

Interview Guideline

Speaking Anxiety among English Education Department of Universitas

Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta Students Batch 2016

Research Questions:

1. What are speaking anxiety symptoms shown by EED of UMY students in speaking class?
2. What are the factors which cause speaking anxiety among EED of UMY?
3. What are the strategies to overcome speaking anxiety among EED of UMY students?

| Purposes | Theories | Interview Questions |
|---|---|---|
| To find out the characteristics of anxious students | 1. According to Suleimenova (2013), anxious students show symptoms such as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Squirming b. Playing with hair or clothing c. Nervously touching objects d. Stuttering or stammering e. Fidgeting f. Headache | Apa yang Anda rasakan ketika Anda berbicara menggunakan Bahasa Inggris? |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | <p>g. Experiencing tight muscle</p> <p>h. Feeling unexplained pain or tension in any part of the body</p> <p>2. According Ansari (2015), the characteristics of anxious students are:</p> <p>a. Nervous</p> <p>b. Worried</p> <p>c. Fearful</p> <p>d. Heart beats quickly</p> | |
| <p>To discover the factors which cause speaking anxiety</p> | <p>1. According to Liu (2007) the factors which cause speaking anxiety are:</p> <p>a. Fear of being laughed at</p> <p>b. Fear of being focus of attention</p> <p>c. Inability to express ideas</p> <p>d. Memory</p> | <p>Apa yang menyebabkan Anda khawatir atau takut saat berbicara menggunakan Bahasa Inggris?</p> |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | <p>disassociation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">2. Based on Bygate (2005) the factors causing speaking anxiety is the use of accurate grammar, pronunciation, and vocabulary.3. Wang (2014) mentioned that speaking anxiety is caused by:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Anxietyb. Self-restriction4. Based on Zhiping & Paramasivam (2013) the factors causing speaking anxiety are:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Fear of negative evaluationb. Fear of speaking inaccurately5. Ansari (2015) said that speaking anxiety is caused by fear of making | |
|--|--|--|

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| | mistakes. | |
| To find out the strategies used by anxious students to solve speaking anxiety | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Based on Zhiping and Paramasivam (2013) the strategy to overcome speaking anxiety is by showing expressive reaction. 2. According to Liu (2007), speaking anxiety can be solved by: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Having more exposure to oral English b. Doing more practice c. Building up confidence | Apa yang Anda lakukan untuk mengatasi kekhawatiran Anda ketika berbicara menggunakan Bahasa Inggris? |
| To discover students' suggestion | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Riasati (2014) suggested "to create a relaxing environment leads to a higher degree of willingness to speak on the other learners' part" (p. 118). 2. Liu (2007) mentioned that | Menurut Anda, apa yang harus dosen lakukan untuk membantu mengurangi kekhawatiran Anda dalam berbicara menggunakan Bahasa Inggris? |

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | speaking anxiety can be handled by creating a friendly, supportive, and non-threatening classroom. | |
|--|--|--|

Observation Checklist
Speaking Anxiety among English Education Department of Universitas
Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta Students Batch 2016

| Theory | Visible symptoms | Talley marks |
|---|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| While Ansari (2015) stated, “when we are anxious, we feel nervous, worried, and fearful. We struggle, <u>tremble</u> , <u>perspire</u> , and our hearts beat quickly” (p. 39). | Trembling | |
| Based on Ansari (2015), “students with debilitating speaking anxiety tend to display avoidance of involvement in tasks by <u>remaining silent</u> , <u>sitting in the back row</u> , <u>avoiding eye contact with the teacher</u> , to name a few” (p. 42). | Remaining silent | |
| | Sitting in the back row | |
| | Avoiding eye contact with the teacher | |
| According to Suleimenova (2013), anxious students show symptoms such as “ <u>squirming</u> , <u>fidgeting</u> , <u>playing with hair or clothing</u> , <u>nervously touching objects</u> , <u>stuttering</u> | Squirming | |
| | Playing with hair or clothing | |

| | | |
|---|---|--|
| <p>or <u>stammering</u>, headache, experiencing tight muscles, and feeling unexplained pain or tension in any part of the body” (pp. 1861-1862).</p> | Nervously touching objects | |
| | Stuttering or stammering | |
| <p><u>Getting sweaty</u>, <u>vomiting</u>, weak knees and dry mouth are also experienced by anxious student (Boyce, Alber-Morgan, & Riley, 2007).</p> | Getting sweaty | |
| | Vomiting | |
| <p>The obvious signs of anxious students described by the participants were <u>blushing</u>, <u>rubbing the palms</u>, perspiration, <u>staggered voice</u>, reluctance, poor performance in spoken activities, less enthusiasm or willingness to speak, less interpretativeness, less eye-contact, <u>reading from the script while giving presentation</u>, either <u>too fast or too slow speed of speech</u>, etc (Hashemi & Abbasi, 2013, p. 641).</p> | Blushing | |
| | Rubbing the palms | |
| | Staggering voice | |
| | Reading from the script while giving presentation | |
| | Too fast speed of speech | |
| | Too slow speed of speech | |