CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Design of the Research

In this research, the researcher was conducted this study into quantitative reasearch. The method used in this research is correlation method with correlation statistical test to describe and to know measure between two variables they are students' interest in learning speaking.

To get the data of students' interest, the researcher distribute questionnaire and conducted oral test to the students as the sample and also observed students classroom to comfirm students' interest in learning speaking. Then, after data completed, the resercher will be analyzed by the formula product moment. In this research, the researcher wants to find out the significant correlation of students' interest and speaking ability. It can be see from this symbol:

X : Students' interest

Y : Students' speaking ability

◂▸ : Correlation both of them

B. Population and Sample

1. Population

According to Gay and Airasian (2000:122) population is the group of interesting by researcher. In other word, the population is the total number of students in this study for getting the data. The population of this research was took at X grade students of Islamic Senior High School 6

Pasaman Barat**.** Where the researcher was took of classes X.MIPA dan X.SOS all the class consist of 52 students. The distribution of students is stated in the following table:

Table 3.1
The Total of Students in MAN 6 Pasaman Barat at Ten Grade
Academic Years 2017-2018

No	Class	Amount of the students
1.	X.MIPA	22
2.	X.SOS	30
Total		52

(source: English teacher at MAN 6 Pasaman Barat (2017/2018)

From the table above we can conclude that total of students at the ten grade are 52 students. In this research, the researcher was conducted 15 students from class X. MIPA and 15 students from class X.SOS The researcher was took the sample by using stratified random sampling. In this case, the researcher put all students' name in a box, students whose name out of from the box will be sample.

To show the population was representative or not, the researcher would do the next steps:

a. Collect the English final test from all students at class X Islamic Senior High School Pasaman Barat.

b. Conduct a test of normality population

Normality test had an objective to know was the sample normal or not. In this research, to do the normality test researcher used Kolmogrov Smirnov and Shapiro Wilk. This test was SPSS test. If the data was significant or more than (>) 0'05 the class was normal. But if

the data was significant or minus than (<) 0.05 the data was not normally.

The results of normality test calculation of the population can be seen in the table following:

Table 3.2
Tests of Normality

KELAS	Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	Df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
MIPA	,097	22	,200[*]	,956	22	,410
SOS	,128	30	,200[*]	,937	30	,077

From the table above shows that the significance of the entire class of >0.05, so it can that the populations in this research is normally distributed. Based on the graphic Q-Q Plot, if the data around and ear with the line, it means the data was normal. Because the population is normally distributed, then the sample can be drawn at random sampling. Sample are taken to represent the study population.

Conduct of Homogeneity Test

After doing the normality test and got the normal data. Then the researcher had done the homogenous variation test. Homogeneity test aimed to see whether the population has a homogeneous variance or not. Homogeineity test was performed using Bartlett test to conducted this test homogeneity used statistical software SPSS the test criteria.

- If the significance value > 0.05 then the homogeneous variance
- If the significance value < 0.05 then the variance are not homogeneous.

2. Sample

Samples are important aspect in every research, without sample how can we do the research and also how to get the data. According to Dick (2000:20) states that sample is group of people that participates in research project. To get the data the researcher have to consider the appropriate participants. According to Gay and Airasian (2000: 281) mention that selected sample must be (1) able to provide the desire information and (2) willing to provide it to the researcher. In here the researcher is going to Random sampling. Random sampling is technique of choosing sample with random. All of the population have opportunity to be sample. It means the researcher choosing the sample without based on characteristic.

C. Place and Time of Research

This research was held in the first years students of Islamic Senior High School 6 Pasaman Barat. This research was started on october exactly in the first semester of students X grade academic year 2017/2018. Then, the researcher was gave questionnaire and speaking test to gather the data.

D. Instrumentation

Instrument is a tool for collecting the data or instrsument is used of resercher as a tool to get the data. There are some instruments that can be used in research. It stated by Gay and Arasian (2000:275), the instrument that was used by the researcher uses the instruments of questionnaire and student's speaking result of test to gather data.

1. **Questionnaire**

    The second instrument that will be used by the researcher is questionnaire. According to Gay and Airasian (2000: 212) mention that questionnaire refers to a checklist or series of questions drawn up in writing about anything related to the research. In addition, Ronald (2004: 90) states that questionnaire is a set of questions for submission to a number of persons to get data.

    In this research, the researcher give questionnaire to the respondent related to students' interest in speaking. The questionnaires have five indicators, they are: attention, enjoyment, curiosity, teaching material, teachers' attitude, and participation. It also uses the Likert scale, which contain five alternatives of answer namely Always, Often, Seldom, Rarely , and Never. For positive items the (SL) is given score 5, the (SR) is given score 4, the (KD) is given score 3, the (JR) is given score 2, and the (TP) is given score 1. In contrast, for negative items, the (TP) is given score 1, the (JR) is given score 2, the (KD) is given score 3, the (SR) is given score 4, and (SL) is given score 5. It's can see in the table below:

Table 3.3
Likert scale

Answer selection	Positif statement	Negatif statement
Always (SL)	5	1
Often (SR)	4	2
Seldom (KD)	3	3
Rarely (JR)	2	4
Never (TP)	1	5

As instruction to make the Questionnaire for students' interest the researcher use blue print below:

Table 3.4
Blue Print Positive Questionnaire for Students' Interest
In Learning English

Atribute	Indicators	Sub Indicators	Statements	Number of items
Students' Interest	The students' perception about the students attention in learning speaking	a. Pay attention to the teachers' explanation b. Pay attention to the material c. Focus on learning process	1, 3	2
	The students' perception about the students curiosity in learning speaking	a. Knowing that the lesson is important b. Taking a note to the teachers' explanation c. Doing the task as good as possible d. Wants to improve their ability	9, 10, 12, 13,	4
	The students ' perception about the students enjoyment in learning speaking	a. Feeling happy in following learning process b. Always attend the class on time or earlier	17, 18, 19	3
	The students' perception about teaching material	a. Like the material b. Find any other sources that is related to the material that has been learnt c. Preparing the	7, 21	2

		English books before the lesson is started		
	The students' perception about teachers' attitude	a. Like the English teacher b. The teacher teach students friendly	4, 6, 8	3
	The students' perception about their participation in learning speaking	a. Active in teaching learning process b. Wants to ask the material which is not understand c. Wants to deliver ideas d. Involve in discussion	23, 24,	2
Total			16	16

Source Djaali and Slameto theory (2014:121)

This table is shows positive statements about students' interest in learning English. For this items the (SL) is given score 5, the (SR) is given score 4, the (KD) is given score 3, the (JR) is given score 2, and the (TP) is given score 1.

Table 3.5
Blue Print Negative Questionnaire for Students' Interest
in Learning English

Atribute	Indicators	Sub Indicators	Statements	Number of items
Students' Interest	The students' perception about the students attention in learning speaking	a. Pay attention to the teachers' explanation b. Pay attention to the material c. Focus on learning process	2	1
	The students' perception about the students curiosity in learning speaking	a. Knowing that the lesson is important b. Taking a note to the teachers' explanation c. Doing the task as good as possible d. Wants to improve their ability	11, 15	2
	The students' perception about the students enjoyment in learning speaking	c. Feeling happy in following learning process d. Always attend the class on time or earlier	16	1
	The students' perception about teaching material	d. Like the material e. Find any other sources that is related to the material that has been learnt f. Preparing the English books before the lesson is started	14, 20	2

	The students' perception about teachers' attitude	c. Like the English teacher d. The teacher teach students friendly	5	1
	The students' perception about their participation in learning speaking	e. Active in teaching learning process f. Wants to ask the material which is not understand g. Wants to deliver ideas h. Involve in discussion	22, 25	2
Total			9	9

Source Djaali and Slameto theory (2014:121

In contrast, for negative items, the (TP) is given score 1, the (JR) is given score 2, the (KD) is given score 3, the (SR) is given score 4, and (SL) is given score 5. To know the reability of the questionnaire the researcher was used interval Alpha Formula. Arikunto (2006) satate that Alpha Formula is used to find out reliability of instrumention that scores are not 1-0, like a questionnaire.

2. Speaking Test

As a research instrument, the function of speaking test is to know the students' score, the researcher gives speaking test. The test is based on the lesson that the students had learned. The topic of the speaking test that was gave by the researcher to the ten grade relates to their material. In this research, the researcher was used monolog text to test students

speaking ability. The material that was gave by the researcher is descriptive text.

Table 3.6
Blue Print of Speaking Test

Components	Material of speaking	Indicator	Items	Total
1. Accent 2. Grammar 3. Vocabulary 4. Fluency 5. Comprehension	Describing people	The students are able to speak English fluently, have correct vocabulary, have correct grammar have good pronounciation, and good comprehension	1, 2, 3	3
Total				3

Source by Huges theory (2003: 131)

Based on table above, the scores were from one to five based on the competence that was had by students. This research used indicators of speaking skill that is stated by Huges. It has detail indicators criteria for instance each indicator has mentioned its own level score. As a result, it helps the score to give the score clearly to the students' performance.

The researcher conducted this activity with measuring students' speaking skill using speaking test. Gay and Airasian (2009:154) state that if the researchers' interpretation of the data is valuable the measuring instruments used to collecting the data must be valid and reliable.

Validity of test

According to Brown (2004:22) that validity is the extent to which inference is made from assessment result which consist of appropriate

material, meaningful and useful in terms of the purpose of the assessmentin teaching. Validity is a measure that indicates the level of validity of an instrument, (Mahmud,2011:167).

Realibility of test

To know reliability of the test, the researcher was used Pearson Product Moment Formula for calculated of scorer correalation between students' interest and speaking ability. The calculated both of score by using Pearson Product Moment Correlation coeficient will used (sudijono, 2006: 206) the formula is:

$$r_{hitung} = \frac{n(\sum XY) - (\sum x).(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{\{n.\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2\}.\{n.\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2\}}}$$

where:

r : *product moment correlation*

$\sum xy$: *sum of the product moment of the paired x and y score*

$\sum x$: *sum of the x score*

$\sum y$: *sum of the y score*

$\sum x^2$: *sum of the square x score*

$\sum y^2$: *sum of the square y scoreidea)*

The coefficient correlation based on Arikunto's (2006: 75). It can be seen as the following table:

Table 3.7
Correlation level between two variables

Correlation of coefficient	Interpretation
0.80-1.00	Very high correlation
0.60-0.80	High correlation
0.40-0.60	Moderate correlation
0.20-0.40	Low correlation
0.0-0.20	Very low correlation

E. Technique of Data Collection

1. Collecting the Data Through Questionnaire

Questionaire is the first instrument that was distributed as questionnaire sheet to the students in order to get the data. The process of collecting the data through questionnaire was did by following these steps:

a. The first, the researcher was made the list of questionnaire items based on the aspect of students' interest.

b. The second, before the questionnaire is distributed, it was gave to the validator.

c. The third, after the questionnaire is checked by the validator, the researcher is going to go to MAN 6 Pasaman Barat to distribute the questionnaire to the students. The researcher is going to distribute these questionnaire to the students when the teacher have class. It is aimed to make the students answer the questionnaire seriously.

d. The fourth, after the students complete to answer questionnaire, the researcher will collect the questionnaire.

e. The fifth, the data that has been gotten by researcher was analyzed.

f. After gathering all data, the researcher was applied Pearson Product

Moment Correlation formula to find out the correlation between

students' interest and speaking ability.

2. Collecting the Data Through Speaking Test

Test is a sequence of questions or exercise, which is used to

measure skill, knowledge, intelligence and ability of individual or group

(Arikunto, 1998: 139). In this research, the researcher was did speaking

test. This speaking test is giving to get the score of students in foreign

language class, especially, English. In this research the researcher uses

speaking assesment base on Huges (2003: 131-133) criteria 1-6 in scoring

test, such as pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, fluency, and

comprehension. It can be see in the following table:

Table 3.8
Giving Speaking Score by Huges (2003:132)

Criteria	1	2	3	4	5	6
Pronunciation	0	1	2	3	4	5
Grammar	6	12	18	24	30	36
Vocabulary	4	8	12	16	20	24
Fluency	2	4	6	8	10	12
Comprehension	4	8	12	15	20	25
Total Score						**100**

Based on the table above, the score that was gave is from one point

until five point based on the competence that had by students. This

research uses indicator of speaking skill that stated by Hughes. It is helpful

to assess students speaking skill because it measures how better students in

speaking English.

Table 3.9
Sample of Giving Speaking Scores by Huges (2003:132)

No. Students	Aspect					
	P (5)	G (36)	V (24)	F (12)	C (25)	Total (100)
1						
2						
3						
4						
↓						

F. Techique of Data analysis

After collecting the data from some instrumentation above, the researcher was tried to analyze the data. The data gathered was analyzed by some procedures. There are some procedures in analyzing the data, as follows:

1. Editing the research was check the respondents' answer in order to know about the data.

2. Calculating mean (M) and Standar of Deviation (SD) of the test with T-score of SPSS

3. The researcher was used pearson coefficient correlation to find out the correlation between students' interest and speaking ability by using SPSS

4. After the researcher know about the result of correlation two variables, the researcher was gave interpretation of coefficient correlation by using table, which is describe as follow:

Table 3.10
Correlation level between two variables

Correlation of coefficient	Interpretation
0.80-1.00	Very high correlation
0.60-0.80	High correlation
0.40-0.60	Moderate correlation
0.20-0.40	Low correlation
0.0-0.20	Very low correlation

(Source:Arikunto (2006:75)