

## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### **A. Research Method**

This type of research is mixed method. Qualitative research is the method used in collecting data to understand individual beliefs, experiences, attitudes, behaviors, and interactions. Qualitative research produced descriptive data that researchers then interpreted using systematic methods (Ahyar et al, 2020). This descriptive approach is used by the researcher because, in this study, it presents data in a systematic, factual, and accurate manner regarding the facts in the field. This study uses qualitative research methods because the purpose of this study is to provide insight into students about public speaking anxiety, especially those in their first semester at the Department English Education at Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta who joined the Saturday English Gathering. The researcher believed that using this descriptive approach method can contribute to describing the experience of public speaking anxiety, analysing the cause of public speaking anxiety, and analysing strategies to overcome public speaking anxiety experienced by students in the first semester of Saturday English Gathering (SEGA).

In this research, the researcher used interviews to determine the experience of public speaking anxiety by students, strategies to overcome public speaking anxiety, and questionnaires to determine the cause of public speaking anxiety by students in the first semester who joined Saturday English Gathering (SEGA).

#### **B. Subject of Research**

The study is about students in the Department English Education at Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta who joined Saturday English

Gathering (SEGA) in the first semester. The study used samples of three students from interviews and eighty students from closed questionnaires. The researcher selected this subject because first- semester students are required to participate in Saturday English Gathering (SEGA) activities, which emphasize speaking, especially public speaking.

### **C. Object of The Research**

This object of research is to explore the causes of public speaking anxiety and strategies to overcome it for first-semester students in the Department English Education who join the Saturday English Gathering (SEGA).

### **D. Data and Data Source**

The data in this research are interviews and questionnaires. Interview to analyze experience in public speaking anxiety and strategy for students to overcome their public speaking anxiety and closed questionnaire to analyze the causes of public speaking anxiety in the first semester students of Saturday English Gathering (SEGA) at Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. The data source for this research is the results of public speaking anxiety among first-semester English education students who attend the Saturday English Gathering (SEGA). The total number of participants in this study is 80 first- semester students in the English Education Department who joined the Saturday English Gathering.

### **E. Technique of Collecting Data**

#### **1) Observation**

According to Mutawakkil (2021), observation is the method of gathering open-ended, firsthand data by observing individuals and places at a inquire about location. The researcher took field notes and pictures of an action and the students' behavior at the investigation location. The study focused on the speaking anxiety of first-semester students in the English Department of Education at Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. The researcher observed outside the classroom on Saturday English Gathering (SEGA) for 20 minutes.

## 2) Questionnaire

A questionnaire could be an investigative instrument comprising an arrangement of questions for the purpose of gathering data from respondents. A questionnaire can be thought of as a kind of composed meeting. They can be carried out face-to-face, by phone, computer, or post. Surveys are a generally cheap, speedy, and proficient way of getting huge sums of data from a huge number of individuals (McLoed, S, 2018). The researcher used a questionnaire to determine whether the factors that cause anxiety are actually experienced by students at the Saturday English Gathering.

In this research, the researcher used closed questionnaires to retrieve data. The question was adapted from Qurnia and Marlina (2020). The total number of questions made by the researcher is 14 questions. Then the participants in the questionnaire were 80 people.

## 3) Interview

In order to support and validate the information provided by the students, the researcher conducted an interview. Interviews in research aim to collect information about human life in society, and are used for many other things, such as a journalist to obtain information about a story that will be published in a newspaper; for company leaders, interviews are used to select new employees; and by a psychoanalyst the interview is used for diagnosis and therapy and so on (Koentjaningrat, 1997).

The researcher prepared several questions related to the public speaking anxiety of the students in the first semester who joined the Saturday English Gathering when speaking English in front of the class. To collect data from interviews, students were interviewed in Indonesian to avoid misunderstandings and to get the necessary in-depth information about the strategy to overcome their public speaking anxiety.

## **F. Technique of Data Analysis**

The researcher uses the technique of analyzing data as descriptive qualitative. Miles and Huberman (1994) provide an overview of data analysis in their research. They define analysis as consisting of three concurrent flow activities: data reduction, data display, and inference.

### **a. Data Reduction**

Data reduction is the first step in analyzing the data. According to Huberman, data reduction is a form of analysis that sharpens, sorts, focuses, discards, and organizes data in such a way that final conclusions can be drawn and verified. Subjective information can be decreased and changed through choice, outline, or summarizing.

In this section, the researcher decides to collect data from the results of the interview, observation, and questionnaire. Appropriate and significant data records will be the data needed by the researcher. Appropriate data recordings from mobile phones and interview documents will be selected. The inappropriate data will be reduced. Primary data is data selected from records.

### **b. Data Display**

A display is an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action. Looking at the display helps to understand what is happening and to do something either analyzed further or taken action based on that understanding (Huberman, 1994).

After collecting and reducing data, the researcher shows the collected information as organized and compressed data that will lead to conclusions. The frame of subjective information show incorporates the sort of information show, specifically to show available, compact, and organized data on the information.

The analysts classify information around the components that cause uneasiness in public speaking and classify sorts of open talking uneasiness experienced by understudies within the to begin with semester who connect Saturday English Gathering (SEGA).

**c. Drawing Conclusion**

The third section of the analysis activity was the conclusion drawing and verification. From the data collection, the qualitative analysis was considered to determine what things mean is nothing regularities, casual flows, and propositions. According to Miles and Huberman, conclusions may not appear until data collection is over, depending on the size of the corpus of field notes, the coding, storage, and retrieval methods used.

**G. Triangulation Data**

Patton in Carter et al., (2014) triangulation refers to the use of multiple methods or data sources in qualitative research to develop a comprehensive understanding of phenomena. Triangulation also has been viewed as a qualitative research strategy to test validity through the convergence of information from different sources. There are four types of triangulation: (a) method triangulation, (b) investigator triangulation, (c) theory triangulation, and (d) data source triangulation. In this research, the researcher uses method triangulation because he uses a mixed method of data collection about the same phenomenon. This type of triangulation, frequently used in qualitative studies, may include interviews, observation, and field notes. Examiner triangulation includes the support of two or more analysts within the same ponder to supply different perceptions and conclusions. This sort of triangulation can bring both affirmation of discoveries and diverse viewpoints, including breadth to the marvel of the intrigued.