

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the description of the research method it is consist of research design, population and sample, research instrument, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The research design of this study is correlation research that is used in the process of testing hypothesis. The correlation method is describes the relationship between two measured variables. Correlations allow us to make prediction from one variable to another variable. The degree of relation is expressed as a correlation coefficient. If two variables are related, scores within a certain range on one variable are associated with scores within a certain range on the other variable (Gay, Mills & Airasian, 2012). Correlation procedures are used to determine various types of validity and reliability. In correlation design, the researchers not attempt to control or manipulate the variables as like in experiment, instead, they relate, using correlation statistic, two or more score for each person. In this study researchers concerned in three variables, they were student's willingness in communication and speaking fluency and speaking accuracy.

3.2 Population and Sample

According to Ary, Jacobs, and Sorensen (2010) explain that “population is defined as all members of any well-defined class of people, events, or objects. The population of this study is the all fourth semester students of English Department in IAIN Kediri in Academic Year 2019/2020.

Sample is a section of population that researcher are actually going to survey. Sample is a group of subjects that are selected from the population. In this study the sample will be taken from each class of fourth semester of English Department in IAIN Kediri in Academic Year 2019/2020. In this study, the process of taking sample is simple random sampling. Simple random sampling is a technique to take a sample which give same opportunity to every subject in population as a sample.

3.3 Research Instrument

In this study researchers use two kinds of instruments to get the data. They are questionnaire and speaking test.

3.3.1 Questionnaire

The researcher was describing the level of student’s willingness in communicate by using WTC questionnaire developed by Baghai and Dourakhsan (2011). The questionnaire from Baghai et al is to indicate how much willingness to communicate in English with confidently. The questionnaire includes 25 items, and that were answer by using checklist in five point linker scale ranging from 5 (strongly agree) to 1 (strongly disagree). This questionnaire is given to the students in foursemester of

IAIN Kediri. Each student needs at least 10 minutes to answer the questionnaire. (see Appendix 1 for blueprint of Willingness to communicate)

3.3.2 Speaking test

Test is a set of tool or procedure in order to elicit the information about the research. In order to know the speaking ability of the respondent, the researchers make a speaking test to check speaking fluency and accuracy of the respondent. Speaking test is use to measure students speaking skills, so the researchersknew how the way students speak and it was compared with their questionnaire sheet. This test is conducted to the students in fourth semester of English Department in IAIN Kediri who take Public Speaking as their course. In here the researcher ask the student to make a video with a material about education and culture, Promotion as their topic and then the student were choose one topic and make a video around 5 minute. The tests were scoring by two raters to maximize the rater's reliability. (see appendix 3 of speaking rubric).

3.4 Data collection

The technique is used to get data which related to the correlation between willingness to communicative and student's speaking fluency and accuracy.. The data are collected by means of questionnaire and the test.

Table 3.1Descriptive of Data Collection

Data	Instrument	Procedure
Students willingness to communicate	WTC Questionnaire	The questionnaire is given to the student by using Google form to collect the data. The researcher will share the link of questionnaire to the students and they fulfill the questioner then collect it to the researcher.
Speaking Fluency and Accuracy	Speaking test	The speaking test conducted by using video. The researcher asks the student to make a short video with maximum 5 minute to speak up. Then the researcher ask the students to collect the video by using google drive, after that the researcher give score based on score speaking rubric.

3.5 Data analysis

The data obtained through the test and questionnaire. Researcher use Microsoft excels 2007 to calculating the questionnaire and speaking test .After calculating the data researcher analyze the data by using SPSS (Statistical Program for Social Science) application ver.22.00

To investigate which if any of these independent variables can significantly predict the dependent variable the linear regression is needed. Furthermore the researcher used linear regressions to know there is relationship between willingness to communicate and speaking fluency and accuracy. According to Rasyid (2015) Regression is used to determine the extent to which the value of the independent variable is able to predict the dependent variable. When the researcher used linear

regression analysis several assumption need to check to the data, that is validity, reliability, normality and linearity test.

The researcher sets up the hypothesis for this research. There are threehypotheses:

a. Null hypothesis (H₀)

H₀₁ : there is no correlation between students' willingness to communicate and their speaking fluency.

H₀₂ : there is no correlation between students' willingness to communicate and their speaking Accuracy.

b. Alternative hypothesis (H_a)

H_{a1} : there is correlation between students' willingness to communication and their speaking fluency.

H_{a2} : there is correlation between students' willingness to communication and their speaking Accuracy.