

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the methodology used in this study. Five parts are covered in this chapter namely, research design, research setting, research participants, data collection tools and techniques, and data analysis techniques.

A. Research Design

In this study, researchers used a qualitative design with case studies. In qualitative research, researchers study things in their natural environment, trying to rationalize and interpret the phenomenon. (Creswell, 1997, p. 16). Qualitative design with case studies aimed at accurately describing phenomena based on study characteristics. an event, thing, process, activity, program, person or persons (Merriam, 1998, p. 4). The researcher used qualitative research as a method to conduct this study. The researcher intends to explain the speaking anxiety of new students at Darul Hijrah Islamic boarding school. The goal of qualitative research is to understand how participants experience the phenomenon at a particular time in a particular situation, and what it means to them. The researcher tries to look at the experience from the perspective of the participant to interpret their words. That is why the researcher participates and immerses himself in the phenomenon in order to get to know it. Heigham Added there are multiple data collection methods such as observations and interviews. As part of this study, Researchers used observations and interviews as data collection techniques. Researchers made observations and checked data collected prior to interviews in this study. The researcher examined the material applying interpretive analysis (Heigham, 2009, pp. 45-56).

B. Research Setting

The setting of his research is in Darul Hijrah Islamic boarding school, which is located at Jl. Cindai Alus Rt. 8, Kec. Martapura, Kab. Banjar, Kalimantan Selatan, 70612. The research conducted to new students of Darul Hijrah Islamic boarding school With reason based on minimum ability in speaking activity, besides that they also have to speak in English for daily conversation (based on the observation). This study was conducted for two months, from October 12 to December 12, 2022. (3 times for observation and interview)

C. Research Participants

The participants in this study were 12 students from Class 1A TMI 2022 Darul Hijrah who had experience giving extemporaneous speaking. The researchers then selected 6 of 12 students to be observe and interviewed, Students were distributed from the highest score in English lesson. The researchers use target sampling to select 6 of 12 respondents to be observe and interviewed. (Fraenkel, 2008, p. 24) Notes that purposive sampling is at the researcher's discretion to select respondents who distribute the required information based on prior information. There are two criteria as to why these 6 students were selected.. They are: R1 (male), R2 (male), R3 (male), R4 (male), R5 (male) and R6 (male).

D. Techniques of Data Collection

This section presents the research tools and data collection techniques used to conduct this study. The data collection techniques are observation and interview.

1. Observation

Observation is a method of data collection, the main source of which is the ability to see. There are different types of observation that differ to what extent observers participate in the environment and in what environment, and how it is organized (Creswell, 1997, p. 125). The researcher uses this technique is to observe direct observation to get the data of the condition for the aspect affecting factors of speaking anxiety and students' strategies for overcoming speaking anxiety. The observations sheet includes date/time, students classes, affecting factors, students' strategy, course class activities and also topic of activities. There are several ways a researcher can make an observation. Observation is classified as original (everyday) or scientific (designed), participatory or non-participatory, structured or unstructured, natural or laboratory observation, overt or covert, active or passive, and direct or indirect.

The observation became the first data set used to collect information and capture the real situation when speech was introduced in new student classrooms. Observation is the conscious setting where a language is learned. Observations were made in the speaking class to see and understand first-hand how speaking is done and how students' speaking anxiety emerges from their improvised speaking experience. To conduct observations, the researcher uses an observation sheet. This observation panel includes indicators of speaking anxiety drawn from certain theories by (Horwitz, 1986, p. 10), (Occhipinti A, 2009, PP. 20-30), and (Szyszka, 2017, pp. 23-50) that became the panel's measurement points. (Mansel, 2011, p. 2) noted that observation can distribute restricted information about the student's learning processes. The researcher uses this technique through direct observation to obtain information about the situation of the Student Strategy to develop the students critical thinking.

2. Interview

The final tool of this study was the interview. The interview became the main source of this study, which was supported and confirmed by the observations. (Heigham, 2009, pp. 45-56) states that the goal of the interview is to delve into the experiences, views and feelings of the respondents. Data for this study were collected through a semi-structured interview. A semi-structured interview is one in which the interviewer has planned the topic to be investigated, but allows the respondent to easily discover urgent new discoveries. These 6 students are selected according to certain criteria. They reported experiencing anxiety while speaking and admitted that they did not like speaking in English in class because it caused anxiety. In order to obtain more detailed information, the interview was conducted in the Indonesian language, since the respondents are just in the first grade. The researcher also interviews the speaker to confirm the data and support the conclusions. An interview is a conversation between two parties, an interview that gives the questioner and the respondent an answer. Interviewing is a method used to obtain information by asking respondents for information. (Creswell, 1997, p. 124) concluded interviewing is a process of clarification in which questions are asked face to face between the researcher and the respondent applying an interview guide. Interviews are conducted individually and last 10-20 minutes.

E. Data Analysis

The data obtained from the above techniques were analyzed. The researcher uses data analysis techniques developed by (Ary, 2010, pp. 12-23). This qualitative study was analyzed in three phases, namely, organization and familiarization, coding and reduction, as well as interpretation and representation.

The first step is qualitative data analysis, which involves familiarization and data summarization. The researcher reviews the observation notes and plays back the recordings of the interviews. The researcher ranked respondents according to the similarity of responses then transcribed and translated audio recordings of the interviews. After studying the data, the researcher organizes them according to the speaking technique and anxiety level of the respondents to facilitate the search. After knowing and organizing the data, the researcher begins the coding and reduction process. Ary et al. (2010) argue that the most common way of coding is to reread the data and organize it into meaningful word units, the subject's thought patterns, habits and frequently occurring key events. The goal of coding is to identify differences and similarities in the data. Data with the same code are grouped together. The researcher then looks at all items with the same code and combines them into a category.