

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

#### 3.1 Research Design

The main aim of this research is to answer the research questions. The research applied a **mixed method**. As cited in **Terrell (2012; P1; PG1)**, “Mixed-Method studies have emerged from the paradigm wars between qualitative and quantitative research approaches to become a widely used mode of inquiry. Mixed methods try to combine elements of both qualitative and quantitative approaches. It can involve collecting and analyzing qualitative and quantitative data simultaneously or in stages. This combination was chosen because it allows the questionnaire provides a broad overview of anxiety prevalence, while interviews offer rich details and personal perspectives. According to **Harris (2010)**, structured questionnaires and semi-structured interviews are commonly employed in mixed-method studies to produce confirmatory findings, despite variations in data collection methods, analysis approaches, and interpretation techniques. For example, in mixed method research, a researcher might start with in-depth interviews to understand the views and experiences of individuals (qualitative approach), and then develop a survey to measure the extent to which patterns found in the interviews can be applied to a larger population (quantitative approach). A mixed method approach allows researchers to gain a more complete and in-depth understanding of the research phenomenon because it harnesses the power of qualitative in exploring context and complexity and the power of quantitative in measuring and generalizing research results. Also by comparing and contrasting quantitative and qualitative data can validate findings and provide a more comprehensive picture of the phenomenon. The phenomenon in this research was the students’ anxiety in learning writing. This integration of qualitative and quantitative

data can provide more comprehensive and in-depth insights, allowing researchers to answer research questions in a more holistic way.

### **3.2 Research Subjects**

Research subject is the source of data collection in a research. In this research, the researcher will be using purposive sampling. According to **Rai & Thapa (2018)**, purposive sampling is a non-random sampling technique where researchers deliberately select participants who possess specific characteristics or qualities relevant to the research objectives. The target subjects for this research are active students at the University of Muhammadiyah Malang with major English Language Education Study Program who have taken writing courses, either Paragraph Writing, Essay Writing, and Thesis Writing'. This study takes 35 participants to answer the questionnaire, and 4 participants for deeper insight using the interview. In this case, the subject was chosen because there are still many students who are afraid of writing.

### **3.3 Data Collection**

By using a mixed research method, the researcher gathered quantitative data to classify the types of students' learning anxiety and qualitative data to gain deeper insights into students' experiences, perceptions concerning the factors which affected students' writing anxiety in learning writing.

#### **3.3.1 Questionnaire [Research Question No 1]**

The purpose of this questionnaire was to gather the quantitative data in order to answer research questions about the types of learning anxiety. The questionnaire was developed using Likert scales to measure the frequency and intensity of different anxiety types by using a

*Google form* application. The questionnaire contained 10 items which were provided with a two scale-options following the Likert scale, namely: “Agree” and “Disagree”.

The steps in collecting the data from the questionnaire are described as follows:

1. Developing the questionnaire;
2. Verifying the questionnaire by consulting with the expert or the advisor;
3. Distributing the questionnaire to the respondents;
4. Collecting the answers of the questionnaire.

### **3.3.2 Interviews [Research Question No 2]**

According to Turner (2010), interviews provide comprehensive insights into the experiences and viewpoints of participants regarding a specific subject matter. The interview was conducted in order to collect the qualitative data about the factors which affect the students' anxiety in learning writing. By conducting interviews, the researcher could gather firsthand information from participants, allowing for a more comprehensive understanding of their experiences, perspectives, and insights related to the research topic and to explore the nuances of students' experiences and gather in-depth information on the factors influencing their anxiety. To facilitate the interview with the subjects, an interview guide was used.

The steps in collecting the data form the interview are described as follows:

1. Developing the interview guide;
2. Verifying the interview guide by consulting with the expert or the advisor;
3. Using the interview guide to interview the respondents;
4. Collecting the answers of the respondents.

### **3.4 Data Analysis**

In order to analyze the quantitative data, the researcher used the following formula:

$$N - P\% = F$$

Note:

P: Percentage

N: Number of respondents

F: Frequency of respondent who chose “Agree” or “Disagree”

The steps in analyzing the data are described as follows:

1. Categorizing the data that had been collected based on the types and factors of anxiety;
2. Describing each type and factor of anxiety;
3. Drawing a conclusion based on the results of the data analysis.

