

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In research investigations, the process of data collection, analysis, interpretation, and reporting is known as the study design. This study's methodology is narrative qualitative. The goal of narrative research is to understand people's tales about their lives, cultures, and society. It is a qualitative study methodology (Wolgemoth and Agosto, 2019).

According to Ntinda (2018), narrative research makes it possible to understand, describe, and imagine that the stories told by individuals are our stories. This study uses interviews and a narrative framework as instruments. Then the two instruments are used to explore the origins and forms of writing anxiety in students.

B. Research Setting

This research was conducted at the Antasari State Islamic University Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan, in the Department of English Education to be precise. Many students are still working on their thesis proposals and are worried about the title of their thesis in English education majors. Therefore the researcher decided to conduct his research at the Department of English Language Education.

C. Participant

The participants are three students from the Department of English Language Education at Antasari National Islamic University in Banjarmasin, South Borneo Island, who are conducting proposal seminars and writing papers. The two participants came from the class of 2019 and class of 2020

D. Data

Two students will be interviewed by researchers about their experience of experiencing anxiety when preparing a thesis proposal. Then, participants were asked to fill in the narrative frame provided by the researcher. Participants may ask something if something is not understood.

E. Technique of data collection

1. Interview

Observations made by the researcher themselves and some earlier studies on an issue which students have to face in their proposal for a master's degree, were used to set up interview questions. Only one section of the interview was carried out by the researcher during this study.

2. Narrative frame

A story outline could be a structure for telling a story that comprises of a assortment of short and long clear spaces and deficient expressions. By filling within the blanks with their possess encounters and reflections on those encounters, the respondents are anticipated to make a coherent story (Sadeghi and Sarkhosh, 2014). Since it offers an instructive and more full see of students' uneasiness encounters when composing draft proposal proposition and offers course and back in both the structure and substance of story, the story outline can offer assistance the analyst capture the encounters aiming to be detailed.

The reason of consider and the consideration of the story outline were clarified to the members. The analyst relegated the understudies the errand of completing the story outline. To account for the account frame's impediments, the analyst gives a purge box with fitting prompts at the starting and conclusion of the real sentence starter outline for members to openly type in any extra data they wish to share.

F. Data analysis

Interviews and narrative frames may serve as the foundation for qualitative data. As a result, the researcher used the interactive model developed by Miles and Huberman (1994)to assess the data.

The three techniques that the data analysis followed were as follows:

1. Data reduction

Data reduction seeks to make the data more understandable by condensing and defining the data gathered from the findings of field notes in accordance with the subject being studied. In this study, the problem faced by students was anxiety during the process of writing a thesis proposal.

2. Data display

To give a general overview of the data obtained as a whole or a particular component, data is given in the form of narrative prose, and then categorization is carried out. If the data is given in a succinct, clear, precise, and comprehensive manner, the description of the qualities under investigation will be simpler to comprehend. This study's data was presented more as descriptions, which were consistent with the study's conclusions.

3. Conclusion

The search for meaning came as the third step. In order to understand the data that had been analyzed, significant factors were sought after. This conclusion was written in the form of an easy-to-understand summary statement with reference to the research objectives.