CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Place and Time of the Study

The research of this study was conducted at UNTIRTA. It is located on Jl. Raya Palka No.Km 3, Penancangan, Kec.Cipocok Jaya Serang. This research was conducted on 29th November to 15th December 2021. It was conducted at the classes that have learned the speaking subject of Public Administration students of the UNTIRTA.

B. The Method of the Research

In doing this research, the researcher uses a quantitative approach by using correlational study as its method. In this method, researchers measure students' interest in speaking by distributing 25 item questions regarding students' interest in speaking. After getting the score of students' interest in speaking, researchers take the students' speaking score. The speaking score is taken from the recorded document of students' speaking test performance. After that, the researcher analyzes the research by using Pearson Correlation Product Moment to know the result.

C. Technique of Sample Taking

In this research, the researcher takes the population from the third semester students of Public Administration UNTIRTA. The whole population of student's in one semester is about 120 students, which is divided into three classes. Because the population is homogenous, the

sample is taken from D class; consisting of 30 students. The researcher uses a purposive sampling to get representative data.

D. Technique of Data Collecting

a. Questionnaire

The researcher gives a questionnaire to the respondent related to students' interest in speaking. The questionnaire is adapted from the internet. The questionnaire has three indicators, they are: enjoyment, attention, and curiosity. It also used the Likert scale, which contains five alternatives of answers namely, "Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A), in Neither Agree nor Disagree (NAD), disagree (D), Strongly Disagree (SD). For positive items the SA is given score 5, the A is given score 4, the d is given score 3, the D is given score 2, and the SD is given score 1. In contrast, for negative items, the SA is given score 1, the A is given score 2, the NAD is given score 3, the D is given score 4, and SD is given score 5.

Table 3.1

Specification of Instrument

No	Indicator	Total		Item Number
		Positive	**Negative**	
1	Enjoyment	6	2	1, 3, 4, 11, 12, 14, 15, 18.
2	Attention	8	1	5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13, 16, 21,24
3	Curiosity	6	2	2, 10, 17, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25.
	Total	20	5	

b. Speaking Test

As a research instrument, the researcher together with the English Lecturer gives a speaking test to measure the students' score. The test is chosen based on the lesson that the students have learned. It is a

introducing their self practice that they have been recorded. It is about the expressions that have to be mastered by the student in the third semester of University.

E. Technique of Data Analysis

This analysis is to see whether there is a relationship between the score of students' interest in speaking and their speaking score.

In this analysis, the researcher uses the formula of correlation product moment.

The formula is:

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

Note:

r_{xy} : Correlation coefficient between students' interest and their speaking score

N : Number of Respondents

X : Distribution of students' interest score

Y : Distribution of students' speaking score

$\sum x$: Total score of students' interest distribution

$\sum y$: Total score of students' speaking score distribution

$\sum xy$: Total numbers of X multiplied by Y

x^2 : Guarded from X

y^2 : Guarded from Y

Significant critical value   : 0.05 and 0.01

Criteria   : If ro > rt means there is correlation and Hα is accepted, Ho is rejected.   If ro < rt means there is no correlation and Hα is rejected, Ho is accepted.

Ho   : There is no significant correlation between students' interest and their speaking score.

Hα   : There is a significant correlation between students' interest and their speaking score.