

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

The design of this research is correlation research, which emphasizes on describing the correlation between students' attitude and students' speaking anxiety in speaking class. In this research, the researcher had chosen eighth grade of SMPN 1 Kempas, as the place to conduct the research in academic year 2024/2025. In this research applies Correlation research design. Correlational research is a study to determine the relationship and level of relationship between two or more variables without any attempt to influence the variables so that there is no manipulation of the variables. Correlation is a statistical data analysis technique used to find the relationship between two or more quantitative variables. Two or more variables are said to be correlated if changes in one variable will be followed by changes in the other variables regularly in the same direction (positive correlation) or opposite (negative correlation). Especially to detect the extent to which variations in a factor are related to variations in one or more other factors based on the correlation coefficient. (Sugiyono, 2017:213)

B. Location and Time

This research was conducted at SMPN 1 Kempas that is located on Blok D street Indragiri Hilir regency. This research was conducted on June 2025.

C. Population and sample

1. Population

The population in research is a very important thing, because it is a source of information. According to Creswell (2012:26) stated that population is a group of individual who have same characteristics. The population of this research is 90 students eighth grade

of SMPN 1 Kempas which come from 3 classes' in academic Year 2024/2025. Population of the research is presented in table of populations as follows:

Table III.1
The population of students at eighth grade of SMPN 1 Kempas

No	Class	Number of Students		Total
		Male	Female	
1	A	12	20	32
2	B	15	14	29
3	C	15	14	29
Total		42	48	90

2. Sample

A sample is simply defined as a part of a population that is the actual source of data in a study. In other words, a sample is a portion of a population to represent the entire population. According to Arikunto (2006:20), a sample is a small part of a population that is considered to represent the population regarding the research being conducted. A total of 30 students' were randomly selected by the researcher as the sample for this research which is in the eighth grade of SMPN 1 Kempas. The researcher used random sampling technique. According to Sugiono (2017: 90-91) defines random sampling as a sampling technique where the selection of sample members from the population is done in such a way that each members has the same opportunity to be chosen. This technique aims to avoid subjectivity in the sampling process and produce a representative sample.

D. Research Instrument

The researcher use the questionnaire in measuring the correlation between students' attitude and students' speaking anxiety. The researcher has distribute to the students to get supportive data about their opinion toward their concern, sense, and responses about the questions. According to Syafi'i (2005:27), questionnaire is a research instrument consisting of a series of questions to be answered by the respondents.

Table 111.2
Blue print of the questionnaire
Indicators of Students' Attitude

No	Indicators	Items
1	Cognitive aspect	Number 1 to 3
2	Affective aspect	Number 4 to 6
3	Behaviour attitude	Number 7 to 9

Table III.3
Indicators of Students' Speaking Anxiety

No	Indicators	Items
1	Communication apprehension	Number 10 to 12
2	Test anxiety	Number 13 to 15
3	Fear of negative evaluation	Number 16 to 18

E. Data Collection Technique

To measure students' attitude and students' speaking anxiety, researcher give a questionnaire to the students. The questionnaire consist of 18 items based on indicators of students speaking Anxiety in the form of Likert Scale. The questionnaire was translated into Bahasa Indonesia in order to make it easy for the students. The students were given 30 minutes to complete the questionnaire.

F. Data Analysis Technique

Content of validity according to Fraenkel, Wallen, & Hyun (2012) refers to the degree to which the items on a test are representative of the content domain they are intended to cover. This definition means that content validity refers to the extent to which the items in a test truly represent the entire content domain that the test is intended to measure. In other words, the questions should comprehensively reflect the subject matter being evaluated.

This study use quantitative to analyse the data. The technique use to collect the data from questionnaire, which consists of 18 statements. In addition. Likert Scale with good accuracy generally have high reliability, resulting in the production of high-quality data. According to Siregar (2016:138) the Likert scale is a scale that can be used to measure a person's attitude, opinion and perception of a particular object or phenomenon. This phenomenon has been specifically determined by the author which is then referred to as the

research variable. Researcher will use Likert Scale with the scale five levels, which are: Strongly Agree, Agree, Natural, Disagree, Strongly Disagree. To analyze the questionnaire this formula is used:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N \sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{\{N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2\} \{N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2\}}}$$

Degree of freedom (df): $df = n - 2$ (1% / 5%)

Table III.4
The Interpretation of interval classes

Score	Categories
9-16	Very low
17-24	Low
25-32	Moderate
33-40	High
41-48	Very High

$$\text{Max} : 9 \times 5 = 45$$

$$\text{Min} : 9 \times 1 = 9$$

$$\text{Class width} = \frac{45-9}{5} = 7,2$$

Table III.5
The Interpretation of Likert Scale

The answer to a positive questions is the Likert scale as bellow:

Answer	Score
Strongly Agree	1
Agree	2
Natural	3
Disagree	4
Strongly Disagree	5

The answer to a negative questions is the Likert scale as bellow:

Answer	Score
Strongly Agree	5
Agree	4
Natural	3
Disagree	2
Strongly Disagree	1

Siregar (2016:138)