CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

Research design is a framework of the study that consists of method that used to conduct the study. The researcher uses a descriptive quantitative method. According to Cohen Manion and Marrison (2018: 173), the research design is a plan prepared to organize research using evidence and assurance so that research questions can be answered and get answers well. This research is used to obtain data and deeper information about a object by providing detailed data and information techniques based on certain criteria.

In this study, the researcher used a descriptive quantitative design. According to Creswell (2012:134), descriptive research is a form of survey that aims to collect opinions or perceptions from a particular population. Descriptive quantitative is often interpreted as research that produces descriptive data in the form of words, number and language that aims to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects, such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, holistically, on a specific, real, and by utilizing various scientific methods (Moelong, 2017). By using a descriptive quantitative design, the researcher wanted to find out more information about the influence of students' self-confidence in their learning achievement.

B. Research Setting

The research was conduct at SMAN 1 SUBAH which is located, in Sambas, West Kalimantan, Indonesia. The reason the research chose this school is because according to the experience of the research who do the teaching exercises there, there are still many students who are embarrassed to ask even though they do not understand the material presented, this clearly greatly affects student achievement.

C. Population and Sample

1. Population

   The population is the whole of the research subject. Sugiyono (2018: 130) states that population is an area of generalization consisting of objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that are determined by the researcher to study and then draw conclusions. The population of this research was eleventh-grade students' of SMAN 1 Subah. in the academic year of 2021/2022 which consisted of a class.

2. Sample

   In research terms a sample is a group of people, objects, or items that are taken from a larger population for measurement. As stated by Sugiyono (2009:84) the sample should be representative of the population to ensure that we can generalise the findings from the research sample to the population as a whole. Sample in this research was social eleventh-grade students' of SMAN 1 Subah in the academic year of 2021/2022 which consists of 23 students.

3. Sampling

   The researcher used purposive sampling to determine participants. According to Sugiyono (2009:85), purposive sampling is a sampling technique from data sources with a certain consideration. The participants of this research are the eleventh-grade students of SMA Negeri 1 Subah in the academic year 2021/2022. In this study, the researcher choose the sample based on the character the researcher need. The sample of this study is 23 students in class XI IPS In consideration with the ability, time, effort, cost and to simplify the calculation, the research was only conducted on students of class XI IPS, because the researchers considered class XI IPS able to answer a lot of research.

D. Technique and Tool of Data Collection

1. Technique Of Data Collection

    In collecting data, the researcher used direct communication techniques, because this technique is suitable for collecting data that researchers need. To collect data in this study, researchers used questionnaire and document were used to obtain quantitative data. Questionnaires and document are research instruments designed to obtain written data such as knowledge, beliefs, opinions, and perceptions about an issue or phenomenon from participants (Chasteauneuf 2010; Creswell 2012).

2. Tools Of Data Collection

    a. Questionnaire

        In this research, the researcher used a questionnaire as a tool that used to collect data. A questionnaire is an instrument for collecting the data directly from participants (Creswell 2012:154). In this research, the researcher used a closed-ended questionnaire to obtain information about the level students' self confidence. The researcher sets up 16 items statements to collect data of students' self-confidence.

        Closed questionnaires were used to collect respondents from participants who were most likely to represent their views or from students who were used as research samples (Siniscalco & Auriat, 2005). The following questions were adopted from Ngonidzashe (2013), Chueinta (2017), Altam (2020), Sharma (2019) The questionnaire written by researchers using Indonesian to avoid student misunderstandings when answering the questionnaire. The list of questions used by the researcher was made by theory related to the title of the study and arranged with simple sentences to be understood by respondents.

    b. Document

        In this research, the researcher used a document of students' final exam in English lesson to maesure the level of students' learning achievement.

E. Validity and Reliability

1. **Validity**

Ary et al (2010:235), states that validity is the individual's scores from an instrument that makes sense, meaningful, enable you, as the research, to draw good conclusions from the sample you are studying to the population. It means that validity is the extent to which inferences made from assessment result are appropriate, meaningful, and useful in terms of the purpose of the assessment. To analyze the validity of data, the researcher used SPSS 16,0 program for windows. The result was shown in the table below:

Table 3.1. Validity Result

Item	r - observed	r - table	Criteria
Item 1	0,418	0,413	valid
Item 2	0,607	0,413	valid
Item 3	0,418	0,413	valid
Item 4	0,505	0,413	valid
Item 5	0,749	0,413	valid
Item 6	0,421	0,413	valid
Item 7	0,495	0,413	valid
Item 8	0,535	0,413	valid
Item 9	0,641	0,413	valid
Item 10	0,474	0,413	valid
Item 11	0,677	0,413	valid
Item 12	0,573	0,413	valid
Item 13	0,512	0,413	valid
Item 14	0,558	0,413	valid
Item 15	0,533	0,413	valid
Item 16	0,416	0,413	valid

2. **Reliability**

According to Ary et al (2010:235), reliability means that scores from an instrument are stable and consistent. Reliability has to do with accuracy if measurement. This kind of accuracy was reflected in obtaining the similar result when measurement was repeated on different occasion or with

different or by different person. This research used reliability as consistency, Cronbach Alpha echnique. Level of internal consistency of Cronbach Alpha as follow:

Table 3.2 The Level of Reliability

No	Reliability	Level of Reliability
1	>0,90	Very Highly Reliability
2	0,80-0,90	Highly Reliability
3	0,70-0,79	Reliability
4	0,60-0,69	Marginal/mMinimal Reliability
5	<0,60	Unacceptable Low Reliability

To get the reliability of the questionnaire given, the researcher used SPSS 16.0 program to find out whether the qustionnaire was reliable or not.

Table 3.3 The Reliability of Questionnaire of Students' Self Confidence

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.840	16

Based on the table above, it is known that the score of Cronch's alpha of students' learning style is 0.899 that categorized Highly Reliability.

F. Technique of Data Analysis

The steps of data analysis are carried out into 3, namely:

1. Editing. At this stage, it is necessary to examine the answers, observations, documents selecting photos, and others.

2. Classification. At this stage we classify the answers and data others according to the group of variables. Further classified again according to certain indicators as previously determined.

3. Tabulation data is the process of entering data that has been grouped into tables. Through this stage, the field data appears to be more concise and

can be read easily. In this tabulation process, analysis can be done by finding the total score, mean value, median, and mode.

G. Research Procedures

The researchers are required to follow procedures:

1. The researcher gives the students questionnaire about self-confidence in speaking skill from text and from link Google form.
2. The students answer the questionnaire.
3. The researcher collects the documents such as, students' achievement from teacher, take pictures.
4. The last researcher ready to doing conclusion about the results from, questionnaire and interview test.

D. Hypothesis

The hypothesis can be interpreted as a temporary answer to the research problem, until it is proven through the collected data. So, the hypothesis is a conclusion that is not final, meaning that it still has to be proven true according to the title the author has adopted. So the authors use the hypothesis Ha and Ho, where Ha is there is a positive and significant correlation between the variables of confidence (X) on student achievement (Y) while Ho is that there is no positive and significant correlation between variables X and Y