

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

A. Research Design

In this research, the type of data used is descriptive quantitative. Quantitative research is procedure collecting number, graphic, diagram which descriptions of the phenomena under study.¹

B. Location and Duration of the Research

The location of this research took place at SMP Negeri 1 Maiwa. This study used descriptive quantitative research design. The researcher took for 30 days to research including to analysis data.

C. Population and Sample

The population of this research is the second grade students of SMP Negeri 1 Maiwa and the total numbers of population are 55 students. By this sampling method, the researcher took the sample by random it, which is the sample of this research is consists of 20 students.

D. Instrument of the Research

In the instrument of the research, the researcher used questioner and Interview which is explained as below:

1. Questionnaire

The instrument of this research was questionnaire to find out the most dominant factor determining students' self-confidence in speaking English.

¹Scout W. Vanderstoer and Deirdre Djohnston. Research Methods for Everyday life, Blending Qualitative and Quantitative. (Jossey- Bass: San Fransisco, 2009), P.7

2. Interview

The interview is a data collection technique that uses open form questions and can be used to obtain more information about the factors do make students confident in speaking English.

E. Data Collect Techniques

1. Questionnaire

The researcher given the students questionnaire to know the dominant factor determining students' self-confidence in speaking English.

2. Interview

Interviewing is a process of communication or interaction to collect information by means of questions and answers between researchers and respondents or research subjects. With advances in technology like today, interviews can be conducted without face-to-face, namely through social media. The researchers used interview as supporting data to found the other factors that affect students' confidence in speaking English.

F. Technique of Data Analysis

1. The Analysis of Questionnaire

To collect the data the researcher was analyzed by using descriptive quantitative. Researcher used questionnaire as one of supporting techniques. The form of questionnaire closes with the alternative answer that has been chosen by the students. Students chose only the best answers, which is suitable to themselves. Finding the rate percentage of students' self-confidence, the writer used the formula.

To analyze the questionnaire, the researcher used the following formula as Sudjono:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

Where:

P = Percentage

F = Frequency

N = Total Number of Sample

In order to make easier in calculating the score of students' self-confidence Questionnaire, below are presented the table to measure them as adopted by *Metode penelitian statistika*.

Table 3.1: Criteria Self-confidence Questionnaire Score

POSITIVE STATEMENT		NEGATIVE STATEMENT	
Category	Score	Category	Score
Strongly Agree (SA)	4	Strongly Agree (SA)	1
Agree (A)	3	Agree (A)	2
Disagree (D)	2	Disagree (D)	3
Strongly disagree (SD)	1	Strongly disagree (SD)	4

Source: Rating scale, sugiyono²

²Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Statistika* (Bandung; Alfa Beta, 2011), p. 126.

The following is rating score of the category:

Table 3.2: Classifying the students' response based on the criteria

NO	Qualification	Interval
1	Very Strong (VS)	81% - 100%
2	Strong (S)	61% - 80%
3	Undedicated (U)	41% - 60%
4	Low (L)	21% - 40%
5	Strongly Low (SL)	0% - 20% ³

2. Interview Analysis

There are three activities and analyzing the qualitative data, such as the stage data reduction, data display, and conclusion or verification. The researcher was present the data after all interviews will be conducted and will follow this step below:

a. Data Reduction

Reducing data means to summarize, focus on the important substances and dispose the unnecessary.

b. Displaying Data

The next step is presenting the data. This technique will be used in arranging information description or narration in order to draw the conclusion. The researcher will display the data then describe it. After describing the data, the researcher will make analyzing about the data.

c. Conclusion or Verification

This stages show the final result of the research. It consists of conclusion and verification. The researcher draws the conclusion and interpretation relating to the

³Subagyo, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan* (Bandung: Penerbit Alabeta, 2010), p. 135.

data. The last step is making conclusion and suggestion based on the data analysis having sum up and will classify the data will obtains, the researcher infers the research finding into a single overall conclusion accordingly the research data.⁴



⁴Setiyadi, Ag, B, *Metode Pnelitian untuk Pengajaran Bahasa Asing; Pendekatan Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif*, (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2006)