

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In this research, the author used a qualitative descriptive methodology. Investigating and understanding the importance that people or groups attribute to a social or human situation is done via qualitative research (Creswell, 2012). Furthermore, Sugiyono (2013) contents that qualitative research method is based on the philosophy of postpositivism, and it employs researchers as the primary instrument, triangulation (combined) as a data collection method, inductive data analysis, and results that emphasize meaning rather than generalization.

Based on Huda & Ma'mun (2020), a qualitative research was a study undertaken to collect information on the status of an existing indication, the statement of the phenomena as it is at the time of the investigation. Furthermore, Abdussamad (2021) describes the qualitative methods used to obtain detailed or meaningful data. Meaning is the actual data, i.e. unique data that represents some value behind the visible data. Therefore, qualitative research focuses on meaning rather than generalizations.

Based on the opinions above, a descriptive qualitative research is selected by the researcher because it deals with the phenomenon of the speaking difficulties in a real life situation that happened to the students while they are speaking English. The results of this research were described descriptively. The English Debate Extracurricular SMAN 1 Kelumpang Hilir students were

observed and interviewed for this research, which also utilized data from the academic year 2022–2023.

The researcher conducted a field study, which was conducted by collecting data regarding students' glossophobia factors. The research methodology used was descriptive technique, which aims to describe and interpret the items. In general, this is done with the main purpose of summarizing the facts and properties of the item or topic under study accurately and methodically.

B. Research Setting

The research was conducted at the English Debate training at SMAN 1 Kelumpang Hilir located at Jalan Ratu Intan Serongga, Kotabaru Regency, South Kalimantan. First, the researcher applied for authorization by providing a research letter to the school principal. After the permission was granted, the researcher could conduct the research.

The reason for choosing the research setting was because after conducting pre-observations, the researcher received information that this school opened a new extracurricular activity, which is the English debate training. Therefore, the researcher selected the debate training students because the students would utilize their English speaking skills more during the training process. In addition, in this debate training process, students will frequently speak English to express their opinions.

C. Participant

The participants of this study were English debate training students at SMAN 1 Kelumpang Hilir. There were 11 students were chosen by the researcher to be the research participants. There were 9 female students and 2 male students. Participants in the English debate training were attending different classes at SMAN 1 Kelumpan Hilir, especially grades 10 and 11. In this debate training, participants were divided into pro team, contra team, and the moderator

In addition, this English debate training was chosen by the researcher after the researcher conducted a pre-observation to observe the condition of the students there, then the researcher found that students had indicators of glossophobia symptoms mentioned by Kushner (2010), cite in Perveen, Hasan, & Aleemi (2018). Therefore, the researcher felt the need to investigate deeper if there were students who experienced symptoms of glossophobia and to find out about the influencing factors for students who experienced glossophobia in English debate training at SMAN 1 Kelumpang Hilir.

D. Technique of Data Collection

In order to collect data, the researchers utilized two instruments. The instruments used in this study were a questionnaire and an interview.

1. Observation

During the observation, the researcher investigated what symptoms of glossophobia were experienced by students during the English debate training process. The researcher conducted direct observation at SMAN 1

Kelumpang Hilir after obtaining permission from the principal and English teacher. The researcher conducted field observations for three days. The first observation was conducted on December 14, 2022. The second observation was conducted on December 15, 2022. Meanwhile, the last observation was conducted on December 16, 2022. There were 11 students chosen by the teacher to practice English debate.

2. Interview

According to Sugiyono (2013) an interview is a meeting of two people to share information and ideas through questions and answers, so that meaning can be constructed on a particular topic. After the observation, the researchers conducted interviews, this was related to research questions about the symptoms and factors of students' glossophobia, since these symptoms are only those who feel it, therefore it is necessary to use interviews so that researchers get in-depth information.

So, this instrument can provide an opportunity for researchers to ask for more in-depth information from observations and to ask about the symptoms of glossophobia they experience and the factors that cause glossophobia when they are practicing English debate. The interview was conducted on 14-16 December 2022 at SMAN 1 Kelumpang Hilir.

E. Data Analysis

Research studies rely heavily on the analysis of data, as here is where the study's conclusions are derived. According to Rijali (2019) puts out the idea of data analysis as "an endeavor to methodically seek and organize records"

resulting from observations, interviews, and other methods in order to enhance the researcher's comprehension of the subject under investigation and offer it as a discovery for others.

Qualitative data generally take the form of words (descriptions, observations, impressions, recordings, and the like). The researcher must organize and categorize or code the large mass of data so that they can be described and interpreted. The data analysis used in this research is descriptive analysis technique, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusions regarding glossophobia students in English debate training society.

The researcher would examine the data in this study using the Miles and Huberman model. In the following phases, the Miles and Huberman model examines data:

1. Data reduction

The data collected by the researcher is reduced by choosing and altering the information that appears in the field notes. In this study, the researcher conducted interviews and observations that would be used in the analysis and then summarized, checked, and produced a summary of the data.

In reducing the data, the author chooses which aspects of the data that appear in the transcriptions of observations and interviews, should be emphasized, minimized, or completely set aside for the benefit of the research. The researcher selected what were the most common and

unique symptoms and factors that students felt during the English debate.

2. Data display

In this process the researcher organizes the information that has been obtained, so that conclusions can be drawn or re-analyzed. In presenting qualitative data, it can be in the form of narrative text using field notes, tables, and charts. This form makes it easier during observations and interviews with students to combine information that is structured and easy to find so that researchers can find out whether the conclusions are correct.

3. Conclusion

By drawing conclusions from the data, the researcher confirms the validity of the research. After conducting the research, the researcher conducted continuous analysis to obtain findings. The researcher reviewed the field notes, so as to conclude what symptoms were felt by the students of glossophobia and what factors influenced glossophobia in English debate training at SMAN 1 Kelumpang Hilir.