CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

The researcher uses descriptive research. descriptive research focuses on the thick description of context and often emerges from situated problems in the field. based on Suryana (2012: 45), stated that the descriptive research method analyzes and describes are perceptions, beliefs, actions, and thoughts of individual and collective society. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative and quantitative. Qualitative research is research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perception, motivation, action and others holistically and by means of descriptions in the form of words and language, in a special natural context by utilizing various methods natural Moleong (2017: 6). Quantitative research methods are research that was processed and analyzed to form a conclusion and emphasize numbers. Syaodih (2006) said that quantitative research based on the philosophy of positivism which emphasizes objective phenomena and studied quantitatively. Based on the explanation about, the researcher uses descriptive research to know the students "factor anxiety in speaking English and strategies to cope anxiety in speking English.

B. Subject of Research

The subject of this study are students in class VIII B of SMP Negeri 1 Mempawah Hulu in the Academic Year 2022/2023, which consisted of 30 students. In short, researchers was only focus on observing students who only have anxiety speaking and learning English. Then, the researcher chose one class, namely class VIII B as a sample because based on the experience of the researcher at the beginning of the observation activity by looking at the conditions of students' speaking in English and seeing that many students experienced anxiety they spoke English at school. In taking samples, the

researcher used a purposive sampling technique. Purposive sampling technique is carried out by taking subjects not based on strata, random, or region but based on specific goals Fenti Hikmawati (2020). Based on the researcher experience at the beginning of the pra observation activity by looking at the students' speaking condition in English, the researcher wants to get information about the factors that cause anxiety faced by students in speaking.

C. Technique and Tools of Data Collection

1. Technique of Collecting Data

    To collect data, researcher used indirect communication techniques and direct communication techniques. Indirect communication techniques is when respondents express their intentions or feelings indirectly and . Direct communication is a technique of collecting data through face to face relationship with participant. Indirect communication technique which is in the form of questionnaire and direct communication techniques in the form interview.

2. Tools of Collecting Data

    In a study, data collection is one important aspect. In this study, data was a factor anxiety students to speak. Data collection was collected with close-ended questionnaires and interviews.

    a. Questionnaire

        Questionnaire is a data collection technique that is carried out by providing a set of questions or written statements to respondents to answer (Sugiyono, 2017: 142). Closed questions consist of pre-filled answer choices for respondents to choose from. In this study researchers used a closed questionnaire. Questionnaires given to students to determine factors and strategies of anxiety in speaking English.

        Furthermore, Likert Scaling basically refers to a bipolar scaling method, namely by measuring positive responses or negative responses

to various proposed statement. The likert scale is a scale that psychometric and this scale is usually use in various research that used a questionnaire.

Table 3.1 The Likert Scale

Strongly Agree (SS)	Agree (S)	Disagress (TS)	Strongly Disagree (STS)
4	3	2	1

c. Interview Guidance

Interviews were used as a data collection technique by the researcher, Interviews are meetings conducted by two people to exchange information or ideas by way of questions and answers so they can be pursued into a conclusion or meaning certain (Esterberg, 2002 cited in Sugiyono, 2016). Through interviews, researchers can find out more in-depth things about participants in interpreting situations and phenomena that occur, where this cannot be found through observation. Interviews in qualitative research are meaningful conversations and are preceded by some informal questions. Research interviews are more than just conversations and range from informal to formal (Fenti Hikmawati, 2020). In a systematic and regular conversation conducted by the researcher as the interviewer with several people as respondents to obtain some information relating to the problem under study.

D. Technique of Data Analysis

Resesrcher used quantitative and qualitative data analysis to analysis to analyze the data. Questionnaire and interview used to collect data from respondent. Questionnaire and interview are from of verbal communication that aims to obtain information. Questionnaire and interview conduct with the aim of gaining a deeper understanding of the students' factor and strategies in speaking English.

1. Interview

   To analyze students anxiety in speaking english. In this study, the researcher analyzed data used theories from Miles and Huberman (2014), the stages in analyzing data are as follows (a) data reduction, (b) data display, which explains the results of the interview, and third (c) Conclusion.

   a. Data Reduction

      Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, and making it simple. In reducing data, the researcher was create a summary, discarding, the unnecessary, and organizing the data in such a way that the final conclusions can be drawn and verified, and these aspects will be used for further data analysis.

   b. Data Display

      The researcher used the interview guideline. Data visualization serves to help readers understand the research. The researcher developed, a statistics analysis or descriptions for each theme in the respondents' responses using the data collecting results that had been categorized.

   c. Conclusion

      This is the last step in analyzing qualitative data. The researcher came to conclusions at this stage based on the data collection, included an interview. To conclude, the researcher also analyzes the information from the interview. Based on the data that had been examined, this conclusion is reached. This study's result provides an answer to the problem's formulation.

2. Questionnaire

   The questionnaire in this study was in the form of a closed questionnaire. Questionnaire is a data collection method that is carried out by providing a set of questions or written statements to respondents to answer, besides that the questionnaire in this study is actually intended to find out what are the factors and strategies in anxiety to speak English

(Sugiyono, 2017). The questionnaire is carried out using a close-ended questionnaire. In this close-ended questionnaire, the researcher was provide questions and answers that respondents can choose from. To manage the data analysis for quantitative data, the researcher used descriptive analysis It aims to learn more about anxiety in speaking English. The researcher gave a statement about the topic and asked the respondent to indicate each one whether they strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, or strongly don't agree. Researchers was assess responses from samples based on gradation from positive to negative. Researcher was give a score, from strongly agree, agree, neutral, disagree, and strongly disagree.

Therefore, after the researcher collecting all the data from the questionnaire, the researcher used simple percentage formula to find out the students' anxiety factor and strategies in speaking English specially eightht grade students of SMP Negeri 1 Mempawah Hulu. The formula figured out in a table as follow :

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \text{ X } 100\%$$

Notes :

P = Percentage

F = Total response on the statements

N = Total number of respondent

Source : Sugiyono (2017)