets of qualitative data (Maegono, 2014: 150). Specific constructs or themes from the interview accounts were identified, analyzed and reported on.

Qualitative research specifically aims to encourage better knowledge through direct experiences felt by researcher in the field, reliable reporting, and quotes from real conversations taken according to the researcher's original plan. This has a fairly important benefit to

know the real things found in the field by researchers (Jacquel, 2014: 77).

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction means the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, identifying, and transforming the data appear in written-up transcripts interview and questions result. According to Sugiyono (2013:338) Data reduction is an activity to summarize and remove all things that are not needed. Thus, the reduced data will provide clear information and can provide maximum results in accordance with what the researcher wants. Therefore, data that is not important is discarded and only leaves the necessary data.

2. Displaying Data

Because the researcher used qualitative research in this study, the thing that the researcher must do is display the data. Presentation of data in qualitative analysis must use a short narrative in accordance with the rules of writing.

3. Conclusions Drawing

The researcher in conducting his research is to conclude the data that has been obtained from the field so that the results can be drawn. Usually explaining the data that is concluded must be in accordance with the actual data. The conclusion of this research will be in the form of qualitative research.

E. Research Procedures

There are 4 parts to the research procedure, namely planning, the data collecting process, data processing, and data reporting (Sugiyono, 2007).

The following describes the research procedures as follow:

1. Planning

In this research, which was prepared by the researcher in making a research plan, includes; determine the problems under study researched, determining the purpose of the research, and the selection

of research methods related to student's anxiety in English public speaking at the second semester students of IKIP PGRI Pontianak.

2. Data Collecting Process

In the process of collecting data, the researcher used interview techniques to obtain accurate data. The tool used in data collection is an interview guide. In this study, the researcher asks questions and respondents provide answers.

3. Data Processing

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

4. 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.

5. Interpretation

In general, interpretation is a detailed explanation of the true meaning of the presented material. In this study, data related to student's anxiety in English public speaking at the second semester students of IKIP PGRI Pontianak. Both described and presented in the tabular form need to be given a more detailed explanation.

6. Data Reporting

In this section, the researcher describes the data that has been obtained in the study and presents the research results related to student's anxiety in English public speaking at the second semester students of IKIP PGRI Pontianak.

F. Cheking the Validity Data

In obtaining accuracy in the study, the researcher used triangulation. Triangulation is defined as a data collection technique that combines various data collection techniques and existing data sources (Sugiyono,

2012: 241). Triangulation uses three ways of checking data, namely source, technique, and time.

1. Source Triangulation

Triangulation with sources means comparing and double-checking the degree of trustworthiness of information obtained through time and different tools in qualitative research. Usually, the researcher explores the truth of certain information by using data sources such as interviews, questionnaire, or also by interviewing more than one subject who is considered to have different points of view.

At this stage, the researcher used two sources to test the credibility of the data, namely questionnaire and interviews. The first thing the researcher has to do is collect the data from questionnaire and interview first. In the next stage, the researcher compares the results of data analysis from two different sources. After doing a comparison, the researcher will see the difference in the answers. When the researcher finds discrepancies or perhaps unexpected similarities in the answers of two research subjects, the researcher needs to confirm to ask for agreement between the two data sources. This is to ensure that the data obtained are valid and credible to make it easier for the researcher to draw conclusions that strengthen the results of their research. The following are the results of the validity and reliability on which would be explained in the next section:

Table 3.1 Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	32	100.0
	Excluded ^a	0	.0
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a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Table 3.2 Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha ^a	N of Items
.494	18

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Item	r-table (N=32)	r-observed	Category
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10	0,338	0,518	Valid
11	0,338	0,430	Valid
12	0,338	0,406	Valid
13	0,338	0,679	Valid
14	0,338	0,571	Valid
15	0,338	0,674	Valid
16	0,338	0,563	Valid
17	0,338	0,449	Valid
18	0,338	0,488	Valid

2. Triangulation Techniques

This triangulation tests credibility by checking data to the source the same as the technique different. Then the researcher discusses to confirm which data which is considered correct or maybe everything is right because from the point of view different. For example, data is obtained by interview, then checked by questionnaire or documentation, technique this ensures for getting data that is considered correct.

At this stage, the researcher used different techniques to test the credibility of the data, namely interviews, questionnaire, and documentation. First, the researcher collects the results of the questionnaire, then the results of the interview, and finally the documentation. In the three techniques, the researcher only needs to analyze the data results from one by one to see the difference in the results. When the researcher finds differences in answers from the 3 techniques, the researcher needs to confirm or further discuss with the informants and to ensure which data are considered correct or maybe all of them are correct. It is intended that the data obtained are valid and credible. **CHAPTER III**

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