

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the methodology such as research design, research subject, instrument research that the researcher used, procedure of collecting data, and technique of data analysis are discussed.

A. Research Design

The method of this research was descriptive method using quantitative approach. According to Sugiyono, descriptive research is research that describe a phenomenon, events either using qualitative or quantitative data (Sugiyono, 2014, p.65). It aimed to give the description about writing apprehension of the fifth semester students of English department UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

Sudijono stated that descriptive quantitative method is a method that describe the state of a phenomenon that has been done by measuring instrument, then processed in accordance with the function. In other words, descriptive quantitative method organize and analyze the numeric data in order to provide a view and clear phenomenon or event (Sudijono, 1987, p.49).

In this case, the researcher wants to investigate the level of writing apprehension and describes some causes of writing apprehension. By using WAT (Writing Apprehension Test), the researcher measured the level of writing apprehension and questionnaire sheet as an instrument for causes

of writing apprehension. By using descriptive quantitative research, the researcher wants to describe the level of writing apprehension of academic writing subject in class A English Department UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

B. Setting of Research

This study was conducted in English Education Department at the Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training of UIN Antasari Banjarmasin which is located on Jl. Ahmad Yani Km 4,5 Banjarmasin, Kalimantan Selatan. The researcher chose class A of English Department in academic year 2018/2019 because their average score of writing subject is lower than other classes. This study was conducted in September until November 2018 by organizing two times meeting with Class A.

C. Subject of Research

The subject of this research was the students of the fifth semester of English Department in UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. In this research, the researcher used a purposive sampling to choose the subject of this study. Purposive sampling means taking sample by intentionality, serving or effecting a useful function through not as a result of planning or design. Purposive sampling is taking sample based on the specific purpose (Arikunto, 2006, p.182).

The researcher choosed class A as a sample in this study by using purposive sampling which was based on a criteria. The criteria used was a class who got many low scores in writing subject at the the previous semester in order to ease the analysis of writing apprehension. Comparing

with other classes, class A got low scores pretty much in writing subject. In this class consisting of 10 male and 19 female who was taking essay writing subject in academic year 2018/2019. Total students in class A was 29 students.

D. Object of Reserach

The object of this research is the writing apprehension in writing class which is an essay writing (subject) at the fifth semester of English Department UIN Antasari Banjarmasin.

E. Data and Source Data

1. Data

The data about writing apprehension of the fifth semester at English Department UIN Antasari Banjarmasin is consists of the answer of Writing Apprehension Test (WAT) and the responses of the interview with the students of Class A academic year 2018/2019.

2. Source Data

The source data can be obtained form the respondents, they are all of the students of class A at the fifth semester English Department academic year 2018/2019.

F. Research Instruments

In this study, the researcher used two instruments as follow:

1. Writing Apprehension Test (WAT)

For this study, the researcher used Daly and Miller's WAT (Writing Apprehension Test) to assess students' apprehension about writing. This instrument is questionnaire form but it is called test as the instrument to measure writing apprehension. Furthermore, this is a 26 items questionnaire that provides 13 items with positive polarity and 13 with negative polarity. Scoring is done on a 5 point Likert scale and it contains whether they strongly agree, agree, are uncertain, disagree, and strongly disagree with statements about writing. This result answered the first question about the level of writing apprehension.

2. Interview Sheet

To answer the second question, questionnaire sheet is applied in this study. This interview contains five questions about the causes of writing apprehension. The researcher uses four questions to be asked for five students in class A and each students will answer these five question based on their experience in learning essay writing subject.

G. Data Analysis Technique

After collecting data from both instruments, data was analyzed. Data analysis processes to analyze data using some steps. In this study, the collected data was analyzed using quantitative methods of data analysis.

Data analysis involves the data reduction, displaying data, drawing conclusion, Checking Validity of Findings, analyzing data, concluding data, and writing report.

First, to know result from the level of writing apprehension among students, some steps did to calculate and read the score from Writing Apprehension Test (WAT) as follow (Daly and Miller, 1975, p. 249).

1. Determine each value in each item
 2. Add together all point values for Positive Statements Value (PSV) only and add together all point values for Negative Statements Value (NSV) only.
 - a. PSV questions = 1; 4; 5; 7; 8; 13; 16; 18; 21; 22; 24; 25; 26
 - b. NSV questions = 2; 3; 6; 9; 10; 11; 12; 14; 15; 17; 19; 20;
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3. Set those scores into the following formula to discover Writing Apprehension (WA) score : $WA = 78 + PSV - NSV$

After all score have been calculated then the researcher categorizes into three levels. They are low, unusual or average, and high apprehension. Writing Apprehension scores range from 26 to 130. Below the table of range of Writing Apprehension Test :

Table 3.1 Range of Writing Apprehension test

Level of Writing Apprehension	Range
High Level	26-59
Unusual/Average Level	59-96
Low Level	97-130

After all scores in writing apprehension test (WAT) have been calculated, then it was continued to next process. The result of Writing Apprehension Test (WAT) and the questionnaire was analyzed in some steps. According to Sugiyono, data analysis includes data reduction, displaying data, and drawing conclusion (Sugiyono, 2009, p. 29). For the explanation as follow :

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is used to identify some important data that used. This is the process of reducing and transforming the data. In the reducing data from writing apprehension test (WAT), the researcher checked the answer and arranged score for calculating then it was classified scores into categorization based on range (low, average, and high apprehension). In questionnaire sheet, the answer was checked and identified whether the participants answer clearly and properly. Then it was taken some important data to process in the next step.

2. Displaying Data

After reducing data, then the researcher displayed data. It showed using a table to ease the researcher for analyzing data. The following as follow:

➤ Displaying Data from WAT (Writing Apprehension Test)

After calculating scores from WAT using a formula which provided in WAT, the researcher tabulated result of scores in WAT. It was categorized based on range from level low-average-high apprehension. After categorizing into three levels, it was concluded by taking percentage in each level using formula:

$$\frac{\text{Total of students with same level}}{\text{Total Participants}} \times 100\%$$

➤ Displaying Data from Interview

The data from interview will be displayed and described clearly based on students answer.

3. Drawing conclusion

After analyzing both of data instrument, then the researcher summarized the finding into the table to give the description about the level of writing apprehension. Moreover, the researcher also drew result of the level of writing apprehension and some causes of writing apprehension, what make students feel apprehensive when write an essay writing. This is the last step in analysis of data collecting.

