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COMMUNICATE AND THEIR SPEAKING PERFORMANCE AT THE TENTH GRADE OF MAN 1 PEKANBARU





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1442 H / 2021 M

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COMMUNICATE AND THEIR SPEAKING PERFORMANCE AT THE TENTH GRADE OF MAN 1 PEKANBARU

Thesis

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Getting Undergraduate Degree in English Education

(S.Pd.)



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ii



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ACKNOWLEDGMENT بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

In the name of Allah, the most gracious and the most merciful, praises belong to Allah almighty, the kind of universe. Through His guidance and blessing, the researcher has completed the final research paper as an academic requirement for the award of bachelor degree at the Department of English Education, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training of State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau. Then, May shalawat and salam always be presented to the last messenger of Allah, Prophet Muhammad SAW who has inspired and lightened many people up all around the world.

The deepest gratitude goes to the researcher's parents, Mr. Rusli and Mrs. T S Dharmiati Susanti, who has given the love and affection, fund, and supports in accomplishing this thesis and always beside the researcher during the struggles and giving the strong foundation on Islamic teaching and the importance of education, Thank you so much for being researcher inspirations. The researcher realizes that the final project paper is far from being perfect and without defect. Constructive criticisms and suggestions are needed in order to improve the paper. The researcher would like to show his gratitude to all beloved people that have encouraged, motivated even helped the researcher in finishing the paper. They are: 1. Prof. Dr. Suyitno, M.Ag., the Rector of State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Khasim Riau who has dedicated his time to develop the university to achieve its vision and mission. Dr. Drs. H. Suryan A. Jamrah, M.A., the Vice-Rector I of State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Khasim Riau. Dr. H. Kusnadi, M.Pd., the Vice-Rector II of State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Khasim Riau. Drs. H. Promadi, M.A., Ph.D., the Vice-Rector III of State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Khasim Riau.

2. Dr. H. Muhammad Syaifuddin, S.Ag., M.Ag., the Dean of Education and Teacher Training Faculty of State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Khasim Riau. Dr. Drs. Alimuddin, M.Ag., as the Vice of Dean I, Dr. Dra. Rohana,



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karya

M.Pd., as the Vice of Dean II, and Dr. Drs. Nursalim, M.Pd., as the Vice of Dean III and all staffs. Thanks for the kindness and encouragement.

- 3.5 Drs. H. Samsi Hasan, M.H.Sc., the Head of the English Education Department who has given the writer correction, suggestion, support, advice, and guidance in finishing this thesis.
- 4. Cut Raudhatul Miski, M.Pd., the Secretary of the English Education Department who has given her correction, suggestion, support, advice, and guidance in finishing this thesis.
- 5. Rizky Gushendra, S.Pd., M.Pd., the writer's supervisor who has given guidance, critics, advice, encouragement, and motivation to the writer from the beginning of writing the thesis until the completion of it. The writer apologizes for his weaknesses because of bothering his time and asking many questions.
- 6. All lecturers of the English Education Department of State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau, who have given knowledge and information of this project paper and thanks for their contributions and support during the courses.
- 7. My lovely sisters who always beside me, be a good listener, and always support me anytime. I do love you all.
- 8. English teacher of MAN 1 Pekanbaru especially Zaujar, M.Pd., and Kamizar, M.Pd., who has helped the writer in doing research and all the tenth-grade students in the 2019/2020 academic year who have participated in the research purpose.
- 9. My beloved senior Masni Usman, S.Pd., who always guide me and listen to all my complaints about this thesis project.
- 10. My Macan team always force me in finishing this project.
- 11: My classmates E Class (e-smart) 2019-2020, 34 humans there thanks for the push me in finishing this thesis.
- 12. My ex-classmates B Class (b class where is your voice?? this is b class voice) 2019-2020, who always support and give surprises all the time, my travel mates, culinary mates. I love you all.

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13. All of the people who can not the writer mention one by one who has the role on finishing this thesis, Thank you. The perfection only belongs to Allah. Criticisms, comments, and

The perfection only belongs to Allah. Criticisms, comments, and suggestions are appreciated to improve the thesis. May Allah Almighty, the lord of the universe blesses us, aamiin.

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Pekanbaru, 20 December 2020 Researcher,

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Muhammad Ichsan Al Hafiz (2020):

ABSTRAK

Hubungan antara Keinginan Siswa dalam Berkomunikasi dan Kemampuan Speaking Siswa di MAN 1 Pekanbaru.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui adanya hubungan yang signifikan antara keinginan siswa dalam berkomunikasi dan kemampuan speaking siswa di MAN 1 Pekanbaru. Sampel dalam penelitian ini terdiri dari 244 siswa yang diperoleh melalui teknik simple random sampling. Penelitian ini merupakan penilitian kuantitatif dengan metode korelasi. Dalam mengumpulkan data, penulis menyebarkan angket kepada responden untuk menilai keinginan siswa dalam berkomunikasi yang terdiri dari 55 butir pernyataan dan menggunakan dokumentasi dari nilai speaking siswa yang telah dibuat oleh guru bahasa Inggris. Penulis menggunakan Spearman yang dianalisa menggunakan program SPSS 26.0. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa nilai sig. r obtained 0.000 dimana lebih rendah dari pada nilai alfa (0.05). Itu menunjukkan bahwa Ho ditolak sedangkan Ha diterima. Nilai r hitung adalah 0.875 > r tabel adalah 0.125. Bisa disimpulkan bahwa, ada hubungan antara keinginan siswa dalam berkomunikasi dan kemampuan speaking siswa di MAN 1 Pekanbaru.

Kata kunci: Keinginan dalam Berkomunikasi, Kemampuan Speaking.



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ABSTRACT

Muhammad Ichsan Al Hafiz (2020):

The Correlation between Students' Willingness to Communicate and Their Speaking Performance at the Tenth Grade Students of MAN 1 Pekanbaru.

The purpose of this research is to examine whether there is any significant correlation between willingness to communicate and speaking performance at the tenth-grade students of MAN 1 Pekanbaru. There were 244 students as samples by using the simple random sampling technique. This research approach was a quantitative method and the technique used in this research was a correlational technique. In collecting the data, the writer distributed the questionnaire to the respondents to determine the willingness to communicate, which consist of 55 item statements and used documentation of the students' speaking score made by English teachers at the school to determine the speaking performance. The writer used Spearman correlation through SPSS 26.0 to analyze the data. The result of this research showed that sig.r obtained value is 0.000 lower than alpha value (0.05). it means that null hypothesis (Ho) is rejected while alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted. The value of r obtained is 0.875 > r table is 0.125. In conclusion, there is a correlation between willingness to communicate and speaking performance at the tenth-grade students of MAN 1 Pekanbaru.

Keywords: Willingness to Communicate, Speaking Performance.



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Hak محمد إحسان الحافظ، (٢٠٢٠): ارتباط بين رغبة التلاميذ في الكلام ومهارتهم فيه في المدرسة الثانوية الإسلامية الحكومية ۱ بکنبارو

ملخص

هذا البحث يهدف إلى معرفة ما إذا كان هناك ارتباط هام بين رغبة التلاميذ في الكلام ومهارتهم فيه في المدرسة الثانوية الإسلامية الحكومية ١ بكنبارو. وعدد عيناته ٢٤٤ تلميذا، حصل عليها الباحث من خلال أسلوب العينة العشوائية البسيطة. وهذا البحث هو بحث كمي بطريقة الارتباط. لتحليل البيانات قام الباحث بتوزيع الاستبيانات للمستجيبين لتقييم رغتبهم في الكلام وفيها ٥٥ سؤالا، وأخذ التوثيق من نتائج كلامهم التي تم الحصول عليها من مدرس اللغة الإنجليزية. واستخدم الباحث سبيرمان الذي تم تحليله من خلال برنامج الحزمة الإحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية لرواية ٢٦. ونتيجة البحث دلت على أن قيمة alfa (۰،۰۰ حيث كانت أدبى من قيمة alfa (۰،۰۰). وهذا دل على أن الفرضية المبدئية مردودة والفرضية البديلة مقبولة. وقيمة rحساب r < ٠،٨٧٥ ما تتنج بأن هناك ارتباطا بين رغبة التلاميذ في الكلام r ومهارتهم فيه في المدرسة الثانوية الإسلامية الحكومية بتقسير الكلمات الأساسية: رغبة في الكلام، مهارة ال



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SUPERVISOR APPROVAL..... EXAMINERS APPROVAL ABSTRAK ABSTRACT..... ملخص LIST OF CONTENTS LIST OF TABLES LIST OF CHARTS LIST OF APPENDICES

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A.	Background of the Problem
B.	Problems of the Research
	1. Identification of the Problems
	2. Limitation of the Problems
	3. Formulation of the Problems
C.	Objectives and Significances of the Research

LIST OF CONTENTS

i

ii

vi

vii

viii

ix

xii

xvii

xviii

1 10

10

10

10

11

1. Research Objectives 11 2. The Significances of the Research 11

D. Reason for Choosing the Title 12 E. The Definition of the Terms..... 12

1. Willingness to Communicate 12 2. Speaking Performance..... 12

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework	
1. Willingness to Communicate	
a. Theorizing and Research in L2 Willingness	
to Communicate	14
b. Communication Confidence	21



ω

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c. Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation	23
d. Learner Beliefs	25
e. Ecological Perspective on Classroom	
Dynamics	27
2. Speaking	29
a. Speaking Performance	29
b. Assessment of Speaking Performance	31
c. Descriptive Text	34
B. Relevant Research	36
C. Operational Concept	39
D. The Assumption and the Hypothesis	40
1. The Assumption	40
2. The Hypothesis	41

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Design of the Research	42
B. Location and Time of the Research	
C. Subject and Object of the Research	43
D. Population and Sample	43
E. Techniques of Collecting the Data	
1. Questionnaire	46
2. Documentation	50
F. The Validity and Reliability of Instrument	
G. Techniques of the Data Analysis	

CHAPTER IV RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. The Results	
1. Students' Willingness to Communicate	. 57
2. Students' Speaking Performance	. 89
3. Students' Willingness to Communicate and	
Speaking Performance	. 99
B. Discussion	



2

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Performance	107
to Communicate and Their Speaking	
3. The Correlation between Students' Willingness	
MAN 1 Pekanbaru	107
2. Speaking Performance at the Tenth Grade of	
Grade of MAN 1 Pekanbaru	104
1. Willingness to Communicate at the Tenth	

© Hak cipta milik UIN S CHAPTER V **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

A. Conclusion	110
B. Suggestion	111

REFERENCES **APPENDICES CURRICULUM VITAE**

ka



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Kasim Riau

LIST OF TABLES

Hak Cipta E	© Hak	LIST OF TABLES	
Dilindungi Undang-Undang	Table 1.1	Score Rubric of Descriptive Text	8
ungi	Table 2.1	Syllabus	40
Und	Table 3.1	Sample Size	44
ang-l	Table 3.2	Population and Sample	45
Jnda	Table 3.3	Factor Loadings of WTC in English in the Pilot Study	47
bu	Table 3.4	Factor Loadings of Communication Confidence in	
	A S K	the Pilot Study	48
	Table 3.5	Factor Loadings of Motivation to Learn English in	
	Ria	the Pilot Study	48
	Table 3.6	Factor Loadings of Learner Beliefs in the Pilot Study	49
	Table 3.7	Factor Loadings of Classroom Environment in the	
		Pilot Study	49
	Table 3.8	The Category of Students' Achievement	50
	Table 3.9	Validity of Willingness to Communicate Questionnaire	52
	Table 3.10	The Level of Acceptable Reliability	53
	Table 3.11	Reliability Statistics of Willingness to Communicate	53
	Table 3.12	Percentage of Willingness to Communicate	54
	Table 3.13	The Category of Students' Speaking Performance	55
	Table 3.14	The Interpretation of Correlation Coefficient	56
	Table 4.1	I am willing to do a role-play standing in front of the	
	lic l	class in English (e.g., ordering food in a restaurant)	57
	Table 4.2	I am willing to give a short self-introduction without	
	ver	notes in English to the class	58
	Table 4.3	I am willing to give a short self-introduction without	
	of	notes in English to the class	58
	Table 4.4	I am willing to translate a spoken utterance from	
	ltan	Indonesian into English in my group	59
	Table 4.5	I am willing to ask the teacher in English to repeat what	
	arif	he/she just said in English because I didn't understand	59



H Q			
Hak Cipta	Table 4.6	I am willing to do a role-play in English at my desk,	
	K o	with my peer (e.g., ordering food in a restaurant)	59
ilind	Table 4.7	I am willing to ask my peer sitting next to me in English	
ungi	a	the meaning of an English word	60
Unda	Table 4.8	I am willing to ask my group mates in English the meaning	
ang-l	× L	of word I do not know	60
Dilindungi Undang-Undang	Table 4.9	I am willing to ask my group mates in English	
рŋ	S	how to pronounce a word in English	61
	Table 4.10	I am willing to ask my peer sitting next to me in English	
	د ح	how to say an English phrase to express the thoughts in	
	la	my mind	61
	Table 4.11	When giving an oral presentation to the rest of the class	61
	Table 4.12	When taking part in a role play or dialogue in front of	
		my class	62
	Table 4.13	When asked to contribute to a formal discussion in class	62
	Table 4.14	When the teacher asks me a question in English	63
	Table 4.15	When I have to speak without preparation in English	
		class	63
	Table 4.16	When speaking informally to my English teacher	
	tate	during classroom activities	63
	Table 4.17	I am able to give my peer sitting next to me directions to	
	lam	my favorite restaurant in English	64
	Table 4.18	I am able to do a role-play in English at my desk, with my	
	Jni	peer (e.g., ordering food in a restaurant	64
	Table 4.19	I am able to translate a spoken utterance from Indonesian	
	sity	into English in my group	65
	Table 4.20	I am able to tell my group mates in English about the story	
	Sul	of a TV show I saw	65
	Table 4.21	I am able to do a role-play standing in front of the class	
	Sy	in English (e.g., ordering food in a restaurant	65

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H			
Hak Cipta	Table 4.22	I am able to give a short self-introduction without notes	
	ik o	in English to the class	66
ilind	Table 4.23	For the pleasure I experience when surpassing myself	
ungi	a r	in English studies	66
Und	Table 4.24	Because I enjoy the feeling of acquiring knowledge about	
ang-l	K	the English-speaking community and their way of life	67
Dilindungi Undang-Undang	Table 4.25	For the satisfied feeling I get in finding out new things	67
ng	Table 4.26	For the enjoyment I experience when I grasp a	
	l s k	difficult construct in English	67
	Table 4.27	For the "high" I feel when hearing English spoken	68
	Table 4.28	In order to get a more prestigious job later on	68
	Table 4.29	In order to have a better salary later on	68
	Table 4.30	Because I have to pass English examinations	69
	Table 4.31	Because I choose to be the kind of person who can speak	
		English	69
	Table 4.32	Because I choose to be the kind of person who can speak	
		more than one language	70
	Table 4.33	Because I think it is good for my personal development	70
	Table 4.34	The student who always speaks up in class will be loathed	
	tat	by other classmates	70
	Table 4.35	The student who always speaks up in class in showing	
	lan	off his/her English proficiency	71
	Table 4.36	Students should not speak up without being invited by	
	Uni	the teacher	71
	Table 4.37	I learn little by participating in communication activities	
	sity	in class	72
	Table 4.38	Learning English is mostly a matter of translating	
	Su	from Indonesia	72
	Table 4.39	To understand English, it must be translated into	
	Sy	Indonesian	72

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Table 4.40	Learning English is mostly a matter of learning grammar	
ik o	rules	73
Table 4.41	In English classes, I prefer to have my teacher	
2	provide explanations in Indonesian	73
Table 4.42	You should not say anything in English until you can speak	
ik (it correctly	74
Table 4.43	Tasks designed in this class are useful	74
Table 4.44	Tasks designed in this class attracting	74
Table 4.45	I know what I am trying to accomplish in this class	75
Table 4.46	Activities in this class are clearly and carefully planned	75
Table 4.47	Class assignments are clear so everyone knows what to do	76
Table 4.48	I work well with other class members	76
Table 4.49	I am friendly to members of this class	76
Table 4.50	I make friends among students in this class	77
Table 4.51	I help other class members who are having trouble with	
	their work	77
Table 4.52	The teacher provides a timely response	77
Table 4.53	The teacher is patient in teaching	78
Table 4.54	The teacher smiles at the class while talking	78
Table 4.55	The teacher asks questions that solicit viewpoints or	
e Is	opinions	79
Table 4.56	The Result Score of Students' Willingness to	
nic	Communicate	79
Table 4.57	The Recapitulation of Students' Speaking Performance	90
Table 4.58	The Category of Students' Speaking Performance	99
Table 4.59	Willingness to Communicate and Speaking Performance	99
Table 4.60	Recapitulation of Willingness to Communicate	104
Table 4.61	Recapitulation Score of Willingness to Communicate	106
Table 4.62	Descriptive Statistics	107
Table 4.63	Test of Normality	107

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Table 4.64	The Correlation between Students' Willingness	
ak c	to Communicate and Their Speaking Performance at	
cip	MAN 1 Pekanbaru	108
Table 4.65	The Interpretation of Correlation Coefficient	108



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LIST OF CHARTS

Ha	LIST OF CHARTS	
Chart 4.1	Frequency of Willingness to Communicate	86
Chart 4.2	Frequency of Students' Speaking Performance	95
nilik		
S NID		
L S L		
uska		
Ria		
<u> </u>		





Q

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Suska

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N

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1 Syllabus

- Appendix 2 Recapitulation of Students' Questionnaire Score
- Appendix 3 Recapitulation of Students' Speaking Performance Score
- Appendix 4 Recommendation Letters

Appendix 5 Documentation



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

English as an international language has established its standing as a lingua franca. As opportunities for oral communication have grown, ELT educators have become increasingly concerned with finding the most effective ways to help EFL / ESL learners master oral skills as an important aspect of learning the foreign language. Students of a different language won't learn to speak fluently just by hearing the flow of speech in a class. Though listening to a language's forms is an important factor in learning a new language, it is not enough. Teachers will need to provide many opportunities for their students to practice speaking (Mahna Yousefi & Seyed Ahmad Kasaian. 2014, p.61). Several previous researchers have concentrated on studying factors that can help to improve the speaking performance of the learners.

Now it has been accepted that the affective aspect of FL learning plays a crucial role in learning a new language. It was often thought in the past that the cognitive ability of a learner to communicate in a new language is important. By now, it is recognized that both cognitive and affective processes should be optimally engaged in the process of learning a foreign language. One of the variables that seem to have a significant effect on the learners' speaking performance is their level of willingness to communicate. MacIntyre et al.



communication, given a choice.

(2001, p. 369) also states WTC in a second language as the intention to start a

skill in language learning. It is often described by researchers (e.g. Bygate,

(2002) as a complex and multilevel skill. The reason is due to the fact that

learners should use their language knowledge and activate their communication

skills in that language. They must apply these skills to be a good communicator

in different conditions. A good communicator can handle the situation by using

all the skills especially speaking. Speaking is practical in any field such as job,

education, routines, etc. By speaking, people can express their thoughts and

ideas. Hence speaking performance can pave the way for the speaker at any

stage. This skill can be influenced by many factors, namely cognitive and

affective factors (Mahna Yousefi & Seyed Ahmad Kasaian 2014, p.62). Both

of these domains are important for learner attainment in any field. Pop ham

(2011) notes that "affective variables are often more significant than cognitive

variables" (p. 230). In this study, the researcher will focus on the willingness to

communicate and its correlation to the students' speaking performance. The

main problem under investigation in this study is the possible relationships

between the students' willingness to communicate and their speaking

WTC in English (Lo, Yueh Yea, 2018), EFL and ESP leaners and their WTC

(Jamaleddin, Zahra & Anita Lashkarian, 2015), the impact of teaching

In this regard, most of previous researches focus on the ESL teachers'

Most learners and researchers have regarded speaking as an important

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communication strategies on EFL learners' WTC (Mesgarshahr, Abulfazl & Esmaeel Abdollahzadeh, 2014; Bergil, Ayfer Su, 2016), WTC in ESL (Bukhari, Syeda Farzana, Xiaoguang Cheng, & Salman Ali Khan, 2015; Muhammad Kalyar, Jan, Habibullah Pathan, Mansoor Ahmed Channa, Shoukat Ali Lohar, & Jam Khan Muhammad, 2018; SiokKho-Yar, Ai, ShameemRafik-Galea & Elise Ai HweeKho, 2018), WTC among EFL students (Tan, Kok Eng & EkkaponPhairot, 2018; Mohammadi, Mohammad & Mahdivand, Ziba, 2019; Altiner, Cennet 2018; Tabatabaei, Omid, 2013), students' WTC in English (Muamaroh & NanikPrihartanti, 2013; Şener, Sabriye, 2014; Nasser Ali Al Amrani, Said, 2019), WTC, linguistic self-confidence & language-use anxiety (Ghanbarpour, Mahsa, 2016), correlation between anxiety and WTC (Shanti Manipuspika, Yana, 2018).

Furthermore, other studies concern on Indonesian EFL Students' Willingness to Communicate in The 2013 Curriculum Implementation (Havwini, Tian, 2019), making asian learners talk: encouraging WTC (Vongsila, Vatsana & HayoReinders, 2016), exploring EFL teachers' socioaffective and pedagogic strategies and students' WTC (Zarei, Nahid, Mahnaz Saeidi, & SaeidehAhangari, 2019), exploration of factors contributing to students' unwillingness to communicate in a foreign language across indonesian secondary schools (Kusuma Ningsih, Sri, Stephanie Narahara, & Herri Mulyono, 2018), WTC in English of non-English major University (SeptiSubekti, Adaninggar, 2019), WTC in an L2 & integrative motivation (Peng, Jian E, 2006; Öz, Hüseyin & NihanBursalı, 2018), relationship between



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ideal L2 self and WTC (Bursalı, Nihan & HüseyinÖz, 2017), perception, motivation, and communicative self-confidence (Fadilah, Eka, 2018), factors affecting WTC (Cristina Lahuerta, Ana, 2014), an investigation of university students' WTC (Hişmanoğlua, Murat & Fatma Özüdoğru, 2017), WTC and its relationship with emotional intelligence and gender (Gholami, Leila, 2015), the relationship between language learners' WTC and their oral language proficiency with regard to gender differences (Valadi, Amir, Afshin Rezaee & ParisaKogani Baharvand, 2015), gender and WTC (Maftoon, Parviz, 2013), WTC reappraised in the light of emotional intelligence and gender differences (Alavinia, Parviz & Masome Agha Alikhani, 2014), WTC in English: A gender based study (Arshad, Zarwa, Muhammad Shahbaz & Ahmed Mohammed Barjas Al-Bashabsheh, 2015) and WTC in face-to-face versus oral computer mediated communication (Yanguas, Íñigo & Alayne Flores, 2014).

Based on some previous researches mentioned above, it can be assumed that most of the previous researches aim to find out the factors in willingness to communicate, Students' WTC based on gender and an investigation on students' WTC. However, just few studies that concern about the correlation between students' willingness to communicate and their speaking performance. There are only three studies that observed about relationship between Willingness to Communicate, and Speaking Performance (Maryam Rahmatollahi & Gholamhassan Famil Khalil; Mahna Yousefi & Seyed Ahmad Kasaian; Ngo Cong-Lem & Nguyen Thi Thu Hang) and it were conducted in Iran and Vietnam. Consequently, it's clear that just few studies that concern



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about the correlation between students' willingness to communicate and their speaking performance, and the researcher will focus on the Indonesian context. Xie (2011) argues a high level of speaking indicates a high level of willingness to speak and a low level of speaking shows a low level of WTC. L2 researcher believes, according to Maoz and Ellis (2008), that those students who have had more WTC are more involved in communicating, and if the learners lack in WTC, they have less communication skills.

In developing the students' center the term "Scientific Method" is used and its popularity in the field of education in Indonesia when Curriculum 2013 was published by the Ministry of Education and Culture in 2013. This 2013 curriculum was designed to be implemented for elementary and high schools to replace the previous curriculum. In this curriculum students are viewed as subjects with the ability to search for, process, construct, and use knowledge. The teaching and learning process should be about giving students the opportunities to construct knowledge in their cognitive process. To facilitate this to occur, a scientific method is implemented.

According to Sri Sarwanti (2016) the implementation of teaching and learning process in the context of Curriculum 2013, it is stated in the Regulation of Minister of Culture and Education Number 103 of 2014 through a number of steps.

The first is observing. Students are exposed to models of text in order to list items they need to know to understand or produce texts or communicate ideas. The texts can be simplified and/or authentic. The items to list include the



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social function of the text, text structure, grammar, and vocabulary. Some activities conducted in this stage are for example, students listen to an audio recording, watch a video, watch the teacher (with or without other students) demonstrate a monologue or dialogue, watch other students act out a monologue or dialogue, and read texts.

The second is questioning. Students formulate or ask questions based on the identified items. The questions at least cover all of the achievement indicators stated in the lesson plan. In this step of learning, students are encouraged to propose temporary answers based on their knowledge and/or limited information they have. To facilitate the process of questioning the teacher should help the students ask questions with reference to the items they want to know, provide them with a number of questions the students can start with, and even provide them with a number of guiding questions – the students can just tick some of them.

The third is collecting information/data (experimenting). Students collect information/data to answer the questions formulated in the second step. They use one or more techniques such as interviewing resource persons, observation (e.g. watching videos or listening to the audio recording) and reading books. To enable the students to collect data or information, the teachers should provide them with worksheets and learning resources. The activities in this stage are watching more videos, listening to more audio recordings, listening to more sample expressions, reading more texts, looking up words in the dictionary, interviewing resource people, reading books on grammar,



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pronunciation, vocabulary, etc assigned by the teacher, accessing website links, doing exercises, or practicing the grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, fluency or accuracy

The fourth is associating (analyzing information/data). Students analyze information/data to answer their questions and draw conclusions. With or without the teacher's support students sort out, classify, and identify patterns to answer their questions. Some activities can be alternatives, for instance identifying patterns (grammar, vocabulary, or pronunciation), formulating patterns (grammar, vocabulary, or pronunciation), finding answers for the formulated questions, or drawing conclusions. To facilitate the students in analyzing data/information the teachers should help students see patterns to answer questions, and also help them draw conclusions.

The last is communicating (answers/conclusions). Students communicate their answers or conclusions to the class in writing or orally. Their answers (conclusions) represent a new knowledge they 'construct' or learn. At the end of this step, the students are expected to have learned the necessary knowledge (especially about the social function of the text, structure of the text, grammar, and vocabulary).

Based on the discussion above, MAN 1 Pekanbaru is one of the schools that use 2013 curriculum in teaching and learning process. 2013 curriculum states that the basic competencies in learning English, especially for speaking refers to the capability from the act of giving and requesting information related to identity and family relationships (Permendikbud, 2016). The



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minimum criterion achievement (KKM) of English subject at MAN 1 Pekanbaru is 62. In MAN 1 Pekanbaru, the basic competencies stated in the syllabus the teacher teaches speaking about a descriptive text (identity and family relationships). In MAN 1 Pekanbaru, English is learned as an obligatory subject which is taught once a week (1 x 3JP) and the criteria of students'

competences of	of descriptive text are described as follows:
L S L	Table 1.1
ka	Score Rubric of Descriptive Text

Table 1.1						
Score	Rubric	of I	Descri	ptive	Text	

No	Scores	Categories	Descriptions
1	>88	Very Good	Students are able to identify the generic structures and language features of descriptive text very well.
2	76-87	Good	Students are able to identify the generic structures and language features of descriptive text well.
3	62-75	Enough	Students are able to identify the generic structures and language features of descriptive text sufficiently.
4	<61	Less	Students have less to identify the generic structures and language features of descriptive text.

Source: Brown, H.D (2003)

Based on the rubric above, the students should master the descriptive text aspects then improve their speaking performance especially in organizing their ideas about the generic structures and language features during speaking about the descriptive text to achieve the minimum criterion achievement. However, the researcher found that some of students could not achieve the minimum criterion achievement and it made the teacher gave them a chance once again to achieve the minimum criterion achievement. In this case, the researcher knew from the first observation and found that the students still have difficulties to learn about the descriptive text material.



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Furthermore, it was difficult for the teacher to improve students' speaking performance in front of the class, engage students to speak up in class discussion and build students' confidence to speak such as answering the teacher's questions, asking the teacher a question, presenting one's own opinion in the class, volunteering participation in class activities, giving comments or questions in response to peer's ideas, and helping peers to recall difficult or forgotten words.

Then, according to Humairatul Ulya (2015), 2013 curriculum is intended to improve the attitudes, knowledge, and skills of learners, where learners must be active in learning process and the teachers must be creative in providing and introducing the material. Based on preliminary research at MAN 1 Pekanbaru, the researcher interviewed the English teacher to know students' difficulties especially in speaking about a descriptive text. In this preliminary research, the researcher found that students' desire or eagerness to communicate/deliver their ideas related to the topic (identity/family relationships) was still far away from the expectation of curriculum and it can be seen from the following symptoms:

- 1. Some students are afraid in expressing their ideas.
- 2. Some students do not believe with their performances.
- 3. Some students have a low desire to speak English.
- 4. Some students are nervous to speak English.

Based on the discussion above, the researcher will observe the correlation between students' willingness to communicate and their speaking performance.



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Hence, because of the importance of this research and few studies in this field, the current paper is "The Correlation between Students' Willingness to Communicate and Their Speaking Performance at The Tenth Grade of MAN 1 Pekanbaru."

B. Problems of the Research

1. Identification of the Problems

a. Why were some of the students were afraid in expressing their ideas?

b. Why did some of the students not believe with their performances?

c. Why were some of the students not confident to speak English?

d. Why did some of the students have no desire to speak English?

e. What factors make the students anxious or nervous to speak English?

2. Limitation of the Problems

Based on the problems that had been identified above, there are many problems in this research. The researcher needs to limit the problems to pay more attention to the specific problems. The researcher will focus on the correlation between students' willingness to communicate and their speaking performance at the tenth grade of MAN 1 Pekanbaru.

3. Formulation of the Problems

a. How are the students' willingness to communicate at MAN 1 Pekanbaru?b. How are the students' speaking performance in English at MAN 1 Pekanbaru?



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c. Is there any significant correlation between students' willingness to communicate and their speaking performance at MAN 1 Pekanbaru?

C. Objectives and Significances of the Research

1. Research Objectives

- a. To get information about the students' willingness to communicate at MAN 1 Pekanbaru.
- b. To get information about the students' speaking performance in English at MAN 1 Pekanbaru.
 - c. To get information about the significant correlation between students' willingness to communicate and their speaking performance at MAN 1 Pekanbaru.

2. The Significances of the Research

Related to the objectives of the research above, the significance of the research is as follows:

- a. Hopefully, this research is able to give benefit to the researcher as a novice researcher, especially in learning how to conduct a research.
- b. The findings of this research are expected to give a contribution to the teacher who teaches the students at MAN 1 Pekanbaru. The teacher will know the students' willingness to communicate.
- c. The researcher also hopes that this research will give a significant contribution to the students who have problems with their speaking performance.



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D. Reasons for Choosing the Title

The reasons why the researcher interested in carrying out this research are:

1. The title of this research is relevant to the researcher's status as a student of

the English education department.

2. The problem of this research has been not investigated by other researchers yet.

3. Finally, the location of the research supports and facilitates the researcher in carrying out the research.

E. The Definition of the Terms

In order to explain and avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation about the title and the content of this research, the researcher defines the terms that are used in this research as follows:

1. Willingness to Communicate

MacIntyre et al. (2001, p. 369) state WTC in a second language as the intention to start a communication, given a choice. Tian Havwini (2019, p.106) also defines WTC in the classroom context as "students' intention to interact with each other in the target language, given the choice to do so."

2. Speaking Performance

Chomsky argues that performance is the production of actual utterances, it involves doing something with the language and consists of the comprehension and production of the language. Besides, Brown (2003, p.141) says speaking performance is the form of imitative, intense,



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sensitive, relational (transactional and interpersonal), or intensive (monologue). As long as it is observable, someone can do correction and development.

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Willingness to Communicate

a. Theorizing and Research in L2 Willingness to Communicate

Originally, the building of WTC (willingness to communicate) was invented out of unwillingness to communicate. Kalyar, et al (2018) introduce the reluctance to interact concept by prohibiting certain speakers from communicating with the other participants because of a package of factors that influence or impede them from speaking, even in their native language. Anxiety, nervousness, and aggression are these types of causes.

Kalyar, et al (2018, p. 359) indicate that failure to communicate is "the unceasing propensity of the speaker to stop or devalue oral contact." They also proposed for the first time that WTC construct (willingness to communicate) is the propensity of the individual speaker to engage him/her in conversation with a particular partner in a particular situation with free will. Cao and Philp (2006) state the following WTC's patterns: (Pattern 1) volunteering answers to the teacher's questions, (Pattern 2) asking the teacher a question, (Pattern 3) presenting one's own opinion in the class, (Pattern 4) volunteering participation in class activities, (Pattern

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5) giving comments or questions in response to peer's ideas, and (Pattern 6) helping peers to recall difficult or forgotten words.

Peng, J. E. & Woodrow, L. (2010) note the term of WTC was first developed in the context of first language acquisition by McCroskey & Baer. In the context of foreign language teaching, the definition was further developed. In L2, Tian Havwini (2015) describes WTC as "a readiness to enter into discourse at a particular time with a specific person or persons, using an L2" (p.106). Parviz Maftoon & Saeid Najafi Sarem (2013, p.2) further advanced the construct of WTC to the general orientation of an individual's personality to speak. Although speaking is the key to interpersonal communication, people differ in the amount of talk in which they will choose to participate. Various factors, such as communication skills, language skills, and language anxiety, can affect a person's WTC in a second or foreign language context.

Therefore, although the ability to engage in communication can change at the moment, there will not always be a desire to participate in communication as there are various factors that may come into play. Furthermore, WTC is conveyed not only through verbal communication, but also through non-verbal communication. To illustrate, some students will raise their hands when a teacher asks a question to get a chance to answer the question. This condition is a symbol of the trust and ability of the students to contribute the classroom interaction stimulated by the teacher.



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According to Tian Havwini (2019), though only one student has the opportunity to verbalize the response, the other students who raise their hands are deemed to have high WTC in English. In the classroom context, as "a students' intention to interact with each other in the target language, given the choice to do so". This description indicates that the involvement of students in English class is classified as their WTC when they participate without waiting for the instructor to call their names. Specifically, the WTC of students occurs when students give a response to open questions, or when they are not required to do so, to express an idea or opinion about a problem.

Many studies have been carried out to explore L2 WTC in relation to various ID variables such as personality, self-confidence, attitudes, and motivation (Yashima, 2002), classroom environment includes (teacher factors, task factors, and interlocutor factors), utilizing various statistical techniques—in particular, structural equation modeling (SEM). SEM is a rigorous technique for testing multiple dependence relationships simultaneously.

Nonetheless, the above-mentioned sentences are key in shaping the WTC of students. If teachers display a positive attitude and encourage consistent preparation for the task, students are likely to be more willing to take part in classroom activities. In turn, students will also be more willing to share their thoughts because they feel less pressure to speak to their familiar peers.



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17

were more willing to communicate with their classmates next to them. English teachers encounter students with different degrees of ability to communicate in the target language in an ESL or EFL context. Due to the belief that WTC promotes language learning, teachers often strive to increase WTC (Baghaei & Dourakhshan, 2012; Compton, 2002; Kang, 2005). Obviously, the search to increase WTC contributes to the discovery of factors that affect WTC. In this regard, the heuristic model of WTC under L2 by MacIntyre has been found useful. The model has influences from psychological, physical, economic, affective, and cognitive backgrounds that account for

The communication motivation approach of McCroskey indicates

that individuals have different reasons for communicating or initiating

contact, such as (i) seeking affinity, (iii) seeking information, (iii)

seeking decisions/consensus, (iv) confirming beliefs, and (v) expressing

feelings. In fact, the research by Lo, Yueh Yea (2018) indicates that

proximity influences one's eagerness and willingness to talk and

exchange ideas in English. For example, they found elementary students

the use of L2 by an ESL or EFL learner. Such variables vary from more stable factors (e.g., personality) to shifting influences (e.g., intergroup motivation) categorized under six layers (I-VI) of the pyramid-shaped model. Nonetheless, as found in the literature, WTC is multi-faceted with trait and state dimensions. Trait factors are those related to one's attitude such as temperament and personality, while the factors are external



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situational factors such as the school environment, school culture, and the people we interact with.

The use of L2 production (Gass and Mackey, 2015) and interaction (Vatsana Vongsila & Hayo Reinders 2016) is widely recognized as a precondition for the successful acquisition of L2. Without the ability of learners to participate in language development, neither is likely to occur. Therefore, fostering this ability to connect (WTC) is now a central goal of worldwide second language (L2) education (Riasati, 2012). According to MacIntyre et al. (2002: 539), the ability to interact is the one, overriding construction of communication personality that permeates every aspect of an individual's life and makes a significant contribution to the individual's social, educational and organizational achievements.' Students are less likely to engage in communicative practices without WTC and less likely to benefit from the benefits of L2 interaction such as increased feedback, meaning negotiation, shape emphasis, and so on.

According to Xie (2011), a high level of speaking indicates a high level of willingness to speak and a low level of speaking shows a low level of WTC. L2 researcher believes, according to Maoz and Ellis (2008), that those students who have had more WTC are more involved in communicating, and if the learners lack in WTC, they have less communication skills. Nonetheless, higher student WTC rates can potentially create an opportunity to communicate in the target language



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and less L2 WTC learners. They lack target language contact therefore they lose the opportunity.

Kalyar, et al (2018, p. 359) argue that for L2 educators WTC is important and that it is a simple building for language training. When planning for the language course, educators should be careful when they prepare the language course. The course can be structured according to the level of willingness of the student to communicate; thus, the success of language programs depends on the willingness of the learner to speak. Thus, assessing the L2 WTC level of the learner is important before designing the language course.

According to Azar and Molavi (2013), there are two forms of variables in the WTC model that influence the ability of the learner to communicate in the target language and they are both distinct. One is individual differences and the other is situational factors. Individual differences related to aspects of the learner's personality and situational factors depend on the environment, specific situation, and learners have the option to talk to the specific individuals at a particular time.

According to Tousi and Khalaji (2014), if the teachers want to increase the willingness of the students to speak in the target language, then it may understand variables that will increase students' willingness to communicate and rule the students' willingness to communicate in the target language. Because of this reality of WTC variables, it is the responsibility of teachers to examine the WTC variables of the target



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20

learners before designing courses after full investigation; the language course can also be planned according to target learners 'WTC variables.

Peng, J. E. & Woodrow, L. (2010) state an L2 WTC model that integrates various psychological, linguistic, and social variables as constitutive influences underlying L2 WTC and L2 use. These variables include communicative competence, personality, social situation; attitudes, intergroup climate, and motivation; interpersonal motivation; L2 self-confidence (trait and state); and desire to communicate with a specific person. This theoretical model implies that L2 WTC is a composite variable influenced by the joint effect of variables both external and internal to individual learners.

In conclusion, willingness to communicate are influenced by some aspects such as motivation, self-confidence, environment, and beliefs. Then, some experts also defined WTC as students' intention to start a communication. WTC also consist of verbal dan non-verbal communication. Even though only one student has the opportunity to verbalize the response, the other students who raise their hands are regarded to have high WTC in English. Willingness to communicate also have some patterns; volunteering answers to the teacher's questions, asking the teacher a question, presenting one's own opinion in the class, volunteering participation in class activities, giving comments or questions in response to peer's ideas, and helping peers to recall difficult or forgotten words.



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b. Communication Confidence

Subsequent research has provided support to the intertwined relationships between L2 WTC and many other variables. Among a number of individual variables, self-confidence has been overwhelmingly found to be the most immediate antecedent of L2 WTC (Cl'ement, Baker, & MacIntyre, 2003; Yashima, 2002). Defined as the overall belief about one's ability to engage in efficient L2 communication (Peng, J. E. & Woodrow, L. 2010), self-confidence is a combination of perceived competence and a lack of anxiety. These consistent findings indicate that learners who have higher perceptions of their communication competence and experience a lower level of communication anxiety tend to be more willing to initiate communication.

Attitudes and motivation conceptualized under the socialpsychological approach are also found to be closely related to L2 WTC. This approach underlines that integrative attitudes toward or intended to identify with the L2 community strongly influence motivation in L2 learning. According to Peng, J. E. & Woodrow, L. (2010) socioeducational model, the construct of integrative motivation has three components: integrativeness, attitudes toward the learning situation, and motivation. Motivation is defined as comprising effort, desire, and attitudes toward learning the L2. Many early L2 WTC studies, mostly conducted in North America, were informed by this model and identified significant correlations between L2 WTC and attitudes and motivation



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(Baker & MacIntyre, 2000; MacIntyre, Baker, Cl'ement, & Donovan,

2002). In the EFL context, Yashima (2002) proposes the construct of

"international posture" to replace integrativeness to capture EFL

learners' attitudes toward what English symbolizes. Employing SEM,

Yashima and associates (Yashima, 2002; Yashima, Zenuk-Nishide, &

Shimizu, 2004) observed the direct influence of international posture on

motivation and L2 WTC and the indirect effect of motivation on L2

more inherently stable individual factors such as age, personality, and

gender. Peng, J. E. & Woodrow, L. (2010) used path analysis to examine

the effect of personality traits on L2 WTC. Their model indicates that,

generally, personality traits affect L2 WTC indirectly through variables

such as perceived confidence, L2 anxiety, and attitudes. They conclude

that the influence of personality might be routed through other more

proximal predictors of L2 WTC. MacIntyre and associates also observed

differing levels of L2 WTC across age (MacIntyre et al., 2002) and

gender (Baker & MacIntyre, 2000; MacIntyre et al., 2002). These results

have, without doubt, contributed to the understanding of how L2 WTC

differs across individuals. But, for researchers and language education

practitioners in particular, additional insight is needed regarding how L2

WTC can be affected by classroom contextual factors, because these

factors could be, to some extent, influenced by pedagogical methods.

Empirical studies have also found that L2 WTC is related to other

WTC among Japanese EFL learners.

22



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In short, self-confidence has been overwhelmingly found to be the most immediate antecedent of willingness to communicate. It is one of a belief about one's ability to engage inefficient communication, communication confidence is a combination of perceived communication competence and a lack of anxiety. It means self-confidence has an important role in students' WTC. Communication confidence shows that learners who have higher perceptions of their communication competence and experience a lower level of communication anxiety are more willing to start communication. On the other hand, the students who are low in self-confidence are not willing to communicate.

c. Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation

The present study considers Noels and associates' (Noels, 2001; Noels, Pelletier, Cl'ement, & Vallerand, 2000) intrinsic and extrinsic motivation derived from self-determination theory (SDT) in educational psychology (Peng, J. E. & Woodrow, L. 2010, p.839) as an informative framework. Intrinsic motivation, which pertains to the enjoyment and a satisfactory feeling associated with an activity, is composed of three substrates: knowledge, accomplishment, and stimulation. These three components respectively refer to motivations for gaining new knowledge, for achieving goals, and for "the sensations stimulated by performing the task" (Noels et al., 2000. p. 61). Extrinsic motivation refers to regulations external to a control of an individual. It consists of four types of regulations: external, introjected, identified, and integrated regulation,



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which are situated along a continuum of self-determination. External regulation refers to the performance of an activity being regulated by external incentives (e.g., for a better job). Introjected regulation is about reasons associated with learners' self-imposed pressure to perform an activity (e.g., feeling guilty if one cannot speak English). With identified regulation, one's investment in an activity is driven by goals internalized as personally important. Integrated regulation reflects the highest degree of self-determination in extrinsic motivation where one fully assimilates an activity to one's values, beliefs, or the self. Following Noels et al. (2000), this study operationalized extrinsic motivation using only the former three regulations because the last type of regulation may be evident only among advanced language users (Noels, 2001).

Based on the discussion above, it's clear that motivation plays a role play in WTC. Motivation itself is the students' determination of why they did the learning. Then, Motivation also consists of two kinds; intrinsic and extrinsic. Intrinsic is a satisfactory feeling associated with an activity, is composed of three substrates; knowledge, accomplishment, and stimulation. On the contrary, extrinsic motivation is an activity being regulated by external incentives (eg, for a better job), self-imposed pressure to perform an activity (eg, feeling guilty if one cannot speak English), and one's investment in activity is driven by goals internalized as personally important.



$\stackrel{\square}{\xrightarrow{}}$ d. Learner Beliefs

The variable of learner beliefs is relatively underinvestigated in SLA. This variable can have a wide conceptual range (D"ornyei, 2005). They can be perceptions of the nature of language and language learning, termed "metacognitive knowledge" or culture-specific perceptions proposes as "culture of learning" (for a recent review, see Barcelos, 2003). By "culture of learning," Cortazzi and Jin note that classroom learning behaviors are "set within taken-for-granted frameworks of expectations, attitudes, values, and beliefs about what constitutes good learning, about how to teach or learn, whether and how to ask questions," which have their roots in a specific culture. In their statement, the culture of learning may influence the classroom process even without the teachers' and students' awareness. The culture of learning articulated in Cortazzi and Jin, such as valuing respect for and submission to the teacher and avoiding risks in interpersonal communication, seems particularly congruent with what Wen and Cl'ement (2003) maintain about Chinese cultural influence on learner perceptions.

Although learner beliefs have not been sufficiently or explicitly addressed in L2 WTC research, they have actually been investigated under other terms. Peng, J. E. & Woodrow, L. (2010)) state that integrative attitudes in the socio-educational model were analogous with socially constructed beliefs acquired from daily encounters with the L2 culture. Following the same logic, in the EFL context, where daily L2

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26

contact is rare, learners' socially constructed beliefs may be better captured by the local indigenous culture of learning, which could profoundly influence learners' learning and communication behaviors. In the present research context, learner beliefs about English learning and classroom communication were considered as more relevant to the understanding of classroom WTC than are integrative attitudes toward the target language community that is remote to the EFL learners. Furthermore, beliefs inform attitudes. Delving into belief systems or the source of attitudes may reveal more insights. Teachers need to understand learner beliefs if they are to influence learners' attitudes and behavior.

In summary, learner beliefs are relatively under-investigated in second language acquisition. Learner beliefs also called as a culture of learning. By "culture of learning," classroom learning behaviors are a set of expectations, attitudes, values, and beliefs about what constitutes good learning, about how to teach or learn, whether and how to ask questions. The culture of learning is valuing respect for and submission to the teacher and avoiding risks in interpersonal communication. It means the teachers need to understand learner beliefs if they want to influence learners' attitudes and behaviors especially in their willingness to communicate.



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e. Ecological Perspective on Classroom Dynamics

With the lens focused on the classroom context, an ecological perspective was regarded to be particularly informative. Ecology refers to the "study of the relationships between all the various organisms and their physical environment" (van Lier, 2002, p. 144). The ecological perspective on language learning views learners' cognitive behaviors as interwoven with their physical and social surroundings (Leather & van Dam, 2003). Its focal attention is the learning context, from which learners make individual sense of the meaning of teaching and learning. In a language class, classroom dynamics are influenced by, and in return shape, the instant context constructed by the perceptions of all actors involved.

From the ecological perspective, a language classroom reflects a social environment in which students and the teacher negotiate their subjectivities as social members. Tudor (2003) contends that pedagogical decision making should be geared to accommodating the complex and multifaceted classroom life. Classroom dynamics, according to Tudor (2001), should be explored around classroom participants' visions of language, learning, and the methodological choices inside the language classroom. These choices are about the way the language is showed, activities are organized, and classroom relations are defined (Tudor, 2001).



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Classroom dynamics, therefore, can be perceived as closely related to the components or actors in the language classroom, mainly the teacher, learners, and tasks. These three components mirror the dimensions of the classroom environment identified in educational research. In the current study, the components of environment were conceptualized as teacher support, student cohesiveness, and task orientation, following Peng, J. E. & Woodrow, L. (2010). Teacher support refers to the teacher's help, friendship, trust, interest shown to students; student cohesiveness is the extent to which students help, know, and support each other; task orientation refers to the importance of completing activities and staying on the subject matter (Dorman, 2003) and the perceived usefulness of activities.

In essence, the ecological perspective on classroom dynamics is a set of relationships between all the various organisms and their physical environment. Then, from the ecological perspective, a language classroom reflects a social environment in which students and the teacher negotiate their subjectivities as social members they should explore classroom dynamics around classroom participants' visions of language, learning, and the methodological choices inside the language classroom. These choices are about the way the language is showed, activities are organized, and classroom relations are defined. Classroom dynamics have three components. These three components are teacher support, student cohesiveness, and task orientation.



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2. Speaking

a. Speaking Performance

Speaking performance, as the researcher wrote in the previous chapter is one of the basic language skills that play a major role rather than other skills because of its extensive use. So that, the researcher will explain the nature of speech itself to provide obvious information about what speaking is. Brown (2001 p.267) cites that when someone is able to speak a language it means that they are able to carry on a conversation competently. Additionally, he notes that the benchmark of effective language acquisition is almost always a demonstration of the ability to achieve realistic goals through an engaging dialogue with other speakers of the language. Richards and Renandya (2002 p.204) note that effective oral communication requires the ability to appropriately use the language in social interaction involving not only verbal communication but also paralinguistic elements of speech such as pitch, stress, and intonation. Besides, non-linguistic elements such as gestures, body language, and expression are needed when conveying messages without any accompanying speech. Successful oral communication applies to:

- The ability to comprehensively articulate phonological features of 1) the language.
- Mastery of rhythm, stress, and intonation patterns. 2)
- An acceptable degree of fluency. 3)
- 4) Transactional and interpersonal skills.



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- Skills in taking short and long speech turns. 5)
- Interaction management skills. 6)
- Negotiating meaning skills. 7)
- Conversational listening skills (successful conversation requires 8) good listeners as well as good speakers).
- 9) Knowledge and negotiation skills for conversational purposes.
- 10) Using appropriate conversational formulate and filters.

Thornburry (2002 p.1) claims that speaking performance is so much part of daily life that we take this as a matter of course. The average person produces tens of thousands of words in a day, although some people can produce even more than that, like auctioneers or politicians.

In brief, speaking plays a major role in communication. Instinctively and integrally speaking, we forget how we once struggled to attain this skill until that is, we have to learn how to do it in a foreign language once again. Although, we prefer to get something done although speaking and listening, discussing thoughts, figuring out some facets of the universe, or simply being together. We can create a record, committing events or moments in writing. It means we can produce the word when we're communicating by sharing our thoughts that we want to share with other people.



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b. Assessment of Speaking Performance

The purpose of assessing student speaking performance is to help language teachers understand the nature of a foreign language, especially when speaking and to find a way to improve students' speaking performance. To assess speaking, Richards states that learners often evaluate their language learning success as well as the effectiveness of their English course based on how much they feel they have improved their language skills. Brown (2003 p.141) says speaking performance is imitative, intensive, responsive, interactive (transactional and interpersonal), and extensive (monologue).

Brown (2003 p.141) outlines six speaking skill area groups. Those six categories are as follows:

1) Imitative

This category includes the ability to perform an intonation and focus on certain specific elements of the form of language. That is just imitating a word, a sentence, or a phrase. Focusing on pronunciation is the important thing here. In the teaching and learning process, the teacher uses drilling. The explanation is that drilling allows students to listen and repeat certain terms orally.

2) Intensive

This is the speech output of the students who practice certain phonological and grammatical elements of the language. This usually places pairs of students doing the job (group work). For example,

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reading aloud which includes reading a paragraph, reading dialog with a partner, in turn, reading chart information, etc.

3) Responsive

Performance involves interaction Responsive and comprehension of tests, but somewhat a limited level of very short conversation, small talk, basic requests, and comments. This is a kind of teachers' brief reply or comment, giving instructions and directions. Usually, those replies are enough and meaningful.

4) Transactional (dialogue)

It is conducted to convey or exchange particular information. For example, a conversation that is done in pair work.

5) Interpersonal (dialogue)

It is carried out to maintain social relationships, rather than for the transmission of information and facts. Interpersonal speaking performance forms are interview, role-play, debate, conversation, and games.

6) Extensive (monologue)

Teachers give extensive monologs to the students in the form of oral reports, summaries, storytelling, and short speeches.

Based on the theory above, it can be concluded that some points should be considered in assessing speaking. Students must at least know the grammar, vocabulary, and language features that they will use. After



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reading and training the students for the lesson, they may use the language appropriately.

Hughes (2003, p.131-133) claims that speaking performance is measured through several elements. Such components include vocabulary, grammar, fluency, comprehension, and pronunciation.

1) Vocabulary

Vocabulary is a basic element of language as we know it. Vocabulary is a key component of language skills and provides a great deal of basic knowledge about how well learners speak, listen, read, and write. It means that learners can express their ideas and understand the meaning of the word they pronounce by knowing the vocabulary.

2) Grammar

It is clear that you need to learn a certain amount of grammar and vocabulary to be able to speak a foreign language. Grammar is the pattern of sound, the basic unit of meaning, such as words, and the rules for combining them to create new sentences. Therefore, grammar is very important in speaking because if the speaker doesn't master the grammar structure, he can't speak English properly.

3) Fluency

In simple terms, fluency is the ability to speak freely without hesitating or stopping too much. In the Longman dictionary, fluency is



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the ability to control intonation, vocabulary, and grammar with a good but not necessarily perfect command.

4) Comprehension

In the Longman dictionary, comprehension refers to the identification of the intended meaning of both written and spoken communication. Comprehension is defined as the ability to understand something with a reasonable comprehension of the subject, or as knowing what a situation is really like.

5) Pronunciation

Pronunciation is the last aspect of speaking performance. Pronunciation is the manner in which a certain sound or sound is made. It means pronunciation is the way on how we pronounce the word appropriately.

The researcher concluded in this research that the theories pertained to speaking performance. This research focuses on the Hughes theory. Also, the students should have convictions and improve their ability to do speaking performance in front of the class. The Students can do speaking performance start from vocabulary, grammar, fluency, comprehension, and pronunciation performance.

c. Descriptive Text

Descriptive text is one of the texts that should be comprehended by the tenth-grade students of MAN 1 Pekanbaru. Descriptive text is a text which says what a person or a thing is like. Its purpose is to describe and



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reveal a particular person, place, or thing. According to Faisal and Suwandita (2013), descriptive text is about a description of something or someone that consist of characteristics about sensory detail and provides an image. It means that descriptive text is a description that tells experience related with the sense, such as a visual, feeling, smell and others, or picture, person, thing, animal, and place. In a descriptive text, the students must describe what is look like the object details.

According to Hammound (1992, p.78) the components of descriptive text are:

- 1) Generic structures of descriptive text.
 - a) Identification: which identifies the person, place, or thing to be described.
 - b) Description: describe parts, qualities, and characteristics.
- 2) Language features of descriptive text.
 - a) Descriptive often use 'be' and 'have'
 - b) Focus on specific participants for example; My favorite food.
 - c) Using specific nouns

The noun is something that will be described. For example; my home

- d) Using simple present tense
- e) Using detailed noun phrase



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It is used to give detailed information about the subject. For example; it has a large open rowboat, very beautiful scenery, a sweet young lady, very thick fur, etc.

f) Using many kinds of adjective

It is used to describe, number, and classify an object. For example; two strong hands, a smart girl, a handsome boy, strong legs, white fangs, etc.

g) Using relating verbs

It is used to give information about the subject. For example; my sister is very beautiful, etc.

h) Using action verbs

They are used to express the personal view of the subject. For example; I think he is a kind boy.

i) Using adverbials

It is used to give additional information. For example: at the small house.

B. Relevant Research

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The research was conducted by Jian-E Peng & Lindy Woodrow (2010) entitled Willingness to Communicate in English: A Model in the Chinese EFL Classroom Context. This study was conducted in two phases. Phase I involved piloting the instrument items adapted from the literature using exploratory factor analyses (EFAs). The purpose was data reduction and, more importantly,



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identification of the embedded factor structures. The identified factor structures of the instrumentation, combined with the existing literature, served as a priori structures for model specification in the subsequent main study. Phase II was the main study involving the process of validating the instrumentation using confirmatory factor analyses (CFAs) and then testing the hypothesized structural relationships among the variables using SEM. The AMOS software (version 7.0) was used based on raw data input. The results show that classroom environment predicts WTC, communication confidence, learner

beliefs, and motivation. Motivation influences WTC indirectly through confidence. The direct effect of learner beliefs on motivation and confidence is identified. The model provides an adequate fit to the data, indicating the potential to draw on individual and contextual variables to account for classroom communication.

Another study was conducted by Mahna Yousefi and Seyed Ahmad Kasaian (2014). "Relationship between Willingness to Communicate and Iranian EFL Learner's Speaking Fluency and Accuracy." The goal of this research is to investigate a possible relationship between willingness to communicate and Iranian EFL learners' speaking fluency and accuracy. In this way, OPT, WTC test, fluency, and accuracy test were employed. This study falls under the classification of correlational research and has an exploratory design as it strives to explore the possible correlations between WTC and speaking accuracy and fluency. The results show a positive relationship between willingness to communicate and speaking fluency and accuracy. It can



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be inferred that teachers, as well as trainees, can employ willingness to communicate as one of the methods to increase the level of fluency and accuracy of speaking learners.

Then, the research was conducted by Tian Havwini (2019) entitled Indonesian EFL Students' Willingness to Communicate in the 2013 Curriculum Implementation: A Case Study. The study aimed at investigating students' WTC in English classes. The study was a naturalistic study. In such a design, the researcher merely observes the class in its regular circumstances; the researcher does not make any intervention or participate in any way in classroom activities (Frey, Botan, & Kreps, 2000). Based on the findings of the research, it can be concluded that the students participating in the study employed the target language was 84.47% of their oral responses in the classroom communication. In the students' oral responses in English, five patterns from six were identified, namely volunteering answers to the teacher's questions (64.48%), volunteering participation in classroom activities (11.48%), giving comments or questions in response to peer's ideas (11.48%), presenting one's own opinion to the class (9.29%), and helping peers to recall difficult or forgotten words (2.74%). In contrast, the pattern of asking teacher a question was not found in the study.

In conclusion, those previous studies were conducted in another countries. Then, some researchers conducted about Willingness to Communicate that's focused on students' case study in willingness, Chinese, and Iranian learners. But, in this research, it has not been studied yet, especially in Indonesia



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context. In addition, the researcher realizes that these variables are related with 2013 curriculum implementation which focused on students' activeness. Therefore, the researcher wants to know the correlation between students' willingness to communicate and their speaking performance specifically in the Indonesian context.

C. Operational Concept

Operational concept is the term that used to clarify the theories in this research in order to avoid misunderstandings. In this research, the researcher would like to explain briefly the variables. This research is correlation research that focuses on the correlation between students' speaking performance in English and their willingness to communicate. Therefore, there are two variables, to answer the research question:

- 1. The indicators of variables X (Students' willingness to communicate) Peng
- & Woodrow (2010 p.866-869) state as follows:
- a. Willingness to Communicate in English.
- b. Communication Confidence.
- c. Motivation to Learn English.
- d. Learner Beliefs.
- e. Classroom Environment.



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2. The indicators of variables Y (students' speaking performance) based on the

Teachers' syllabus:

T	at	ole	2.	1
S	vI	ləl	11	c

3	Synabus				
	Basic Competencies	Learning Activities			
	Applying social functions, text structure, and linguistic elements of oral and written transactional interaction texts that involve the act of giving and requesting information related to identity and family relationships, according to the context of their use. (Note to the pronouns linguistic element: subjective, objective, possessive)	а. b. c.	Listen and imitate some examples of relationships related to identity and family relationships, with the correct pronunciation and emphasis of words. Identify important expressions. Studying the examples of the interaction texts related to identity and family relationships presented by		
4.1	Arrange oral and written transactional interaction texts that involve the act of giving and asking for information related to identity, taking into account social functions, text structures, and correct linguistic elements.	d. e.	famous figures. Listen and ask questions about each other's identity. Reflecting on the process and learning outcomes.		

Source: Teacher's Syllabus

Based on this syllabus, the students did the learning activities such as imitate the pronunciation, identify important expressions, interaction related to identity and family, and conversation. Afterwards, the teacher assessed the students speaking performance. So, the students' speaking performances were assessed from these activities.

D. The Assumption and The Hypothesis

1. The Assumption

In this research, the researcher assumes that students' willingness to communicate has a correlation with their speaking performance. Students who have a higher willingness to communicate will have higher speaking performance.



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The Hypothesis

- a. Ho (null hypothesis): There is no significant correlation between students' willingness to communicate and their speaking performance.
- b. Ha (alternative hypothesis): There is a significant correlation between students' willingness to communicate and their speaking performance.



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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Design of the Research

This is a quantitative research. Creswell (2012) explains that the investigator identifies a research problem based on trends in the field or on the need to explain why something occurs. Describing a trend means that the research problem can be answered best by a study in which the researcher seeks to establish the overall tendency of responses from individuals and to note how this tendency varies among people. Then, the research method was a retroactive ex post facto research. According to Donald Ary, et all (2010. p, 332), The designation ex post facto, from Latin for "after the fact," indicates that expost facto research is conducted after variation in the variable of interest has already been established in the natural course of events.

This method is sometimes called causal comparative because its purpose is to find out cause-and-effect relationships between independent and dependent variables. There are two types of ex post facto design – Proactive and Retroactive. In this case, the researcher used retroactive ex post facto research. Donald Ary, et all (2010) argues that retroactive ex post facto research seeks possible antecedent causes (independent variables) for a preexisting dependent variable.

This research involves two variables, the first is students' willingness to communicate symbolized by "X" in which it is the independent variable and



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the second is their speaking performance symbolized by "Y" in which it is the dependent variable. In short, this design is appropriate for finding the research questions. Then, by using this design, the researcher knows how much variable X influences the variable Y.

B. Location and Time of the Research

This research was conducted in MAN 1 Pekanbaru at Jl. Bandeng no.51 on September-November 2020 in the academic year 2020/2021.

C. Subject and Object of the Research

The subject of this research was the tenth-grade students of MAN 1 Pekanbaru and the object of this research was the students' willingness to communicate and their speaking performance in English at the tenth-grade students of MAN 1 Pekanbaru.

D. Population and Sample

The population of this research was the students at the tenth-grade students of MAN 1 Pekanbaru. The population of the first grade was 365 students and there were 11 classes. In this research, the researcher used simple random sampling. Then, the researcher determined the sample size based on Cohen's sample size.



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Sample Size									
Population		ence Lev			ence Lev	1		ence Lev	
σ	CI 5	CI 4	CI 3	CI 5	CI 4	CI 3	CI 5	CI 4	CI 3
30	27	28	29	28	29	29	29	29	30
50	42	45	47	44	46	48	46	48	49
75	59	64	68	63	67	70	67	70	72
100	73	81	88	79	86	91	87	91	95
120	83	94	104	91	100	108	102	108	113
— 150	97	111	125	108	120	132	122	131	139
200	115	136	158	132	150	168	154	168	180
250	130	157	188	151	176	203	182	201	220
300	143	176	215	168	200	234	207	233	258
o 350	153	192	239	183	221	264	229	262	294
400	162	206	262	196	240	291	250	289	329
450	170	219	282	207	257	317	268	314	362
500	176	230	301	217	273	340	285	337	393
o 600	187	249	335	234	300	384	315	380	453
650	192	257	350	241	312	404	328	400	481
700	196	265	364	248	323	423	341	418	507
800	203	278	389	260	343	457	363	452	558
900	209	289	411	269	360	468	382	482	605
1000	214	298	431	278	375	516	399	509	648
1100	218	307	448	285	388	542	414	534	689
1200	222	314	464	291	400	565	427	556	727
1300	225	321	478	297	411	586	439	577	762
1400	228	326	491	301	420	606	450	596	796
1500	230	331	503	306	429	624	460	613	827
2000	240	351	549	322	462	696	498	683	959
2500	246	364	581	333	484	749	524	733	1061
5000	258	392	657	357	536	879	586	859	1347
7500	263	403	687	365	556	934	610	911	1480
10000	265	408	703	370	566	964	622	939	1556

Table 3.1

Sample Size

Source: Cohen, I., Manion, I., & Morrison, K. (2007: 104)

So, based on Cohen's sample size, the researcher took 244 samples. 244 samples were chosen because the researcher used the Confidence Level 95% with the Confidence Interval (CI) was 4. In calculating the sample size, the researcher used a sample size calculator from surveysystem.com that was suggested by Cohen. So, this sample size is large and therefore, the researcher used this sample size in order to prevent the bias in this research.



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	Table 3.2		
	Population and S	Sample	
No	Class	Population	Sample
1	Keagamaan Putra	35	19
2	Keagamaan Putri	27	25
3	IPA Riset I	36	20
4	IPA Olimpiade	28	16
5	IPA Robotik	35	19
6	IPA Riset II	37	22
7	IPA Teknologi Informasi	35	27
8	IPS Riset	36	27
9	IPS Olimpiade	25	24
10	IPS Riset II	35	19
11	IPS Multimedia	36	26
	Total	365	244

Source: Cohen, I., Manion, I., & Morrison, K. (2007: 104)

The researcher considered the population in this research was large. The researcher used simple random sampling because the population was more than 100 people. Gay (2012 p.131) notes that simple random sampling is the process of selecting a sample that gives all individuals an equal opportunity of selection for the sample. This means that simple random sampling is the way to choose individuals who can be the representative of the population. Then, in getting/choosing the samples, the researcher used a simple random generator that was chosen by *dcode.fr/random-sampling*. As a rough guide in a random sample, the larger the sample, the greater is its chance of being representative (Cohen, 2007, p.103). In brief, this large samples will be more representative of the population.



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E. Techniques of Collecting the Data

To collect the data in this research, the researcher used the following techniques:

1. Questionnaire

According to Anderson (2015), "a questionnaire allows accurate and reasonably relevant data to be obtained in a simple, cheap and timely manner." A questionnaire is a data collection tool consisting of a series of questions and other prompts for the purpose of gathering information from the respondent and this questionnaire will be used to get some information about the students' willingness to communicate. The indicators of variables X (Students' willingness to communicate) Peng & Woodrow (2010 p.866-869) state as follows:

- a. Willingness to Communicate in English.
- b. Communication Confidence.
- c. Motivation to Learn English.
- d. Learner Beliefs.
- e. Classroom Environment.

The questionnaire deals with the opinions of the respondents in answering to the following rating scale-based options. Using a numerical scale similar to a Likert scale, the individual is asked to rate the performance or preference (Gay et al., 2012, p. 157):

- a. Always (5)
- b. Usually (4)



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c. Sometimes (3)

d. Seldom (2)

e. Never (1)

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Table 3.3

Factor Loadings of WTC in English in the Pilot Study

-		Table 3.3									
		Factor Loadings of WTC in English in the P									
n	No	Items	WTC1	WTC2							
-	A4	I am willing to do a role-play standing in front of the									
0		class in English (e.g., ordering food in a restaurant).									
0	A9	I am willing to give a short self-introduction without									
		notes in English to the class.									
-	A3 I am willing to give a short speech in English to the										
2		class about my hometown with notes.									
	A10	I am willing to translate a spoken utterance from									
		Chinese into English in my group.									
	A2	I am willing to ask the teacher in English to repeat what									
	4.1	he/she just said in English because I didn't understand.									
	A1	I am willing to do a role-play in English at my desk,									
		with my peer (e.g., ordering food in a restaurant).									
	A8	I am willing to ask my peer sitting next to me in English									
		the meaning of an English word.									
	A7	I am willing to ask my group mates in English the									
		meaning of word I do not know.									
	A5	I am willing to ask my group mates in English how to									
		pronounce a word in English.									
	A6	I am willing to ask my peer sitting next to me in English									
-		how to say an English phrase to express the thoughts in									
4		my mind. Source: Peng & Woodrov									

Note. Factor loadings lower than .30 are not included in this solution. WTC1 = WTC in Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau English in meaning-focused activities; WTC2 = WTC in English in form-focused activities.



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No	Items	CA	PC			
B14	When giving an oral presentation to the rest of the class.					
B13	When taking part in a role-play or dialogue in front of my class.					
B15	When asked to contribute to a formal discussion in class.					
B11	When the teacher asks me a question in English.					
B16	B16 When I have to speak without preparation in English class.					
B12	When speaking informally to my English teacher during classroom activities.					
C20	I am able to give my peer sitting next to me directions to my favorite restaurant in English.					
C17	I am able to do a role-play in English at my desk, with my peer (e.g., ordering food in a restaurant).					
C22	I am able to translate a spoken utterance from Chinese into English in my group.					
C19	I am able to tell my group mates in English about the story of a TV show I saw					
C18	I am able to do a role-play standing in front of the class in English (e.g., ordering food in a restaurant).					
C21	I am able to give a short self-introduction without notes in English to the class.					

Note. Factor loadings lower than .30 are not included in this solution. CA = communication anxiety; PC = perceived communication confidence.

Table 3.5

Factor Loadings of Motivation to Learn English in the Pilot Study

No	Items	MO1	MO2	MO3		
D32	For the pleasure I experience when surpassing myself in					
ta	my English studies.					
D31	Because I enjoy the feeling of acquiring knowledge about					
-	the English-speaking community and their way of life.					
D30	For the satisfied feeling I get in finding out new things.					
D33	For the enjoyment I experience when I grasp a difficult					
110	construct in English.					
D34	For the "high" I feel when hearing English spoken.					
D24	In order to get a more prestigious job later on.					
D25	In order to have a better salary later on.					
D0a	Because I have to pass English examinations.					
D29	Because I choose to be the kind of person who can speak			AT		
it	English.			AL		
D27	Because I choose to be the kind of person who can speak					
fo	more than one language.					
D28	Because I think it is good for my personal development.					
E	Peng & Woodr	ow (20	10 p.86	66-869)		
housed	Factor loadings lower than .30 are not included in this					
motivat	ion; MO2 = external regulation; MO3 = identified regulation	. aItem]	D0 was 1	removed		

the main study due to high skewness.

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I	Table 3.6		
ak	Factor Loadings of Learner Beliefs in the	Pilot Stud	y
No	Items	LBI1	LBI2
E42	The student who always speaks up in class will be		
à	loathed by other classmates.		
E41	The student who always speaks up in class is showing		
□.	off his/her English proficiency.		
E43	Students should not speak up without being invited by		
	the teacher.		
Œ40	I learn little by participating in communication		
=	activities in class.		
E38	Learning English is mostly a matter of translating from		
S	Chinese.		
E39	To understand English, it must be translated into		
T	Chinese.		
<u><u></u>€37</u>	Learning English is mostly a matter of learning		
고	grammar rules.		
E36	In English classes, I prefer to have my teacher provide		
C	explanations in Chinese.		
E35a	You should not say anything in English until you can		
	speak it correctly.	1 (001)	

Peng & Woodrow (2010 p.866-869)

Note. Factor loadings lower than .30 are not included in this solution. LB1 = learner beliefs about classroom communication; LB2 = learner beliefs about English learning. aItem E35 was retained because its content is about concerns with fluency, which is important to the study.

Table 3.7

Factor Loadings of Classroom Environment in the Pilot Study

No	Items	CE1	CE2	CE3
F54	Tasks designed in this class are useful.			
F52	Tasks designed in this class are attracting.			
F53	I know what I am trying to accomplish in this class.			
F55	Activities in this class are clearly and carefully planned.			
F56	Class assignments are clear so everyone knows what to			
5	do.			
F50	I work well with other class members.			
F49	I am friendly to members of this class.			
F48	I make friends among students in this class.			
F51	I help other class members who are having trouble with			
'n	their work.			
F46	The teacher provides a timely response to students'			
e	concerns.			
F44	The teacher is patient in teaching.			
F47	The teacher smiles at the class while talking.			
F45	The teacher asks questions that solicit viewpoints or			
f	opinions.			
1S	Peng & Woo	odrow	(201 <mark>0 p.</mark>	866-869
Note.	Factor loadings lower than .30 are not included in this sol	ution. C	CE1 = task	c orientati

CE2 = student cohesiveness; CE3 = teacher support.

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Documentation -2.

Creswell (2012) argues that documents were divided into public and private documents. In this research, the researcher needed a private document that was students' speaking score in English as representative of students' speaking performance. Students' score was gotten from the first semester test that had been given by their English teacher before so that the researcher just took the score of the test. This instrument was ready for analysis without the necessary transcription. In this research, the data about the students' English speaking performance was obtained by using the list of students' speaking scores in the 2019/2020 academic year.

The category of students' speaking performance score as follows:

	14010 5.0								
	The Category of Students' Speaking Performance								
Th	The Score Level Scale 1-100 Category Grade								
	88-100	Very Good	А						
	76-87	Good	В						
	62-75	Enough	С						
	<61	Less	D						
	The	e Minimum Criterion Ach	ievement (KKM)						

Table 3.8

Based on the table above, it shows <61 are categorized less with grade D, 62-75 are categorized enough with grade C, 76-87 are categorized good with grade B, and 88-100 are categorized very good with grade A. It means that the students should achieve at least the grade C.



F. Validity and Reliability

1. Validity

Creswell (2012) states that validity is the individual's score from an instrument that makes sense, meaningful; enables you, as the researcher, to draw a conclusion from the sample you are studying to the population. It means that validity is the extent to which inference made from assessment results are appropriate, meaningful, and useful in the terms of the purpose of the assessment.

a. Validity of questionnaire

The validity is the individual's scores from an instrument that makes sense, meaningful, enables you as the researcher to draw a good conclusion from the sample you are studying to the population (Creswell, 2008). It means that validity is the extent to which inferences made from assessment results are appropriate, meaningful, and useful in terms of the purpose of the assessment.

In this research, the researcher used constructed validity. The writer tested the instrument through SPSS 26.0 and the result as follows:

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Table 3.9

Validity of willingness to communicate questionnaire

No	R Obtain	R Table	Ket.	No	R Obtain	R Table	Ket.
1.	.586	.125	Valid	28.	.483	.125	Valid
2.	.572	.125	Valid	29.	.405	.125	Valid
3.	.572	.125	Valid	<u> </u>	.446	.125	Valid
<u> </u>	.529	.125	Valid	31.	.595	.125	Valid
5.	.443	.125	Valid	32.	.529	.125	Valid
6 .	.594	.125	Valid	32.	.561	.125	Valid
0. 7.	.405	.125	Valid	<u> </u>	.156	.125	Valid
8.	.403	.125	Valid	35.	.430	.125	Valid
o. 9.	.422	.125	Valid	<u> </u>	.149	.125	Valid
<i>9</i> . 10.	.542	.125	Valid	30.	.402	.125	Valid
10.	.605	.125	Valid	37.	.402	.125	Valid
			Valid	<u> </u>			Valid
12.	.586	.125	Valid		.273	.125	Valid
13.			Valid	40.			Valid
14.	.605	.125		41.	.238	.125	
15.	.511	.125	Valid	42.	.135	.125	Valid
16.	.598	.125	Valid	43.	.596	.125	Valid
17.	.578	.125	Valid	44.	.556	.125	Valid
18.	.590	.125	Valid	45.	.535	.125	Valid
<u>19.</u>	.607	.125	Valid	46.	.623	.125	Valid
20.	.577	.125	Valid	47.	.514	.125	Valid
21.	.598	.125	Valid	48.	.536	.125	Valid
22.	.549	.125	Valid	49.	.533	.125	Valid
23.	.616	.125	Valid	50.	.493	.125	Valid
24.	.580	.125	Valid	51.	.548	.125	Valid
25.	.562	.125	Valid	52.	.528	.125	Valid
26.	.481	.125	Valid	53.	.502	.125	Valid
27.	.615	.125	Valid	54.	.463	.125	Valid
				55.	.499	.125	Valid

Nidjo Sandjojo (2011) argues that if r obtain is higher than r table (ro > rt) then the instrument item is valid, but on the other hand, if r obtain is lower than r table (ro < rt) then the instrument is invalid and not used in research. It means that all items of the questionnaire that was adopted from Peng & Woodrow (2010) were valid.

Reliability

Reliability has to do with the accuracy of measurement. This kind of accuracy was reflected in obtaining similar results when the measurement was repeated on a different or by a different person. The characteristic of



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reliability is sometimes termed consistency (Brown, 2003). And this research is internal consistency reliability. According to Crasswell (2012), internal consistency reliability is the instrument administered once; using one version of the instrument. The table below is the categories of reliability test used in determining the level of reliability of the test.

Table 3.10 The level of Acceptable Reliability

No	Reliable	Category
1	>0.90	Very high
2	0.80-0.90	High
3	0.70-0.79	Reliable
4	0.60-0.69	Marginally/Minimally
5	< 0.60	Unacceptably low
	(Cohen Mar	ion & Marison 2007. 506

(Cohen, Manion & Marison, 2007: 506)

Based on the table above, it shows < 0.60 are categorized unacceptably low, 0.60-0.69 are categorized marginally/minimally, 0.70-0.79 are categorized reliable, 0.80-0.90 are categorized high, and >0.90 are categorized very high. It means that the minimum level of acceptability must be in marginally category or in range 0.60-0.69.

a. Reliability of questionnaire

To obtain the reliability of the questionnaire given, the researcher used the SPSS 26.0 Program to find out whether the questionnaire was reliable or not.

Table 3.11 Reliability Statistics of willingness to communicate questionnaire

	e	0	1
_	Cronba	ch's Alpha	N of Items
		.941	55

Based on the table above, it can be seen the value of Cronbach's alpha is 0.941. The value is higher than the standard Cronbach's alpha

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which is 0.60. Therefore, it can be concluded the questionnaire is reliable, and the level of reliability is very high.

G. Techniques of the Data Analysis

To find out whether there is a or no significant correlation between students' willingness to communicate and their speaking performance, the data was analyzed by using a statistical formula. The researcher used the questionnaire score of variable X and the documentation score of variable Y. In analyzing the data, the researcher used correlational analysis calculated by using SPSS 26.0.

Cohen (2007. p,534) argues that correlational analysis is simple and involves collecting two or more scores on the same group of subjects and computing correlation coefficients.

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

 Table 3.12

 Percentage of Willingness to Communicate

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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	

Based on the table above, it shows 0%-20% are categorized very low, 21%-40% are categorized low, 41%-0.60% are categorized high enough, 61%-80% are categorized high, and 81%-100% are categorized very high.



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So, this percentage will determine the students' willingness to communicate

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To analyze the data of students' speaking performance, the researcher used the following score category:

Table 3.13				
The Category of Students' Speaking Performance				
The Score Level Scale 1-100	Category	Grade		
88-100	Very Good	А		
76-87	Good	В		
62-75	Enough	С		
<61	Less	D		
The Min	The Minimum Criterion Achievement (KKM)			

To analyze whether there is any correlation between these two variables (Students' Willingness to Communicate and their Speaking Performance), the researcher analyzed the data by using Spearman Rho Formula through SPSS 26.0. The Spearman correlation coefficient was obtained by considering the degree of freedom (df) = N-nr, (N= number of samples, nr = number of variables) Statistically, the hypotheses are:

H_a : Sig. < α 0.05 H_o : Sig. > α 0.05

Ha is accepted if ro > rtable or there is a significant correlation between students' willingness to communicate and their speaking performance.

Ho is accepted if *ro < rtable* or there is no significant correlation between students' willingness to communicate and their speaking performance.



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It's necessary to test the normality of the data before testing the correlation of the data. To know the data are normally distributed or not, the researcher using versions of SPSS 26.0.

Then, the strength of correlation was interpreted based on coefficient correlation in the table below:

S	Table	3.14
C	The Interpretation of C	Correlation Coefficient
X S	Coefficient Interval	Interpretation
Q	0.80-1.000	Very Strong
R	0.60-0.799	Strong
	0.40-0.599	Strong Enough
a	0.20-0.399	Weak
-	0.00-0.199	Very Weak
		Adopted from (Riduwan 2010)

Adopted from (Riduwan, 2010)

Based on the table above, it shows 0.00-0.199 are categorized very weak, 0.20-0.399 are categorized weak, 0.40-0.599 are categorized strong enough, 0.60-0.799 are categorized strong, and 0.80-1.000 are categorized very strong. So, this interval will determine the correlation coefficient between students' willingness to communicate and their speaking performance.



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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

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This research was conducted to find out whether there is a significant correlation between students' willingness to communicate and their speaking performance at MAN 1 Pekanbaru or not. Based on the analysis of the data in the previous chapter, the writer concluded that:

- **1**. The willingness to communicate of the tenth-grade students at MAN 1 Pekanbaru was categorized high with a mean score was 75.34%.
- 2. The speaking performance of tenth-grade students at MAN 1 Pekanbaru is categorized as good with a mean score was 80.73.
- 3. From the data analysis that was analyzed by using Spearman Rho formula through SPSS 26.0, the result showed that sig r obtained value is 0.000 lower than alpha value (0.05). The value of r obtained is 0.875 > r table is 0.125. In conclusion, there is a correlation between students' willingness to communicate and their speaking performance at MAN 1 Pekanbaru with categorized as very strong.

B. Suggestion

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Based on the finding, the writer would like to propose several suggestions, as follows:

1. To teachers, it is better to pay more attention to the students' willingness and try to encourage them to communicate.



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To students, the students should consider training themselves well for each -2.of speaking performance (vocabulary, facet grammar, fluency, comprehension, and pronunciation) in order to increase their speaking performance.

Finally, these research findings are also expected to inspire the other 3. researchers to investigate the role of willingness to communicate (writing or the other skills) in English teaching-learning process in other points of view or skills in order to give meaningful inputs for both practical and theoretical development of TEFL and TESOL in general.

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Appendix 1

Syllabus

UIN SUSKA RIAU



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BAHASA INGGRIS UMUM

Satuan Pendidikan : MAN 1 Pekanbaru

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Kompetensi Inti

🐌 [©] KI-1 dan KI-2: Menghayati dan mengamalkan ajaran agama yang dianutnya. Menghayati dan mengamalkan perilaku jujur, disiplin, santun, peduli (gotong royong, kerjasama, toleran, damai), bertanggung jawab, responsif, dan pro-aktif dalam berinteraksi secara efektif sesuai dengan perkembangan anak di lingkungan, keluarga, sekolah, masyarakat dan lingkungan alam sekitar, bangsa, negara, kawasan regional, dan kawasan internasional". ian atau

KI 3: Memahami, menerapkan, dan menganalisis pengetahuan faktual, konseptual, prosedural, dan metakognitif berdasarkan rasa ingin tahunya tentang ilmu pengetahuan, teknologi, seni, budaya, dan humaniora dengan wawasan kemanusiaan, kebangsaan, kenegaraan, dan peradaban terkait penyebab fenomena dan kejadian, serta menerapkan pengetahuan prosedural pada bidang kajian yang spesifik sesuai dengan bakat dan minatnya untuk memecahkan masalah

KI4: Mengolah, menalar, dar		masalah h abstrak terkait dengan pengembangan dari yan tif, serta mampu menggunakan metode sesuai kaida
Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pemb <mark>elajaran</mark>
.1 Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait jati diri dan hubungan keluarga, sesuai dengan konteks	 Fungsi Sosial Mengenalkan, menjalin hubungan interpersonal dengan teman dan guru Struktur Teks Memulai Menanggapi (diharapkan/di luar dugaan) 	 Menyimak dan menirukanbeberapa contoh interaksi terkait jati diri dan hubungan keluarga, dengan ucapan dan tekanan kata yang benar Mengidentifikasi ungakapan-ungkapan penting dan perbedaan antara beberapa cara yang ada

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Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pemb <mark>elajaran</mark>
 penggunaannya. (Perhatikan unsur kebahasaan pronoun: subjective, objective, possessive) Menyusun teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis pendek dan sederhana yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait jati diri, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks 	 Unsur Kebahasaan Sebutan anggota keluarga inti dan yang lebih luas dan orang-orang dekat lainnya; hobi, kebiasaan Verba: <i>be, have, go, work, live</i> (dalam <i>simple present tense</i>) Subjek Pronoun: <i>I, You, We, They, He,</i> <i>She, It</i> Kata ganti possessive <i>my, your, his,</i> dsb. Kata tanya <i>Who? Which? How?</i> Dst. Nomina singular dan plural dengan atau tanpa <i>a, the, this, those, my, their,</i> dsb. Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan Topik Deskripsi diri sendiri sebagai bagian dari keluarga dan masyarakat yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di	 Menanyakan hal-hal yang tidak diketahui atau yang berbeda. Mempelajari contoh teks interaksi terkait jati diri dan hubungan keluarganya yang dipaparkan figur-figur terkenal. Saling menyimak dan bertanya jawab tentang jati diri masing-masing dengan temantemannya Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajarnya



struktur teks, dan unsur Menjaga hubungan interpersonal dengan	 Menyimak dan menirukan beberapa contoh percakapan mengucapkan selamat dan memuji
struktur teks, dan unsur Menjaga hubungan interpersonal dengan	•
 dugaan) Unsur Kebahasaan Ungkapan memberikan ucapan selamat dan memuji bersayap (<i>extended</i>), dan menanggapinya melibatkan tindakan memberikan ucapan selamat dan memuji bersayap (extended), dan menanggapinya dengan memperhatikan fungsi Unsur Kebahasaan Ungkapan memberikan ucapan selamat dan memuji bersayap (<i>extended</i>), dan menanggapinya Nomina singular dan plural dengan atau tanpa <i>a, the, this, those, my, their,</i> dsb. Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan 	 bersayap (<i>extended</i>) yang diperagakan guru/rekaman, dengan ucapan dan tekanan kata yang benar Bertanya jawab untuk mengidentifikasi dan menyebutkan ungkapan pemberian selamat dan pujian serta tambahannya, n mengidentifikasi persamaan dan perbedaannya Menentukan ungkapan yang tepat secara lisan/tulis dari berbagai situasi lain yang serupa Membiasakan menerapkan yang sedang dipelajari. dalam interaksi dengan guru dan teman secara alami di dalam dan di luar kelas. Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajar

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Indang-Undang irr Sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanp4.3 w /a untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penu y	Menerapkan fungsi sosial, truktur teks, dan unsur tebahasaan teks interaksi ransaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan nemberi dan meminta nformasi terkait niat nelakukan suatu indakan/kegiatan, sesuai lengan konteks penggunaannya. Perhatikan unsur tebahasaan be going to, yould like to) Menyusun teks interaksi ransaksional lisan dan tulis pendek dan sederhana yang nelibatkan tindakan	 Fungsi Sosial Menyatakan rencana, menyarankan, dsb. Struktur Teks Memulai Menanggapi (diharapkan atau di luar dugaan) Unsur Kebahasaan Ungkapan pernyataan niat yang sesuai, dengan modal<i>be going to, would like to</i> Nomina singular dan plural dengan atau tanpa <i>a, the, this, those, my, their,</i> dsb. Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan 	 Mencermati beberapa contoh interaksi terkait niat melakukan suatu tindakan/kegiatan dalam/dengan tampilan visual(gambar, video) Mengidentifikasidengan menyebutkan persamaan dan perbedaan dan dari contoh- contoh yang ada dalam video tersebut, dilihat dari isi dan cara pengungkapannya Bertanya jawab tentang pernyataan beberapa tokoh tentang rencana melakukan perbaikan Bermain game terkait dengan niat mengatasi masalah Membiasakan menerapkan yang sedang dipelajari. dalam interaksi dengan guru dan
n m ntumkan dan mej lisan karya ilmiah	nemberi dan meminta nformasi terkait niat nelakukan suatu indakan/kegiatan, dengan nemperhatikan fungsi	Interaksi antara guru dan peserta didik di dalam dan di luar kelas yang melibatkan pernyataan niatyang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI	 teman secara alami di dalam dan di luar kelas Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajar.



Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pemb <mark>elajaran</mark>
 sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks 3.4 Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, pendek dan sederhana, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya 	 Fungsi Sosial Membanggakan, menjual, mengenalkan, mengidentifikasi, mengkritik, dsb. Struktur Teks Dapat mencakup Identifikasi (nama keseluruhan dan bagian) Sifat (ukuran, warna, jumlah, bentuk, dsb.) 	 Kegiatan Pembelajaran Menyimak dan menirukan guru membacakan teks deskriptif sederhana tentang tempat wisata dan/atau bangunan bersejarah terkenaldengan intonasi, ucapan, dan tekanan kata yang benar. Mencermati danbertanya jawab tentang contoh menganalisisdeskripsi dengan alat seperti tabel <i>mind map</i>, dan kemudian menerapkannya untu menganalisis beberapa deskripsi tempat wisata dan bangunan lain
4.4 Teks deskriptif 4.4.1 Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks deskriptif, lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah	 Fungsi, manfaat, tindakan, kebiasaan Unsur kebahasaan Kosa kata dan istilah terkait dengan tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal Adverbia terkait sifat seperti <i>quite</i>, <i>very, extremely, dst.</i> Kalimat dekalraif dan interogatif dalam tense yang benar Nomina singular dan plural secara tepat, dengan atau tanpa <i>a, the, this,</i> 	 Mencermati cara mempresentasikan hasil analisis secara lisan, mempraktekkan di dalam kelompok masing-masing, dan kemudian mempresentasikan di kelompok lain Mengunjungi tempat wisata atau bangunan bersejarah untuk menghasilkan teks deskriptif tentang tempat wisata atau bangunan bersejarahsetempat.



Cip t ilara	Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pemb <mark>elajaran</mark>
a Dilin∰ingi Undang-Undang Ing meNgutip sebagian atau selun	terkenal Menyusun teks deskriptif lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana, terkait tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah terkenal, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks	 <i>those, my, their</i>, dsb. Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan Topik Deskripsi tempat wisata dan bangunan bersejarah yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI 	 Menempelkan teks di dinding kelas dan bertanya jawab dengan pembaca (siswa lain, guru) yang datang membacanya Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajar.
19.5 Karya tulis ini tanpa mencartt\nkan4dan mer	Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks khusus dalam bentuk pemberitahuan (announcement), dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait kegiatan sekolah, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya Teks pemberitahuan (announcement) Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan	 Fungsi Sosial Menjalin hubungan interpersonal dan akademik antar peserta didik, guru, dan sekolah Struktur Teks Istilah khusus terkait dengan jenis pemberitahuannya Informasi khas yang relevan Gambar, hiasan, komposisi warna Unsur Kebahasaan Ungkapan dan kosa kata yang lazim digunakan dalam announcement (pemberitahuan) 	 Menyimak dan menirukan guru membacakan beberapa teks pemberitahuan (<i>announcement</i>) dengan intonasi, ucapan, dan tekanan kata yang benar. Bertanya dan mempertanyakan tentang persamaan dan perbedaan fungsi sosial, struktu teks dan unsur kebahasaannya Mencermati danbertanya jawab tentang contoh menganalisisdeskripsi dengan alat seperti tabel dan kemudian menerapkannya untuk menganalisis beberapa teks pemberitahuan lair

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun t



Cip Dilara	Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pemb <mark>elajaran</mark>
la Dilindungi undang-Undang ng mengutip 9ebagian atau seluruh karya tulis	unsur kebahasaan teks khusus dalam bentuk pemberitahuan (announcement) 2 Menyusun teks khusus dalam bentuk pemberitahuan (announcement), lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks	 Nomina singular dan plural secara tepat, dengan atau tanpa <i>a, the, this,</i> <i>those, my, their</i>, dsb. Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan Topik Pemberitahuan kegiatan, kejadian yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI Multimedia <i>Layout</i> dan dekorasi yang membuat tampilan teks pemberitahuan lebih menarik. 	 Membuat teks pemberitahuan (announcement) untuk kelas atau teman Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajar.
inManpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:	Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait keadaan/tindakan/ kegiatan/ kejadian yang dilakukan/terjadi di waktu	 Fungsi Sosial Menjelaskan, mendeskripsikan, menyangkal, menanyakan, dsb. Struktur Teks Memulai Menanggapi (diharapkan/di luar dugaan) 	 Menyimak dan menirukan beberapa contoh percakapan terkait dengan intonasi, ucapan da tekanan kata yang tepat Guru mendiktekan percakapan tersebut dan peserta didik menuliskannya dalam buku catatannya untuk kemudianbertanya jawab terkait perbedaan dan persamaan makna

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun t , penyusunan lapor



Kompetensi Dasar lampau yang merujuk waktu terjadinya dan kesudahannya, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. (Perhatikan unsur kebahasaan simple past tense vs present perfect tense)	 Materi Pembelajaran Unsur Kebahasaan Kalimat deklaratif dan interogative dalam simple past tense, present perfect tense. Adverbial dengan since, ago, now; klause dan adveribial penunjuk waktu 	Kegiatan Pembelajaran kalimat-kalimat yang menggunakan kedua tense tersebut - Membaca beberapa teks pendek yang menggunakan kedua tense tersebut, dan
lampau yang merujuk waktu terjadinya dan kesudahannya, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. (Perhatikan unsur kebahasaan simple past tense vs present perfect	 Kalimat deklaratif dan interogative dalam simple past tense, present perfect tense. Adverbial dengan since, ago, now; klause dan adveribial penunjuk waktu 	 tense tersebut Membaca beberapa teks pendek yang menggunakan kedua tense tersebut, dan
 tense) Menyusun teks interaksi transaksional, lisan dan tulis, pendek dan sederhana, yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait keadaan/tindakan/ kegiatan/ kejadian yang dilakukan/terjadi di waktu lampau yang merujuk waktu terjadinya dan kesudahannya, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks 	 Nomina singular dan plural secara tepat, dengan atau tanpa <i>a, the, this, those, my, their</i>, dsb. Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan Topik Kegiatan, tindakan, kejadian, peristiwa yang dapat menumbuhkanperilaku yang termuat di KI 	 menggunakan beberapa kalimat-kalimat di dalamnya untuk melengkapi teks rumpang pada beberapa teks terkait. Mencermati beberapa kalimat rumpang untuk menentukan tense yang tepat untuk kata kerja yang diberikan dalam kurung Diberikan suatu kasus, peserta didik membuat satu teks pendek dengan menerapkan kedua tense tersebut Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajar
State Islamic		
	tulis, pendek dan sederhana, yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait keadaan/tindakan/ kegiatan/ kejadian yang dilakukan/terjadi di waktu lampau yang merujuk waktu terjadinya dan kesudahannya, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks	tulis, pendek dan sederhana, yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait keadaan/tindakan/ kegiatan/ kejadian yang dilakukan/terjadi di waktu lampau yang merujuk waktu terjadinya dan kesudahannya, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun t



Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pemb <mark>elajaran</mark>
 3.7 Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks recount lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait peristiwa bersejarah sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya 4.7 Teks recount – peristiwa bersejarah 4.7.1 Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks recount lisan dan tulis terkait peristiwa bersejarah 4.7.2 Menyusun teks recount lisan dan tulis terkait peristiwa bersejarah 	 Fungsi Sosial Melaporkan, menceritakan, berbagi pengalaman, mengambil teladan, membanggakan Struktur Teks Dapat mencakup: orientasi urutan kejadian/kegiatan orientasi ulang Unsur Kebahasaan Kalimat deklaratif dan interogatif dalam simple past, past continuous, present perfect, dan lainnya yang diperlukan Adverbia penghubung waktu: <i>first, then, after that, before, when, at last, finally</i>, dsb. Adverbia dan frasa preposisional penujuk waktu Nomina singular dan plural dengan atau tanpa <i>a, the, this, those, my, their,</i> dsb. Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, 	 Menyimak guru membacakan peristiwa bersejarah, menirukan bagian demi bagian dengan ucapan dan temakan kata yang benar, dan bertanya jawab tentang isi teks Menyalin teks tsb dalam buku teks masing- masing mengikuti seorang siswa yang menuliskan di papan tulis, sambil bertanya jawab terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan dalam teks Mencermati analisis terhadap fungsi sosial, rangkaian tindakan dan kejadian dengan menggunakan alat seperti tabel, bagan, dan kemudian mengerjakan hal sama dengan teks tentang peristiwa bersejarah lainnya Mengumpulkan informasi untuk menguraikan peristiwa bersejarah di Indonesia Menempelkan karyanya di dinding kelas dan bertanya jawab dengan pembaca (siswa lain, guru) yang datang membacanya Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil



Cip)ilara	Kompetensi Dasar	Materi Pembelajaran	Kegiatan Pemb <mark>elajaran</mark>
ipta Dilindungi Undang- arang mengutip sebagia	unsur kebahasaan, secara benar dan sesuai konteks	tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan • Topik Peristiwa bersejarah yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI	belajar.
ngi Undang-lux dang utip sebagiaMatau seluruh karya tulis in Nanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:	Membedakan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan beberapa teks naratif lisan dan tulis dengan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait legenda rakyat, sederhana, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks naratif, lisan dan tulis sederhana terkait legenda rakyat	 Fungsi Sosial Mendapat hiburan, menghibur, mengajarkan nilai-nilai luhur, mengambil teladan Struktur Teks Dapat mencakup: Orientasi Komplikasi Resolusi Orientasi ulang Unsur Kebahasaan Kalimat-kalimat dalams<i>imple past</i> tense, past continuous, dan lainnya yang relevan Kosa kata: terkait karakter, watak, dan setting dalam legenda 	 Menyimak guru membacakan legenda, sambil dilibatkan dalam tanya jawab tentang isinya Didiktekan guru menuliskan legenda tersebut dalam buku catatan masing-masing, sambil bertanya jawab terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang ada Dalam kelompok masing-masing berlatih membacakan legenda tsb dengan intonasi, ucapan dan tekanan kata yang benar, dengan saling mengoreksi Membaca satu legenda lain, bertanya jawab tentang isinya, dan kemudian mengidentifikasi kalimat-kalimat yang memuat bagian-bagian legenda yang ditanyakan

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun t רפוועתווסמו נועמג ווופועעוגמוו גבטבוונווועמוו אמווע שמומי טווע סט penyusunan lapor



tentang proses dan hasil
ak, dan menirukan lirik lag al yang tidak diketahui atau dari pesan-pesan dalam n yang terkait dengan ntu tentang proses dan hasil
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. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau

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lak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

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

Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Appendix 2

Recapitulation of Students' Questionnaire Score

UIN SUSKA RIAU



b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

. 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.

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- b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

- . 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.
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- b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

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

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- b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

- Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang . 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.
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Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Appendix 3

Recapitulation of Students' Speaking Performance Score

UIN SUSKA RIAU



a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

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

T Nama	Kelas	Speaking Performance
Dinda Lulu Pradila	IPA Olimpiade	82,4
Dzakwam Hafizh	IPA Olimpiade	84,4
M. Diffa Oktavian	IPA Olimpiade	70,4
Mazaya Aurellia Ghaisani	IPA Olimpiade	84,4
Muhaiminu Baina	IPA Olimpiade	71
Muhammad Hadziq Fauzan	IPA Olimpiade	62,4
Muhammad Karunia Vivaldi	IPA Olimpiade	92,8
Najwa Aulia Syam	IPA Olimpiade	87,4
Novitasari	IPA Olimpiade	93,2
Putri Adila Khairiyah	IPA Olimpiade	89,2
Rativa Firjatullah	IPA Olimpiade	77,6
Rio Afandi	IPA Olimpiade	82,8
Said Muammar Zainal Asyikin	IPA Olimpiade	62,4
Siti Dara Laisya	IPA Olimpiade	87,8
Siti Zulfinanoor	IPA Olimpiade	67,4
Syarma Mahmudah	IPA Olimpiade	71,4
Farzana Zalda As-Sajidah	IPA Riset I	89,2
Aisyanda Violina Aditri	IPA Riset I	84
Aldito Rizaldi	IPA Riset I	82,8
Amalia Putri Nasution	IPA Riset I	81,4
Andine Nabila Putri	IPA Riset I	83,8
Azahra	IPA Riset I	87,8
Ingga Wahyu Hanggoro	IPA Riset I	88,2
M Arriq Hendi Irawan	IPA Riset I	62
M Hafizh Firmansyah	IPA Riset I	87,4
M Nurul Al Fares	IPA Riset I	86,8
Miftah Yulandari	IPA Riset I	88,8
Miftahul Rahmadina Putri	IPA Riset I	86,4
Muhammad Fakhriy	IPA Riset I	69
Nabilah Wanara	IPA Riset I	84,8
Nurhaliza Afni	IPA Riset I	91,8
Raissa Nelvandra Putri	IPA Riset I	86,2
Rizky Al Fadil	IPA Riset I	86,6
Shally Permata Aulia	IPA Riset I	78,6
Syahid Alshadiq Rizal	IPA Riset I	71,8
Wan Dini Febriani	IPA Riset I	82,6
Anjani Pratiwi	IPA Riset II	84
Annisa	IPA Riset II	84,4

Annisa Annisa Annisa Riau



a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

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

Apri Supandi Pasaribu	IPA Riset II	81,6
Bilgis Aurelia	IPA Riset II	88,6
Disha Maulisya Putri	IPA Riset II	75,2
Faldy Syukra Aditya	IPA Riset II	84
Farziq Surya	IPA Riset II	94,2
Ghani Akbar Setiawan	IPA Riset II	82
Inayah Aqilah	IPA Riset II	68
Kenanga	IPA Riset II	87,2
M Ridho Herliansyah	IPA Riset II	67,8
Marsha	IPA Riset II	76,6
Mutiara Fakhira	IPA Riset II	82
Nanda Aulia Fitri	IPA Riset II	89,2
Neila Dahayu	IPA Riset II	76,4
Rahmi Karnilia Putri	IPA Riset II	91,2
Rani Zainita	IPA Riset II	69
Riska	IPA Riset II	77,8
Sabrina	IPA Riset II	86,4
Sakinah Ayu Citra	IPA Riset II	84,2
Siti Zuyina Shofwa	IPA Riset II	78,8
Yovita Sari	IPA Riset II	86,8
Aditya Faiz	IPA Robotik	78,8
Alif Mubarok Gultom	IPA Robotik	75,2
Arroyan Radhitya	IPA Robotik	77,2
Fadhil Attrabi Wandi	IPA Robotik	67,4
Habibi Khan	IPA Robotik	82,2
Irfan Fadillah Ikhsan	IPA Robotik	88,2
Keisya Zahratunnisa	IPA Robotik	84,6
Kevin Fadhlurrahman	IPA Robotik	72
Khalif Aziz Prawira	IPA Robotik	87
M Fatihul Ihsan	IPA Robotik	92,2
Muhammad Aslam Musyafa	IPA Robotik	82,6
Muhammad Aulia Prathista	IPA Robotik	76,6
Muhammad Faiz Al-Fatah	IPA Robotik	87
Muhammad Hilal Rafif	IPA Robotik	86,8
Nabila Islami	IPA Robotik	89,4
Naishya Tiara Ikhsan	IPA Robotik	74,6
Prima Aldrin Hasan	IPA Robotik	89,2
Rayhan Alfajri	IPA Robotik	66,4
Reyhan Ferdinal	IPA Robotik	78,2
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Dzakwan	IPA Teknologi Informasi	64,8
Faiza	IPA Teknologi Informasi	83,8
Ilham Syaharli	IPA Teknologi Informasi	87,6
Kevin Benedicta	IPA Teknologi Informasi	67,4
Keyzi Fauziah	IPA Teknologi Informasi	96,8
M. Adrian Alamsyah	IPA Teknologi Informasi	87,2
Muhammad Alvin Maizar	IPA Teknologi Informasi	66,4
Muhammad Dzakki Andra	IPA Teknologi Informasi	84,6
Muhammad Fadjar Alfarisyi	IPA Teknologi Informasi	82,2
Mutiah Zahra	IPA Teknologi Informasi	93,6
Nabila	IPA Teknologi Informasi	84,2
Najwa Kiramy	IPA Teknologi Informasi	66,2
Nala Sepni	IPA Teknologi Informasi	84,6
Nusaibah	IPA Teknologi Informasi	84,2
Rafazka Muthia Aurelia	IPA Teknologi Informasi	68
Rahmiyatul Akmal	IPA Teknologi Informasi	83
Rizky Hadi	IPA Teknologi Informasi	77
Shalu Putri Rinanda	IPA Teknologi Informasi	76,6
Shauma Isna Nisrina	IPA Teknologi Informasi	92,2
Siska Melinda	IPA Teknologi Informasi	84
Siti Nailazikri	IPA Teknologi Informasi	93
Syafira Anisa	IPA Teknologi Informasi	87,4
Syakira Alhumaira	IPA Teknologi Informasi	82,6
Thania Dwi	IPA Teknologi Informasi	82,6
Tio Dita Juanda	IPA Teknologi Informasi	84
Yadullah Asy Syakiri	IPA Teknologi Informasi	64,2
Aditya Jayadinata	IPS Multimedia	89,2
Ahmeid Aqeil	IPS Multimedia	72
Alifia Ananda S	IPS Multimedia	89,2
Annisa Meylani	IPS Multimedia	79,2
Familindo Presi	IPS Multimedia	84,2
Fathurrizqi Shafwan Hasyim	IPS Multimedia	92,8
Gunawan Abdul Fathir	IPS Multimedia	81,4
Haekal Adwie Putra	IPS Multimedia	83
Julianda Fahreza Zainal	IPS Multimedia	89
Layla Takhfa Lubis	IPS Multimedia	68,6
M Farhan Rafqi	IPS Multimedia	87,8
M. Afwan Aidi	IPS Multimedia	82,6

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M. Restu Syahna G	IPS Multimedia	84,6
M.Afwan Aljamhiry	IPS Multimedia	63
M.Radhiatul Iqbal	IPS Multimedia	73,6
Maharani Permata	IPS Multimedia	86,8
Mhd Dhefan Saputra	IPS Multimedia	64,4
Muhammad Agung Yudiansyah	IPS Multimedia	69
Muhammad Ilham	IPS Multimedia	84
Muhammad Wafiq Ramadhan	IPS Multimedia	77,8
Panggih Adhi Nugroho	IPS Multimedia	83,2
Rafi Pamungkas Ardi	IPS Multimedia	72,6
Safira Annajiha Amriel	IPS Multimedia	74,8
Taufiqurrahman	IPS Multimedia	82
Wildan PG	IPS Multimedia	75
Zayyan Muhammad	IPS Multimedia	63,4
Ananta Eda Claudya	IPS Olimpiade	84
Anisa Pahlepi	IPS Olimpiade	82,6
Anissa Tifana	IPS Olimpiade	93,8
Bhenayah Mariska Wibowo	IPS Olimpiade	89,2
Dinny Wahyu Lestari	IPS Olimpiade	68,8
Eksacta Ramadhan	IPS Olimpiade	77,6
Fahra	IPS Olimpiade	81,4
Gaetsa Zahira Shofa	IPS Olimpiade	84
Ivania Alyarifdah	IPS Olimpiade	77,2
Kamila	IPS Olimpiade	69,4
Laila Putri	IPS Olimpiade	82,2
M. Zidan Helmaneza	IPS Olimpiade	81,4
Muhammad Fauzan	IPS Olimpiade	78,8
Muhammad Rehan Syah	IPS Olimpiade	93,2
Nadia Radhwa	IPS Olimpiade	94,4
Nur Alena Sholbiyah	IPS Olimpiade	84,6
Pratiwi Febri Sabira	IPS Olimpiade	82,6
Rahmat Wahyu Illahi	IPS Olimpiade	83,2
Raissa Sadina Hayyu	IPS Olimpiade	88,8
Resya Eka Putri	IPS Olimpiade	78
Surmi Nurhayati	IPS Olimpiade	73,2
Tasya Fatima Aulia	IPS Olimpiade	84,2
Tasya Viana Chandra	IPS Olimpiade	67
Viona Nabila Putri	IPS Olimpiade	79
Difa Zarrar Hafizah	IPS Riset	84,2

Kasim Riau

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Shinta Oktavianingsih	IPS Riset II	78,4
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Fariz Fariha Kamal	Keagamaan Putra	75,2
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M. Thariq Aaravi	Keagamaan Putra	93,4
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Abil	Keagamaan Putra	84,2
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Dhita Salsabila	Keagamaan Putri	78,4
Dina Ningsih Anggraini	Keagamaan Putri	89,4
Fatimah Azzahra	Keagamaan Putri	77,8
Hafizha Maulida Endri Safitri	Keagamaan Putri	81,6
Hafizhatul Iffah	Keagamaan Putri	73,2
Hanny Aurelya	Keagamaan Putri	92,8
Harfira Nabila	Keagamaan Putri	76,8

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Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang . Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:



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tate Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Kia

Appendix 4

Recommendation Letters

UIN SUSKA RIAU



a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.

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

 Lamp F. Hal Pembinbing Skripsi Kepada Yth Rizky Gushendra, S.P.d., M.Ed Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau Tekarbaru Astalami 'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh M. Dengan hormat, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau menun sebagai pembinbing skripsi mahasiswa. Mara MUHAMMAD ICHSAN AL HAFIZ MM H1714100463 Jarusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Jadu The Correlation between Students' Speaking Performance in Eng. Their Willingness to Communicate at State Islamic Senior High Pekanbaru Matu G Bulan terhitung dari tanggal keluarnya surat bimbingan ini Abri Kukika penulisan skripsi, sebagaimana yang sudah ditentukan Atas kesedia ditaturkan terima kasih. Wa sa sa la m Wa Su Dekan J. Matu T. Dis Alimuddin, M.Ag. The Dekan J. Matur T. Matur T.<!--</th--><th>Hal Pendinbing Skripsi Kepada Thi Rizky Gushendra, S.P.I., M.Ed. Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau Ekanbar Astadami diakum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh Engan bormat, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau menur Mama M.UHAMMAD ICHSAN AL HAFIZ Mim 11714100463 Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Idu The Correlation between Students' Speaking Performance in En Their Willingness to Communicate at State Islamic Senior High Pekanbaru Watu 6 Bulan terhitung dari tanggal keluarnya sunt bimbingan in Matu enterima kasih. Watu sela membimbing hal-bal terkait dengan Ilmu Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Matu enterima kasih. Watu Bulan terhitung dari tanggal keluarnya sunt bimbingan in Matu enterima kasih. Watu Buchant Watu Bucha</th><th>Hal Pembimbing Skripsi Kepada Kepada Yth. Rizky Gushendra, S.Pd., M.Ed Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Fekanbaru Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabaraka Dengan hormat, Fakultas Tarbiyah sebagai pembimbing skripsi mahasiswa: Nama</th><th>ıtuh</th>	Hal Pendinbing Skripsi Kepada Thi Rizky Gushendra, S.P.I., M.Ed. Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau Ekanbar Astadami diakum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh Engan bormat, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau menur Mama M.UHAMMAD ICHSAN AL HAFIZ Mim 11714100463 Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Idu The Correlation between Students' Speaking Performance in En Their Willingness to Communicate at State Islamic Senior High Pekanbaru Watu 6 Bulan terhitung dari tanggal keluarnya sunt bimbingan in Matu enterima kasih. Watu sela membimbing hal-bal terkait dengan Ilmu Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Matu enterima kasih. Watu Bulan terhitung dari tanggal keluarnya sunt bimbingan in Matu enterima kasih. Watu Buchant Watu Bucha	Hal Pembimbing Skripsi Kepada Kepada Yth. Rizky Gushendra, S.Pd., M.Ed Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Fekanbaru Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabaraka Dengan hormat, Fakultas Tarbiyah sebagai pembimbing skripsi mahasiswa: Nama	ıtuh
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cipta milik UIN Suska	Nomor : Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/3002/2020 Pekanbaru, 13 Maret 2020 Sifat : Biasa Lamp. :- Hal : Mohon Izin Melakukan PraRiset Kepada Yth. Kepala Sekolah MAN 1 PEKANBARU di Tempat
Riau	Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau dengan ini memberitahukan kepada saudara bahwa : Mama : MUHAMMAD ICHSAN AL HAFIZ MIM : 11714100463 Semester/Tahun : VI (Enam)/ 2020 Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau ditugaskan untuk melaksanakan Prariset guna mendapatkan data yang berhubungan dengan penelitiannya di Instansi yang saudara pimpin. Sehubungan dengan itu kami mohon diberikan bantuan/izin kepada mahasiswa yang bersangkutan.
State Islamic University	Demikian disampaikan atas kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.
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Nama Pembimbing a. Nomor Induk Pegawa Nama Mahasiswa	: Rizky Gushendra, S.Pd, M.Ed. ai (NIP) : 19820828200801 1 008 : Muhammad Ichsan Al Hafiz		
Nomor Induk Mahasiswa Kegiatan	: 11714100463 : Bimbingan Proposal		
Tanggal Konsultasi	Materi Bimbingan	Tanda Tangan	Keterangan
2 Maret 2020	Bimbingan Referensi Jurnal	Ring fre.	
16 Maret 2020	Bimbingan Willingness to Communicate	Ring from.	
1 April 2020	Bimbingan Speaking Performance	Rig fra.	
6 April 2020	Bimbingan Background	Ring from.	
5 Mei 2020	Bimbingan Bab II	Rig fra.	
13 Mei 2020	Bimbingan Bab III	Ring from.	
15 Mei 2020	Approved for Proposal Seminar	Rig gam.	
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<u>Rizky Gushendra, S.Pd, M.Ed.</u> NIP. 19820828200801 1 008



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State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif	Penguji I Jona Farina Anastasia Rizia Amelia, M.Pd
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- Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau
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FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN كالية التربية والتعليم FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

The Correlation between Students' Willingness

Proposal ini sudah sesuai dengan masukan dan saran yang

Communicate and Their Speaking Performance at the Tenth

PENGUJII

TANDA TANGAN

Pekanbaru, 18 Agustus 2020

Muhammad Ichsan Al Hafiz NIM. 11714108463

Peserta Ujian Proposal

to

PENGUJI II

PENGESAHAN PERBAIKAN UJIAN PROPOSAL

Muhammad Ichsan Al Hafiz

Grade of Man I Pekanbaru

Dalam Ujian proposal

JABATAN

PENGUJI I

PENGUJI II

NAMA

11714100463

Selasa/ 21 Juli 2020



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	UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU
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n	UIN SUSKA RIAU JL H. R. Soebrantes No.155 Km 18 Tampen Pekanbaru Reu 28283 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0781) 561547
cipta milik UIN Sus	Fax. (0761) 561647 Web www.fix.utrauska.ac.id, E-mail.eftak, uinsuska@yahoo.co.id
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2	Kepada Yth. Gubernur Riau
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ka	Di Pekanbaru
	Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh
Riau	Rektor Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau dengan ini memberitahukan kepada saudara bahwa :
_	Nama : MUHAMMAD ICHSAN AL HAFIZ NIM : 11714100463
	Semester/Tahun : VII (Tujuh)/ 2020
	Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau
	ditugaskan untuk melaksanakan riset guna mendapatkan data yang berhubungan dengan
	judul skripsinya : THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS' WILLINGNESS TO
	COMMUNICATE AND THEIR SPEAKING PERFORMANCE AT THE TENTH GRADE OF MAN 1 PEKANBARU
	Lokasi Penelitian : MAN 1 PEKANBARU Waktu Penelitian : 3 Bulan (11 September 2020 s.d 11 Desember 2020)
	Sehubungan dengan itu kami mohon diberikan bantuan/izin kepada mahasiswa yang bersangkutan.
	Demikian disampaikan atas kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.
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	a	1. Nama	MUHAMMAD ICHSAN AL HAFIZ	
	J	2. NIM / KTP	: 117141004630	
		3. Program Studi	: PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS	
	B	4. Jenjang	: S1	
		5, Alamat	: PEKANBARU	
		6. Judul Penetitian	THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS' COMMUNICATE AND THEIR SPEAKING PERFORMANCE AT OF MAN 1 PEKANBARU	
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	X	Memperhatikan maksud Surat Fakultas Tarbiyan dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau
	Q	No. Up 04/F II/PP 00.9/10068/2020 Tanggal 11 September 2020, dan Kepala Badan
	J	Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Kota Pekanbaru , No: 071/BKBP-SKP/2020/2122, Tanggal 25 September Tahun 2020, Perihal seperti Pokok Surat, akan datang menghadap saudara:
		September Tahun 2020, Pennai seperti Pokok Surat, akan datang menginadap sadasing.
	au	Nama : MUHAMMAD ICHSAN AL HAFISZ
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		Fakultas : TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN SUSKA RIAU Jurusan : PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS
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		KEC. TENAYAN RAYA PEKANBARU
		Bermaksud melakukan penelitian di Madrasah yang saudara pimpin, guna mendapatkan dan mengumpulkan data yang dipertukan dalam rencana penelitian dengan judul Penelitian :
		" THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS WILLINGNESS TO COMMUNICATE AND THEIR SPEAKING PERFORMANCE AT THE TENTH GRADE OF MAN 1 PEKANBARU".
	State	Untuk maksud tersebut kiranya saudara dapat memberikan bantuan/informasi yang diperlukan sepanjang yang bersangkutan dapat mematuhi ketentuan/peraturan yang berlaku semata-mata untuk kepentingan ilmiyah. Demikian surat izin riset/penelitian ini kami buat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya, atas bantuan dan kerjasama yang baik kami ucapkan terima kasih.
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Riau	Dalam Rangka Menata Kearsipan dan Kepustakaan Kantor Kementerian Agama Kota Pekanbaru, kami mohon kiranya kesediaan saudara/i untuk melakukan penelitian di bawah lingkungan Kantor Kementerian Agama kota Pekanbaru, agar menyumbangkan satu Examplar hasil risetnya. Agar hasil riset tersebut menjadi sumber informasi yang berguna bagi instansi Kantor Kementerian Agama Kota Pekanbaru.
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www.man1pekanbaru.sch.id

Website

11714100463

B-3514/Kk.04.5/TL.00/09/2020, tanggal 28 September 2020.

SURAT KETERANGAN RISET Nomor : B- 830 /Ma.04.1/TL.00/11/2020

Kepala Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Pekanbaru dengan ini menerangkan bahwa

MUHAMMAD ICHSAN AL HAFIZ

Telah selesai melaksanakan penelitian/ riset di lingkungan Madrasah Aliyah

COMMUNICATE AND THEIR SPEAKING PERFORMANCE AT THE TENTH GRADE OF MAN 1 PEKANBARU"

Sesuai dengan maksud surat dari Kementerian Agama Kota Pekanbaru, Nomor

Demikian surat keterangan riset ini diberikan untuk dapat dipergunakan

Kepala Kantor Kementerian Agama Kota Pekanbaru di Pekanbaru
 Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau di Pekanbaru

Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

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CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS WILLINGNESS TO

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Pekanbaru, 12 Nopember 2020

Dilarang mengutip Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah

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Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau



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Nome Sifat	r : Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/13372/2020 Pekanbaru,13 November 2020 : Biasa
Lamp Hal	: - : Pembimbing Skripsi (Perpanjangan)
	Kepada
	Yth. Rizky Gushendra, S.Pd., M.Ed
	Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau Pekanbaru
	Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh Dengan hormat, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau menunjuk Saud sebagai pembimbing skripsi mahasiswa :
	Nama : MUHAMMAD ICHSAN AL HAFIZ
	NIM : 11714100463
	Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
	Judul : THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS' WILLINGNESS
	COMMUNICATE AND THEIR SPEAKING PERFORMANCE AT T
	TENTH GRADE OF MAN 1 PEKANBARU
	Waktu : 3 Bulan terhitung dari tanggal keluarnya surat bimbingan ini
	Agar dapat membimbing hal-hal terkait dengan Ilmu Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris dan den Redaksi dan Teknik Penulisan Skripsi sebagaimana yang sudah ditentukan. Atas kesedi Saudara dihaturkan terima kasih.
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	Autoritation Dr. Drs. Alimuddin, M.Ag.
	NIP. 19660924 199503 1 002
	usan : n Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau
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1. Jenis yang dibimbing

2. Nama Pembimbing

Nama Mahasiswa

Kegiatan

Nomor Induk Mahasiswa

Tanggal Konsultasi

3 September 2020

10 September 2020

22 September 2020

16 October 2020

27 October 2020

18 November 2020

a. Seminar usul Penelitian b. Penulisan Laporan Penelitian

a. Nomor Induk Pegawai (NIP)

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN كالية التريية والتعليم FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

KEGIATAN BIMBINGAN MAHASISWA SKRIPSI MAHASISWA

: Rizky Gushendra, S.Pd, M.Ed.

: Muhammad Ichsan Al Hafiz

: 19820828200801 1 008

Bimbingan Skripsi

Materi Bimbingan

Bimbingan Intrument

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Approved for Final Examination

Tanda Tangan

Pekanbaru, 18 November 2020

Rizky Gushendra, S.Pd, M.Ed. NIP. 19820828200801 1 008

Pembimbing,

Keterangan

: 11714100463

: SKRIPSI

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		rai ya iiiiiiaii, peliyusuitati taputati, peliulisati kittik atau
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Appendix 5

Documentation

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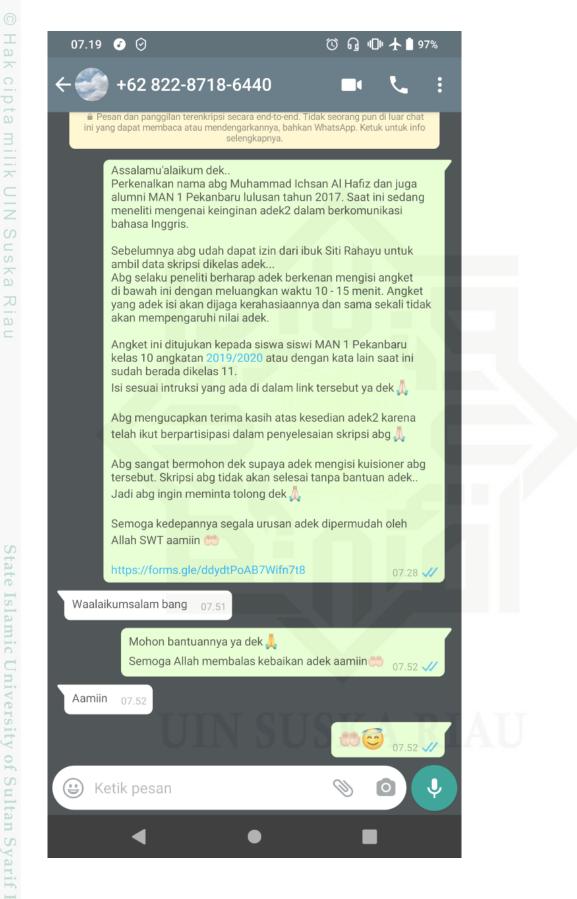
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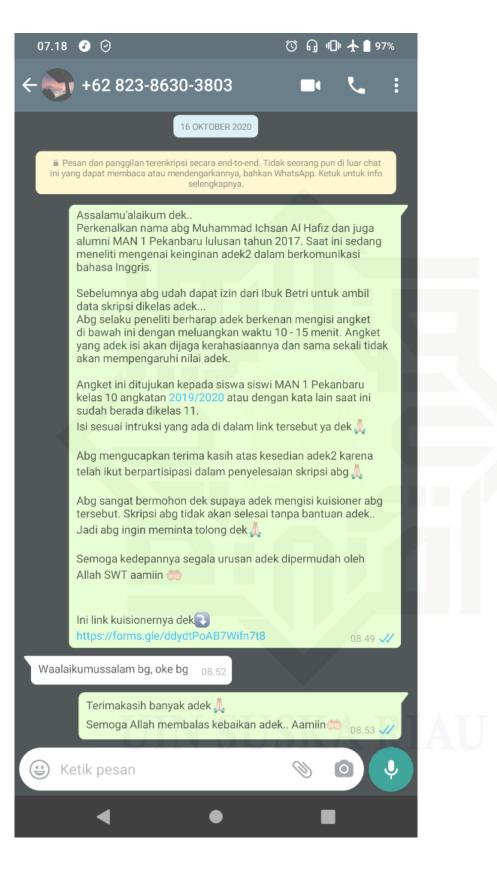
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CURRICULUM VITAE

Muhammad Ichsan Al Hafiz is the oldest son of Mr. Rusli and Mrs. Tengku Syarifah Dharmiati Susanti. He was born in Pekanbaru, November 18th, 1999. He lives at Jl. Hangtuah Perum Cendana. In 2011, He graduated from SDN 010 Pekanbaru. In 2014, He finished his study at MTs Bustanul Ulum Pekanbaru and continued to MAN 1 Pekanbaru. He graduated from MAN 1 Pekanbaru in 2017.

In 2017, He was accepted to become one of the students in English Education Department, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, UIN SUSKA RIAU. In July 2020, he did KKN (Kuliah Kerja Nyata) program in Kulim. Then, he did teaching practice (PPL) program at MTs Diniyah Puteri Pekanbaru on October-December 2020. To fulfil requirements for undergraduate Degree in English Education, he conducted the research on September - November 2020 by the thesis entitled "The Correlation between Students' Willingness to Communicate and Their Speaking Performance at the Tenth Grade of MAN 1 Pekanbaru".

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