

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the research methodology applied in this study. It deals with the description of the type of the research and the research design being adopted, the population and sample of the study, variables of the study, the research instrument and its analysis, data collecting and data analysis procedure.

A. Research Design

Defining the research design in advance is the most essential part of conducting a research since the research design determines the statistical decision being made. As the topic indicates, the primary aim of the study is to investigate the correlation between EFL learners' self-confidence and oral communication proficiency. So this study seeks to identify the possible relationship between the two variables. In other words, this study is a correlational research.

According to Gall and Borg (2003:320), correlational research refers to studies in which the purpose is to discover relationship between variables through the use of correlational statistics. They further explain that the basic design of correlational research is very simple, involving nothing more than collecting data on two or more variables for each individual in a sample and computing a correlational coefficient.

B. Population and Sampling

This section discusses the population of the study, the sample which was drawn from the population, the sampling technique applied and the variables of the study.

1. Population

Population is the larger group of elements, whether individuals, object, or events. The specification of the population begins with the research problem and review of literature, through which a population is described conceptually or in broad term (Zaenal Arifin). Target population was used to conduct the sampling procedures. It is important to specify the exclusion of any population subgroups. The population of this study is the fourth term of English Department at IAIN Tulungagung.

2. Sample

Getting sample was very important in scientific research so in this study the writer took all population as the sample of the study. Since it was impossible for the writer to manage the whole population as the subject of the study.

Table 3.1
The Number of Students

No	Class	Students	Sample
1	TBI IV A	41	8
2	TBI IV B	46	9
3	TBI IV C	34	7
4	TBI IV D	41	8
5	TBI IV E	42	9
Total		204	41

Based on the table above, the researcher took 20% from the population. The result showed 40,8 then the writer took 41 students as the participants of this study.

3. Sampling Technique

In this research, the researcher used simple random sampling technique. The simple random sampling was used because the writer have the large number of population. The researcher used the sample with randomized to minimalize the time and every member of the population has an equal and independent chance of being selected for the sample.

In simple random sampling, every individual in the target population has an equal chance of being part of the sample. This requires two steps (Katrina:2012) :

1. Obtain a complete list of the population
2. Randomly select individuals from that list for the sample.

C. Variables of the Study

This aim of this correlational study is to know the relationship between two variables. The relationship between self-confidence and oral communication proficiency was investigated in this study. This study just try to know the relationship between those variables. Dependent variable and Independent variable were used to know how far that self-confidence has relation with oral communication proficiency.

D. Instrument

The instrument used in the research was questionnaire and documentation which could be explained as follow :

1. Questionnaire

The writer wanted to assess the students in self-confidence using questionnaire. The questionnaire was distributed to the sample about EFL learners' self-confidence in statement form. The purpose of questionnaire was to find out in which type of self-confidence the students were. The questionnaire was developed by Adelina Elsa Naya Anggi as her thesis in Widya Mandira Catholic University at Advisory and Counseling program on 2017. The researcher was using this questionnaire because this study is focus in psychological area so the researcher trying to find out the previous research to find the objective result.

a. Validity

Sugiyono (2004:267) stated that validity instrument it means the instrument that used to get the data (measure) is valid. Valid it means the instrument can be used to measure what are we want to measure.

Table 3.2
Validity Testing of The Questionnaire

VARIABLE	NO ITEM	r	STATEMENT
Self-Confidence	1.	0.448	Valid
	2.	0.448	Valid
	3.	0.219	Not Valid

	4.	0.533	Valid
	5.	0.457	Valid
	6.	0.323	Valid
	7..	0.348	Valid
	8.	0.053	Not Valid
	9.	0.431	Valid
	10.	0.236	Valid
	11.	0.173	Not Valid
	12.	0.278	Valid
	13.	0.050	Not Valid
	14.	0.056	Not Valid
	15.	0.139	Not Valid
	16.	0.459	Valid
	17.	0.303	Valid
	18.	0.395	Valid
	19.	0.658	Valid
	20.	0.038	Not Valid
	21.	0.469	Valid
	22.	0.251	Valid
	23.	0.608	Valid
	24.	0.317	Valid
	25.	0.536	Valid
	26.	0.529	Valid
	27.	0.344	Valid
	28.	0.173	Not Valid
	29.	0.409	Valid
	30.	0.301	Valid

	31.	0.370	Valid
	32.	0.472	Valid
	33.	0.039	Not Valid
	34.	0.180	Not Valid
	35.	0.167	Not Valid
	36.	0.000	Not Valid
	37.	0.424	Valid
	38.	0.241	Valid
	39.	0.067	Not Valid
	40.	0.105	Valid
	41.	0.210	Not Valid
	42.	0.302	Valid
	43.	0.120	Not Valid
	44.	0.427	Valid
	45.	0.176	Not Valid
	46.	0.340	Valid
	47.	0.681	Valid
	48.	0.584	Valid
	49.	0.568	Valid
	50.	0.476	Valid

b. Reliability

J.B. Heaton (1974:155) states :

“Reliability is necessary characteristic of any good test: for it to be valid data all, a test must first be reliable as a measuring instrument. If the test is administrated to the same candidates on different occasion (with no language practice work taking place these occasion) then, to the extent that is procedures differing result, it not reliable”

Abdul Qodir (2009:88) stated to know the level of reliability of instrument, the value of is interpreted based on the qualification of reliability as follows:

0.800 – 1.000 : Very High Reliability

0.600 – 0.799 : High Reliability

0.400 – 0.599 : Fair Reliability

0.200 – 0.399 : Poor Reliability

0.00 – 0.199 : Very Poor Reliability

Table 3.3
Reliability Testing of Questionnaire

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.812	50

The writer measured the reliability of students' questionnaire used SPSS 16.0 Program. Based on the table above, the reliability testing shown that Cronbach's Alpha is 0.812. It means that the instrument was very high reliability. From the measurement of instrument reliability is known that the whole numbers of test items are reliable and can be use as the instrument of the study.

2. Documentation

Documentation study is the technique to collect the data that based on writing documentation, like as book, diary, document and etc. In this study, the researcher uses the list of EFL learner' score in speaking class as the document data that be the data processing. The writer was using the final exam of public speaking score in the fourth grade of English Department at IAIN Tulungagung.