THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS' WILLINGNESS TO COMMUNICATE AND THEIR SPEAKING PERFORMANCE AT THE TENTH GRADE OF MAN 1 PEKANBARU


UIN SUSKA RIAU

## BY

## MUHAMMAD ICHSAN AL HAFIZ

 SIN. 11714100463FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS' WILLINGNESS TO 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.)


## BY

MUHAMMAD ICHSAN AL HAFIZ SIN. 11714100463

## DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

## SUPERVISOR APPROVAL

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau. 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

The thesis entitled The Correlation between Students' Willingness to Cemmuricate and Their Speaking Performance at the Tenth Grade Students of MAN 1 Pekanbaru that is written by Muhammad Ichsan Al Hatiz, SIN. $\sum_{117}$ 1.714100463 . It has been approved and accepted to be examined in the final examination by the examination committec of undergraduate degree at Faculty of Education and 'Teacher Training of State Islamic University of' Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau, to fulfill a requirement for the Award of Undergraduate Degree (S.Pd.) in Department of English Education.

Pekanbaru. Jumaidil Awal $5^{\text {th }}, 1442 \mathrm{H}$<br>December $20^{\mathrm{th}}, 2020 \mathrm{M}$

## Approved by

The Head of


Supervisor


## EXAMINERS APPROVAL

The thesis entitled The Correlation between Students' Willingness to Communicate and Their Speaking Performance at the Tenth Grade of MAN 1 Pekanbaru that is written by Muhammad Ichsan Al Hafiz, SIN. 11714100463. It has been approved and accepted to be examined in the final examination by the examination committee of an undergraduate degree at the Faculty of Education and Teacher Training of State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau to fulfill a requirement for the Award of Undergraduate Degree (S.Pd.) in Department of English Education.

Pekanbaru, Jumaidil Akhir 8 ${ }^{\text {th }}, 1442$ H
January $21^{\mathrm{st}}, 2021 \mathrm{M}$

Examination Committee

Examiner I


Ers. Kalayo Hasibuan, M.Ed TESOL.

Examiner II


Melgis Dilkawaty Pratama, M.Pd.

Examiner III


Harum Natasha, M. Pd.

Examiner IV


Mainer Fitri, M. Pd.。


Dean


Dr, H. Muham mad Syaifuddin, S.Ag., M. Ag. NIP. 197407041998031001

## 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$\exists$ 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,

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. 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.
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 suggestions are appreciated to improve the thesis. May Allah Almighty, the lord of the universe blesses us, aamiin.

Pekanbaru, 20 December 2020 Researcher,

Muhammad Ichsan Al Hafiz
SIN. 11714100463工 ABSTRAK

| Muhammad Ichsan Al Hafiz (2020): | Hubungan antara Keinginan Siswa <br> 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.

工 ABSTRACT<br>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.

[^0]
## ملخّص

 فيه في المدرسة الثانوية الإسلامية الحكوميةٍ

## 1 بكنبارو

هذا البحث يهـف إلى معرفة ما إذا كان هناكُ ارتباط هام بين رغبة التاهميل جِّحَ الكالام ومهارقّم فيه في المدرسة الثانوية الإسالامية الحكومية | بكنبارو. وعلدد عيناتهـه
 البحث هو بحث كمي بطريقة الارتباط. لتحليل البيانات قام الباحث بتوزيع الاستبياناتٍ للمستجيبين لتقيبم رغتبهم في الكالام وفيها 00 سؤالا، وأخلا التوثيق من نتائج كالامهرم التي تم الخصول عليها من مدرس اللغة الإنليزية. واستخدم الباحث سبيرمان الذي تم الـئ تحليله من خلال برنامج الحزمة الإحصصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية لرواية 7 r. ونتيجة البحث

 rr > ، ،AVo


## LIST OF CONTENTS

SUPERVISOR APPROVAL ..... i
EXAMINERS APPROVAL ..... ii
ABSTRAK ..... vi
ABSTRACT ..... vii
ملخّص ..... viii
LIST OF CONTENTS ..... ix
LIST OF TABLES ..... xii
LIST OF CHARTS ..... xvii
LIST OF APPENDICES ..... xviii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION
A. Background of the Problem ..... 1
B. Problems of the Research ..... 10

1. Identification of the Problems ..... 10
2. Limitation of the Problems ..... 10
3. Formulation of the Problems ..... 10
C. Objectives and Significances of the Research ..... 11
4. Research Objectives ..... 11
5. The Significances of the Research ..... 11
D. Reason for Choosing the Title ..... 12
E. The Definition of the Terms ..... 12
6. Willingness to Communicate ..... 12
7. Speaking Performance ..... 12
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE
A. Theoretical Framework ..... 14
8. Willingness to Communicate ..... 14
a. Theorizing and Research in L2 Willingness to Communicate ..... 14
b. Communication Confidence ..... 21
c. Intrinsic and Extrinsic Motivation.................... 23
d. Learner Beliefs .................................................. 25
e. Ecological Perspective on Classroom Dynamics.......................................................... 27
9. 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
10. The Assumption .................................................. 40
11. The Hypothesis...................................................... 41

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY
A. Design of the Research ............................................. 42
B. Location and Time of the Research ............................ 43
C. Subject and Object of the Research ........................... 43
D. Population and Sample.............................................. 43
E. Techniques of Collecting the Data............................. 46

1. Questionnaire ...................................................... 46
2. Documentation ...................................................... 50
F. The Validity and Reliability of Instrument................ 51
G. Techniques of the Data Analysis ............................... 54

CHAPTER IV RESULT AND DISCUSSION
A. The Results................................................................. 57

1. Students' Willingness to Communicate ................ 57
2. Students' Speaking Performance .......................... 89
3. Students' Willingness to Communicate and
Speaking Performance........................................... 99
B. Discussion ................................................................. 104

## CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION


REFERENCES
APPENDICES

1. Willingness to Communicate at the Tenth Grade of MAN 1 Pekanbaru. 104
2. Speaking Performance at the Tenth Grade of MAN 1 Pekanbaru. ..... 107
3. The Correlation between Students' Willingness to Communicate and Their Speaking Performance ..... 107
A. Conclusion ..... 110
B. Suggestion ..... 111APPENDICES

CURRICULUM VITAE
CURRICULUM VITAE

## LIST OF TABLES

Table 1.1 Score Rubric of Descriptive Text ..... 8
Table 2.1 Syllabus ..... 40
Table 3.1 Sample Size ..... 44
Table 3.2 Population and Sample ..... 45
Table 3.3 Factor Loadings of WTC in English in the Pilot Study ..... 47
Table 3.4 Factor Loadings of Communication Confidence in the Pilot Study ..... 48
Table 3.5 Factor Loadings of Motivation to Learn English in 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 class in English (e.g., ordering food in a restaurant) ..... 57
Table 4.2 I am willing to give a short self-introduction without notes in English to the class ..... 58
Table 4.3 I am willing to give a short self-introduction without notes in English to the class ..... 58
Table 4.4 I am willing to translate a spoken utterance from Indonesian into English in my group ..... 59
Table 4.5 I am willing to ask the teacher in English to repeat what he/she just said in English because I didn't understand ..... 59
Table 4．6 I am willing to do a role－play in English at my desk， with my peer（e．g．，ordering food in a restaurant）． ..... 59
Table 4．7 I am willing to ask my peer sitting next to me in English the meaning of an English word ..... 60
Table 4．8 I am willing to ask my group mates in English the meaning of word I do not know ..... 60
Table 4．9 I am willing to ask my group mates in English how to pronounce a word in English ..... 61
Table 4．10 I am willing to ask my peer sitting next to me in English how to say an English phrase to express the thoughts in 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 during classroom activities． ..... 63
Table 4．17 I am able to give my peer sitting next to me directions to my favorite restaurant in English ..... 64
Table 4.18 I am able to do a role－play in English at my desk，with my peer（e．g．，ordering food in a restaurant ..... 64
Table 4．19 I am able to translate a spoken utterance from Indonesian into English in my group ..... 65Table 4．20 I am able to tell my group mates in English about the storyof a TV show I saw65
Table 4．21 I am able to do a role－play standing in front of the class in English（e．g．，ordering food in a restaurant ..... 65
Table 4.22 I am able to give a short self-introduction without notes in English to the class ..... 66
Table 4.23 For the pleasure I experience when surpassing myself in English studies ..... 66
Table 4.24 Because I enjoy the feeling of acquiring knowledge about the English-speaking community and their way of life ..... 67
Table 4.25 For the satisfied feeling I get in finding out new things ..... 67
Table 4.26 For the enjoyment I experience when I grasp a 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 by other classmates ..... 70
Table 4.35 The student who always speaks up in class in showing off his/her English proficiency ..... 71
Table 4.36 Students should not speak up without being invited by the teacher ..... 71
Table 4.37 I learn little by participating in communication activities in class ..... 72
Table 4.38 Learning English is mostly a matter of translating from Indonesia ..... 72
Table 4.39 To understand English, it must be translated intoIndonesian72
Table 4.40 Learning English is mostly a matter of learning grammar rules ..... 73
Table 4.41 In English classes, I prefer to have my teacher provide explanations in Indonesian ..... 73
Table 4.42 You should not say anything in English until you can speak 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 opinions ..... 79
Table 4.56 The Result Score of Students' Willingness to 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

## LIST OF CHARTS <br> LIST OF CHARTS

Chart 4．1 Frequency of Willingness to Communicate ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 86
Chart 4．2 Frequency of Students＇Speaking Performance ．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．．． 95
（1）
$\frac{1}{0}$

I
ス

## 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

## 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 $\stackrel{\square}{2}$ 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 E performance is their level of willingness to communicate. MacIntyre et al.
(2001, p. 369) also states WTC in a second language as the intention to start a communication, given a choice.

Most learners and researchers have regarded speaking as an important -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 $\stackrel{\pi}{2}$ communicate and its correlation to the students' speaking performance. The main problem under investigation in this study is the possible relationships E. between the students' willingness to communicate and their speaking performance.
In this regard, most of previous researches focus on the ESL teachers' WTC in English (Lo, Yueh Yea, 2018), EFL and ESP leaners and their WTC (Jamaleddin, Zahra \& Anita Lashkarian, 2015), the impact of teaching
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, ShameemRafikGalea \& 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; Șener, 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' $\overline{2}$ socioaffective and pedagogic strategies and students' WTC (Zarei, Nahid, Mahnaz Saeidi, \& SaeidehAhangari, 2019), exploration of factors contributing E. 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 \& NihanBursal1, 2018), relationship between neid uisey flue
ideal L2 self and WTC (Bursalh, 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 ne!̨ u!se> f!..
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.
$\stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{0}$
D 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 Tearning process in the context of Curriculum 2013, it is stated in the Regulation of Minister of Culture and Education Number 103 of 2014 through $\stackrel{\sim}{6}$ 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
social function of the text, text structure, grammar, and vocabulary. Some 줒 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 E more sample expressions, reading more texts, looking up words in the dictionary, interviewing resource people, reading books on grammar, neit uisey fure

```
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 E refers to the capability from the act of giving and requesting information related to identity and family relationships (Permendikbud, 2016). The
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 ( $1 \times 3 \mathrm{JP}$ ) and the criteria of students' competences of descriptive text are described as follows:

Table 1.1
Score Rubric of Descriptive Text

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

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.
0 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 $\stackrel{\pi}{2}$ 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.

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?
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.

## 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 0 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,
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau

 6uepun-6uepun !бunpu!!! еұd!כ צен

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

## 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
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.

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.

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 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 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
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
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
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.

## 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
(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 WTC among Japanese EFL learners.

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

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,
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.

## d. Learner Beliefs

The variable of learner beliefs is relatively underinvestigated in SLA. This variable can have a wide conceptual range ( $\mathrm{D}^{\circ}$ 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 $\mathrm{Cl}^{\prime}$ 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
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.

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).

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.

## 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:

1) The ability to comprehensively articulate phonological features of the language.
2) Mastery of rhythm, stress, and intonation patterns.
3) An acceptable degree of fluency.
4) Transactional and interpersonal skills.
5) Skills in taking short and long speech turns.
6) Interaction management skills.
7) Negotiating meaning skills.
8) Conversational listening skills (successful conversation requires 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.

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

Responsive Performance involves interaction 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
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 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
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

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

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,
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 nery uisse> fire
be inferred that teachers, as well as trainees, can employ willingness to $\underset{\sim}{\infty}$ 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 E focused on students' case study in willingness, Chinese, and Iranian learners. But, in this research, it has not been studied yet, especially in Indonesia ne!̧ u!sey f!xe
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
$\pi \quad$ Operational concept is the term that used to clarify the theories in this ข 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.
2. The indicators of variables Y (students' speaking performance) based on the Teachers' syllabus:

Table 2.1
Syllabus

|  | Basic Competencies |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3.1 | 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)
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.

## Learning Activities

a. Listen and imitate some examples of relationships related to identity and family relationships, with the correct pronunciation and emphasis of words.
b. Identify important expressions.
c. Studying the examples of the interaction texts related to identity and family relationships presented by famous figures.
d. Listen and ask questions about each other's identity.
e. 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玉
students speaking performance. So, the students' speaking performances were " assessed from these activities. ${ }_{3}$

## 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.

## 2. 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.

## 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 ex post 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 \(\circ\) 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
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

## $\stackrel{\infty}{\subset} \quad$ This research was conducted in MAN 1 Pekanbaru at Jl. Bandeng no. 51 on September-November 2020 in the academic year 2020/2021. <br> 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 あ 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.

Table 3.1
Sample Size

| Population | Confidence Level 90\% |  | Confidence Level 95\% |  | Confidence Level 99\% |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 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 |
| 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 |
| 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 |

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.

Table 3.2
Population and 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.

## 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.866869) 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)

120 O

## BLUEPRINT

## Table 3.3

Factor Loadings of WTC in English in the Pilot Study

| No | Items | WTC1 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| A4 | I am willing to do a role-play standing in front of the <br> class in English (e.g., ordering food in a restaurant). |  |
| A9 | I am willing to give a short self-introduction without <br> notes in English to the class. |  |
| A3 | I am willing to give a short speech in English to the <br> class about my hometown with notes. |  |
| A10 | I am willing to translate a spoken utterance from <br> Chinese into English in my group. |  |
| A2 | I am willing to ask the teacher in English to repeat what <br> 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, <br> with my peer (e.g., ordering food in a restaurant). |  |
| A8 | I am willing to ask my peer sitting next to me in English <br> the meaning of an English word. |  |
| A7 | I am willing to ask my group mates in English the <br> meaning of word I do not know. |  |
| A5 | I am willing to ask my group mates in English how to <br> pronounce a word in English. |  |
| A6 | I am willing to ask my peer sitting next to me in English <br> how to say an English phrase to express the thoughts in <br> my mind. |  |

Source: Peng \& Woodrow (2010 p.866-869)
Note. Factor loadings lower than .30 are not included in this solution. WTC1 $=$ WTC in English in meaning-focused activities; WTC2 = WTC in English in form-focused activities.

## Table 3.4

Factor Loadings of Communication Confidence in the Pilot Study

| 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 | 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. |  |  |

Source: Peng \& Woodrow (2010 p.866-869)
Note. Factor loadings lower than .30 are not included in this solution. CA $=$ communication anxiety; $\mathrm{PC}=$ perceived communication confidence.

## Table 3.5

## Factor Loadings of Motivation to Learn English in the Pilot Study



Peng \& Woodrow (2010 p.866-869)
Note. Factor loadings lower than .30 are not included in this solution. MO1 $=$ intrinsic motivation; MO2 = external regulation; MO3 = identified regulation. aItem D0 was removed in the main study due to high skewness.

Table 3.6
Factor Loadings of Learner Beliefs in the Pilot Study

| No | Items | LBI1 | LBI2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| E42 | The student who always speaks up in class will be |  |  |
|  | loathed by other classmates. |  |  |
| E41 | The student who always speaks up in class is showing off his/her English proficiency. |  |  |
| $\frac{\mathrm{E} 43}{\mathrm{X}}$ | Students should not speak up without being invited by the teacher. |  |  |
| E40 | I learn little by participating in communication activities in class. |  |  |
| E38 | Learning English is mostly a matter of translating from Chinese. |  |  |
| E39 | To understand English, it must be translated into Chinese. |  |  |
| E37 | Learning English is mostly a matter of learning grammar rules. |  |  |
| E36 | In English classes, I prefer to have my teacher provide explanations in Chinese. |  |  |
| E35a | You should not say anything in English until you can speak it correctly. |  |  |

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 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 their work. |  |  |  |
| F46 | The teacher provides a timely response to students' 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 opinions. |  |  |  |

Peng \& Woodrow (2010 p.866-869)
Note. Factor loadings lower than .30 are not included in this solution. CE1 $=$ task orientation; CE2 $=$ student cohesiveness; CE3 $=$ teacher support.

## 2. Documentation

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:
Table 3.8
The Category of Students' Speaking Performance

| The Score Level Scale 1-100 | Category | Grade |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $88-100$ | Very Good | A |
| $76-87$ | Good | B |
| $62-75$ | Enough | C |
| $<61$ | Less | D |

The Minimum Criterion Achievement (KKM)
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



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:

Table 3.9

| 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. | . 416 | . 125 | Valid |
| 3. | . 519 | . 125 | Valid | 30. | . 446 | . 125 | Valid |
| 4. | . 529 | . 125 | Valid | 31. | . 595 | . 125 | Valid |
| 5. | . 443 | . 125 | Valid | 32. | . 529 | . 125 | Valid |
| 6. | . 594 | . 125 | Valid | 33. | . 561 | . 125 | Valid |
| 7. | . 405 | . 125 | Valid | 34. | . 156 | . 125 | Valid |
| 8. | . 422 | . 125 | Valid | 35. | . 430 | . 125 | Valid |
| 9. | . 498 | . 125 | Valid | 36. | . 149 | . 125 | Valid |
| 10. | . 542 | . 125 | Valid | 37. | . 402 | . 125 | Valid |
| 11. | . 605 | . 125 | Valid | 38. | . 440 | . 125 | Valid |
| 12. | . 586 | . 125 | Valid | 39. | . 273 | . 125 | Valid |
| 13. | . 557 | . 125 | Valid | 40. | . 414 | . 125 | Valid |
| 14. | . 605 | . 125 | Valid | 41. | . 238 | . 125 | Valid |
| 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 |
| 19. | . 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 $(r o>r t)$ then the instrument item is valid, but on the other hand, if $r$ obtain is lower than $r$ table ( $r o<r t$ ) 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.
2. 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
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, 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

| Cronbach's Alpha | N of Items |  |
| ---: | ---: | ---: |
|  | .941 |  |

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
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 ט 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.

1. 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

| 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.

So, this percentage will determine the students' willingness to communicate level.
2. 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 $\mathbf{1 - 1 0 0}$ | Category | Grade |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $88-100$ | Very Good | A |
| $76-87$ | Good | B |
| $62-75$ | Enough | C |
| $<61$ | Less | D |

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) $=\mathrm{N}-\mathrm{nr}$, $(\mathrm{N}=$ number of samples, $\mathrm{nr}=$ number of variables) Statistically, the hypotheses are:
$H_{a}$ : Sig. $<\alpha 0.05$
$H_{o}:$ Sig. $>\alpha 0.05$
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.

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:

Table 3.14
The Interpretation of Correlation Coefficient

| т | Coefficient Interval | Interpretation |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | 0.80-1.000 | Very Strong |
| 万 | 0.60-0.799 | Strong |
|  | 0.40-0.599 | Strong Enough |
| $\stackrel{\square}{\circ}$ | 0.20-0.399 | Weak |
|  | 0.00-0.199 | Very Weak |

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.

## CHAPTER V

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

## A. Conclusion

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 $0.875>\mathrm{r}$ 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

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

1. To teachers, it is better to pay more attention to the students' willingness and try to encourage them to communicate.
2. To students, the students should consider training themselves well for each facet of speaking performance (vocabulary, grammar, fluency, comprehension, and pronunciation) in order to increase their speaking performance.
3. Finally, these research findings are also expected to inspire the other researchers to investigate the role of willingness to communicate (writing or

## REFERENCES

Anderson, Gary. 2005. Fundamental of Educational Research, 2nd Edition. London: Falmer Press.

Ary, Donald., Lucy Cheser Jacobs, Asghar Razavieh, Christine K. Sorensen. 2010. Introduction to Research in Education, 8th Edition. Belmont: Wadsworth Publishing.

Baghaei, P. D., \& Dourakhshan, A. 2012. The Relationship between Willingness to Communicate and Success in Learning English as a Foreign Language. MJAL, 4(2), 53-67.

Barcelos, A. M. F. 2003. Researching beliefs about SLA: A critical review. In P. Kalaja \& A. M. F. Barcelos (Eds.), Beliefs about SLA: New research $\stackrel{\varrho}{\curvearrowleft}$ approaches (7-33). Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic.

Brown, H. D. 2001. Principles of Language Learning and Teaching (4th ed). San Fransisco: Addison Wesley Longman, Inc.

Brown, H.D. 2003. Language Assessment Principles and Classroom Practices. San Fransisco: Addison Wesley Longman, Inc.

Cohen, Louise, et al. 2007. Research Method in Education. New York: Routledge.
Cresswell, J.W. 2012. Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, and Evaluating Quantitative and Qualitative Research: Fourth Edition. New Jersey: Pearson Educational International.

Creswell, J. W. 2008. Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches. New California: SAGE Publications.
■
D"ornyei, Z. 2005. The psychology of the language learner: Individual differences in second language acquisition. Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum.

Dorman, J. P. 2003. Cross-national validation of the What is Happening in this Class? (WIHIC) questionnaire using confirmatory factor analysis. Learning Environments Research, 6(3), 231-245.

Gay, L.R, Geoffrey E. Mills and Peter W. Airasian 2012. Educational Research Competencies for Analysis and Applications: Tenth Edition. New York: Pearson Education, Inc.

Havwini, Tian. 2019. Indonesian EFL Students' Willingness to Communicate in the 2013 Curriculum Implementation: A Case Study. TEFLIN Journal, 30 (1): 105-120.

Hughes, Arthur. 2002. Testing for Language Teachers: Second Edition. Cambridge University Press.

Kalyar, Jan Muhammad. 2019. An Investigation of Willingness to Communication in ESL Classroom: A Quantitative Study of Elementary Students in Pakistan. International Journal of English Linguistics, 9(1), 357-366.

Leather, J., \& van Dam, J. 2003. Towards an ecology of language acquisition. Ecology of language acquisition. Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic.

MáIntyre, P. D., Baker, S. C., Clément, R., \& Conrod, S. 2001. Willingness to Communicate, Social Support, and Language-Learning Orientations of Immersion Students. Studies on Second Language Acquisition, 23, 369-388.

MacIntyre, P., Baker, S., Clément, R.., \& Donovan, L. 2003. Talking in Order to Learn: Willingness to Communicate and Intensive Language Programs. Canadian Modern Language Review, 59(4), 589-608.

Maftoon, Parviz \& Saeid Najafi Sarem. 2013. Gender and Willingness to Communicate. Iranian Journal of Language Issues (IJLI), 1(1), 1-18.

Noels, K. A., Pelletier, L. G., Cl'ement, R., \& Vallerand, R. J. 2000. Why are you learning a second language? Motivational orientations and selfdetermination theory. Language Learning, 50(1), 57-85.

Peng, J. E., \& Woodrow, L. 2010. Willingness to Communicate in English: A Model in The Chinese EFL Classroom Context. Language Learning, 60(4), 834-876.

Permendikbud: (2016). Standard Penilaian Pendidikan. Jakarta: BSNP.
Riasati, Mohammad Javad. 2012. EFL Learners' Perception of Factors Influencing Willingness to Speak English in Language Classrooms: A Qualitative Study. World Applied Sciences Journal, 17 (10): 1287-1297.

Richards, Jack C \& Willy A. Renandya. 2002. Methodology in Language Teaching: An Anthology of Current Practice. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Riduwan. (2010). Metode \& Teknik Menyusun Proposal Penelitian. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Riduwan. (2011). Dasar-dasar Statistika. Bandung: Alfabeta.
Sandjojo, Nidjo. (2011). Metode Analisis Jalur Path Analysis dan Aplikasinya. Jakarta. Pustaka Sinar Harapan.

Sarwanti, Sri. 2016. Scientific Method in English Language Teaching. Transformatika, 12(1), 60-75.

Thornbury Scoot. 2002. How to Teach Speaking. Vermont: Pearson Education.
Tudor, I. 2003. Learning to live with complexity: Towards an ecological perspective on language teaching. System, 31(1), 1-12.

Vongsila, Vatsana \& Hayo Reinders. 2016. Making Asian Learners Talk: Encouraging Willingness to Communicate. RELC Journal, 1-17.

Wen, W. P., \& Cl'ement, R. 2003. A Chinese Conceptualisation of Willingness to Communicate in ESL. Language, Culture and Curriculum, 16(1), 18-38.
,
Xie, Q. M. 2011. Willingness to Communicate in English among Secondary School Students in The Rural Chinese English As A Foreign Language (EFL) Classroom. Auckland: AUT University.

Yashima, T. 2002. Willingness to communicate in a second language: The Japanese EFL context. Modern Language Journal, 86(1), 54-66.

Yashima, T., Zenuk-Nishide, L., \& Shimizu, K. 2004. The influence of attitudes and effect on willingness to communicate and second language communication. Language Learning, 54(1), 119-152.

Yousefi, Mahna \& Seyed Ahmad Kasaian. 2014. Relationship between Willingness to Communicate and Iranian EFL Learner's Speaking Fluency and Accuracy. Journal of Advances in English Language Teaching, 2(6), 61-72.

Yū̄h Yea, Lo. 2018. The ESL Teachers' Willingness to Communicate In English. Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics, 7(3), 594-603.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau

Appendix 1
Syllabus

## BAHASA INGGRIS UMUM

Satuan Pendidikan : MAN 1 Pekanbaru
Kêas : X (Sepuluh)
Kōmpetensi 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".
- KI 3: Memahami, menerapkan, dan menganalisis pengetahuan faktual, konseptual, prosedural, dan metakognitif berdasarkan rasa ${ }_{0}$ 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, dan menyaji dalam ranah konkret dan ranah abstrak terkait dengan pengembangan dari yang dipelajarinya di sekolah secara mandiri, bertindak secara efektif dan kreatif, serta mampu menggunakan metode sesuai kaidah keilmuan

|  | Kompetensi Dasar | Materi Pembelajaran | Kegiatan Pembelajaran |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3.1 | 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 <br> Mengenalkan, menjalin hubungan interpersonal dengan teman dan guru <br> - Struktur Teks <br> - Memulai <br> - Menanggapi (diharapkan/di luar dugaan) | - Menyimak dan menirukanbeberapa contoh interaksi terkait jati diri dan hubungan keluarga, dengan ucapan dan tekanan kata yang benar <br> - Mengidentifikasi ungakapan-ungkapan penting dan perbedaan antara beberapa cara yang ada |

## Kompetensi Dasar

penggunaannya. (Perhatikan unsur kebahasaan pronoun: subjective, objective, possessive)
4.1 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

## Materi Pembelajaran

- Unsur Kebahasaan
- Sebutan anggota keluarga inti dan yang lebih luas dan orang-orang dekat lainnya; hobi, kebiasaan
- Verba: be, have, go, work, live (dalam simple present tense)
- Subjek Pronoun: I, You, We, They, He, She, It
- Kata ganti possessive my, your, his, dsb.
- Kata tanya Who? Which? How? Dst.
- Nomina singular dan plural dengan atau tanpa $a$, the, this, those, my, their, 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

## Kegiatan Pembelajaran

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

## Kompetensi Dasar

Materi Pembelajaran
Kegiatan Pembelajaran
KI

- Fungsi Sosial

Menjaga hubungan interpersonal dengan guru, teman dan orang lain.

- Struktur Teks
- Memulai
- Menanggapi (diharapkan/di luar dugaan)
- Unsur Kebahasaan
- Ungkapan memberikan ucapan selamat dan memuji bersayap (extended), dan menanggapinya
- Nomina singular dan plural dengan atau tanpa $a$, the, this, those, my, their, dsb.
- Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan
- Topik

Interaksi antara guru dan peserta didik di dalam dan di luar kelas yang melibatkan ucapan selamat dan pujian yang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di

- Menyimak dan menirukan beberapa contoh percakapan mengucapkan selamat dan memuji bersayap (extended) 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


## Kompetensi Dasar

Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait niat melakukan suatu tindakan/kegiatan, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. (Perhatikan unsur kebahasaan be going to, would like to)
4.3 Menyusun teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis pendek dan sederhana yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait niat melakukan suatu tindakan/kegiatan, dengan memperhatikan fungsi

Materi Pembelajaran
KI

- Fungsi Sosial

Menyatakan rencana, menyarankan, dsb.

- Struktur Teks
- Memulai
- Menanggapi (diharapkan atau di luar dugaan)
- Unsur Kebahasaan
- Ungkapan pernyataan niat yang sesuai, dengan modalbe going to, would like to
- Nomina singular dan plural dengan atau tanpa $a$, the, this, those, my, their, dsb.
- Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan
- Topik

Interaksi antara guru dan peserta didik di dalam dan di luar kelas yang melibatkan pernyataan niatyang dapat menumbuhkan perilaku yang termuat di KI

Kegiatan Pembelajaran

- Mencermati beberapa contoh interaksi terkait niat melakukan suatu tindakan/kegiatan dalam/dengan tampilan visual(gambar, video)

Mengidentifikasidengan menyebutkan persamaan dan perbedaan dan dari contohcontoh 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 teman secara alami di dalam dan di luar kelas.

Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajar.

| Kar | Materi Pembelajaran | Kegiatan Pembelajaran |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


|  | $\frac{0}{3}$ | Kompetensi Dasar | Materi Pembelajaran | Kegiatan Pembelajaran |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | terkenal <br> 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 | those, my, their, dsb. <br> - Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan <br> - Topik <br> 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 <br> - Melakukan refleksi tentang proses dan hasil belajar. |
|  | 30.5 | 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 | - Fungsi Sosial Menjalin hubungan interpersonal dan akademik antar peserta didik, guru, dan sekolah <br> - Struktur Teks <br> - Istilah khusus terkait dengan jenis pemberitahuannya <br> - Informasi khas yang relevan | - Menyimak dan menirukan guru membacakan beberapa teks pemberitahuan (announcement) dengan intonasi, ucapan, dan tekanan kata yang benar. <br> - Bertanya dan mempertanyakan tentang persamaan dan perbedaan fungsi sosial, struktur teks dan unsur kebahasaannya |
|  | 4.5 2 2 2 2 2 3 3 | Teks pemberitahuan (announcement) Menangkap makna secara kontekstual terkait fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan | - Unsur Kebahasaan <br> - Ungkapan dan kosa kata yang lazim digunakan dalam announcement (pemberitahuan) | - Mencermati danbertanya jawab tentang contoh menganalisisdeskripsi dengan alat seperti tabel dan kemudian menerapkannya untuk menganalisis beberapa teks pemberitahuan lain |



## Kompetensi Dasar

lampau yang merujuk waktu terjadinya dan kesudahannya, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. (Perhatikan unsur kebahasaan simple past tense vs present perfect tense)
4.6 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

## 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
- Nomina singular dan plural secara tepat, dengan atau tanpa $a$, the, this, those, my, their, dsb.
- Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan, tanda baca, dan tulisan tangan
- Topik

Kegiatan, tindakan, kejadian, peristiwa yang dapat menumbuhkanperilaku yang termuat di KI

## Kegiatan Pembelajaran

kalimat-kalimat yang menggunakan kedua tense tersebut

Membaca beberapa teks pendek yang menggunakan kedua tense tersebut, dan 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

## Kompetensi Dasar

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
0
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, pendek dan sederhana, terkait peristiwa bersejarah, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan の

## Materi Pembelajaran

- 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: first, then, after that, before, when, at last, finally, dsb.
- Adverbia dan frasa preposisional penujuk waktu
- Nomina singular dan plural dengan atau tanpa $a$, the, this, those, my, their, dsb.
- Ucapan, tekanan kata, intonasi, ejaan,


## Kegiatan Pembelajaran

- 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 masingmasing 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



## Appendix 2

Recapitulation of Students' Questionnaire Score

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

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

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { 工 }
\end{aligned}
$$
\]

"
$\begin{gathered}n= \\ n \text { in } \\ i n \\ i n\end{gathered}$
$\begin{array}{llllllllll}1 & 5 & 4 & 2 & 4 & 5 & 5 & 5 \\ 3 & 3 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 2 & 3 & 4\end{array}$ gnan
ne!y u!se> f!re
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau


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


# Appendix 3 <br> Recapitulation of Students' Speaking Performance Score 

| 工 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 |

[^2]| Apri Supandi Pasaribu | IPA Riset II | 81,6 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Bilqis 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 |
| $\overline{\mathrm{M}}$ 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 |

[^3]| Aqila Nirbana Yasmine | IPA Teknologi Informasi | 83 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dzakwan | IPA Teknologi Informasi | 64,8 |
| Faiza | IPA Teknologi Informasi | 83,8 |
| Hham 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 |


| 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 |

[^4]| Arjuna Vizky | IPS Riset | 84 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Aura | IPS Riset | 87 |
| Devi Raihana Putri | IPS Riset | 79,6 |
| Dwi Aurelia Syaren | IPS Riset | 86,4 |
| Feni Gustini | IPS Riset | 92,6 |
| Ghefira Farisa | IPS Riset | 86,8 |
| Gita Az-Zahra Dewi | IPS Riset | 87,8 |
| Haura Fathia Chefany | IPS Riset | 78,8 |
| Ismi Nabila | IPS Riset | 72,6 |
| Jihan Saskia | IPS Riset | 82,6 |
| Laras Sati | IPS Riset | 88,8 |
| M. Adnan Amjad | IPS Riset | 73,2 |
| M. Bayu Hardiansyah. P | IPS Riset | 84,2 |
| M. Farid Afista Yudika | IPS Riset | 79 |
| M. Iqbal Kusuma | IPS Riset | 84,2 |
| Mitha Nurul Fitri | IPS Riset | 69,2 |
| Mutia Sepyanti | IPS Riset | 87,2 |
| Nadhifah Abrari | IPS Riset | 84,2 |
| Nashirah Najla | IPS Riset | 88,8 |
| Natasya Nuruzzahrah | IPS Riset | 81,4 |
| Nesya | IPS Riset | 76,2 |
| Rifda Haura Fathina Besri | IPS Riset | 73,2 |
| Rizka Annisa Anugrah | IPS Riset | 68,6 |
| Tsaltsa Rizyana | IPS Riset | 68,8 |
| Tanti | IPS Riset | 87,2 |
| Almer Fauzil Adzim | IPS Riset | 88,2 |
| Lanny Septrizal | IPS Riset II | 93,4 |
| Alifia Hilyati Salwa | IPS Riset II | 72,4 |
| Aryanda Khairullah | IPS Riset II | 86,6 |
| Daffa Reyhan Abiyyu | IPS Riset II | 76 |
| Dian Maharani | IPS Riset II | 94,2 |
| Dwi Atika Sari | IPS Riset II | 64,2 |
| Feby | IPS Riset II | 82,6 |
| Muhammad Fahrul Bais | IPS Riset II | 62 |
| Rida | IPS Riset II | 72,2 |
| Riyan Fadli Saputra | IPS Riset II | 69 |
| Samratus Silmi | IPS Riset II | 89 |
| Sani | IPS Riset II | 84,6 |
| Shadra Khairunnisa | IPS Riset II | 87,8 |


| Shinta Oktavianingsih | IPS Riset II | 78,4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Syabrina Salzabila | IPS Riset II | 72,8 |
| Muhammad Fauzan | IPS Riset II | 68,4 |
| Muhammad Fadly Zulkarnain | IPS Riset II | 83,4 |
| Muzaki Ihsan | IPS Riset II | 89,2 |
| Fardhan Saputra | IPS Riset II | 83,8 |
| Ahmad Naufal Sayyid | Keagamaan Putra | 67,8 |
| Delingga Nugraha | Keagamaan Putra | 80 |
| Farhan Rizal Akbar | Keagamaan Putra | 83 |
| Fariz Fariha Kamal | Keagamaan Putra | 75,2 |
| Hamdi Zulviandi | Keagamaan Putra | 81 |
| M. Faisal Maulana | Keagamaan Putra | 66,6 |
| $\overline{\mathrm{M}}$. Thariq Aaravi | Keagamaan Putra | 93,4 |
| M. Wahyu Haryadi | Keagamaan Putra | 65,8 |
| M.Haikal Fajri Rahman | Keagamaan Putra | 65,6 |
| M.Nur Ramadhan | Keagamaan Putra | 75,8 |
| Muhammad Arif Fahmi | Keagamaan Putra | 78,8 |
| Muhammad Fadhil | Keagamaan Putra | 67,8 |
| Regi Pratama Putra | Keagamaan Putra | 68,4 |
| Ridho Abdul Razak | Keagamaan Putra | 74,6 |
| Rifqi Muhammad | Keagamaan Putra | 82,2 |
| T Rezki R | Keagamaan Putra | 82,8 |
| Wan Muhammad Arraffi | Keagamaan Putra | 83,6 |
| Yudha Putra Seffi | Keagamaan Putra | 81,8 |
| Abil | Keagamaan Putra | 84,2 |
| Adinda Bunga Maharani | Keagamaan Putri | 74,6 |
| Afriliani Amelia | Keagamaan Putri | 84,4 |
| Amelia Azzahra | Keagamaan Putri | 68,8 |
| Asy Shifa' Safira Al Kanz | Keagamaan Putri | 82,8 |
| Athaya Ghina | Keagamaan Putri | 85,4 |
| Aulia Afifa S | Keagamaan Putri | 86,4 |
| Bunga Maharani | Keagamaan Putri | 89 |
| 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 |

[^5]| Juliani Astuti | Keagamaan Putri | 86,2 |
| :--- | :--- | :---: |
| Khairun Nisa | Keagamaan Putri | 83,6 |
| Nabila Cendikia Putri | Keagamaan Putri | 79,2 |
| Nabilah Vincy | Keagamaan Putri | 81,8 |
| Nazhifa | Keagamaan Putri | 96,2 |
| Nisrina Nurul Agustin | Keagamaan Putri | 87 |
| Puspa Oktaviyanti | Keagamaan Putri | 74,2 |
| Rahmalaila Dasry | Keagamaan Putri | 87 |
| Salsa Nurhabibah | Keagamaan Putri | 72 |
| Sandrina Rahman | Keagamaan Putri | 87,4 |
| Shinta Anggraini | Keagamaan Putri | 88 |
|  | Total Score | $\mathbf{1 9 6 9 8}$ |
|  | Mean Score | $\mathbf{8 0 , 7}$ |

# Appendix 4 

Recommendation Letters
 6uepun－бuepun ！бunpu！！！व ełd！つ ソен
©

Agar dapat membimbing hal－hal terkait dengan Ilmu Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Redaksi dan teknik penulisan skripsi，sebagaimana yang sudah ditentukan．Atas kesediaan Saudara

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

## ( $)$


2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.


ne!y eysns NI円 y!l!metd!o yeH (o)


FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING Niamat: Ji. H. R, Soebrantas km. 15 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO, BOX 106 A Tep (0761) 7077307 Fax. ( 0761 ) 21129

## KEGIATAN BIMBINGAN MAHASISWA

SKRIPSI MAHASISWA

1. Jenis yang dibimbing

PROPOSAL
a. Seminar usul Penelitian
b. Penulisan Laporan Penelitian
2. Nama Pembimbing
a. Nomor Induk Pegawai (NIP)
3. Nama Mahasiswa
4. Nomor Induk Mahasiswa
5. Kegiatan

| No | Tanggal Konsultasi | Materi Bimbingan | Tanda Tangan | Keterangan |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 Maret 2020 | Bimbingan Referensi Jurnal |  |  |
| 2 | 16 Maret 2020 | Bimbingan Willingness to Communicate |  |  |
| 3 | 1 April 2020 | Bimbingan Speaking Performance |  |  |
| 4 | 6 April 2020 | Bimbingan Background |  |  |
| 5 | 5 Mei 2020 | Bimbingan Bab II |  |  |
| 6 | 13 Mei 2020 | Bimbingan Bab III |  |  |
| 7 | 15 Mei 2020 | Approved for Proposal Seminar |  |  |

Pekanbaru, 15 Mei 2020
Pembimbing,

ne!̣ u!̣ey f!re^s
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
 бैuepun-6uepun !бunpu!!! è̉d! ソен


[^6] b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau. a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah


## 工 <br> 

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA

## UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

## FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

[uf
FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING


## PENGESAHAN PERBAIKAN <br> UJIAN PROPOSAI

Nama Mahasiswa
Nomor Induk Mahtsiswa
Hari/Tanggal Ujian
Jadul Proposal Ujian

Isi Proposal

| No | NAMA | TANDA TANGAN |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | DABATAN |  | PENGUJI | PENGUJIII |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. Faurina Anastasia | Rizki Amelia, M.Pd | PENGUJI I |  |  |

Muhammad Ichsan Al Hafiz
11714100463
Selasa 21 Juli 2020
The Correlation between Students' Willingness to
Communicate and Their Speaking Performance at the Tenth
Grade of Man I Pekanbarı
Proposal ini sudah sesuai dengan masukan dan saran yarg Dalam Ujian proposal

Pekanbaru, 18 Agustus 2020 Peserta Ujian Proposal


Muhammad Ichsan Al Hafiz NIM. 11714100463


UIN SUSKA RIAU

KEMENTERIAN AGAMA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

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

 Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: бuepun-бuepun !бunpu!!!व еұ!! уен
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Nomor: }: \text { Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/100682020 } \\ \text { Sifat } & \text { Biasa }\end{array}$
Biasa
1 (Satu) Proposal
Mohon Izin Melakukan Riset
Kepada
Yth. Gubernur Riau
Cq. Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dau Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu
Provinsi Riau
Di Pekanbaru

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh
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.
 b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
 Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

## I त $\frac{\square}{\square}$ $\square$ 0 $\square$

## PEMERINTAH PROVINSI RIAU

DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU
Gedung Menara Lancang Kuning Lantal I dan II Komp. Kantor Gubernur Riau
J. Jend. Sudirman No. 460 Telp. (0761) 39064 Fax. (0761) 39117 P E K A N B A R U

Email : dpmptsp@riau.go.id

# REKOMENDASI <br> Nomor: 503/DPMPTSP/NON IZIN-RISET/35471 <br> TENTANG 

PELAKSANAAN KEGIATAN RISET/PRA RISET DAN PENGUMPULAN DATA UNTUK BAHAN SKRIPSI

1.04.02.01

Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau, setelah membaca Surat Permohonan Riset dari : Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyalr dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau, Nomor Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/10068/2020 Tanggal 11 September 2020, đengan ini memberikan rekomendasi kepada:

1. Nama
2. NIM / KTP
3. Program Studi
4. Jenjang
5. Alamat
6. Judul Penetitian
7. Lokasi Penelitian

Dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut

1. Tidak melakukan kegiatan yang menyimpang dari ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan.
2. Pelaksanaan Kegiatan Penelitian dan Pengumpulan Data ini berlangsung selama 6 (enam) bulan terhitung mulai tanggal rekomendasi ini diterbitkan.
3. Kepada pihak yang terkait diharapkan dapat memberikan kemudahan serta membantu kelancaran kegiatan Penelitian dan Pengumpulan Data dimaksud.

Demikian rekomendasi ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan seperlunya,
Dibuat di : Pekanbaru
Pada Tanggal : 24 September 2020


## Tembusan:

Disampaikan Kepada Yth
Disampaikan Kepada Yth :

1. Kepala Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Provinsi Riau di Pekanbaru
2. Walikota Pekanbaru

Up. Kaban Kesbangpol dan Linmas di Pekanbaru
3. Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau di Pekanbaru
4. Yang Bersangkutan
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
 бuepun-бuepun !бunpu!!! еұы!う уен


## PEMERINTAH KOTA PEKANBARU

 BADAN KESATUAN BANGSA DAN POLITIKJL. ARIFIN AHMAD NO. 39 TELP. / FAX. (0761) 39399 PEKANBARU

8. Lokasi Penelitian

## SURAT KETERANGAN PENELITIAN <br> Nomor : 071/BKBP-SKP/2020/2122

1. Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 14 Tahun 2008 Tentang Keterbukaan Informasi Publik.
2. Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia Nomor 25 Tahun 2009 Tentang Pelayanan Publik
3. Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 18 Tahun 2016 Tentang Perangkat Daerah.
4. Peraturan Menteri Dalam Negeri Nomor 3 Tahun 2018 Tentang Penerbitan Surat Keterangan Penelitian
5. Peraturan Daerah Kota Pekanbaru Nomor 9 Tahun 2016 Tentang Permbentukan dan Susunan Perangkat Deerah Kota Pekanbaru.
Rekomendasi dari Kepala Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau, nomor 503/DPMPTSP/NON IZIN-RISET/35471 tanggal 24 September 2020, perihal pelaksanaan kegiatan Penelitian Riset/Pra Riset dan pengumpulan data untuk bahan Sksipsi.

## MEMBERITAHUKAN BAHWA :

## MUHAMMAD ICHSAN HAFIZ

117141004630
TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN SUSKA RIAU
PENDIDIKAN BAHIASA INGGRIS
S1
JL HANG TUAH PERUMM CENDANA BLOK Q 4 KEL BENCAH LESUNG KEC. TENAYAN RAYA-PEKANBARU
THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS WILLINGNESS TO COMMUNICATE AND THEIR PERFORMANCE AT THE TENTH GRADE OF MAN 1 PEKANBARU
KANTOR KEMENTERIAN AGAMA KOTA PEKKANEARU

Untuk Melekukan Penelitian, dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :
. Tidak melakukan kegiatan yang menyimpang dan ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan yang tidak ada hubungan dengan kegiatan Riset/Pra Riset/Penelitian dan pengumpulan data ini.
2. Pelaksanaan kegiatan Riset ini berlangsung selama 1 (satu) tahun terhitung mulai tanggal Surat Keterangan Penelitian ini dibuat.
3. Berpakaian sopan, mematuhi etika Kantor/Lokasi Penelitian, bersedia meninggalkan fhoto copy Kartu Tanda Pengenal.
4. Melaporkan hasil Penelitian kepada Walikota Pekanbaru c.q. Kopala Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Kota Pekanbaru, paling lambat 1 (satu) minggu setelah selesai

Demikian Rekomendasi ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.


Tembusan
Vth: 1. Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN SUSKA Riau di Pekanbaru 2 Yang Bersangkutan


Memperhatikan maksud Surat Fakultas Tarbiyan dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau No. Un.04/F.II/PP.00.9/10068/2020 Tanggal 11 September 2020, dan Kepala Badan 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:

| Nama | : MUHAMMAD ICHSAN AL HAFISZ |
| :--- | :--- |
| NIM | 117141004630 |
| Fakultas | $\vdots$ TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN UIN SUSKA RIAU |
| Jurusan | $\vdots$ PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS |
| Jenjang | $\vdots$ S1 |
| Alamat | JL. HANG TUAH PERUM CENDANA BLOK Q 4 KEL. BENCAH LESUNG |
|  | KEC. TENAYAN RAYA PEKANBARU |

Bermaksud melakukan penelitian di Madrasah yang saudara pimpin, guna mendapatkan dan mengumpulkan data yang diperfukan 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".

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.

[^7]2 b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karyanal

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan lapora



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA KANTOR KEMENTERIAN AGAMA KOTA PEKANBARU Jalan. Avifin Achmad Simnang Rambutan Nomor. of Pekanhani

Telp. $0761.66513,68504$ FAX 66513
Email: tu pekanbanußyahoo.go id

B- $35 / 4 / \mathrm{Kk} .04 .5 / \mathrm{TL}$ 00/09/2020
28 September 2020 10 Safar 1442 H

Rekomendasi / Penelitian Yth. Sdrfi. MUHAMMAD ICHSAN AL HAFIZ

Pekanbaru

## Dengan hormat,

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.

Catatan:
Pas Photo $4 \times 6$ warna 1 lembar
 6uepun-6uepun !бunpu!!! ełd!כ »ен

| efdio yeH | KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA KANTOR KEMENTERIAN AGAMA KOTA PEKANBARU MADRASAH ALIYAH NEGERI 1 Ialan :Bandeng No. 51 A Pekanbaru 28282 Telepon: ( 0761 ) 35521 Fsximile: ( 0761 ) 35521 Website: www man1pekanbaru sch id |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & 3 \\ & \text { ㅍ } \\ & \text { 주 } \end{aligned}$ | SURAT KETERANGAN RISET <br> Nomor : B- $830 / \mathrm{Ma} .04 .1 / \mathrm{TL} .00 / 11 / 2020$ |
| E $Z$ | Kepala Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Pekanbaru dengan ini menerangkan bahwa <br> Nama $\qquad$ MUHAMMAD ICHSAN AL HAFIZ |
|  | NIM : 11714100463 lele |
|  | Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau |
| $\cdots$ | Program / Jurusan : S-1/ Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris |
| ถ | Alamat <br> Jalan Hangtuah Perum Cendana Blok Q 4 Kel. Bencah Lesung Kec. Tenayan Raya Pekanbaru |
| - | Telah selesai melaksanakan penelitian/ riset di lingkungan Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Pekanbaru dengan judul : |
| $\underset{\sim}{\infty}$ | THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS WILLINGNESS TO COMMUNICATE AND THEIR SPEAKING PERFORMANCE AT THE TENTH GRADE OF MAN 1 PEKANBARU" |

Sesuai dengan maksud surat dari Kementerian Agama Kota Pekanbaru, Nomor B-3514/Kk.04.5/TL.00/09/2020, tanggal 28 September 2020.

Demikian surat keterangan riset ini diberikan untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Pekanbaru, 12 Nopember 2020


Tembusan

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


Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/13372/2020
: Biasa

Pembimbing Skripsi (Perpanjangan)

Kepada
Yth. Rizky Gushendra, S.Pd., M.Ed
Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau
Pekanbary

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh
Dengan hormat, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau menunjuk Saudara sebagai pembimbing skripsi mahasiswa

Nama : MUHAMMAD ICHSAN AL HAFIZ
NIM : 11714100463
Jurusan : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul : THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS' WILLINGNESS TO COMMUNICATE AND THEIR SPEAKING PERFORMANCE AT THE 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 dengan Redaksi dan Teknik Penulisan Skripsi sebagaimana yang sudah ditentukan. Atas kesediaan

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

ne!y eysns NIn y!l!metdio yeH ()

1. Jenis yang dibimbing
a. Seminar usul Penelitian
b. Penulisan Laporan Penelitian
2. Nama Pembimbing

Rizky Gushendra, S.Pd, M.Ed.
a. Nomor Induk Pegawai (NIP)

- 198208282008011098

3. Nama Mahasiswa
4. Nemor Induk Mahasiswa

Muhammad Ichsan Al Hafiz
5. Kegiatan

Bimbingan Skripsi

| No | Tanggal Konsultasi | Materi Bimbingan | Tanda Tangan | Keterangan |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 3 September 2020 | Bimbingan Intrument | Bimbingan Instrument | Bimbingan Bab III, IV |
| 2 | 10 September 2020 | Bimbingan Bab 4 |  |  |
| 3 | 22 September 2020 | Bimbingan Analisis Data |  |  |
| 4 | 5 October 2020 | 16 October 2020 | Bimbingan Analisis Data |  |
| 5 | 27 October 2020 |  |  |  |
| 7 | 18 November 2020 | Approved for Final Examination |  |  |

Pekanbaru, 18 November 2020 Pembimbing,


# Appendix 5 

Documentation







## Waalaikumsalam bang 07.51




Assalamu'alaikum dek..
Perkenalkan nama abg Muhammad Ichsan Al Hafiz dan juga alumni MAN 1 Pekanbaru lulusan tahun 2017. Saat ini sedang meneliti mengenai keinginan adek2 dalam berkomunikasi bahasa Inggris.

Sebelumnya abg udah dapat izin dari Ibuk Betri untuk ambil data skripsi dikelas adek...
Abg selaku peneliti berharap adek berkenan mengisi angket di bawah ini dengan meluangkan waktu 10-15 menit. Angket yang adek isi akan dijaga kerahasiaannya dan sama sekali tidak akan mempengaruhi nilai adek.

Angket ini ditujukan kepada siswa siswi MAN 1 Pekanbaru kelas 10 angkatan 2019/2020 atau dengan kata lain saat ini sudah berada dikelas 11.
Isi sesuai intruksi yang ada di dalam link tersebut ya dek
Abg mengucapkan terima kasih atas kesedian adek2 karena telah ikut berpartisipasi dalam penyelesaian skripsi abg

Abg sangat bermohon dek supaya adek mengisi kuisioner abg tersebut. Skripsi abg tidak akan selesai tanpa bantuan adek.. Jadi abg ingin meminta tolong dek

Semoga kedepannya segala urusan adek dipermudah oleh Allah SWT aamiin

Ini link kuisionernya dek?
https://forms.gle/ddydtPoAB7Wifn7t8
Waalaikumussalam bg, oke bg $\quad 08.52$
Terimakasih banyak adek
Semoga Allah membalas kebaikan adek.. Aamiin 0

Ketik pesan


alumni MAN 1 Pekanbaru lulusan tahun 2017. Saat ini sedang meneliti mengenai keinginan adek2 dalam berkomunikasi bahasa Inggris.

Sebelumnya abg udah dapat izin dari ibuk Siti Rahayu untuk ambil data skripsi dikelas adek...
Abg selaku peneliti berharap adek berkenan mengisi angket di bawah ini dengan meluangkan waktu 10-15 menit. Angket yang adek isi akan dijaga kerahasiaannya dan sama sekali tidak akan mempengaruhi nilai adek.

Angket ini ditujukan kepada siswa siswi MAN 1 Pekanbaru kelas 10 angkatan 2019/2020 atau dengan kata lain saat ini sudah berada dikelas 11 .
Isi sesuai intruksi yang ada di dalam link tersebut ya dek $\sqrt{ }$
Abg mengucapkan terima kasih atas kesedian adek2 karena telah ikut berpartisipasi dalam penyelesaian skripsi abg ,

Abg sangat bermohon dek supaya adek mengisi kuisioner abg tersebut. Skripsi abg tidak akan selesai tanpa bantuan adek.. Jadi abg ingin meminta tolong dek

Semoga kedepannya segala urusan adek dipermudah oleh Allah SWT aamiin
https://forms.gle/ddydtPoAB7Wifn7t8
07.29 //


Terimakasih banyak ya dek $\sqrt{*}$
Semoga kebaikan adek dibalas oleh Allah SWT Aamiin


## 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 OctoberDecember 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".


[^0]:    

[^1]:    

[^2]:    neyd uisey f

[^3]:    neid uisey

[^4]:    neid uisey

[^5]:    neid uise>

[^6]:    neig u!se> f!ueКs

[^7]:    Tembusan:

    1. Ka. Kanwil Kementerian Agama Propinsi Riau
    2. Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska di Pekanbars.
    3. Yang bersangkutan.
