CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter describes the procedure of conducting the research such as the research design, the research subject, data collection and the research instrument, and data analysis. It will explain further as below.

3.1 Research Design

This research is used in qualitative research. A qualitative research is a research that measures research finding into a narrative-descriptive data. According to Creswell (2008), qualitative research has three basic characteristics. First, qualitative research has a natural setting. Second, the qualitative research can collect the data through interviews, observations, documents, and audio-visual information rather than relying on the simple data source. Third, qualitative research belongs to participants’ meanings. In the entire qualitative research process, the writer keeps focusing on learning the meaning that participants hold about the problems or issues, despite the literature. Qualitative research produces way more descriptive passages instead of numbers.

The qualitative research design was chosen because of the recent phenomenon and it provides a verbal description of the situation. The writer is interested in describing the attitudes, experiences and personal opinion of teaching-learning activity in Speaking 4 and the writer could find the types of anxiety which students
most possess in Speaking 4 by the results. The writer wants to maintain the richness of the data and flexibility in collecting the data which are not achieved when applying an instrument individually. Furthermore, by knowing the types of anxiety which students’ possess could be an advantage to the teacher so they will draw the teaching-learning strategy which most matches and easier towards their students in Speaking.

3.2 Research Subject

The research subject is the subject who participates in a research as the main target examination by the writer (Ary, 2010). In this study, the subjects were students of English Language Education Department (ELED). They were in the 4th-semester. There were 35 participants involved in FGD session. The writer decided the research subjects randomly and voluntarily.

3.3 Data Collection

Data collection is a procedure to gather the information or data from the research subject in order to accomplish the research question of this study. The writer conducted Focus Group Discussion (FGD) to collect the data. It is one of the qualitative research techniques to utilize in the search to answer to such questions (Freitas, Oliveira, Jenkins, and Popjoy, 1998, p. 2). It was also used as a tool to gain a descriptive answer from the samples. Moreover, the audio record was equipped also in this research to record the answer. It was meant to gather the issues, experience, opinion, and attitude from the participants. Through the application FGD method, it
allows the writer to collect the proper amount of data in a short period of time, even though he could not argue with full conviction about the spontaneity of interaction among participants. By using FGD method, the writer could collect the richness of information (Freitas et al. 1998, p. 4).

### 3.3.1 Research Instrument

This research conducted Focus Group Discussion (FGD) as a technique to gather the data by using tools to help the researcher easier to gain the data. The tools were an audio recorder and note. According to Creswell (2014), data can be collected by using qualitative audio and visual materials. This data could take the form of some photographs, video records, and any form of sound. The audio recorder was used to record the FGD session because it helps the writer to collect and keep the data safely. A note was used to note students' behavior in FGD session.

### 3.3.2 Procedure

The questionnaire was designed to be more enjoyable for participants to answer and to gain the data that related to the research question on what types of the anxiety the students experienced and what are the possible solutions for those types anxiety. To collect the data, the writer use procedure as follows:

1. The writer prepares some question in a focus group that indicates students experienced anxiety in learning Speaking 4 subject.

2. The writer made an appointment with the participants.
3. The writer conducted the focus group where the location is easier to reach and to find by the participants.

4. The writer recorded the focus group discussion session with audio recorder and takes a note of student’s behavior if possible.

5. The writer analyzed the results of the data.

3.4 Data Analysis

The data that has been collected is being analyzed to conclude what are the types of anxiety and that dominate the most and strategies to alleviate the anxiety. There are several steps to analyzing the data according to Creswell (2014). First, organize and prepare the data for analysis. In this step, the writer reviews the audio results from FGD session and transfers it into written text. Second, read or look at all the data that already transcript. The writer reflects on the overall meaning to catch the sense of information from participants. Third, classifying or coding all the data. The writer categorizing data based on the same and different answer. Because the subject of this research is coming from the 4th-semester students who was studied Speaking 4, so the same opinion might be happening in this case. Moreover, the writer makes some tables to categorize the answers. Fourth, use the coding process to generate a description of the setting or people as well as categories or themes for analysis. After the writer categories the data, the writer will analyze the theme category that appropriates to the data. Fifth, advance how the description and themes will be
represented in a qualitative narrative. The writer will reveal the chronology of events, perspectives from participants, and the detail information from the FGD session in this section. The last, the writer makes an interpretation in qualitative research of the findings and the events. In this last section, the writer focuses on conveying about what participants saying and drew the conclusion. It will be the comparison between participants experience and theories.