CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents research design, research variable, population and sample, research instrument, validity and reliability, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This study uses correlational research design because this study was conducted to determine the relationship between two variables. According to Purwanto (2008) correlational research is research that involves the relationship of one or more variables with one or more other variables. This study will find out the relationship between students' interest in learning English and speaking confidence. In conclusion, this study will find out about the relationship between the two variables.

This study was only able to comprehend the relationship between two variables. This study want to see if there is any association between two factors in this review. The independent variable in this study is the students' interest in learning English, while the dependent variable is speaking confidence. In this study look for a link and examined two variables: students' interest in learning English and their speaking confidence.

3.2 Research Variable

In quantitative research, there are two types of variables, namely independent (X) and dependent variables (Y). According to Purwanto (2008) an independent variable is a variable whose value affects another variable. Whereas dependent variable is variables whose value is affected by independent variables. The independent variable of this study is the students' interest

in learning English (X). The dependent variable of this study is students' speaking confidence (Y). At the end of the study, it will be known whether there is a relationship between mastery pronunciation and students' interest in learning English on their speaking confidence.

3.3 Population and Samples

According to Arifin (2014) population is the entire object studied, whether in the form of people, things, events, values, or actual events. Population includes not only the number of studied objects or subjects, but also the characteristics they possess. In this study, the population was students of SMKN 1 Kabupaten Kediri.

According to Arifin (2014) the sample is a portion of the population to be investigated or it can also be said that the sample is a population in the form of a mini (miniature population). Sampling must be done properly so that it can describe the actual state of the population. In accordance with the definition explained, the sample is seen as an estimate of the population, the results of which represent the whole observed. In the research, the samples were taken by non-random sampling or purposive sampling. According to Sugiyono (2019) purposive sampling technique is a sample determination technique with certain considerations. In this study, taking class XI TKJ 1 and 2 for the sample.

3.4 Research Instrument

The instruments of this study are questionnaire and test. Observation is used to determine students' confidence when speaking. The questionnaire is used to find out the students' interest in

learning English and the level of confidence in students. The instrument of this study was calculated based on the results of the test and questionnaire that have shared to the XI TKJ 1 and XI TKJ 2 students of SMK Negeri 1 Kediri as a sample whose represents the population taken in this study, the test that provided by this study contains 10 items of observation sheet and the questionnaire is also contains 20 questions. This research takes 2 (two) classes as sample, those are XI TKJ 1 which has 33 students and XI TKJ 2 which has 34 students.

   a. Observation

   Observation is to measure students' confidence when speaking. The observation was done while the student was speaking.

Table 3. 1 Blueprint of observation adapted from Kusumah (2017)

VARIABLE	ASPECTS	EXPLANATION
Verbal	Voice	1. Use an adjustable volume 2. Using different volume variations
	Speech speed	3. Use appropriate speech speed
	Eloquence	4. Speak fluently without stammering
	Pronunciation	5. Use correct and clear pronunciation and pronunciation
Non-verbal	Eye contact	6. Make and pay attention to eye contact with the audience
	Facial expression	7. Natural facial expressions, not anxious and restless 8. Using appropriate and expressive emotional impressions
	Body language	9. Have good posture when speaking by standing straight and not stiff
	Movement	10. Move limbs, for example, hands to describe what is being

		discussed

b. Questionnaire

In this study using an open-closed questionnaire, which was spread through an online platform because using an online platform will be more efficient. Questionnaire in this study used a likert scale in its calculation. The questionnaire has four indicators: enjoyment, eagerness, attention, and involvement. In likert scale "strongly agree (SA), agree (A), neutral (N), disagree (D), Strongly disagree (SD). For positive items the SA is given score 5, the A is given score 4, the N is given score 3, the D is given score 2, and the SD is given score 1.

Table 3. 2 Blueprint students' interest in learning English adapted from Ghiffari (2022)

No	Indicators	Item Number
1	Enjoyment	1,2,3,4,5
2	Motivation	6,7,8,9,10
3	Attention	11,12,13,14
4	Need	15,16,17
5	Desire	18,19,20
Total		20

Table 3. 3 Level of students' interest adapted from Suryadi (2014)

SCORE	CATEGORY
0%-33%	Low interest
34%-66%	Medium interest
67%-100%	High interest

Table 3. 4 Level of speaking confidence adapted from Kusumah (2017)

SCORE	CATEGORY
0%-20%	very not good
21%-40%	not good
41-60%	pretty good
61%-80%	good
81%-100%	Very good

3.5 Validity and Reliability

a. Validity

To conduct research required instruments. The instrument can quantify something assuming the gadget is legitimate. A valid instrument indicates that the measuring device utilized to collect the data is legitimate. The instrument used to measure something that can actually measure exactly what is being measured is referred to as its validity. According to Sugiyono (2014) there are three types of validity testing. Validity testing in this study was carried out by testing the validity of constructs (construct validity). The construct validity test consists of asking whether the instrument question corresponds to the scientific concept being asked.

b. Reliability

In the reliability test, the speaking test for confidence uses the internal consistency method and uses the spearman brown formula.

3.6 Normality test

In this study using pearson product moment to measure the correlation between the two variables. Therefore a normality test is needed to find out the normality of the data. This study uses Kolmogrov Smirnov to measure normality of the data.

3.7 Data Collection

This study used observation and questionnaire in data collection. This observation was used to find out students' speaking confidence, while a questionnaire was used to determine the students' interest in learning English and the level of confidence in students. There are four steps to collect the data, first this study chose the place for the study and SMK Negeri 1 Ngasem Kabupaten Kediri is the place of the study. Second, students were asked permission to carry out the study, in this step also explained to the students about the purpose and procedures of the research. Third step was observation through speaking test to find out their confidence in speaking English. The last step is students were given a questionnaire which has been shared online about their interest in learning English.

3.8 Data Analysis

In this study used a parametric correlation test, which is a statistical technique used to assess the presence or absence of relationships as well as the direction of relationships of two or more variables. The second in data processing must prepare and choose software when data processing is carried out electronically. In this study used SPSS to analyze the data. There are five steps for analyze the data. First step was validity and realibility test for knowing the data is valid and reliable or not. Second step was a normality test for knowing whether the data are considered normal or not. Third step was statistical test to find out the significance correlation among

students students' interest in learning Englishand their speaking confidence. This study used pearson product moment to determine the correlation of the variables. Fourth step was analyzed the correlation of the variables. The last step was Interpreted the analysis of the correlation. the correlation will be explained more. The table below is to measure the level of correlation

Table 3. 5 Level of correlation dapted from Sudiyono (2005)

Cofficient Correlation	Interpretation
0.00-0.199	Very Low Correlation
0.20-0.399	Low Correlation
0.40-0.599	Moderate Correlation
0.60-0.799	High Correlation
0.80-1.000	Very High Correlation

(Resource from Sudiyono, 2005)