

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This research use qualitative method and based on case, case study approach has been chosen as a type of research. According to John W. Creswell:

“The case study is a research strategy which included researchers investigated carefully a program, event, activity, process, or group of individuals. The cases are limited by time and activity, and researchers gather complete information using a variety of data collection procedures based on a predetermined time”.

Based on theory, by using case study researcher can be investigated the case or event deeply. In other hand, this research also easier to get a close a particular situation and understanding of it by collect data in natural settings (e.g., observation, interview).

B. Research Setting

This research conducted in MTsN 3 Kota Banjarmasin Selatan at IX B in 2017/2018 academic year, Jalan Bhakti RT.05 No. 04, Pemurus Dalam, South Banjarmasin, Banjarmasin City, South Kalimantan. This research was started on 26 July 2017 and finished on 26 September 2017. English lesson in IX is offered twice times a week.

C. Subject and Object of Research

The subject of this research is listening anxiety of students' that to be the reason behind this research. The Object of this research is a student of IXB that faced listening anxiety during learning process. The participants of this study were 35 students' and chosen 11 students that have experience with a listening anxiety based on purposive sampling. However, after observation the participants decrease to be nine students. They are as English learners they had had three years of English learning experience in Junior High School. The data can be seen in table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Name of the Participants

No.	Name	Class
1.	Alwi	IXB
2.	Arif Rahman	IXB
3.	Annisa	IXB
4.	Anshar	IXB
5.	Rizky Saputra	IXB
6.	Noor Jannah	IXB
7.	Nur Shella Sajida	IXB
8.	Ridha Padillah	IXB
9.	Siti Kirani	IXB

D. Data

The data which is investigated in the research are divided into two kinds, as follow:

a. Primary Data

In this research, the primary data is students of IXB. The data about indication of their anxiety and all of aspects that related to the students' anxiety include students' score in listening of last semester during listening activity to consider objects of this research as consideration to chosen the participants.

b. Secondary data

This data to complete the primary's data, include various literature, articles or writings of others related to listening anxiety, and internet media related to the object of research. In this secondary data, the researcher tries to find the relation and correlation of data with this research.

E. Data Collection Procedure

According to Rakim (2008) research instruments are the tools that will be used for data collection. Therefore, to obtain the data, the researcher does some procedure of techniques collecting, they are:

1. Observation

In this research, observation would be used to observe students behavior during listening activity. The researcher will be observe students who have been selected by

some criteria based on purposive sampling, about how students' attitudes towards during listening activity, how they response, whether they are anxious with listening activity or listening exercise.

Based on symptom and three component of anxiety mention, the result will be showed a dominant symptom of anxiety also it showed a component which influence students' anxiety in listening. The researcher also joined in the class of this research to get data. The researcher role in the observation was non-participant. He observed all of the students in class IX B, especially the eleventh participants who had chosen by researcher before. However, they eliminated during some observation, because some students not showed symptoms in listening anxiety. Two weeks, four meetings were observed.

Each observation lasted approximately 70 minutes, following the duration of a meeting. The writer observed the symptoms of listening anxiety as suggested by Lang, P.J. (1971). Furthermore, the observation was used to find out when was students likely to feel anxious and in what situations that might trigger their anxiety in English class. By observation the researcher, also know students' experience listening interest in the activities.

2. Interview

According to Allport (in Hadi, 1992): 'If we want to know how people feel, what their experience and what they remember, what their emotions and motives are like, and the reasons for acting as they do-why not ask them''

Before conducting the interview, the researcher observed the class in order to find symptoms of anxiety of students as the participants. The observation guide was followed, using the symptoms of listening anxiety as suggested by Lang, P.J. (1971). Students who showed the symptoms of listening anxiety were asked if they ever experienced anxiety in English class. The step in conducting the interview was to obtain a poll of the students who considered themselves to be anxious during listening anxiety.

This research also aimed to know which the highest components that influence listening anxiety of students. In this study, researcher chosen interview open-ended that known interview as open-ended responses based on M.Q Patton (2002). By used this interview, the participants can be more unimpeded answering some questions, because the questions do not pre-determine the answer. They were ask suggest eliminating or reducing their symptoms of listening anxiety. Interviews were conducting outside the classroom. Some questions includes in this research, they are:

1. Do you like listening activity in the classroom?
2. In what situations do you feel uncomfortable during listening activity?
3. Do you have times when you experience a hidden rush of uncomfortable physical feeling such as mind goes blank?
4. Based on your experienced. Have you ever worried if you find unfamiliarity with English word and intonation from audio?

5. How do you feel when the teaching asked you to presentation and participating your answer of listening?
6. Based on your experienced, did you ever thought becoming jumbled and confused when listening activity?

3. Documentary

The technique used to support primary and secondary data. This technique of collecting data can be photos, records, and others data during observations and interview. Based on data the researcher will know deeply of this research.

To know more about those data, source of the data and techniques of data collecting, the following matrix will be helpful:

Table 3.2 Techniques of Collecting Data

No	Data	Source of Data	Technique in Data Collecting
1.	<i>Primary Data:</i> The data about of students' anxiety in listening at MTsN 3 Kota Banjarmasin , which consist of: 1. Students' behavior attitudes, response, during listening activity.	Students	Observation
2.	2. The highest components that influence listening anxiety of students.	Students	Interview

	<i>Secondary Data:</i> Data about photos and records during observations and interview.	Document	Documentary
--	--	----------	-------------

F. Technique in Analyzing Data

After collecting data by observation and interview, then data analyzed. The data analysis was an important step of research, because of doing it the researcher will get the answers to the problems. This research use case study analysis based on from 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, researcher will be read more source or examples from other researcher that related with case that research, its mean the researcher looking for symptoms of anxiety and listening anxiety. They aimed to helped researcher construct general ideas about cases. Then in the first step, the researcher would be determine some categories of listening anxiety's symptoms.
2. A direct interpretation, the researchers look at a case study examples and draw meaning from it without looking for more examples. The researcher relieved

examples. After read some source (journals, books, and reports from other researcher) researcher constructed their opinion about cases that research. They can make research focus to just a few aspects in accordance with objective of the study. Shortly based on field research, the researcher would be categorized some symptoms into three component anxiety by Horwitz and Cope, 1986.

3. Researchers established a pattern and find correspondences between two or more categories. In the process of research, 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 to write the report at the end.
4. At the end (conclusion), the researchers developed generalizations. Firstly, from the data the conclusion wrote with specific information about listening anxiety then the researcher develop the data into generalization

G. Research Procedure

- a. Determine and define the research questions: The first step in this approach, the researcher must focus the course of study of a case. The researcher determine the focus of the study by make question of problem was happened and also determining a purpose of the study.
- b. Choose the cases and state how data is to be collected and techniques for analysis that will be using. Well design research consider all available option for ways to analyze those cases. So that multiple sources and data analysis methods are recommended.

- c. Prepare to collect the data. Consider the research have large sets of data in order to avoid becoming overwhelmed when the research run. Consider the problem, the researcher should formulate good questions and pay attention when interpret answers. So that multiple collection method was chosen, it will strengthen the research.
- d. Collect data in the field: The researcher must collect and store multiple sources of fact that happened comprehensively and systematically. The researcher carefully observe and interview the objects of the case study and identify causal factors associated with the observed cases. Renegotiation of arrangements with the objects of the study or addition of questions to interviews may be necessary as the study progresses. Case study research is flexible, but when changes are made, they are documented systematically.
- e. Evaluate and Analyze the Data: the researcher examines raw data using many interpretations in order to find linkages between the research object and the outcomes with reference to the original research questions. Throughout the evaluation and analysis process, the researcher remains open to new opportunities and insights. The case study method, with its use of multiple data collection methods and analysis techniques, provides researchers with opportunities to triangulate data in order to strengthen the research findings and conclusions.
- f. Prepare the report: techniques for composing the report can include handling each case as a separate chapter or treating the case as a chronological recounting. Some researchers report the case study as a story. During the report preparation process,

researchers critically examine the document looking for ways the report is incomplete. The researcher uses representative audience groups to review and comment on the draft document. Based on the comments, the researcher rewrites and makes revisions. Some case study researchers suggest that the documents should be reviewed by the participants in the study.