



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

A. Research Design

The design of this research is a quantitative research, which is a correlational research. Creswell (2008, p. 60) stated that correlational research design is procedures in quantitative research in which investigators measure the degree of association (relationship) between two or more variables or sets of scores. This research consists of two variables. Students' speaking interest is an independent variable symbolized by "X", while the students speaking ability is a dependent variable symbolized by "Y".

B. Time and Location of the Research

The research has conducted from April to May in 2018 of academic year. It was implemented at Plus Senior High School of Riau Province, which is located on Lingkar Kubang Raya Pekanbaru Street, Simpang Tiga, Bukit Raya, Pekanbaru, Riau Province.

C. Subject and Object of the Research

The subject of this research is the Tenth Grade Students at Plus Senior High School of Riau Province. And the objects of this research are the students' speaking interest and speaking ability.

Hak Cipta Diindungi Undang-Undang

D. Population and Sample of the Research**1. Population**

Population is defined as a set of units (usually people, objects, transactions, or events) that a researcher are interested in studying (Sincich, 2009, p.6). The population of this research is the tenth grade of Plus Senior High School of Riau Province. There are four classes which consist of 100 students. It can be seen in the following table:

Table III.1
Population

| No | Class | Students |
|-------|--------|----------|
| 1 | X MS 1 | 25 |
| 2 | X MS 2 | 25 |
| 3 | X MS 3 | 25 |
| 4 | X MS 4 | 25 |
| Total | | 100 |

2. Sample

Sample is a subset of the units of a population (Sincich, 2009, p.7). Based on the design of the research, the researcher used simple random sampling due to homogenous population. It is a group of individuals drawn by a procedure in which all the individuals in the defined population have an equal and independent chance of being selected as a member of the sample. It means that, the selection of one individual for the sample has no effect on the selection of any other individual (Gall, 1996, p.223).

Arikunto (2006, p.134) stated that if the population is less than 100, it is better to take all of them as the sample but if the total population is more than 100 students, the sample can be taken between 10-15% or 20-25% or more. The

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

Hak Cipta Diindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

researcher took 40% of the population as the sample. So, the total sample of this research was 40 students. It can be seen in the table below :

Table III.2
Sample

| No | Class | Students | 40 % from total student |
|---------------------|--------|----------|-------------------------|
| 1 | X MS 1 | 25 | 10 |
| 2 | X MS 2 | 25 | 10 |
| 3 | X MS 3 | 25 | 10 |
| 4 | X MS 4 | 25 | 10 |
| Total Population | | 100 | |
| <i>Total Sample</i> | | | <i>40</i> |

In addition, to choose the selected ones which would be the sample from each class, the research used lottery technique, where the one who gets the piece of paper containing number will be the sample.

E. Technique of Collecting Data

The data collection of this research was collected by using questionnaire and oral test.

a. Questionnaire

According to Brown in Dornyei (2003, p.6), questionnaires are any written instruments that present respondents with a series of questions or statements to which they are to react either by writing out their answers or selecting from among existing answers. In this research, the researcher used questionnaire (Likert scale). It consist of 5 items for each statement. Those items namely: strongly agree, agree, undecided, disagree, and strongly disagree. Scoring for questionnaire can be seen as follows (Riduwan, 2010, p.86):

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

Table III.3
Scoring for Questionnaire

| No. | Statement | Score |
|-----|-------------------|-------|
| 1 | Strongly Agree | 5 |
| 2 | Agree | 4 |
| 3 | Undecided | 3 |
| 4 | Disagree | 2 |
| 5 | Strongly Disagree | 1 |

The questionnaire dealt with learners' opinion in responding by using a Likert scale which consist of 20 statements. The content of this questionnaire are about the students' speaking interest. This questionnaire consists of some questions based on the indicator of speaking interest.

b. Test

According to Brown (2003, p.4), test is a method of measuring a person's ability, knowledge, or performance in a given domain. In order to know how students' speaking ability, the researcher used oral presentation (storytelling) related to the indicators of speaking that consisted of vocabulary, grammar, fluency, comprehension, and pronunciation to know the student's ability in speaking English. In order to give scoring, the researcher was helped by two rates. They were. Mr. Rizky Gushendra, M.Ed. and Mrs. Kurnia Budianti, M.Pd

Furthermore, in order to assess the students' speaking ability, the researcher scored the students' speaking ability according to categories by Hughes (1989) stated that speaking is a complex skill because at least it is concerned with components of accent, grammar, vocabulary, fluency and comprehension. For students' speaking rubric, it can be seen in the table below:

Hak Cipta Diindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

Table III.4
Speaking Rubric

| No | Description | Level | | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1 | Accent | | | | | | |
| 2 | Grammar | | | | | | |
| 3 | Vocabulary | | | | | | |
| 4 | Fluency | | | | | | |
| 5 | Comprehension | | | | | | |
| Total of score : | | | | | | | |
| Final score : | | | | | | | |

Source: Hughes, 2003, p.131

Students' speaking score was calculated by using this formula as follows:

$$\text{Final score} = \frac{\text{Students' Score}}{\text{Maximum Score}} \times 100$$

1. Validity

Validity is the extent to which inferences made from assessment results are appropriate, meaningful, and useful in terms of the purpose of the assessment (Gronlund in Nurgiyantoto, 2016, p.170). An instrument is valid if it is able to measure what must be measured.

1. Validity of Questionnaire

To know the validity of this questionnaire, the researcher used construct validity. Construct validity is the extend to which a particular test can be shown to assess the construct that it purports to measure (Gall, 1996, p.249). To analyze the validity of the data, the researcher used SPSS 16.0 program. The result of try out was as follows:

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

Table III.5
The Analysis of Questionnaire Try Out Validity

| Item Number | r-observed | r-table | Result |
|-------------|------------|---------|--------|
| 1 | 0.565 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 2 | 0.619 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 3 | 0.469 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 4 | 0.499 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 5 | 0.694 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 6 | 0.451 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 7 | 0.714 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 8 | 0.457 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 9 | 0.328 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 10 | 0.416 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 11 | 0.687 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 12 | 0.364 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 13 | 0.498 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 14 | 0.555 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 15 | 0.333 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 16 | 0.316 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 17 | 0.405 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 18 | 0.343 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 19 | 0.592 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 20 | 0.635 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 21 | 0.575 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 22 | 0.569 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 23 | 0.479 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 24 | 0.639 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 25 | 0.614 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 26 | 0.481 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 27 | 0.624 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 28 | 0.547 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 29 | 0.438 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 30 | 0.616 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 31 | 0.477 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 32 | 0.784 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 33 | 0.658 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 34 | 0.525 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 35 | 0.453 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 36 | 0.346 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 37 | 0.485 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 38 | 0.353 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 39 | 0.572 | 0.312 | Valid |
| 40 | 0.635 | 0.312 | Valid |

Based on the result of the try out, all of items of the questionnaire were valid. In addition, these valid items were used as the instrument to collect the data of x and y.

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

- a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
- b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

2. Reliability

a. Reliability of questionnaire

The reliability of this questionnaire was considered by using Cronbach Alpha. The following table is the level of internal consistency of Cronbach Alpha (stated in Riadi, 2016, p.239):

Table III.6
A Commonly Accepted Rule of Thumb for Describing Internal Consistency by Using Cronbach Alpha

| Cronbach Alpha | Internal Consistency |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| > 0.90 | Very highly reliable |
| 0.80 – 0.90 | Highly reliable |
| 0.70 – 0.79 | Reliable |
| 0.60 – 0.69 | Minimally reliable |
| < 0.60 | Unacceptably low reliability |

To obtain the reliability of the questionnaire given, the researcher used SPSS 16.0 program to find out whether the questionnaire was reliable or not.

Table III.7
Reliability Statistics of Questionnaire

Reliability Statistics

| Cronbach's Alpha | N of Items |
|------------------|------------|
| .839 | 20 |

From the table above, it can be seen that the value of Cronbach's Alpha was 0.839. It means the reliability of the test was highly reliable.

b. Reliability of speaking test.

To find out the reliability of speaking test, the researcher used inter-rater reliability formula because the researcher used two raters in assessing

Hak Cipta Diindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

and giving the score of the students' ability in storytelling. Inter-rater reliability occurs when two or more scorers yield inconsistent scores of the same test, possibly for lack of attention of scoring criteria, inexperience, inattention, or even preconceived biases. The researcher compared scores from two raters (rater 1 and rater 2) in order to find out if the scores were similar or different. After compared the score, the researcher determined how close the scores from two raters. To obtain the reliability of the speaking test, the researcher used SPSS 16.0 to find out whether the test is reliable or not.

Table III.8
Cronbach Alpha Table for speaking test

| Reliability Statistics | |
|------------------------|------------|
| Cronbach's Alpha | N of Items |
| .861 | 2 |

From the table above, it can be seen that the value of Cronbach's Alpha was 0.861. It means the reliability of the test was highly reliable.

F. Technique of Analyzing Data

- 1) In order to find out how is students' speaking interest, Riduwan (2011, p.40) pointed out the formula to analyse the percentage of students' speaking interest as follows:

$$P = \frac{f}{N} \times 100 \%$$

Where:

P = Number of percentage

F = Obtained frequency

N = Number of frequency/sample

Riduwan (2011, p.41) indicated the scale to classify the gained percentage of questionnaire as follows:

Hak Cipta Diindungi Undang-Undang

1. Diarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
2. Diarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

Table III.9
Percentage of Questionnaire

| No. | Percentage | Category Level |
|-----|------------|----------------|
| 1 | 81% - 100% | Very High |
| 2 | 61% - 80% | High |
| 3 | 41% - 60% | High Enough |
| 4 | 21% - 40% | Low |
| 5 | 0% - 20% | Very Low |

- 2) In order to find out how is students' speaking ability, the data will be analysed by using this following formula (stated in Djiwandono, 2011, p.218)

Where:

$\sum x$ = Total of students score

N = Total of students

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

Classification for students' speaking score (Sudijono, 2008, p.35) can be seen as follows:

Table III.10
Classification of Speaking Score

| No. | Score | Category Level |
|-----|----------|----------------|
| 1 | 80 – 100 | Very Good |
| 2 | 66 – 79 | Good |
| 3 | 56 – 65 | Enough |
| 4 | 40 – 55 | Less |
| 5 | 30 – 39 | Fail |

Hak Cipta Diindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

3) In order to find out whether there is correlation between students' speaking interest and their speaking ability or not, the data will be analysed by using Pearson Product Moment formula. It will be calculated by using SPSS 16.0 windows program. Statistically the hypotheses (stated in Riadi, 2016, p.92) are:

$$H_a: \text{Sig.} < \alpha (0.05)$$

$$H_o: \text{Sig.} \geq \alpha (0.05)$$

H_a is accepted if $\text{sig.} < \alpha$ or there is a correlation between speaking interest and speaking ability.

H_o is accepted if $\text{sig.} \geq \alpha$ or there is no correlation between speaking interest and speaking ability.