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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This research uses a descriptive research design. Descriptive research is a method used to describe and explain a phenomenon, condition, or situation systematically and accurately. This type of research focuses on observing and presenting phenomena as they naturally occur without any manipulation or intervention from the researcher. According to Deckert and Wilson (2023), the purpose of descriptive research is to examine, observe, and describe specific situations, samples, or variables based on their actual conditions. Therefore, descriptive research aims to provide a detailed description of the characteristics and conditions of the research subject.

In addition, this research applies a quantitative approach. A quantitative approach emphasizes the collection and analysis of numerical data through statistical procedures. Creswell (2018) explains that quantitative research is used to examine objective theories by analyzing relationships among measurable variables using research instruments. This approach involves statistical analysis to interpret data that can be expressed in numerical forms. Therefore, a quantitative approach is considered appropriate for this research because it aims to analyze the level of students' English speaking anxiety based on numerical data obtained from the research instrument. Therefore, to analyze students' English speaking anxiety, this research uses a quantitative approach.



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B. Location and Time

The research was conducted in April until Mei 2026. This research was conducted at Tenth grade of SMAN 2 Tembilahan in second semester of 2025/2026 academic year, which is located at Tanjung Harapan Ujung street, Tembilahan, Riau, Indonesia.

C. Population and Sample

According to Sugiyono (2025), population is defined as a group of objects or subjects that have particular characteristics and qualities established by the researcher for investigation. The population becomes the main source of data in a study, from which the researcher obtains information and makes conclusions based on the research findings. The population of this research consists of all tenth grade students, totaling 76 students from 3 classes namely X Merdeka 1, X Merdeka 2 and X Merdeka 3.

Table III.1 Population of Research

NO	Class	Population
1.	X Merdeka 1	31
2.	X Merdeka 2	20
3.	X Merdeka 3	25
Total		76

A sample is a part of the population that represents the whole population. Sugiyono (2025), states that a sample is a subset of the population that reflects its number and characteristics. The sample of this



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research includes all students of class X Merdeka 1, consisting of 31 students. This research employs non-probability sampling, specifically purposive sampling. According to Sugiyono (2025: 131), Nonprobability sampling is a sampling technique in which not all members of the population have an equal chance of being selected. It is usually based on the researcher's subjective judgment, convenience, or specific criteria. Furthermore, purposive sampling is defined as a sampling technique conducted based on specific criteria required by the research (Sugiyono, 2025: 133). Therefore, the sampling process is not carried out randomly. Class X Merdeka 1 is selected because students of class X Merdeka 1 show symptoms of speaking anxiety such as feeling nervous, being afraid of making mistakes, and lacking self-confidence compared to students in other classes.

Table III.2 Sample of Research

No	Class	Sample
1.	X Merdeka 1	31

D. Research Instrument

The questionnaire was used as the research instrument in this study to identify of English speaking anxiety among tenth-grade students. According to Sugiyono (2025: 199), a questionnaire is a data collection method in which researchers provide respondents with a series of written questions or statements that need to be answered. The researcher selected a



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questionnaire because it is considered an appropriate instrument for quantitative research and allows data collection to be conducted efficiently. The questionnaire used in this study consisted of closed ended questions. This type of question enables respondents to provide answers more easily and allows researchers to analyze the collected data systematically. The questionnaire was designed using a Likert scale. Sugiyono (2025:146) explains that a Likert scale is used to measure individuals' or groups' attitudes, opinions, and perceptions toward certain social phenomena. The responses provided in each questionnaire item using a Likert scale range from strongly positive to strongly negative responses.

Table III.3 Blueprint of Questionnaire

NO	Indicators	Number of Item	Items Numbers
1.	Communication Apprehension	7	1,2,3,4,5,6,7
2.	Test Anxiety	6	8,9,10,11,12,13
3.	Fear of Negative Evaluation	7	14,15,16,17,18,19,20

The likert scale contains 5 level which are: 1) Strongly Agree 2) Agree 3) Neutral 4) Disagree 5) Strongly Disagree.

E. Data Collection Technique

For data collection, the researcher used a questionnaire as the research instrument. The questionnaire consisted of 20 statements. The students were given 30 minutes to respond to the statements based on their



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own understanding. In gathering the data, the researcher used the following procedures:

1. The researcher gave questionnaire to the sample of the research.
2. The researcher collected the questionnaire.
3. The researcher analyzed the data obtained from the questionnaire.
4. The responses were classified based on each item.
5. The researcher made conclusion based on the results of the data analysis.

F. Data Analysis Technique

1. Validity

Validity is one of the essential requirements that must be fulfilled by a research instrument. A valid instrument is able to measure what it is intended to measure accurately and appropriately. In this study, the type of validity used is empirical validity, which refers to validity obtained through direct testing of the instrument using data collected from respondents.

According to Sudaryono (2019), empirical validity is the validity obtained by trying out the instrument on respondents and then analyzing the results to determine the validity level of each item. it can be concluded that empirical validity is the validity obtained through direct testing of an instrument on respondents and analyzed using statistical



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techniques to determine the validity of each item. The obtained correlation coefficient (r count) is then compared with the r table value at a significance level of 0.05. The decision criteria are as follows:

1. If r count $>$ r table, the item is considered valid.
2. If r count $<$ r table, the item is considered not valid.

The validity test can also be conducted using statistical software such as SPSS to simplify the calculation process. Items that are declared valid will be used in the research, while invalid items will be revised or discarded.

2. Reliability Test

Arbeni (2025) states reliability test is conducted to determine the consistency and stability of the research instrument. An instrument is considered reliable if it produces consistent results when it is administered to the same group under similar conditions. In other words, reliability refers to the degree to which an instrument yields the same results over repeated trials. A reliable instrument ensures that the data collected are dependable and can be trusted for further analysis.

In this study, the reliability of the questionnaire is measured using Cronbach's Alpha coefficient through IBM SPSS Statistics. Cronbach's Alpha is commonly used to assess the internal consistency of an instrument, especially when the items are in the form of a Likert scale. It measures how closely related a set of items are as a group, indicating



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whether the items consistently reflect the same construct, in this case, English Speaking Anxiety. However, in this research, the calculation is performed using SPSS software to ensure accuracy and efficiency. The result of the reliability test can be seen in the value of Cronbach's Alpha with a coefficient closer to 1 indicating greater consistency among the items. In general, a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.70 or above indicates adequate reliability, while values below 0.60 suggest that the instrument should be reviewed or deleted. Thus, through the reliability test, the researcher ensures that the questionnaire used in this study is consistent and appropriate for measuring students' English speaking anxiety.

There are some procedures in doing the analyzed of questionnaire that the researcher applied in research. Firstly, collect the data which to be analyzed. Secondly, classified the answer based on the questions. From the data of questionnaire, the researcher used likert scale as a measured of data. According to Sugiyono (2025: 146) state that likert scale use to measure attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena. In research, this is social phenomenon has been specifically by the researcher, here in after referred to as research variables. With likert scale, then the variable to be measured is translated into indicator variable. Then the indicator is used as a starting point to arrange the items of the instrument can be a statement or question. To identified students' English speaking anxiety the researcher used questionnaire. For each item consist of 5 alternative



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answer by using likert scale. After the students' English speaking anxiety is known, we use the formulation to identified how the mean score of students' English speaking anxiety. The formula used to mean score the data in this research as follow:

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum x}{n}$$

Where: $\bar{x}$ = mean score of students' speaking anxiety

$\sum x$ = the total score of all respondents

N= the number of respondents

Table III.4 Classification of speaking anxiety questionnaire score

No	Mean Score Range	Category Level
1	1.00 – 1.79	Very Low Anxiety
2	1.80 – 2.59	Low Anxiety
3	2.60 – 3.24	Moderate Anxiety
4	3.25 – 4.29	High Anxiety
5	4.30 – 5.00	Very High Anxiety

Faye Alnahidh (2020)

Based on classification, if the mean score falls with the range of 1.00–1.79, the students is classified as very low anxiety. A mean score ranging from 1.80–2.59 indicates low anxiety. Conversely, a mean score within the range of 2.60–3.24 is categorized as Moderate anxiety, while a mean score between 3.25–4.29 is classified as High anxiety.

Furthermore, a score ranging from 4.30-5.00 indicates very high anxiety.

Furthermore, the data are processed using IBM SPSS Statistics to ensure accuracy in calculating the mean score and reliability of the instrument. The results of the analysis are then interpreted and presented in the form of tables and descriptive explanations.

Finally, the researcher draws conclusions based on the results of the data analysis to answer the research questions regarding students' English speaking anxiety.



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