

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses about method of the research, population and samples, technique of collecting the data, technique of analyzing the data, and setting of the research.

A. Method of The Study

In this research, the researcher used qualitative a case study. According to Creswell (2014), Qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or group ascribe to a social or human problem. It can be said that qualitative research is research that understands a social problem for an individual or group, because this study describes the result that in the form of the text, this study is classified as a qualitative. Case study is a strategy research to investigate carefully a matter by collecting data complete information using various data collection procedures. In addition, case studies were also conducted to obtain a better understanding of deeply and analyze more intensively about something against individual, group, or situation. This more intensively and in-depth case study research is aimed at obtain the subject under study with the scope of research covers the whole life of several aspects certain only.

According to Yin (1981) in Nuraini (2020), case study is an investigation empiricists who investigate phenomena contemporary in the context of real life. According to Baxter and Jack (2008) in Curter (2020), qualitative case study is a research methodology that helps in exploration of a phenomenon within some particular context through various data sources, and it undertakes the exploration through variety of lenses in order to reveal multiple facts of the phenomenon. In case study, a real-time phenomenon is explored within its naturally occurring context, with the consideration that context will create a difference. Yazan (2015) stated in qualitative research, case study is one of the frequently used methodologies.

So, the researcher concludes that qualitative descriptive research is understanding of social phenomenon based on participant's point of view. In order to increase information into a certain phenomenon, such as an environment, a process, or a belief and case study is simply defined as a process of in-depth, detailed, and detailed investigation or examination of a particular or specific event that occurred.

The data are collected by giving questionnaires to participants. The data collection procedures of this study were started by giving the questionnaire, asking the participants to fill in the questionnaire and finally the writer compiled the questionnaire

that had been answered, and then the writer conducted interview with several students to support the data from the questionnaire.

B. Population and Samples

1) Population of the Research

According to Creswell (2014), population is a group of individuals who have the same characteristics. So the population is a group or collection of individuals or objects that are the main focus of a specific study. The population of this study is all students at the tenth grade at SMKN 01 OKU.

The total numbers of the students are .

Table 3.1
Population of the Study

No.	Class	Number of Students
1.	X Akuntansi dan Keuangan Lembaga 1	36
2.	X akuntansi dan Keuangan Lembaga 2	36
3.	X Manajemen Perkantoran dan Lembaga Bisnis 1	36
4.	X Manajemen Perkantoran dan Lembaga Bisnis 2	36
5.	X Teknik Jaringan Komputer dan Telekomunikasi 1	36
6.	X Teknik Jaringan Komputer dan Telekomunikasi 2	36
7.	X Pemasaran 1	36
8.	X Pemasaran 2	36
9.	X Desain Komunikasi Visual	35
Total		323

source of data: SMKN 01 OKU (in academic year 2023/2024)

2). Sample of the Study

According to Creswell (2014), sample is a subgroup of the target population that the researcher plans to study for generalizing about the target population. So, sample is a small part of the population that is used as an object in an observation or research because it is considered capable of representing the population. Based on the most common sampling methods used in qualitative research, there are purposive sampling, quota sampling, and snowball. In this research, the researcher used quota sampling. The purposive sampling and quota sampling procedure are the most often used in qualitative research.

According to Sugiyono (2016), quota sampling technique is a technique for determining a sample from a population that has certain characteristics up to the desired number (quota). Simply put, the researcher decides what needs to be known and sets

out to find people who can and are willing to provide the information by virtue of knowledge or experience. The researcher picked 4 classes as samples of this research. The data of sample in this research can be seen in the following table below:

Table 3.2
Sample of the Study

No.	Class	Number of Students
1.	X Akuntansi dan Keuangan Lembaga 1	36
2.	X akuntansi dan Keuangan Lembaga 2	36
3.	X Pemasaran 1	18
4.	X Pemasaran 2	18
Total		108

Source of data: SMKN 01 OKU (in Academic Year 2023/2024).

A. Technique for Collecting Data

Data collecting technique is the main step of a research, because the purpose of the study is to collect data. In this study the researcher used questionnaire to collect data. According to Creswell (2018), questionnaire is an instrument in which respondents provide written responses to question or mark items that indicate their response. So, questionnaire is data collection techniques that done by giving a set of questions or statements to the respondents to answer. There are there types of the question, there are close ended questions, open ended questions, and semi closed ended questions. In this research, questionnaire was got the data from the respondents and measure students' problem in learning speaking. The researcher used close ended questions. To obtain the information about students' problem in learning speaking, the questionnaire adapted from Maidinah (2021), also the questionnaire consisted 21 statements. In this study, the researcher also used Likert Scale. In this form of likert scale it has optional answers: Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral, Disagree, and Strongly disagree.

Table 3.3
Specification of Questionnaire

Variable	Indicators	Aspects	Item of numbers
Speaking anxiety	The Causes of Anxiety	Gender	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
		Negatives self-perception or self-esteem	6,7,8,9
		Fear of making mistakes	10, 11,12

		Social status	13, 14, 15
		Cultural differences	16, 17, 18
		Social environment and limited language	19, 20,21
Total		21	

The statement used by in the form is positive statement and earn in compiling pursuant to Likert scale that is:

Table 3.4
Score Range of Questionnaire

Likert Scale	Value	
5	Strongly Agree	SA
4	Agree	A
3	Neutral	N
2	Disagree	D
1	Strongly Disagree	SD

Source : Sugiyono (2017)

A valid instrument is an instrument that is able to measure what the researcher wants and can reveal data from the variables that properly researched. Invalid instruments did not got valid data true so that conclusions of the study did not corresponded to reality, on the contrary if the instrument has a high level of validity, data be obtained true and the research conclusions are in accordance with reality. Therefore, before the instrument is used, it is necessary to validate the instrument so that the instrument used is valid or appropriate to measure what it is supposed to measure (Haidir, 2019). The validation of this instrument was carried out by 2 expert lectures from English education study program. Validator 1 is Mrs. Dr. Yentri Anggeraini, M.Pd, validator 2 is Mrs. Novarita, M.Pd and Mrs. Nurul Afiffah, M.Pd. as for suggestions and comments from each validator becomes a reference for improvements to the research instruments.

D. Technique for Analyzing the Data

The researcher used qualitative data, so it analyzed by using technique of analysis descriptive qualitative. The analysis of descriptive qualitative gave predicate to researched variable according to real condition. The researcher collected the data from questionnaire and used closed ended questions with an alternative answer that chose by student. Researcher also used likert scale from sugiyono (2017) and Debreli & Demirkan (2016) for detailed statement for likert scale such as each of the 21 items in the questionnaire has a 5-point scale ranging according to Strongly Agree (scale point

5), Agree (scale point 4), Neutral (scale point 3), Disagree (scale point 2), and lastly Strongly Disagree (scale point 1).

To count and categorized the students' anxiety level, the researcher used the following formula from Debreli & Demirkan (2016). Debreli & Demirkan explained that one point for each items equals 33 points of the minimum score in total, whereas five points for each items equals 165 of the maximum score. Then, the level of students' anxiety were determined by summing up students' questionnaire scores and find the average. He also classified them into three categories as in the table:

$$\frac{\text{Total Score}}{\text{Numbers of Items}} \times 33$$

Table 3.5
The Level Range of Students Anxiety

No.	Average Score	Level of Anxiety
1.	≤ 99	Low
2.	99 – 132	Moderate
3.	≥ 132	High

Source : Debreli & Demirkan (2016) & Bandura (2014)

Table 3.5 shows that the range of the average score was classified into three categories. It also shows a total average score of ≤ 99 which indicates low anxiety. The average score in the rank of 99 – 132 indicates moderate anxiety and average score of ≥ 132 indicates a high level of anxiety.