

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

#### **A. Research Design**

The qualitative research approach was chosen to explore and understand the qualitative approach method. A total of 13 published studies were reviewed to understand the effectiveness of qualitative interview-based methods and the relevant techniques used. Interviews and diary studies were selected, which are considered to be the most popular qualitative research methods. Scientific research helps to examine the effectiveness of qualitative approaches. This study examines the advantages and disadvantages of using diaries as a qualitative data collection tool that helps gather longitudinal information. Qualitative approaches have been adopted by many types of successful research analyzed through literature reviews (Smith, 2015; Silverman, 2016; Taylor et al., 2015).

To analyze the data, the researcher used case study qualitative research. A case study at design is used to advantage an extensive knowledge of the meaning and situation for those concerned. The interest is in the method as opposed to results, in context instead of a particular variable, in finding instead of relief.

Creswell (2013) said the case study method found a real-existence, contemporary restricted device or a couple of restricted systems through the years, through specific, intensive data collection

regarding multiple references of data and reports a case description and case subject.

This research is especially worthwhile for a case study of design due to the fact it is a restricted system, it is relevant, and that is a study of manner. There are a few variations in how researchers outline case studies. A few researchers think of a case study as the thing to be learned, at the same time as others outline a case study as a technique of research.

After collecting data by observation and interview, the data was analyzed. The data analysis was an important step of research because by doing it the researcher will get the answers to the problems. This research uses case study analysis based on Creswell (1998) as follows:

1. Collecting categories, researchers are looking for a collection of examples of data as well as hoping to find the meaning that is relevant to the issues that arise. The first step for adding knowledge, researchers must first study more sources or case studies from other researchers that are relevant to their research. This entails searching for signs of anxiety, including listening anxiety. The researcher will read more sources or examples from other researchers that are related to the case of that research, which means the researcher looking for symptoms of anxiety and

listening anxiety. They aimed to help researchers construct general ideas about cases. Then in the first step, the researcher would determine some categories of listening anxiety's symptoms.

2. A direct interpretation, the researchers look at case study examples and draw meaning from them without looking for more examples. The researcher provided examples. Researchers formed their opinions regarding the instances they studied after reading a variety of sources, including books, journals, and reports from other researchers. They can narrow the research's focus to a few key areas in line with the study's goal. Shortly based on field research, the researcher categorized some symptoms into three components anxiety by Horwitz and Cope, 1986.
3. Researchers establish a pattern and find correspondences between two or more categories. In the process of research, the researcher tried to find a pattern during observation and then categorize the data based on three components by Horwitz, and Cope, 1986. It is to make the researcher write the report at the end.
4. At the end (conclusion), the researchers developed generalizations. Firstly, from the data the conclusion

was written with specific information about listening anxiety then the researcher developed the data into generalization.

## **B. Research Setting**

The study took place at SMK Negeri 4 Banjarmasin which is located on *Jalan Brigadir Jendral Hasan Basri Nomor 7, Sungai Miai, Kecamatan Banjarmasin Utara, Kota Banjarmasin, Kalimantan Selatan 70123*.

The researcher's choice of this school is based on the writer's analysis so far, who often pass through the school where there are very many students. To decide the participants of this research, the researcher used purposive sampling to be able to assist the researcher in recognizing the phenomenon being studied.

## **C. Subject**

This research changed into conducted at SMK Negeri 4 Banjarmasin research aims are individuals who are immediately associated and become characters of an interest that is anticipated to offer obvious and specific data. The choice of research sample is based on research goals, by means of obtaining as lots data information as possible.

The object of this research is to analyze and focus on English learning anxiety and moreover find out the elements that can motivate anxiety.

#### **D. Techniques of Data Collection**

In this research, the researcher used two data collection techniques. Namely, the observation and interview to answer questions from the research question.

##### **1. Observation**

As a method of gathering data, observation involves making firsthand observations of the research subject in order to closely examine its actions.

Perceiving facts through sight and paying attention can be characterized as a method of gathering information for research. The researcher takes a subject along to watch their behavior and other research participants' activities. Moreover, observations of active situations where objects are reacting to them must be recorded. To view and track changes in social phenomena as they grow and spread, observation tactics are used. The researcher can distinguish between what is important and what is not since they have access to the object of a specific moment.

As stated before, there were two instruments that were used to collect data, they are observation and interview. It

was collected based on the result of the interview which was done outside the classroom to students of the English Club. The observation was conducted from July 24 until 25 September 2023. By using the first instrument, the observation sheet, the data was directly collected by the researcher. In order to explain to the participants what they had learned from the observation, the researcher then performed an interview. The researcher also hopes to finish and delve deeper into the information gathered from the observation through interviews.

## **2. Interview**

According to Ibrahim (2015), a discussion that involves two people is called an interview. It involves verbal communication between individuals with the goal of gathering pertinent information for the student's purpose. It denotes that participants were interviewed in person by the researcher. The story underlying a participant's experiences can be learned most from interviews. Interviews may also be useful for following up with favorable respondents.

## **E. Data Analysis**

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concerned. The interest is in method as opposed to results, in context instead of a particular variable, in finding instead of relief.

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In supporting this research, number one facts were accumulated through interviews with topics and informants. records resources of this research are the manager, in which the jobs of managers, teachers, and contributors in management and getting to know the system at SMK Negeri 4 Banjarmasin.

The activity in qualitative data analysis was conducted continuously until the research problem was answered. The steps of analysis follow:

1. Data Reduction

In this stage, the researcher gathered all the data from observation and interviews. Then throw out or reduce

unnecessary data, and analyze the types and the factors of anxiety experienced by students in listening daily test learning.

## 2. Data Display

Data display is a process to present the data. After arranging and organizing the data into some classification, the researcher reports the data in word form or narrative form. It is supported by Miles and Huberman who said that the most frequent form of data display for qualitative research data in the past has been narrative text.

## 3. Conclusion

The conclusion needed to be verified for its credibility. Verification is some programs to check the researcher's carefulness and to the accurate data. Taking conclusion is only the part of activity in the whole configuration. The researcher begins to seek supporting information, then the reduction data, presentation data, and the last was making conclusion. After reduced and display the data, the last step the researcher made the conclusion about Students' Anxiety in Listening English at the SMKN 4 Banjarmasin.