CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

Conducting the previous chapter, Chapter III presents the research methodology that is used in conducting the research. In this part, the researcher investigates about some points, namely: research design, research subject, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is a part of methods and procedures in collecting and analyzing data that aims to combine relevance to research problems of the research study. Note that there are types of research, they are qualitative and quantitative. Both are distinguished by its purpose, tools, sample; approach, design and analysis. Furthermore, according to Fraenkel (2008: 14), in educational research, the most common descriptive methodology is when the research summarize the characteristic (abilities, preferences, behaviors, and so on) of individuals or groups or (sometimes) physical environments (such as school).

Regarding the description above, the researcher applies qualitative as the research design because the researcher focused on the description of Thailand students’ anxiety in speaking class at ELED of UMM which needs deep investigating and presents with descriptive methods to explain.

3.2 Research Subject

Research subject is the subject whom the researcher purposed to investigate (Arikunto, 2006:145). In this study the researcher focused on the anxiety of students. The research subjects were Thai students at ELED of UMM. The total number of Thai students in ELED of UMM were five students.
3.3 Data Collection

The next step is the technique of data collection that will be applied. The technique of collecting data is the way of the researcher to collect the data. Therefore, the researcher used the techniques, that is Focus Group Discussion (FGD). It was also used as a tool to descriptive answer from the data. Moreover, the audio record was required in this research to record the answer.

3.3.1 Interview

Interview is an activity that involves questions and discussions over certain issues with the people you are planning to do with. Interview in general falls into three categorizations; structured, semi structured, or unstructured interviews (Arikunto, 2006). Structured interview is an interview with arranged, precise, fixed questions. The researcher will use the ‘check-list’ and will tick down the list at the end of the interview. Unstructured interview is an interview which the researcher does not use any interview guide and depends on researchers’ ability to collect information from respondents. Semi – structured interview is a combination between structured and unstructured interview which uses both fixed questions and open-ended questions that allows the researcher to get additional information based on the relevant topic.

In this study, the researcher used semi-structured interview since the researcher considered the flexibility of using semi-structured interview instead of the other two interview techniques. The researcher was able to prepare a set of fixed questions to avoid too general questions when running an interview and at the same time, allowed the respondents to express their ideas. Therefore, interview guide was used as a research instrument. The interview guide of this study covered several
questions to investigate students’ perception about factors that trigger and lessen their FLA. For details, the interview guide can be seen in Appendix 2.

3.4 Research Procedure

In order to get deep investigation toward this study, the researcher divides several steps to collect the data of this study. The steps are as follows.

1. The researcher prepared the instrument related to students’ anxiety.
2. The researcher made an appointment with the respondents.
3. The researcher conducted interviews with the respondents using Focus Group Discussion (FGD).
4. The researcher recorded the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with audio recorder.
5. The researcher analyzed the result of the data.

3.5 Data Analysis

Data analysis is the main process and last step of research at once which has a function to analyze all the data that has been collected by the researcher. According to Ary et.al (2010), Data analysis is the process of investigating data systematically in order to find out the anxiety found among the students and also to enable them to present what they learned to others. The data of this research which is collected through interview will be analyzed in a qualitative by using descriptive analysis. The steps of data analysis process consist of:

1. The researcher reviews the audio results from FGD session and transfers it into written text.
2. Classifying or coding all the data that already transcript.
3. Classifying the factors of the anxiety faced by Thai students into 3 parts (communication apprehension, fear of negative evaluation, and examination of anxiety or test anxiety).

4. The researcher focuses on conveying about what participants saying and drew the conclusion. It will be the comparison between participants experience and theories.