CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

A. Method of the Study

This study uses the descriptive quantitative. Creswell (2012) states quantitative descriptive research is a non-experimental type of research where by the variables are measured using numerical terms although the variables under interrogation are not manipulated by the researcher. In this study the writer use questionnaire and speaking test to get the data

According to Cohen (2012) says that "the research method that only describes variable, indication or event, not rendering to examine some hypothesis". It means collecting the data, arranging and classifying the data, analyzing and tabulating about the students' personality of English education study program of Baturaja University in their speaking performance

B. Operational Definition

There are two major terms which are needed to defining operationally for the purpose study : Personality and Speaking Achievement

1. Personality

   Personality as individual unique constellation behavioral traits

2. Speaking Achievement

   Speaking achievement is a skill which becomes important part of daily life and one of the important skills should be mastered by student.

C. Population and Sample

1. Population of the Study

According to Jhonson and Christensen (2014) a population (sometimes called a target populations) is the set of all elements. It is the large group to which a researcher wants to generalize his or her sample results. In other words, it is the total group that you are interested in learning more about a few possible populations are the citizens of the united states.

Population can be defined into two kinds, target of population and and access of population. Target of population is population that has been planned in the research planning. Access of population is population that can be accessed when the researcher determines the number of population (Arikunto, 2010).

So, the population of this study is the fifth and seventh students at English Study Program of Baturaja University with the total 59 students.

Table 1

Population of study

No	Semester	Gender		Number of Students
		Male	Female	
1	2	2	21	23
2	4	4	12	16
3	6	6	25	31
Total				59

(*Source : Universitas Baturaja, Academic Year 2023)*

2. Sample of the Study

Sample is a part of population that uses to be a subject of the study. Sample is smaller group or subset of the total population in a study. The writer chooses sample of this research is sixth semester class the writer takes one class as

a sample. To get the sample the writer uses purposive sampling as the technique to get sample. According to Creswell (2012) Purposive sampling is a selection of sites or participants that will best help the researcher understand the problem and the research. The writer take one class as sample. Eventually, the class that chose as the sample was second semester the class consists of 23 students. The sample can be seen in this following table:

Table 2

Sample of the study

Class	Total
Semester 2	23

(Source : Universitas Baturaja, Academic Year 2023)

D. Technique for Collecting Data

Arikunto (2010:87) states that data collection method is the way to collect data used in the research. Technique for collecting data in this study is through questionnaire, interviews, and speaking test. This procedure of collecting data of the research follow the procedure as follows:

1. The writer gave questionnaire about student personality

2. The writer gave some instruction to answer the questionnaire.

3. The writer collect the questionnaires that answer by students. The questionnaires used to know the student's personality

4. After the student fill the questionnaire, the writer would compare the students' speaking score and student's questionnaire result.

E. Instrument of the Research

In this research, the instrument used are Questionnaire and students' Speaking score.

1. Questionnaire

2. The writer used Questionnaire of the correlation between students' personalities and their achievement in speaking from English language education students at Baturaja University. The Questionnaire show bellow:

Table 3

Personality Questionnaire

No.	Question	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree
		1	2	3	4	5
1	I love to party					
2	I feel little concern for other people					
3	I'm always ready (in the context of public speaking)					
4	I get stressed easily					
5	I have a large vocabulary					
6	I don't like to talk					
7	I'm attracted to other people					
8	I left my stuff lying around					
9	Most of the time I feel relaxed					
10	I have trouble understanding abstract ideas					
11	I feel comfortable being surrounded by people					
12	I insult people					
13	I pay attention to every detail					
14	I worry about many things					
15	I have a vivid imagination					
16	I stay behind the scenes					
17	I sympathize with other people's feelings					
18	I made a mess					

19	I rarely feel sad					
20	I'm not interested in abstract ideas					
21	I love to strike up a conversation					
22	I am not interested in other people's problems					
23	I immediately complete the task					
24	I get distracted easily					
25	I have a brilliant idea					

Source: Hartika, 2013

The writer used the Likert scale to measure the result of questionnaire, it can be seen bellow:

Table 4

Likert Scale

Score	Interpretation
1	Strongly disagree
2	Disagree
3	Neutral
4	Agree
5	Strongly Agree

Source: Chain, 2012

3. Speaking score

Speaking score used to measure the students' speaking achievement as a research instrument. The score evaluate in to four criteria include: pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary and fluency as component of speaking achievement.

Table 5
Students' Score Range

Score Range	Criteria
80-100	Very Good
66-79	Good
56-65	Enough
40-55	Less
30-39	Very Less

Source: Arikunto, 2013

F. Technique For Analyzing Data

The data would analyze by following procedures in analyzing the data. To find out the degree of correlation between students' personality with their achievement in speaking, the writer used Pearson Product Moment correlation method by Karl Pearson. It will calculate by SPSS 26 version and (*Multiple correlation*) formula.

To check the Interpretation of Coefficient Correlation between the variable, the writer used "The Interpretation of Pearson Correlation"

Table 6

The Interpretation of Pearson Correlation

The score of "r" product moment (rxy)	Interpretation
0.00-0.19	Very weak/low
0.20-0.39	Weak/low
0.40-0.59	Strong enough
0.60-0.79	Strong
0.80-1.00	Very Strong

(Source: Jonathan Sarwono's theory, 2018)