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### Ha STUDENTS' WILLINGNESS TO COMMUNICATE IN ~ ENGLISH SUBJECT AT SMA BABUSSALAM cipta **PEKANBARU**



BY

SITI FADILLA RAHMI SIN. 1181042778

### **Thesis**

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements For Bachelor Degree of English Education (S. Pd)

### State Islamic University DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau **PEKANBARU** 1444 H / 2023 M

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Pekanbaru, <u>Sya`ban 15<sup>th</sup> 1444 H</u> March, 8<sup>th</sup> 2023 M

Approved by,

Head of Department of

**English Education** 

Supervisor

DreFaurina Anaytasia, S. M. Hum

Riri Fauzana, S.Pd M.Sc NIK. 130117075

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> Pekanbaru, Ramadhan 11th, 1444 H April 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2023M

**Examination Committee** 

Examiner I

Dr. H. Kalayo Hasibuan, NIP. 19651028199703100

Examiner

Muhammad Taufik Ihsan , M. Pd NIK. 130117010

Examiner III

Mainar Fitri, M. Pd NIP. 198105192014112001 Faculty of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Examiner IV

Rizki Amelia, M. Pd NIK. 130117073

Dean

Faculty of Education and Teacher Training

Dr. H. Kadar, M.Ag.

NIP. 19650521 1994021001

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### STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

I hereby,

Name

I

: Siti Fadilla Rahmi

Student Number

: 11810422778

Phone Number

: 082173906811

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

: fadilla.rahmi796@gmail.com

Department

: English Education

Faculty

: Education and Teacher Training

University

: State Islamic University Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Certify that this skripsi entitled "Students' Willingness to Communicate in English Subject at SMA Babussalam Pekanbaru" is certainly my own work and it does not consist of other people work. I am entirely responsible for the content of this skripsi. Others' opinion finding include in this skripsi are quoted in accordance with ethical standards.

Pekanbaru, June 21st, 2023

B00AKX4852393/35

Siti Fadilla Rahmi 11810422778

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### **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**



In the name of Allah, the most Gracious and Merciful, praise belongs to Allah almighty. By his guidance and blessing, the researcher has accomplished the final research paper entitled "Students' Willingness to Communicate in English Subject at SMA Babussalam Pekanbaru". It is a scientific writing to fulfill one of the academic requirements to finish the bachelor degree (S. Pd) at Department of English Education Faculty of Education and Teacher Training State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau. Then, shalawat and salam always be presented to the last mesengger of Allah, prophet Muhammad SAW who has inspired and lightened many people up all around the world.

Appreciation and sincere thanks to my beloved parents, Mr. Zulkifli and Mrs. Latifah, who has devoted all love and affection as well as moral and material attention. May Allah SWT always bestow grace, health, and hlessings in the world and in the hereafter for the kindness that has given to the researcher. Thank you so much Dad, Mom. Please keep becoming my inspiration.

The researcher would like to show her gratitude to all beloved people that have encouraged. Motivated even helped the researcher in finishing the paper. They are:

- 1. Prof. Dr. Hairunas, M. Ag., the Rector of State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau. Prof. Dr. Hj, Helmiati, M. Ag., as Vice Rector I, Dr. H. Mas'ud Zein, M. Pd., as Vice Rector II, Prof. Edi Erwan, S. Pt., M. Sc., Ph. D, as Vice Rector III, and all staff. Thanks for the kindness and the encouragement.
- 2. Thanks for the kindness and the encouragement.

  2. The Radar, M. Ag., the Dean of Faculty of Education and Teacher Training, State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau. Dr. H. Zarkasih, M. Ag., as the Vice Dean I, Dr. Zubaidah Amir, MZ, M. Pd., as the Vice Dean II, Thanks for the kindness and the encouragement.

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- 3. Dr. Faurina Anastasia, S.S., M. Hum., the Head of Department of English Education, who has given me correction, suggestion, support, advice, and oguidance in completing the thesis.
- 4. Dr. Nur Aisyah Zulkifli, M. Pd., the Secretary of Department of English Education, for her guidance to the students.
- 5. Dr. Sutarmo, M.Ag. the Academic Supervisor for his guidance to the students.
- 6. Riri Fauzana, M.Sc. my beloved supervisors who has given me correction, osuggestions, support, advice, and guidance in accomplishing this thesis.
- 7. The Headmaster of Babussalam Senior High School Drs. H. Ali Munar and all staffs who have helped me in accomplishing this research.
- 8. Andre Muhammad Abdillah, S. Pd, SE, MM., my beloved husband who has given me support, thank you so much dear, I trully appreciate the little things that you do for me.
- 9. My sweety girl, Khofifah Harahap, S. Pd thank you so much girl for caring and sharing, I love you so much beb.
- 10. My beloved siblings Siti Julaika and Muhammad Fikar Faisal as my mood booster in my life time.
- 11. My best friends Yesy Afrida Hani, S. Pd., Mutiaradina, S. Pd., Vemithalia, S. Pd., Hafifah Dwi Lestari, S. Pd., Desi Rama, S. Pd., and Khofifah Aznel, S. Pd., Weli Andriani, S. Pd., Anggi Tri Annisa, S. Pd. who always give me a lot of love and support. Thank you for making my university life full of happiness.

Finally, the researcher realize that this thesis is still far from perfections. Therefore, constructive comments, critiques and suggestions are appreciated very much.

Pakanbany Manah 8<sup>th</sup> 2022

Pekanbaru, March 8<sup>th</sup> 2023 The Researcher

<u>Siti Fadilla Rahmi</u> SIN. **11810422778** 

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### **ABSTRACT**

Sifi Fadilla Rahmi (2023): Students' Willingness to Communicate in English Subject at SMA Babussalam Pekanbaru.

English with the eleventh grade students of SMA Babusalam Pekanbaru. This research aimed to know the eleventh grade students willingness to communicate (WTC) in English at SMA Babusalam Pekanbaru. This research was descriptive study and collecting the data was using questionnaire. For data analyzing the researcher used by using SPSS 20.00 and Microsoft Excel. For taking the sample the researcher took 50% from the 81 as the population of the research, because the researcher has limitation of the time, materials and financials in this research. Therefore, the total sample of the research is 41 eleven grade students in SMA Babusalam Pekanbaru. The data was analyzed by using percentage formula which wants to find out the level of willingness to communicate and the component of willingness to communicate. The result showed that the level of students' Willingness to Communicate in English at the SMA Babussalam Pekanbaru is low level and the higher layer is layer 6 which has 22.42%.

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### **ABSTRAK**

Sîti Fadilla Rahmi (2023):

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Kemauan Siswa Berkomunikasi dalam Mata Pelajaran Bahasa Inggris di SMA Babussalam Pekanbaru.

Penelitian ini berfokus pada Kemauan Siswa Berkomunikasi dalam Bahasa Inggris dengan Siswa Kelas XI SMA Babusalam Pekanbaru. Konteks mata pelajaran Bahasa Inggris adalah Pembelajaran Bahasa Asing Bahasa Inggris. Berdasarkan penelitian pendahuluan, di SMA Babusalam Pekanbaru, banyak siswa yang pasif dalam percakapan bahasa Inggris, baik dengan guru maupun dengan siswa lain. Mereka terlalu takut ketika siswa menggunakan bahasa Inggris ka<del>re</del>na mereka khawatir tentang kata apa yang harus digunakan, apakah kata yang tepat atau kata yang salah. Hal ini berarti masih banyak siswa yang memiliki sedikit pengetahuan kosakata bahasa Inggris. Beberapa siswa menggunakan bahasa Indonesia kepada guru. Beberapa siswa hanya diam ketika guru bertanya kepada siswa menggunakan bahasa Inggris. Didasarkan pada kondisi di atas sehubungan dengan siswa WTC, penelitian ini kemudian bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi WTC siswa EFL, di konteks instruksional untuk mencari informasi tentang situasi di mana siswa berada mau dan tidak mau berkomunikasi di SMA Babusalam Pekanbaru. Penulis dapat berasumsi bahwa siswa memiliki masalah dengan kemauan mereka berkomunikasi dalam mata pelajaran bahasa Inggris. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif dan pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner. Untuk analisis data peneliti menggunakan dengan menggunakan SPSS 20.00 dan untuk pemilihan sampel peneliti mengambil 50% da 81 orang sebagai populasi penelitian, karena peneliti memiliki keterbatasan waktu, bahan dan biaya dalam penelitian ini. Oleh karena itu, jumlah sampel penelitian ini adalah 41 siswa kelas sebelas SMA Babusalam Pekanbaru. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat Kemauan Berkomunikasi Bahasa Inggris siswa di SMA Babussalam Pekanbaru adalah tingkat rendah dan Lapisan yang lebih tinggi adalah lapisan 6 yang memiliki 22,42%.

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ملخص ملخص

ستى فاضلة رحمى، (2023): رغبة التلاميذ في التواصل باللغة الإنجليزية في مدركسة باب السلام الثانوية بكنبارو

يركز هذا البحث على رغبة التلاميذ في التواصل باللغة الإنجليزية مع الفصل الحادي عشرة في مدرسة باب السلام الثانوية بكنبارو. سياق موضوع اللغة الإنحليزية هو تعليم اللغة الإنحليزية الأجنبية. بناءً على البحث الأولى في مدرسة باب السلام الثانوية بكنبارو، يتسم العديد الممن التلاميذ بالسلبية في المحادثة باللغة الإنجليزية، سواء مع المعلم أو مع التلاميذ الآخرين. مجمم خائفون جدًا عندما يستخدمون اللغة الإنجليزية لأنهم قلقون بشأن الكلمة التي كيب استخدامها، سواء كانت الكلمة صحيحة أو خاطئة. هذا يعني أنه لا يزال هناك العديد من التلاميذ الذين لديهم معرفة قليلة بمفردات اللغة الإنجليزية. يستخدم بعض التلاميذ اللغة الإندونيسية للمعلم. كان بعض التلاميذ صامتين فقط عندما طلب المعلم منهم استخدام اللغة الإنجليزية. بناءً على الشروط المذكورة أعلاه فيما يتعلق برغبة التلاميذ في التواصل، يهدف هذا البحث بعد ذلك إلى استكشاف الرغبة في التواصل لتلاميذ اللغة الإنجليزية الأجنبية، في سياق تعليمي للعثور على معلومات حول المواقف التي يكون فيها التلاميذ مستعدين وغير راغبين في التواصل في مدرسة باب السلام الثانوية بكنبارو. يمكن للكاتبة أن تفترض أن التلاميذ يواجهون مشاكل في رغبتهم في التواصل في مادة اللغة الإنجليزية. مهذا البحث هو بحث وصفى وجمع البيانات باستخدام الاستبيان. لتحليل البيانات، استخديت الباحثة برنامج الحزمة الإحصائية للعلوم الاجتماعية 20، ولاختيار العينة أخذت الباعجثة 50٪ من 81 شخصًا كمجتمع البحث، لأن الباحثة لديها وقت ومواد وتكاليف محلودة في هذا البحث. لذلك، كان عدد العينات في هذا البحث 41 تلميذا من الصف الحلايي عشر من مدرسة باب السلام الثانوية بكنبارو. أظهرت النتائج أن مستوى رغبة التلاميذ للتواصل باللغة الإنجليزية في مدرسة باب السلام الثانوية بكنبارو كان منخفضًا وأن الطُّعقة العليا كانت الطبقة 6 والتي تحتوي على 42،22 //. tan Syarif Kasim Riau



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Heuristic Model of WTC In L2 of MacIntyre et al. (1998).....

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Kasim Riau



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### **CHAPTER I**

### INTRODUCTION

### A Background of the Problem

In teaching English, communicative competence is the main point as the core of the English subject. Communication is important for the learners; through the process of interacting, they negotiate meaning with their interlocutors, and this process facilitates acquisition because the learners are receive feedback from their language used. Ayu et al (2021) stated speaking has been noted as a difficult skill to master, despite its importance in human life. People can communicate with one another via speaking. Its success is assessed in terms of its capacity to have a conversation in an interactive process of meaning construction that includes creating, receiving, and processing data. But, someone generally has difficulties in social interaction, such as being unable to communicate his or her views, arguments, or feelings.

When someone understands what others are saying but is unable to convey it.

This might be due to a lack of practice, motivation, communicative skill, and self-confidence. In an ideal world, anybody who can comprehend an

Expression should also be able to produce it.

Through using the language, the learners have the opportunity to use communication strategies, which are regarded as important for producing language output. Based on Peng & Woodrow (2010), in the context of education, Studies of Willingness to communicate (WTC) at EFL learners context specialize in importance in decoding student's communication and



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Tengagement in classroom. Willingness to communicate (WTC) is a model that cintegrates psychological, linguistic, and communicative variables to describe, explain, and predict second language communication (Mahdi, 2015).

Willingness to communicate (WTC) is a relatively new concept that combines psychological, linguistic, and communicative factors that influence communication expectations. Willingness to communicate (WTC), which was first defined as the ability to engage in communication while having the first defined as the ability to engage in communication while having the disclosing newcomers' communication psychology and selling conversation engagement in all its glory. When given the opportunity, willingness to chat (WTC) is described as the desire to initiate communication (McCroskey & Baer, 1985). WTC refers to "a willingness to enter into dialogue with a certain individual or humans at a specific time, the usage of an L2" (MacIntyre, Clement, Dörnyei, & Noels, 1998, p. 547).

WTC is thought to be a good predictor of verbal interaction frequency, and earlier study has found a strong link between WTC and fulfillment in 2nd language learning (Yashima, 2002). The more L2 is used, the more likely it is that one's talent will grow. WTC is also thought to play a role in the proficient phases of L2 production (Kang, 2005), because language learners who are more active with L2 use have a greater potential to improve language skills.

Changuage ability is predicated on having more possibilities to use L2 to the communicate with people (MacIntyre, Baker, Clement, & Conrad, 2001).



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TWTC is thought to promote communicative capacities and, as a result, the cacquisition of L2 fluency (Derwing, Munro, & Thompson, 2008).

Many WTC factors such as learning motivation, learning settings, social support and voice environment influence this process. This view is represented by many scientists such as WEN & Clement (2003), Yashima T. (2002) and Young (1991), WTC is a new member of the family of emotional factors, has received extensive attention in the field of EFL. Many people believe that the communicative skills of the students are closely related to their willingness to communicate, and factors such as conversation objects, communication tasks and forms of communication also affect the intensity of the willingness to communicate.

Hamouda (2013) looked into the reasons for students' non-participation in EFL classes at Qassim College. He cited a variety of reasons, including a lack of English aptitude, a dread of speaking in front of others, shyness, a loss of self-assurance, and the fear of making mistakes. According to Riasati (2012), having novices who are eager to speak English in a language school with a communicative method is critical. However, in Indonesia, this appears to be a problem because many English instructors are frequently confronted with students who refuse to use English. Based on some researches, the decrease of Ilanguage use resulted in ineffective interplay and language development. To rengage is defined by the Cambridge International Dictionary of English as "to converse with or react to" (every different). Based on the statements above, Syone of the aspects affecting the students' overall success in English class is the Riau

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willingness to communicate. The willingness to communicate (WTC) has a owidespread effect on the students' potential, especially in speaking.

The researcher did a preliminary research in SMA Babusalam Pekanbaru. SMA Babusalam Pekanbaru has applied a 2013 curriculum. Related to English subjects as one of important components in the spectrum of the 2013 curriculum, it has a goal to develop the ability of students to communicate in that language, with communication skills that include the ability to listen, peak, read, and write. In the spectrum of curriculum, English subject for SMA is an adaptive subject, which is aimed to prepare students to master the knowledge and skills of basic English that will support skills competence achievement in the program of study, and to apply the mastery of English skills in oral and written communication on advanced level (Permendikbud No. 64, 2013). The researcher interviewed some students, therefore the researcher interviewed 6 students as the representative from the class elevent Babusalam there were 1 student from MIPA 1, 2 students from MIPA 2, 1 students from MIPA 3 and the last 2 students from IPS 1. The students said that English is one of the most challenging subject. The students also said that the teacher used English as a teaching language to converse with the students. But they did not want to communicate in English actively. In addition, they were also shy and afraid when the teacher asked them to speak English. It is because they were fear of making mistakes.

Therefore, WTC is one of the factors that is very impotant to research. There are many previous researchers who investigate Willingness to arif Kasim Riau ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:



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School students. The researcher observed some phenomena such as shyness and afraidness in students' speaking activities at SMA Babusalam Pekanbaru.

Many students are passive of having conversations in English, both with teachers and with other students. They get too scared when the students used English because they worry about what words to use, either the right word or the wrong word. This means that there are still many students who have little knowledge of English vocabulary. Some of the students are using Indonesia to the teacher. Some of the students keep silent when the teacher asks the students using English.

Although willingness to communicate plays a significant role in how students communicate, previous research suggests that there is a lack of studies that focus on students' willingness to communicate in Asian contexts. Willingness communication of foreign language learners in the Turkish context (Sener, 2014 and Asmali, 2016). Previous research, Baghaaei and Dourakhdhsan (2012, p. 54), examined the possible relationship between will be the components and foreign language learning success among fundergraduate English students, as measured by the C-test.

Then, Arsyad et al. (2015, p. 315) examined the willingness of school and university students to communicate in English rather than in their native or onational language. Manipuspika (2018) stated that a high level of willingness ut use the learned foreign language indicates authentic communication in the classroom. The absence of WTC impairs students' communication activity

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Gharibi & Seyyedrezaei, 2016). Chan and McCroskey in Zhade and Hasemi (2014) and Gharibi and Seyyedrezaei (2016) state that the higher the student's WTC, the more oral production students produce and vice versa, leading to student learning outcomes. Furthermore, Yashima, Zenuk-Nishide, and Shimizu (2004) found that "students who demonstrate willingness to communicate in different contact situations are more likely to initiate communication in the classroom". Based on the statement above, the presearcher concluded. It is very important to know the students' Willingness to Communicate as one of the factor to measure the students ability in speaking.

In this regard, there is no research that focuses on students' Willingness to Communicate among students who live in boarding school. Since, they live differently with students who live with their parents at home. In boarding school, they are encouraged to speak foreign language in their daily basis. When they are encouraged to speak English in dorm, they would speak English in classroom unconsciously.

The purpose of this research is to know the level of Willingness to communicate and also the higher component that become the reflections to the teacher for teaching and learning process. The researcher can assume that the students have a difficulty in willingness to communicate. As a result, the researcher is interested in exploring this research with the title "Students' Willingness to Communicate in English Subject at SMA Babussalam Pekanbaru."



### B.Problem

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### ₹ c1. **Identification of the Problem**

Most students at the school do not want to actively communicate in English. They are shy and afraid when the teacher asks them to speak for fear of making mistakes. The researcher observed some phenomena in SMA Babusalam Pekanbaru, which may be seen in the rationalization underneath. Many students are passive of having conversations in English, both with teachers and with other students. They get too scared when the students used English because they worry about what words to use, either the right word or the wrong word. This means that there are still many students who have little knowledge of English vocabulary. Some of the students are using Indonesia to the teacher. Some of the students keep silent when the teacher asks the students using English.

### **Limitation of the problems**

Related to the identification of the problem above, many problems happened to the students. The researcher needs to limit the problems in Willingness to Communicate in the English class at SMA level. Therefore, the research focussed on the topic of the Descriptive Study on Students' Willingness to Communicate in English with the eleventh grade students of SMA Babusalam Pekanbaru. The context of the English subject is English Foreign Language Learning.

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### Formulation of the problem

Based on the mentioned issues stated above, this study is proposed to answer the following research question as How is the eleventh grade students' willingness to communicate (WTC) in English at SMA Babusalam Pekanbaru?

### C\_Objectives and Significance of the Research

### al. **Objectives of the Research**

The objectives of the study can be stated as to describe the eleventh grade students willingness to communicate (WTC) in English at SMA Babusalam Pekanbaru.

### 2. **Significances of the Research**

The findings of the study are expected to give contribution theoritically and practically. Theoritically, the significances of the this research is to know the students' Willngness to Communicate and motivate students to improve their interest in learning English, and findings are also expexted to be positive and valuable information for the readers.

Partically, the findings is also hoped to be useful as a means of adding references for teacher, students and another researcher.

D. Definition of the Terms

To avoid To avoid misunderstanding and misinterpreting in writing this proposal, It is necessarily for the researcher to explain the terms used in the study. They are defined as follows:

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### Willingness to Communicate

Reinders (2016) stated that Willingness to Communicate (WTC) is a concept that has recently started to receive considerable attention in second-language acquisition research and language teaching practice, the concept of willingness to communicate in a second language (L2 WTC) refers to a learner's willingness to speak a second language when free to do so, and has been increasingly shown to correlate with the learner's language proficiency and proficiency and their communication skills (Derwing, Munro, & Thomson, 2008).

### 2. English Subject

English is taught and used as a foreign language in Indonesia. The fact that English is one of the most important international languages for communication has been recognized by the Indonesian government since its independence (Songbatumis, 2017). This is the first foreign language in Indonesia, English is also taught in the school as a subject of choice since the implementation of the curriculum in 1994. Depdiknas RI (2006) describes that the objectives of English language teaching standard in Senior High School in Indonesia are as follows: (1) Develop communicative competence both oral and written. (2) Increasing awareness to compete with other countries in the global community and (3) Developing students' understanding of the relationship between language and culture

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### **CHAPTER II**

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITTERATURE

**Definition of Willingness to Communicate (WTC)** 

WTC on L2 was developed from communication studies on WTC on L1. The original concept of L1 WTC should be considered because it can give a better understanding about the development of the WTC L2 concept. Central aspects of the origins of the WTC construction and the change in the development of the WTC perspective to today's view are discussed. From the question of WTC at L1, this section addresses the conceptualization goal of WTC at L2 by MacIntyre et al. to. (1998), followed by key studies relevant to this study. Finally, the potential variables that contribute to the WTC in L2 for EFL students was discussed, based on the assessment of previous work.

The concept of willingness to communicate in a second language (L2 WTC) refers to a learner's willingness to speak a second language when free to do so, and has been increasingly shown to correlate with the learner's language proficiency and proficiency and their communication skills (Derwing, Munro, & Thomson, 2008). It is therefore not surprising that the concept has received considerable attention in second language research in recent years. MacIntyre, Clement, Dornyei, and Noels (1998), the pyramid model has been the most influential framework inspiring WTC L2 research over the past two decades. The model shows the effect

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of trait-like and state-like variables on L2 WTC. While state-like variables, including self-confidence and the desire to communicate with specific individuals/groups at specific times, have a direct impact on L2 WTC, variables such as traits, such as interpersonal and intergroup motivation, intergroup attitudes, social situations, communicative competence, climate and personality between the groups, had an indirect and distal effect on L2 WTC.

### **Component of Willingness to Communicate (WTC)**

Communicative readiness, originally developed in psychology by McCroskey and Baer (1985), is defined as the intention to initiate communication when free to do so. McCroskey (1992) and colleagues use the term to describe a person's personality-based tendency to approach or avoid initiating communication when free to do so. When WTC was extended to L2 communication situations by MacIntyre, Clément, Dörnyei, and Noels (1998), it was suggested that there was no need to restrict WTC to trait variables, since using L2 introduces the potential for significant situational differences based on broad Competence differences and relationships between groups. They define L2 WTC as "readiness to engage in discourse at a specified time with a specified person or persons using L2 or Foreign language".

MacIntyre *et al.* (1998) developed a theoretical WTC-L2 model based on McCroskey and Baer's (1985) WTC-L1 model. Her model describes the mental processes conducive to initiating communication in

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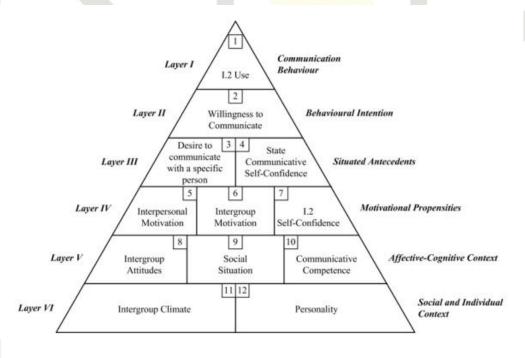
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pyramidal L2. Figure 2.1 illustrates the MacIntyre *et al.* model. L2 WTC is defined as "readiness to engage in discourse at a specific time with a specific individual or individuals using L2" (MacIntyre *et al.*, 1998, p.547). This model emphasizes that learners look for opportunities to engage in L2 conversations when they are ready to communicate. WTC is understood as a mental process in which complex variables operate on a distal continuum. MacIntyre (2007) argues that the model captures the core wisdom of the earlier literature, which includes levels of conceptualization, communication processes between groups, and problems of time.

Figure II.1
Heuristic Model of WTC in L2 of MacIntyre *et al.* (1998)



The model consists of twelve components arranged in six levels divided into two main levels: level one includes situational variables

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(levels I-III) and level two includes individual influences (levels IV-VI). Situational variables (such as wanting to speak to a specific person) may change at any given time depending on the context. Individual variables (eg, intergroup relationships, student personality) are understood as stable characteristics of an individual that can be applied to any situation. The distal placement of situational variables and individual influences in the model shows the importance of situational variables over individual influences, as top-level situational variables are closer to the top of the pyramid, while individual variables are at the very bottom level at the base of the pyramid. Despite indirect effects on the WTC, individual influences form a fundamental level of the WTC process. Layer I at the top of the pyramid represents L2 use, which relates not only to speaking activities but also to other activities such as reading newspapers and watching TV on L2. Layer II represents behavioral intention, which relates to communication readiness.

Layer III shows the antecedents that directly affect the WTC and include the desire to communicate with specific individuals and the state's communicative trust. These two situational variables are the most important determinants of WTC, defined by persistent influences or underlying individual differences. The desire to communicate with specific people depends on the situation in which two types of motives are at work. The motives are belonging and control. Belonging refers to the need to establish a relationship with the interlocutor that arises from

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integrative motives such as attraction, similarity, and familiarity, while control refers to a mode of communication that depends on instrumental motives such as B. a stronger interlocutor, in which the interlocutor aims to manipulate each other during communication, often with a specific purpose, e.g. B. to need their help, cooperation or services. These two types of situations also affect the enduring variables (i.e., interpersonal motivation and interpersonal motivation) in the layers below. The stateoriented communicative self-confidence, which is based on situational variables, is determined by the state anxiety and the state-related perceived competence. State anxiety refers to the level of apprehension when speaking in specific situations, which can be attributed to many factors such as negative experiences from the past. State Perceived Competence refers to how a person perceives their ability to communicate when speaking. The last two variables turned out to be the most important precursors to the WTC (MacIntyre, 1994; MacIntyre & Charos, 1996).

Among the situational variables, far from the top of the pyramid, is the enduring impact or degree of individual difference. Layer IV, Motivational Propensities, contains three variables. First, interpersonal motivation depends on control or belonging. Second, intergroup motivation is directly influenced by the particular group a person belongs to and is influenced by the intergroup climate and attitudes that are layered underneath and also depend on control or affiliation. Third, L2

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trust has two components, cognitive and affective. L2 trust at this level is more stable than state communicative trust at the situational level. Layer V, affective-cognitive context, includes three variables: intergroup attitude, social situation, and communicative competence. Finally, layer VI, social and individual context, consists of two factors, climate and intergroup personality. Intergroup climate reflects the peculiarities of bilingual contexts, in which issues of language availability or linguistic vitality (structural characteristics of society) as well as attitudes towards ethnic groups (perceptual and affective correlations) matter. Control and belonging motives are important elements driving WTC, as they are consistently emphasized in both the situational and individual variables in the model.

Based on the discussion above, the researcher took the indicators of willingness to communicate from Heuristic Model of WTC in L2 of MacIntyre et al. (1998) are

- a. The students have good Communication behavior on how they use English language for communication.
- b. The students have good Behavioral intention that consist of this willingness to communicate in English.
- c. The students have good situated antecedents where make desire to communicate with the specific person
- d. The students have good situated antecedents where state the communicative self-confidence.

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- The students have good internal motivational properties.
- The students have good intergroup motivation
- The students have good self-confidence.
- h. The students have good Affective cognitive context on intergroup attitude
- The students have good Affective cognitive context on social situation
- have Affective cognitive The students good context communicative competence.
- k. The students have good ability in intergroup climate.
- The students have good personality.

### 3. Definition of WTC in Learning English as Foreign Language in **Indonesia Context**

After the development of the model by MacIntyre et al. from 1998, the variables underlying this WTC model were examined in a number of research studies. Much of this is done in an ESL context, specifically with a sample of language learners in North America. Little research has been done related to EFL. WTC research has been conducted in ESL and EFL contexts using both quantitative and qualitative approaches. An overview of relevant WTC research presented here is classified according to the research methods used under the following headings: relevant quantitative research and relevant

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qualitative research. Included in each section is the research conducted related to ESL and EFL, categorized by the key variables found.

As Oxford and Shearin (1994) argue, a foreign language in this context is one that is learned only during formal education. Therefore, teaching and learning English in Indonesia presents special challenges not found in countries like Hong Kong where English is more commonly used in everyday life. Berns (1990) defines foreign language learning as learning a target language in a country that does not use that language as a language community. Therefore, in the context of foreign language learning, there are few opportunities for learners to use the target language outside of the classroom, as the language (English in this case) is not used as the main means of communication between people. When the target language is rarely used outside of the classroom, the input and use of the language in the classroom is very important (Suryati, 2013).

English is the most successful language in the world (Burns, 2004). Non-English speaking countries have opened their doors wide for English to be used in almost every aspect of their lives. The number of English-speaking users has increased so much that in 2005 it was estimated that there were between 840 million and 1.34 billion users. This number is the sum of the number of users who speak English as a first language and those who speak English as a second language. Interestingly, the number of users of English as a second language

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exceeds the number of users of English as a first language, with English as L1 accounting for 25-40% and English as L2 for 60-75%.

Unfortunately, English is still a foreign language in Indonesia, rarely used and practiced by students. They only speak English in class. This lack of practice is particularly important for maritime students, who will eventually work in an international context, while generally acquiring little knowledge of English. In fact, the International Maritime Organization (IMO, 2010) has identified problems with the English skills of many Asian graduates. Seafarers may miss out on job opportunities in the global maritime job market due to their poor English skills.

In short, there are three factors that can influence the success of EFL teaching in Indonesia. According to Sulistiyo (2009), these are class size, student motivation and the focus of the lesson. These three factors are consistent with Bradford's (2007) view that ineffective English learning and teaching in Indonesia is often caused by class size and student motivation, although Bradford also includes factors of teacher qualification that contribute to the limited effectiveness of EFL teaching in Indonesia. Several scholars have researched TEFL in Indonesia. For example, Yuwono (2005) conducted a research on English teaching in Indonesia by gathering the perspectives of school principals and English teachers in the city of Salatiga, Central Java. He said the process of teaching and learning English in schools in Indonesia, especially in rural areas, is not ideal. He argues that the constantly revised curriculum does

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not appear to give serious consideration to factors such as teacher qualifications, the availability of teacher time, the number of students per class, and the availability of resources and facilities, all of which significantly affect teaching and learning success. English in Indonesian schools. In addition, the curriculum does not provide strategies and alternatives to overcome problems related to teaching English. Octaviani et.al (2021) stated that the employ of CLT (communicative learning teaching) as one of the method that teacher could use in speaking class. This is one of the best choice for teacher to provide students with real communicative contexts, so students may share real knowledge and language as needed. The teacher provides the classroom activities with role- playing exercises, finding/collecting information that conditioned the classroom in specific scenarios, such as interviewing friends or determining the problem that other students may have expressed, and then providing counsel.

According to Kirkpatrick (2007), the teaching of English in Indonesian schools and colleges has been less than satisfactory during the last few decades. Lie (2007) reported a sense of 'failure' in TEFL in Indonesia. She stated that, although English is taught and used as a foreign language in Indonesia, and there have been many years of English instruction in formal schooling, the outcomes are unsatisfactory. Previous studies have identified several factors that impede the success of language learning and teaching in Indonesia, including large class sizes,

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less qualified teachers, a lack of teaching facilities, and low salaries for teachers (Kirkpatrick, 2007; Sulistiyo, 2009; Yuwono, 2005).

Mbato (2013) observed similar reasons for the limited effectiveness of EFL learning and teaching in Indonesia. First, EFL learning mostly occurs in the classroom context, with English learners having limited exposure to English for communicative purposes. Second, the only source of learning is from the teachers and learning materials provided in class. Third, students learn English because it is a compulsory part of school curriculum, and subsequently may not be motivated to learn. In summary, several factors appear to impede the success of teaching and learning EFL in Indonesia. Teacher qualifications and low English proficiency, classroom size, students' motivation, classroomoriented learning, and limited sources of learning are factors that strongly influence EFL teaching and learning success (Bradford, 2007; Kassing, 2011; Kirkpatrick, 2007; Sulistiyo, 2009; Yulia, 2013).

English is a foreign language for Indonesian students that must be learnt in school since Junior high school level until University level. English may be considered as a difficult subject for the Indonesian students, because English may be completely different from Indonesian language viewed from the system of structure, pronunciation and vocabulary. There are four language skills should be achieved in studying English as a foreign language, they are Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing (Ahmad et al, 2013).

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The concept of WTC has developed throughout time as reflected in the literature. McCroskey and Baer (1985) initially suggested the construction of WTC in the first language context as "the personality orientation which explains why one person will communicate and another will not under identical or virtually identical situational constraints" (p.3). By suggesting WTC as a personal trait, McCroskey and Baer (1985) eliminate the role of situational variables which shape learners' WTC. The concept has been further developed in the context of foreign language teaching. MacIntyre, Dörnyei, Clément, and Noels (1998) defined WTC in L2 as "a readiness to enter into discourse at particular time with a specific person or persons, using an L2" (p.547). A person's WTC in second or foreign language context may be affected by various factors, such as communicative competence, language proficiency, and language anxiety (MacIntyre et al., 1998). So, even though the opportunity to involve in communication may evolve in the moment, the willingness to participate in communication will not necessarily happen as there are different factors that might come into play.

Furthermore, WTC is not only expressed through verbal, but also non-verbal communication. To illustrate, when a teacher asks a question, some students will raise their hands to get opportunity to answer the question. This situation is a sign of students' confidence and willingness to contribute to the classroom interaction stimulated by the teacher. According to MacIntyre *et al.* (1998), although only one student will

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have a chance to verbalize the answer, the others who raise their hands are considered to have high WTC in English. Oxford (1997) further expands WTC in the classroom context as "a students' intention to interact with each other in the target language, given the choice to do so" (p.449). This definition suggests that students' participation is categorized as their WTC in English class when they participate without waiting for the teacher to call upon their names. Specifically, students' WTC occurs when students propose an answer for open questions, or express an idea or opinion about an issue when they are not obliged to do so.

In classroom environment, several factors that influence students' WTC include, but not limited to, teacher factors, task factors, and interlocutor factors. Teacher factors include, among others, teacher's attitude and involvement (see Cao, 2011; Cao & Philp, 2006; Zarrinabadi, 2014), teacher's strategy (see Lee & Ng, 2010), and teacher's teaching methods (see Zacharias, 2014). Moreover, task orientation (see Peng & Woodrow, 2010) and task types (see Khatibi & Zakeri, 2014) are also influential in students' WTC. In addition, interlocutor factors play a major influence on second and foreign language WTC (see Kang, 2005). As a matter of fact, those factors mentioned above are crucial in shaping students' WTC. When teachers show a supportive attitude and promote a clear instruction for the task, students will likely be more willing to participate in classroom activities.

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Moreover, students will also be more willing to share their ideas as they feel less pressure to talk to those peers they are familiar with.

As the most popular foreign language in Indonesia, English is taught as a mandatory subject in Indonesian secondary school curriculum. It does not necessarily mean, however, that students have sufficient speaking skills in English to enable them to communicate in English. In response to this, the 2013 national curriculum for the teaching of English in schools has been focused on promoting students' communicative competence (Sahiruddin, 2013). Involving some changes in instructional design and teaching approach, the 2013 curriculum is expected to facilitate learners to be more engaged in classroom communication. In classroom contexts, the most significant point is changing the teaching approach from a traditional teacher-centered classroom toward a student-centered one.

The teachers move away from their old role as the information center to a facilitator in students' learning process. To be more specific, the 2013 curriculum focuses on learners' active and interactive learning, in which they will go through some steps including observing, questioning, associating, experimenting, and networking. These steps are expected to stimulate student' critical thinking and, in turn, improve their language skills. Given the fact that the 2013 curriculum has been focused on promoting students' activeness and communicative competence, it is



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assumed that the curriculum implementation will improve students' participation in classroom activities, especially in oral communication.

### B. Relevances of the Research

For previous researchers, Anwar, and et al (2021) conducted a research with the title Willingness to Communicate and Its Influencing Factors Among Indonesian Pre-Service Teachers and they found that willingness to communicate (WTC) can be defined as the readiness of a a language learner to enter a communication situation. This study aims to identify factors affecting pre-service teachers' WTC and to explore their perspective on the importance of WTC in relation to the study program. The study implemented both quantitative and qualitative methods to gain a deeper understanding from questionnaires and interview data. Questionnaires were used to explain the interrelated relationship between variables affecting WTC among pre-service teachers. Interview data were used to report their perspective on the significance of WTC in relation to their study program. The result inferred that pre-service teachers have relatively high WTC. The motivation variable scale indicated direct positive relation to pre-service teachers' WTC, while anxiety showed a negative relationship. Language learning beliefs items were reported to be moderately agreed upon among pre-service teachers influencing their WTC. The interview result inferred that pre-service teachers mostly agreed upon the significance of enhancing WTC among learners. Implications for learning as a result of this study suggested

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that teachers and curriculum makers improve teaching techniques and approaches in order to enhance learners' WTC

Wulandari, (2015) also conducted a research with the title factors influencing students' willingness to communicate in transactional speaking courses. She stated that this study focuses on factors that influence students' willingness to communicate in Transactional Speaking courses in English Language Education Study Program of Satya Wacana Christian University.

There were 106 students who enrolled in Transactional Speaking class participated in filling in an open-ended questionnaire. The data was analyzed qualitatively using a content analysis to analyze the students' willingness to communicate factors. Results show four major factors that influence students' willingness to communicate in the class. They are students' familiarity with interlocutor, students' correctness of speech, teachers' role and students' motivation. This study is beneficial for speaking teachers in creating better Transactional Speaking class.

Then, Hashimoto (2002) conducted the research about Motivation and Willingness to Communicate as Predictors of Reported 12 Use: The Japanese ESL Context. The purpose of this study was to examine affective variables as predictors of reported second language (L2) use in classrooms of Japanese ESL (English as a Second Language) students. Descriptive statistics, reliability of the subscales, correlation, and construct validity (using principal component analysis) were examined, and a model of L2 communication was



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Itested using structural equation modeling. Perceived competence and L2 anxiety were found to be causes of WTC, which led to more L2 use, and L2 anxiety was found to negatively influence perceived competence

Based on the review of the previous study above, the previous researchers investigated the context of willingness to communicate. However, this study happened on different area, aspect and also subject or object of the research. This research was conducted in the private islamic boarding school Istudents where English as Foireign Language. Meanwhile, Most of the revious studies were conducted at the scholar public school.

### C. Operational Concept

Operational concept is the main element to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpreting in a specific study as a concept, still operated in abstract from the research planning interpreted in to particular words in order to be easy to measure. According to Syafi'i (2016) operational concepts are derived from related theoretical concepts on all of the variables that should be practically and empirically operated in an academic writing a research paper. This research use the willingness to communicate components based on the layers in Heuristic Model of WTC in L2 of MacIntyre *et al.* (1998). There are:

1. Communication behaviour

- **Behavioural Intention**
- Sultan S Situated antecedent
- yarif Kasim Riau Motivational properties



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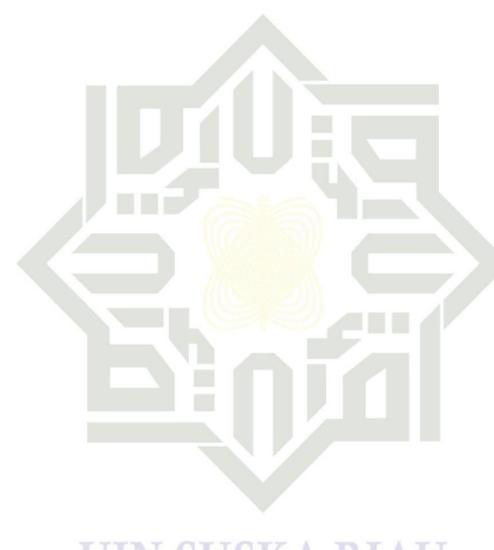
Affective-cognitive context

Social and individual context

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### **CHAPTER III**

### RESEARCH METHOD

### AgResearch Design

This research was quantitative. Quantitative research is viewed as the organized study of phenomena through the collection of numerical data and the application of statistical, mathematical, or computational techniques (Lee, cited in Slevitch, 2011). This research is descriptive research. Tavakoli (2012, p. 160) said that descriptive research is an investigation that provides a picture of a phenomenon as it naturally occurs, as opposed to studying the impacts of the phenomenon or intervention. Descriptive research attempts to look at individuals, groups, institutions, methods and materials in order to describe, compare, contrast, classify, analyze, and interpret the entities and the events that constitute their various fields of inquiry.

Voordt (2014) stated that the characteristic for descriptive research that it is restricted to factual registration and that there is no quest for an explanation why reality is showing itself this way. In principle, descriptive research is not aiming at forming hypotheses or development of theory.

Another characteristic of descriptive research is objectivity or neutrality. Descriptive research is about describing how reality is. The researcher chose the research design because it was related to the purpose of this research. This research found out the level of students' willingness to communicate in English in SMA Babusalam Pekanbaru.

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### **B.** $\underline{\mathcal{T}}$ Time and Location of the Research

This research conducted on December 2022. It took place at SMA C Babusalam Pekanbaru on Jl. HR. Soebrantas No.62, Sidomulyo Barat, Kec. Tampan, Kota Pekanbaru, Riau.

### C.Subject and Object of the Research

The subject of this research was the grade eleven students of SMA Babusalam Pekanbaru. The object of this research was the Students' Willingness to Communicate in English Subject in SMA Babusalam Pekanbaru.

### D. Population and Sample of the Research

### 1. Population of the Research

The population of this research was the second year students of SMA Babusalam Pekanbaru. The students were divided into 2 majors which were MIPA and IPS. There were 3 MIPA classes and 1 IPS class. The number of second year students of SMA Babusalam Pekanbaru were 81 students.

Table III.1 The Population of the Second Year Students at SMA Babusalam Pekanbaru

No	Class	Number of
		students
1	XI MIPA 1	15
2	XI MIPA 2	24
3	XI MIPA 3	24
4	XI IPS 1	18
	Total	81

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### Sample of the Research

CIP Because of the population was under 100 students, It was where the researcher includes cases or participants in the sample because they believed that they warrant inclusion. The researcher took 50% from the obtained population. The most common and time effective way to ensure minimum samples are met is to increase the sample size by up to 50% in the first distribution of the survey (Bartlett et al., 2001).

Table III.2 Sample of the Research

No	Class	Number of students	Sample
1	XI MIPA 1	15	10
2	XI MIPA 2	24	10
3	XI MIPA 3	24	10
4	XI IPS 1	28	11
	Total	81	41

So, the researcher took 50% from the population as the sample of the research, because the researcher had limitation of the time, materials and financials in this research. Therefore, the total sample of the research was 41 eleven grade students in SMA Babusalam Pekanbaru. The researcher took the samples with using simple random sampling, where the researcher used the lottery as the method for taking the random sample.

### E. Technique of Data Collection

The technique of collecting the data was questionnaire. According to roopa and rani (2017), questionnaire was used in case resources are limited as a questionnaire could be quite inexpensive to design and administer and time is an important resource which a questionnaire consumes to its maximum

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xextent, protection of the privacy of the participants as participants responded o honestly only if their identity was hidden and confidentiality was maintained, and corroborating with other findings as questionnaires could be useful confirmation tools when corroborated with other studies that have resources to pursue other data collection strategies.

The questionnaire in this research was close ended questionare. Roopa and Rani (2017) stated that Respondents' answers are limited to a fixed set of responses. Most scales were closed ended. Types of closed-ended questions is multiple choice where is known by likert Scale. Likert scale is a scale commonly involved psychometric in research that questionnaires to measure social attitudes. The researcher adopted the questionare from Willingness to Communicate (WTC) Scale fro Xie (2011). There were 12 items of the statement for the questionnare. The likert scale was only in 3, there were never willing, sometimes willing and always g. Willing State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

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### Table III.3 The Blueprint of Questionnaire

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang No **Indicators Ouestions** 10 Volunteer an answer in English when the Layer 1: 1 0 teacher asks a question in class. communicative 2 Participate in pair discussions in English in behavior class 2 🗅 Layer 2: behavioural 11 Answer a question in English when you are called upon by the teacher. intention 4 Say sorry in English when you are wrong. 3 5 Layer 3: 5 Talk to your teacher in English before or after class. Situated antecedents 12 Ask the teacher a question in English in class. **Layer 4: Motivational** 7 Ask the teacher a question in English in private. propensities 9 Present your own opinions in English in class. 5 8 Help others answer a question in English Layer 5: Affective-6 Give a speech with notes in class. cognitive context 6 Layer 6: 1 Read out the conversations in English from the textbook. Social and individual 3 Say "thank you" in English when your context classmates help you

### F. Technique of Analyzing the Data

In this research, the researcher used the Descriptive Statistic to analyze the data. And to make it easy to analyze the data, the researcher used SPSS 20.0 and Microsoft Excel 2010 to analyze the data. According to Hussein (2014), descriptive analysis involves description of data in terms of e frequencies, proportions, mean, median, quartiles, standard deviation, interquartiles range etc. Measurement of these statistics depends on type of variables either to be qualitative or quantitative. This research used yarif Kasim Riau percentage formula to find out the students' willingness to communicate

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level, The researcher used central tendency that to find percentage score and create tabulation to get conclusion based on the formula as follow:  $P = \frac{f}{n}x \ 100\%$ 

$$P = \frac{f}{n}x \ 100\%$$

In which:

= percentage

= frequency

= total number

<del>2</del>100%

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SP

= constant value

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### **CHAPTER V**

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

### A<sub>3</sub>Conclusion

By referring to the data analysis in chapter IV, The researcher found that the level of students' Willingness to Communicate in English at the SMA Babussalam Pekanbaru is in low level. It is clearly mentioned the layer 1 which is communicative behaviour, the score is 57.32 and percentage is 18.32%. The layer 2 which is behavioral intention has score is 62.20 and percentage is 19.88%. The layer 3 which is situated antecedents that score is 45.12 and percentage is 14.42%. Layer 4 Motivational propensities which has score 35.98 and percentage is 11.50%. The layer 5 which is affectivecognitive context has score 42.07 and percentage is 13.45%. The last layer is layer 6 social and individual context which has score 70.12 and percentage 22.42%. Based on the table before, the higher layer is layer 6 which has 22.42%. In conclusion, since the students are in low level it can be seen that they are not truly having the willingness to communicate in other word they Fare not actively participate in English class. They have no confidence and willingness to contribute in the classroom interaction stimulated by the teacher. Even though they have chance but they choose not to do so.

### **B.** Suggestions

On this occasion, the researcher suggests to those who get some n Syarif Kasim Riau



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Suggestion for English teachers:

The teachers of English on SMA Babusalam Pekanbaru should know about the students' willingness to communicate in English and find the way to solve this problem to increase their speaking.

Teachers should give much more attention to the students' willingness

to communicate, and find the way how to teach students and also give the good atmosphere to increase their willingness to communicate of English Subject and to decrease their difficulties.

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Appendix 1 Instrument

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### WILLINGNESS TO COMMUNICATE QUESTIONAIRE

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DIRECTIONS: Below are 12 situations in which a person might choose to backer or no place of the placing a check. communicate or not to communicate in English. Presume that you have completely file choice. Please indicate answer according to what really reflects your experiences,

PETUNJUK: Di bawah ini adalah 12 situasi di mana seseorang dapat memilih untuk berkomunikasi dalam bahasa Inggris. Anggaplah Anda secara bebas memiliki pilihan sepenuhnya. Tolong tunjukkan jawaban sesuai dengan apa yang benar-benar mencerminkan pengalaman Anda, dengan memberi tanda centang.

**∃**:Never Willing : Tidah pernah mau

Sometimes Willing : Terkadang mau

a Mays Willing Mays Willing Mays Willing Mays Willing : Selalu mau

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No	Question	NW	SW	AW
No 1 2	Read out the conversations in English from the textbook.  Menmbaca percakapan dalam bahasa Inggris dari buku teks.			
2	Participate in pair discussions in English in class  Berpartisipasi dalam diskusi berpasangan dalam Bahasa Inggris di kelas.			
3	Say "thank you" in English when your classmates help you.  Mengucapkan "terima kasih" dalam bahasa Inggris ketika teman sekelas Anda membantu Anda	A I	RI.	Αl
4	Say sorry in English when you are wrong.  Mengucapkan maaf dalam bahasa Inggris saat Anda salah			
5	Talk to your teacher in English before or after class.			

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

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

UIN SUSKA RIAU	
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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.

j	>		
	_	Berbicara dengan guru Anda dalam bahasa Inggris sebelum atau setelah kelas.	
. Dilarang	alcCipta D	Give a speech with notes in class.	
mengutip sek	HakcCipta Di kadungi Undang-Undang	Ask the teacher a question in English in private.  Mengajukan pertanyaan pada guru dalam Bahasa Inggris secara pribadi.	
agian atau s	മങ്ങ-Undang	Help others answer a question in English  Membantu orang lain menjawab pertanyaan dalam bahasa Inggris	
dluruh karya t	9	Present your own opinions in English in class.  Memberikan pendapat Anda sendiri dalam Bahasa Inggris di kelas.	
tulis ini tanpa m	10	Volunteer an answer in English when the teacher asks a question in class.  Berani memberikan jawaban dalam bahasa Inggris ketika guru mengajukan pertanyaan di kelas tanpa ada paksaan.	
ehcantumkan dar	11	Answer a question in English when you are called upon by the teacher.  Menjawab pertanyaan dalam bahasa Inggris ketika Anda dipanggil oleh guru.	
1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mehcantumkan dari menyebutkan sumber:	12	Ask the teacher a question in English in class.  Mengajukan pertanyaan pada guru dalam Bahasa Inggris di kelas.	
sumber:		amic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau	RIAU

### SUSKA RIA



### Hak cipta milik UIN Suska Riau

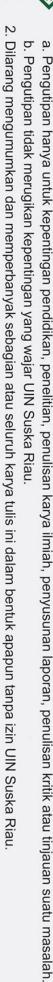
Appendix 2

Students' Answer of the Questionnaire

N SUSKA RIAU

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

- Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang
- Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
- 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.



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



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

B

Kasim Riau

### WILLINGNESS TO COMMUNICATE QUESTIONAIRE

I	•
Name:	Arif Bilalesono
5(2)	XI iPS
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DIRECTIONS: Below are 12 situations in which a person might choose to communicate or not to communicate in English. Presume that you have completely free-choice. Please indicate answer according to what really reflects your experiences, by placing a check.

PETUNJUK: Di bawah ini adalah 12 situasi di mana seseorang dapat memilih untuk berkomunikasi atau tidak berkomunikasi dalam bahasa Inggris. Anggaplah Anda secara bebas memiliki pilihan sepenuhnya. Tolong tunjukkan jawaban sesuai dengan apa yang benar-benar mencerminkan pengalaman Anda, dengan memberi tanda centang.

Never Willing : Tidak pernah mau

Sometimes Willing: Terkadang mau

Always Willing : Selalu mau

No	Question	NW	SW	AW
te I	Read out the conversations in English from the textbook.  Menmbaca percakapan dalam bahasa Inggris dari buku teks.	/		
c Un	Participate in pair discussions in English in class  Berpartisipasi dalam diskusi berpasangan dalam Bahasa  Inggris di kelas.	/		
ity o	Say "thank you" in English when your classmates help you.  Mengucapkan "terima kasih" dalam bahasa Inggris ketika teman sekelas Anda membantu Anda	R	J.	U
2	Say sorry in English when you are wrong.  Mengucapkan maaf dalam bahasa Inggris saat Anda salah		V	
yarif	Talk to your teacher in English before or after class.			



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

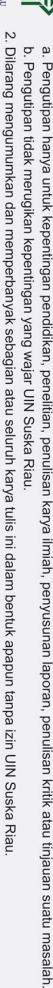
Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik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

ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Berbicara dengan guru Anda dalam bahasa Inggris sebelum atau setelah kelas. 600 Give a speech with notes in class. Memberi pidato dengan catatan di kelas. Ask the teacher a question in English in private. Mengajukan pertanyaan pada guru dalam Bahasa Inggris secara pribadi. Help others answer a question in English Z Membantu orang lain menjawab pertanyaan dalam bahasa S Inggris Present your own opinions in English in class. Memberikan pendapat Anda sendiri dalam Bahasa Inggris 8 di kelas. Volunteer an answer in English when the teacher asks a 10 question in class. Berani memberikan jawaban dalam bahasa Inggris ketika guru mengajukan pertanyaan di kelas tanpa ada paksaan. Answer a question in English when you are called upon by 11 the teacher. Menjawab pertanyaan dalam bahasa Inggris ketika Anda dipanggil oleh guru. Ask the teacher a question in English in class. 120 tate Mengajukan pertanyaan pada guru dalam Bahasa Inggris di Islamic kelas.

### UIN SUSKA RIAU



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

Kasim Riau



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

### WILLINGNESS TO COMMUNICATE QUESTIONAIRE

Name: Nardiyantu
Class: XI MIDA - 3

DEECTIONS: Below are 12 situations in which a person might choose to communicate or not to communicate in English. Presume that you have completely free choice. Please indicate answer according to what really reflects your experiences, by placing a check.

PETUNJUK: Di bawah ini adalah 12 situasi di mana seseorang dapat memilih untuk berkomunikasi atau tidak berkomunikasi dalam bahasa Inggris. Anggaplah Anda secara bebas memiliki pilihan sepenuhnya. Tolong tunjukkan jawaban sesuai dengan apa yang benar-benar mencerminkan pengalaman Anda, dengan memberi tanda centang.

Never Willing : Tidak pernah mau

Sometimes Willing : Terkadang mau

Always Willing : Selalu mau

No	Question	NW	SW	AW
State	Read out the conversations in English from the textbook.			
Islam	Menmbaca percakapan dalam bahasa Inggris dari buku teks.		<b>/</b>	
25	Participate in pair discussions in English in class			
University	Berpartisipasi dalam diskusi berpasangan dalam Bahasa Inggris di kelas.		<b>✓</b>	
sity of Su	Say "thank you" in English when your classmates help you.  Mengucapkan "terima kasih" dalam bahasa Inggris ketika teman sekelas Anda membantu Anda	RJ	D.	U
ltan Sy	Say sorry in English when you are wrong.  Mengucapkan maaf dalam bahasa Inggris saat Anda salah		<b>/</b>	
5rif	Talk to your teacher in English before or after class.			



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

6<u>0</u>

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

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

Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Berbicara dengan guru Anda dalam bahasa Inggris sebelum atau setelah kelas. Give a speech with notes in class. Memberi pidato dengan catatan di kelas. Ask the teacher a question in English in private.

Mengajukan pertanyaan pada guru dalam Bahasa Inggris secara pribadi.

Help others answer a question in English

Membantu orang lain menjawab pertanyaan dalam bahasa Inggris 

Present your own opinions in English in class.

Memberikan pendapat Anda sendiri dalam Bahasa Inggris di kelas.

Volunteer an answer in English when the teacher asks a 10 question in class.

Berani memberikan jawaban dalam bahasa Inggris ketika guru mengajukan pertanyaan di kelas tanp<mark>a ada paksaan.</mark>

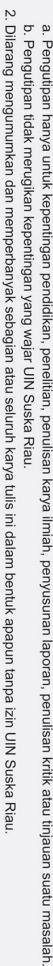
Answer a question in English when you are called upon by 11 the teacher.

Menjawab pertanyaan dalam bahasa Inggris ketika Anda dipanggil oleh guru.

12**S** Ask the teacher a question in English in class.

Mengajukan pertanyaan pada guru dalam Bahasa Inggris di kelas.

### UIN SUSKA RIAU



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

Kasim Riau



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Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

### WILLINGNESS TO COMMUNICATE QUESTIONAIRE

⊥ a Næme:	DINI	Atlin	Putri	
Clāss:	×ı	IPS	,	

DERECTIONS: Below are 12 situations in which a person might choose to communicate or not to communicate in English. Presume that you have completely free choice. Please indicate answer according to what really reflects your experiences, by placing a check.

PETUNJUK: Di bawah ini adalah 12 situasi di mana seseorang dapat memilih untuk berkomunikasi atau tidak berkomunikasi dalam bahasa Inggris. Anggaplah Anda secara bebas memiliki pilihan sepenuhnya. Tolong tunjukkan jawaban sesuai dengan apa yang benar-benar mencerminkan pengalaman Anda, dengan memberi tanda centang.

Never Willing : Tidak pernah mau

Sometimes Willing: Terkadang mau

Always Willing : Selalu mau

Ng	Question	NW	SW	AW
tate	Read out the conversations in English from the textbook.			
Islam	Menmbaca percakapan dalam bahasa Inggris dari buku teks.		The state of the s	<b>/</b>
ic Univers	Participate in pair discussions in English in class  Berpartisipasi dalam diskusi berpasangan dalam Bahasa Inggris di kelas.	-	<b>/</b>	
sity.	Say "thank you" in English when your classmates help you.	K	A	
of Sul	Mengucapkan "terima kasih" dalam bahasa Inggris ketika teman sekelas Anda membantu Anda			
ltan Sya	Say sorry in English when you are wrong.  Mengucapkan maaf dalam bahasa Inggris saat Anda salah	,	<u> </u>	
rit I	Talk to your teacher in English before or after class.	<b>~</b>		unitary property and the second



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

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

University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Berbicara dengan guru Anda dalam bahasa Inggris sebelum atau setelah kelas. 6 dive a speech with notes in class. Amberi pidato dengan catatan di kelas. 7 Ask the teacher a question in English in private. Mengajukan pertanyaan pada guru dalam Bahasa Inggris secara pribadi. 8 Help others answer a question in English Membantu orang lain menjawab pertanyaan dalam bahasa Inggris Present your own opinions in English in class.. Memberikan pendapat Anda sendiri dalam Bahasa Inggris di kelas. Volunteer an answer in English when the teacher asks a 10 question in class. Berani memberikan jawaban dalam bahasa Inggris ketika guru mengajukan pertanyaan di kelas tanp<mark>a ada paksaan.</mark> Answer a question in English when you are called upon by the teacher. Menjawab pertanyaan dalam bahasa Inggris ketika Anda dipanggil oleh guru. Ask the teacher a question in English in class. Mengajukan pertanyaan pada guru dalam Bahasa Inggris di Islamic kelas.

### UIN SUSKA RIAU



## ) Hak cipta milik UIN Suska Riau

### Appendi<mark>x 3</mark>

Score of Students' Questionnaire

SUSKA RIAU

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

- Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

  1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh
- Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
- 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.



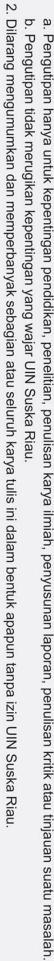
### Hak cipta milik UIN Suska

### Riau

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

### The percentage of students' score in answering the questionnaire

No.	Students	Total	Score	Level
1	Student 1	13	54,2	Low
2	Student 2	12	50	Low
3	Student 3	15	62,5	Enough
4	Student 4	17	70,8	Good
5	Student 5	8	33,3	Very low
6	Student 6	7	29,2	Very low
7	Student 7	17	70,8	Good
8	Student 8	17	70,8	Good
	Student 9	17	70,8	Good
10	Student 10	15	62,5	Enough
11	Student 11	5	20,8	Very low
12	Student 12	12	50	Low
	Student 13	21	87,5	Excellent
14	Student 14	17	70,8	Good
15	Student 15	9	37,5	Very low
	Student 16	17	70,8	Good
-	Student 17	13	54,2	Low
	Student 18	13	54,2	Low
	Student 19	13	54,2	Low
	Student 20	17	70,8	Good
THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	Student 21	15	62,5	Enough
	Student 22	14	58,3	Enough
	Student 23	17	70,8	Good
	Student 24	18	75	Good
	Student 25	20	83,3	Good
	Student 26	10	41,7	Low
_	Student 27	10	41,7	Low
	Student 28	14	58,3	Enough
	Student 29	13	54,2	Low
THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	Student 30	9	37,5	Very low
	Student 31	9	37,5	Very low
	Student 32	1	4,2	Very low
	Student 33	13	54,2	Low
	Student 34	2	8,3	Very low
	Student 35	15	62,5	Enough
THE REAL PROPERTY AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON NAMED IN	Student 36	10	41,7	Low
	Student 37	14	58,3	Enough
	Student 38	9	37,5	Very low
	Student 39	11	45,8	Low
	Student 40	4	16,7	Very low
	Student 41	10	41,7	Low
	Total	513	2137,5	
	Mean Score	12,5	52,1	Low



State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau



## Hak cipta milik UIN Suska Riau

Appendix 4

Supervisor Letter

N SUSKA RIAU

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang . Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: 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

Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.



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

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

Soebrantas No.155 Km.18 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO, BOX 1004 Telp, (0761) 561647 Fax. (0761) 561647 Web.www.ftk.uinsuska.ac.id, E-mail: eftak\_uinsuska@yahoo.co.id

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Pekanbaru, 22 Februari 2022

Kepada

Yth. Riri Fauzana, S.Pd., M.Sc

Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh

Dengan hormat, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau menunjuk Saudara sebagai pembimbing skripsi mahasiswa:

Nama

:SITI FADILLA RAHMI

NIM

:11810422778

Jurusan

:Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Judul

:An analysis of students' willingness to communicate in English class at

SMA PGRI Pekanbaru

Waktu

: 6 Bulan terhitung dari tanggal keluarnya surat bimbingan ini

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

> Wassalam an. Dekan

Wakil Dekan I

Dr. Zarkasih, M.Ag.

NIP. 19721017 199703 1 004

Univers

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

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

State Islamic Tembusan: Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau



## Hak cipta milik UIN Suska Riau

- Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang
- Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber: a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu masalah.
- b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

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

# State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Appendix 5

Supervisor Letter (Extension)

SUSKA RIAU



2

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

Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.



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

FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

JI. H. R. Soebrantas No.155 Km.18 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 561647 Fax. (0761) 561647 Web.www.ftk.uinsuska.ac.id, E-mail: eftak\_uinsuska@yahoo.co.id

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Undang-Undang

: Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/19149/2022 : Biasa

Pekanbaru, 22 November 2022

: Pembimbing Skripsi (Perpanjangan)

Kepada

Yth. Riri Fauzana, S.Pd., M.Sc

Dosen Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau Pekanbaru

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh

Dengan hormat, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau menunjuk Saudara sebagai pembimbing skripsi mahasiswa:

Nama : SITI FADILLA RAHMI

NIM : 11810422778

Jurusan: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

: Students' Willingness to Communicate in English Subject at SMS Babussalam

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 Saudara dihaturkan terima kasih.

Wassalam

an. Dekan

Wakil Dekan I

Dr. Zarkasih, M.Ag.

NIP. 19721017 199703 1 004

State

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

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

Islamic

Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau



### Hak cipta milik UIN Suska Ria

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

### Appendix 6

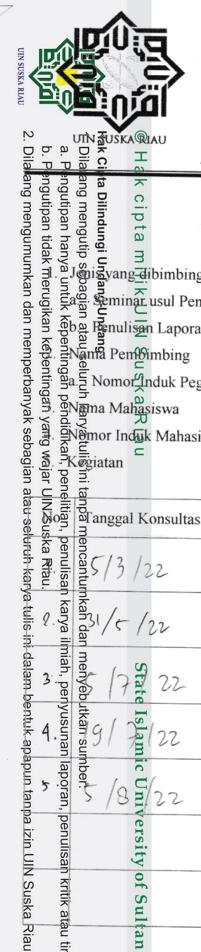
Students' Thesis Guidance Activities

Letter

N SUSKA RIAU

### Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

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



### KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

### FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

### **FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING**

### KEGIATAN BIMBINGAN MAHASISWA SKRIPSI MAHASISWA

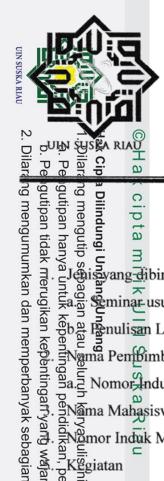
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D	Dia C. Ale	FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEXT I MAD TO TEXT	ACHER TRAIN 004 Telp. (0761) 7077307 Fax	IING x. (0761) 21129
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### **KEMENTERIAN AGAMA** UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU **FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN**

### FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

Alamat : Jl. H. R. Soebrantas Km. 15 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 7077307 Fax. (0761) 21129

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Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

: Riti Fauzana, S.Pd., M.Sc

: Siti Fadilla Rahmi

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PAUZANA, S.Pd M.Sc

NIP. 130117075



### Hak cipta milik UIN Suska Ria

### **Appendix 7**

Ratification of the Proposal Seminar

**Improvements** 

N SUSKA RIAU

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

## Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

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



### KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU

### FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN

### FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

Alamat : Jl. H. R. Soebrantas Km. 15 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 7077307 Fax. (0761) 21129

### LAMPIRAN BERITA ACARA UJIAN PROPOSAL

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## Hak cipta milik UIN Suska Riau

### Append<mark>ix 8</mark>

Attachment of Proposal Examination

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



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### **FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING**

Alamat , Jl. H. R. Soebrantas Km. 15 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 7077307 Fax. (0761) 21129

### PENGESAHAN PERBAIKAN UJIAN PROPOSAL

Nama Mahasiswa

: Siti Fadilla Rahmi

Nomor Induk Mahasiswa

: 11810422778

Hari/Tanggal Ujian

: Senin, 15 Agustus 2022

Judul Proposal Ujian

: Students' Willingness to Communicate in English Subject at

SMA Babussalam Pekanbaru.

Isi Proposal

: Proposal ini sudah sesuai dengan masukan dan saran yang

dalam Ujian proposal

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2.	Mainar Fitri, M.Pd	PENGUЛ II		M

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Peserta Ujian Proposal

Siti Fadilla Rahmi NIM. 11810422778



# Hak cipta milik UIN Suska Riau

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

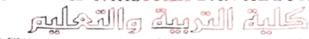
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- 2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

Appendix 9 Pre-Research Letter SUSKA RIAU



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

### KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAI FAKULTAS TARB**iyah** dan keguruan



### FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

Un.04 F II.4/PP.00.9/9809/2022

Pekanbaru, 29 Juli 2022

Biasa

Mohon Izin Melakukan PraRiset

Kepada Yth. Kepala Sekolah SMA Babussalam Pekanbaru Tempat

Assalamu'alaikum warhmatullahi wabarakatuh

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau dengan ini memberitahukan kepada saudara bahwa

SITI FADILLA RAHMI Nama

11810422778 NIM VIII (Delapan)/ 2022 Semester/Tahun Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Program Studi

Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau Fakultas

ditugaskan untuk melaksanakan Prariset guna mendapatkan data yang berhubungan dengan penelitiannya di Instansi yang saudara pimpin.

Sehubungan dengan itu kami mohon diberikan bantuan/izin kepada mahasiswa yang bersangkutan.

Demikian disampaikan atas kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih

a.n. Dekan Wakil Dekan III

> Dr. Amirah Diniaty, M.Pd. Kons. NIP 19751115 200312 2 001

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State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

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



## Hak cipta milik UIN Suska Riau

### Appendix 10

Permission Letter of Pre-Research

SUSKA RIAU

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



### مؤسسة الشيخ عبدالوهاب روكن

**BABUSSALAM SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL** SYEKH ABDUL WAHAB ROKAN FOUNDATION

**AKREDITASI "A"** 

smababussalampekanbaru@gmail.com http://smababussalampekanbaru.sch.id

HR Soebrantas No. 62, Sidomulyo-Barat, Kode Pos 28294 HP. 0812 6858 1985 Pekanbaru - Riau

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zin Melakukan PraRiset.

ZKepada Yth.

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan

UIN Suska Riau kdi a

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Dengan hormat, membalas surat dari Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau Nomor Un.04/F.II.4/PP.00.9/9809/2022 tanggal 29 Juli 2022 prihal Mohon Izin Melaksanakan PraRiset, bersama ini kami sampaikan bahwa pada prinsipnya kami tidak keberatan dan memberikan izin Sdr. Siti Fadilla Rahmi mahasiswi Bapak untuk melaksanakan Penelitian di SMA Babussalam Pekanbaru dengan ketentuan tidak mengganggu kegiatan mengajar.

Demikian untuk dimaklumi, terima kasih.

Pekanbaru, 30 Juli 2022

Kepala Sekolah,

Drs. H. Imran Effendy Hasibuan, MA.

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# Hak cipta milik UIN Suska Riau

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

## Appendix 11

Research Letter

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



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

### FACULTY OF EDUCATION AND TEACHER TRAINING

Jl. H. R. Soebrantas No.155 Km.18 Tampan Pekanbaru Riau 28293 PO. BOX 1004 Telp. (0761) 561647 Fax. (0761) 561647 Web.www.ftk.uinsuska.ac.id, E-mail: eftak\_uinsuska@yahoo.co.id

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Pekanbaru, 15 November 2022 M

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Mohon Izin Melakukan Riset

Kepada

Yth. Gubernur Riau

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ZSatu Pintu O Provinsi Riau

DE Pekanbaru

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Rektor Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau dengan ini memberitahukan kepada saudara bahwa:

Nama : Siti Fadilla Rahmi NIM : 11810422778

Semester/Tahun : IX (Sembilan)/2022 Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

ditugaskan untuk melaksanakan riset guna mendapatkan data yang berhubungan dengan judul skripsinya: Students' Willingness to Communicate in English Subject at SMA Babussalam Pekanbaru

Lokasi Penelitian : SMA Babussalam Pekanbaru

Waktu Penelitian: 3 Bulan (15 November 2022 s.d 15 February 2023)

Sehubungan dengan itu kami mohon diberikan bantuan/izin kepada mahasiswa yang bersangkutan.

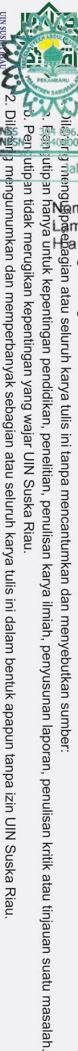
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Demikian disampaikan atas kerjasamanya diucapkan terima kasih.

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### مؤسسة الشيخ عبدالوهاب روكن المدرسة العالية العامة باب السلا

SMA BABUSSALAM AM SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL SYEKH ABDUL WAHAB ROKAN FOUNDATION

**AKREDITASI "A"** 

Email

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HR Soebrantas No. 62, Sidomulyo-Barat, Kode Pos 28294 HP. 0812 6858 1985 Pekanbaru - Riau

<sup>2</sup>252/SMA-BS/XII/2022

크zin Melakukan Riset.

Kepada Yth.

I

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan

Suska Riau

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State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Dengan hormat, membalas surat dari Dinas Pendidikan Provinsi Riau Nomor 800/Disdik/1.3/2022/15560 tanggal 30 November 2022 prihal Mohon Izin Melaksanakan Riset, bersama ini kami sampaikan bahwa pada prinsipnya kami tidak keberatan dan memberikan izin Sdr. Siti Fadilla Rahmi mahasiswi Bapak untuk melaksanakan Penelitian di SMA Babussalam Pekanbaru dengan ketentuan tidak mengganggu kegiatan proses belajar mengajar.

Demikian untuk dimaklumi, terima kasih.

Pekanbaru, 01 Desember 2022 Kepala Sekolah

Drs. H. Imran Effendy Hasibuan, MA.

SUSKA RIAU



## Hak cipta milik UIN Suska

## Riau

### Appendix 12

Recommendation of Riau Governor

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### PEMERINTAH PROVINSI RIAU DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU

Gedung Menara Lancang Kuning Lantai I dan II Komp. Kantor Gubernur Riau Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 460 Telp. (0761) 39064 Fax. (0761) 39117 PEKANBARU

Email: dpmptsp@riau.go.id

### REKOMENDASI

PELAKSANAAN KEGIATAN RISET/PRA RISET

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elaksanaan Kegiatan Penelitian dan Pengumpulan Data ini berla<mark>ngsung selama 6 (e</mark>nam) bulan terhitung mulai anggal rekomendasi ini diterbitkan.

epada pihak yang terkait diharapkan dapat memberikan kemudahan serta membantu kelancaran kegiatan Benelitian dan Pengumpulan Data dimaksud.

Pemikian rekomendasi ini dibuat untuk dipergunakan seperlunya.

Dibuat di

Pekanbaru

Pada Tanggal

22 November 2022



Ditandatangani Secara Elektronik Melalui Sistem Informasi Manajemen Pelayanan (SIMPEL)

DINAS PENANAMAN MODAL DAN PELAYANAN TERPADU SATU PINTU PROVINSI RIAU

Islamic Univers

State

penbusan :

Sampaikan Kepada Yth :

Kepala Badan Kesatuan

SKA RI Kepala Badan Kesatuan Bangsa dan Politik Provinsi Riau di Pekanbaru

Kepala Dinas Pendidikan Provinsi Riau di Pekanbaru

Dekan Fakutas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau di Pekanbaru

Yang Bersangkutan

tan Syarif Kasim Riau



# Hak cipta milik UIN Suska Ria

### Appendi<mark>x 13</mark>

Research Letter from the Riau Provincial

**Education Office** 

N SUSKA RIAU

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Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis

### PEMERINTAH PROVINSI RIAU DINAS PENDIDIKAN

JALAN CUT NYAK DIEN NO. 3 TELP. 22552/21553 PEKANBARU

800/Disdik/1.3/2022/ Biasa Lampiran

15564

Kepada

Pekanbaru.

Yth Kepala SMA Babussalam Pekanbaru

Izin Riset / Penelitian

di

Tempat

Berkenaan dengan Surat Rekomendasi dari Dinas Penanaman Modal dan Pelayanan Terpadu Satu Pintu Provinsi Riau Nomor : 503/DPMPTSP/NON IZIN-RISET/51856 Tanggal 22 November 2022 Perihal Pelaksanaan Izin Riset, dengan ini disampaikan bahwa

SITI FADILLA RAHMI

NIM/KTP

118104227780

Program Studi

PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS

Jenjang

S1

Alamat

PEKANBARU

Judul Penelitian

STUDENTS' WILLINGNESS TO COMMUNICATE IN

SUBJECT AT SMA BABUSSALAM PEKANBARU

Lokasi Penelitian

SMA BABUSSALAM PEKANBARU

Dengan ini disampaikan hal-hal sebagai berikut

Untuk dapat memberikan yang bersangkutan berbagai informasi dan data yang diperlukan

Tidak melakukan kegiatan yang menyimpang dari ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan dan memaksakan kehendak yang tidak ada hubungan dengan kegiatan ini.

Adapun Surat Izin Penelitian ini berlangsung selama 6 (enam) bulan terhitung mulai tanggal rekomendasi ini dibuat

Demikian disampaikan, atas perhatian diucapkan terima kasih.

KEPALA DINAS PENDIDIKAN **PROVINSI RIAU** SEKRETARIS

TATI LINDAWATI, SH, M. Si

Pembina Tingkat I (IV/b) NIP. 19660717 198603 2 002

Tembusan

Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

State Islamic P. ity of Sultan S 7arif Kasim Riau



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### Appendi<mark>x 14</mark>

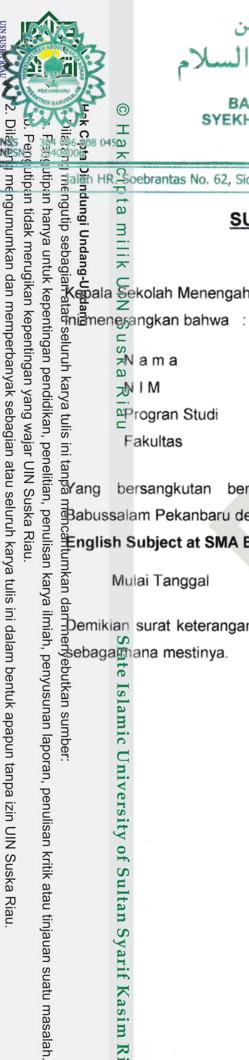
Completion Letter to the Research

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State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

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### مؤسسة الشيخ عبدالوهاب روكن المدرسة العالية العامة باب الس SMA BABUSSALAM

**BABUSSALAM SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL** SYEKH ABDUL WAHAB ROKAN FOUNDATION

AKREDITASI "A"

smababussalampekanbaru@gmail.com http://smababussalampekanbaru.sch.id

HR Soebrantas No. 62, Sidomulyo Barat, Kode Pos 28294 HP. 0812 6858 1985 Pekanbaru - Riau

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: 035/SMA-8S/II/2023

Sekolah Menengah Atas (SMA) Babussalam Pekanbaru Propinsi Riau dengan

I

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: SITI FADILLA RAHMI

11810422778

: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris - S1

Fakultas

: Tarbiyah dan Keguruan UIN Suska Riau

bersangkutan benar telah melaksanakan Riset/Penelitian pada Babussalam Pekanbaru dengan Judul: "Students' Willingness to Communicate in English Subject at SMA Babussalam Pekanbaru ".

Mulai Tanggal

Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

: 01 Desember 2022 s.d 30 Januari 2023.

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat dengan sebenarnya untuk dapat dipergunakan

Pekanbaru, 31 Januari 2023

Kepala Sekolah,

Drs. H. Ali Munar



# Hak cipta milik UIN Suska Riau

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

### Appendi<mark>x 15</mark>

Documentation

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### **DOCUMENTATION**

⊚ Hak

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ty of Sultan Syarif Kasim 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.

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Ha

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

**CURRICULUM VITAE** 

Siti Fadilla Rahmi the last child of Mr. Zulkifli and Mrs. Latifah, was born in Pasar Baru, July 19th 1996. The researcher lived in Serdang Bedagai, North Sumatra. She had finished her study at SDN 106205 Pasar Baru and she continued her study at SMPN 1 Teluk Mengkudu and she continued her study at Mawaridussalam Islamic Boarding School, then she continued her study at State Islamic

University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau at Department of English Education, Faculty of Education and Teacher Training. On October until December 2021, she was doing field teaching practice (PPL) in SMK Taruna Masmur Pekanbaru and also KKN (Kuliah Kerja Nyata) in Kelurahan Sialang Munggu, Pekanbaru on August 2021. She followed the final examination of her thesis entitled: "Students" Willingness to Communicate in English Subject at SMA Babussalam Pekanbaru", on March 18<sup>th</sup> 2023. She passed her final examination and got her Bachelor's Degree in the English Education Department at State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau.

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