

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This research focused on self-confidence in speaking skills. This research used a quantitative descriptive method. The quantitative descriptive research method was a method that aimed to create a picture or description of a situation objectively using numbers, starting from data collection and data interpretation as well as the presentation and results (Creswell, 2012). Gay et al.(2006) emphasized that quantitative descriptive methods allowed researchers to measure and analyze the relationship between variables. In the context of self-confidence, this meant that the researcher could identify the role of self-confidence in speaking skills on learning outcomes. Quantitative research provided the ability to obtain numerical data that could be processed statistically, thus offering a deeper understanding of how self-confidence interacted with other variables in the educational environment.

B. Time and Location

This research was conducted at the Islamic University of Indragiri (UNISI), located on Jalan Soebrantas No. 10, Tembilahan, Indragiri Hilir. The focus of the study was to investigate the self-confidence of fourth-semester students in their speaking skills.

C. Population And Sample

1. Population

Creswell (2012) defines the population as a group of participants who consent to having the findings of their research applied to a larger group of





people. The population in this research is students' 4th semester English study program which is only one class. Population of the research is presented in table of population as follow:

Table III.1. Population of Research

NO	Level of Students	Program Study	Number of students
1.	Fourth semester of English study program	English Program	21

2. Sample

A sample is a part of the population. In this research, the sample was obtained from the population using total sampling. Sugiyono (2009: 124), stated that the sampling technique in this study is a total sampling. Total sampling is a sampling technique where the number of sample is the same as the population.

Sample of this research took total sampling, there was 21 students consist of one class who will be the population of this research.

Table III. 2 Sample

NO	Level of Students	Program Study	Number of students
1.	Fourth semester of English study program	English Program	21

D. Research Instrument

The researcher used a questionnaire as an instrument to collect data. According to Sugiyono (2018:142), a questionnaire is a data collection

technique carried out by giving a set of questions or written statements to respondents to answer. The researcher distributed questionnaires based on indicators of self-confidence in speaking skills to the students.

Table III. 3. The Blue Print of Indicator

Indicators	Total items	Item Number
Believing in one's own abilities	5	1,2,3,4,5
Act Independent in Making Decision	5	6,7,8,9,10
Dare to Express opinions	5	11,12,13,14,15
Having a positive self- concept	5	16,17,18,19,20
Total	20	20

E. Data Collection Technique

In collecting the data, the researcher applied a questionnaire to the students. The questionnaire was given to the respondents to answer a series of written questions. It consisted of 20 statements based on the indicators. The students were given 20–30 minutes to complete the questionnaire.

1. Validity test

Instrument validity is an important aspect in research because it determines how well an instrument measures the intended variable. According to Sugiyono (2018:193), Valid means that the instrument can be used to measure what should be measured. In this study, the instrument used was a questionnaire designed to determine the role of self-confidence in Speaking Skills. The questionnaire consists of 20 statements developed based on certain indicators related to the research variables.



Each statement uses a 5-point Likert scale with the following response options:

Table III. 4 Likert scale

Scale	Score
SA (Strongly agree)	5
A (Agree)	4
N (Neutral)	3
D (Disagree)	2
SD (strongly disagree)	1

To ensure the instrument's validity, the researcher conducted validation process focusing on content validity. According to Azwar (2012) content validity is validation carried out through testing the adequacy or relevance of the test content to the competent or expert assessment. This content validation is subjective from the expert assessor, therefore, to what extent can the agreement of the expert assessment support the measurement objectives on the instrument that functions validly.

F. Data Analysis Technique

Quantitative descriptive Researcher will be used in this study. The data in this study is analyzed using a Likert scale. Following the formula (Sugiyono: 2004: 43), the researcher used the following formula:

$$P = F/N \times 100\%$$

P = Percentage of items

F = Number of Frequency

N = Total number of respondents





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Table III. Likert scale

Scale	Score
SA (Strongly agree)	5
A (Agree)	4
N (Neutral)	3
D (Disagree)	2
SD (strongly disagree)	1

Widyoko's model (2014; 109) explains that the data gathered can be analyzed by counting the score amount based on every score from the respondent.

1. Finding the highest score:

The amount of the highest score from every question time to the amount of the subject.

$$5 \times 21 = 105 \text{ (the highest score)}$$

2. Finding the lowest score:

The amount of the lowest score from every question time to the amount of the subject.

$$1 \times 21 = 21 \text{ (the lowest score)}$$

3. Finding the interval:

$$\text{Interval} = \frac{105 \text{ (the Highest score)} - 21 \text{ (lowest score)}}{5 \text{ (class interval)}} = 16$$

Based on the above, the classification of the level of the role self confidence can be seen below:

Table III. 8
Score level of Self Confidence

Score Level	Level of self confidence
89- 105	Very High
72- 88	High
55-71	Medium
38- 54	Low
21- 37	Very Low

To identify how is self confidence, all of score of the statements should be added and divided with the amount of the statements. Then, the result can be claimed as the level of self confidence.

$$\frac{\sum \text{all of the score of the statements}}{\sum \text{all of the statements}} = \text{mean score}$$

