

**THE CORRELATION BETWEEN ANXIETY AND SPEAKING
PERFORMANCE OF THE EIGHTH GRADE STUDENTS OF SMP
NEGERI 50 PALEMBANG**

THESIS

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**ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH PALEMBANG
*April 2022***

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NEGERI 50 PALEMBANG**

THESIS

Presented to
Universitas Muhammadiyah Palembang
In Partial Fulfilment of the Requirement
For the Degree of Sarjana in English Language Education

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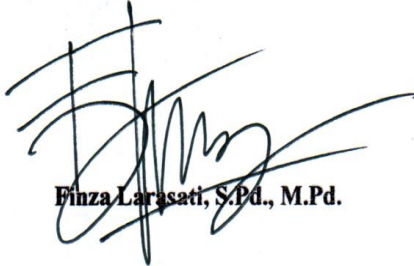
Palembang, April 2022

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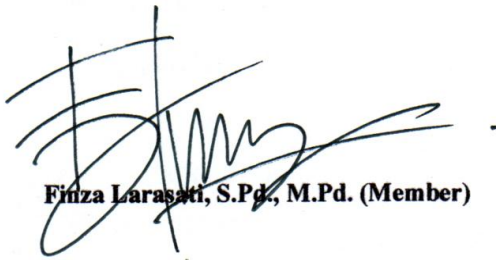
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SURAT PERNYATAAN

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Menyatakan bahwa skripsi berjudul :

The Correlation Between Anxiety and Speaking Performance of the Eighth Grade Students of SMP Negeri 50 Palembang beserta seluruh isinya benar merupakan hasil karya saya sendiri dan tidak melakukan penjiplakan atau pengutipan dengan cara-cara yang tidak sesuai dengan etika keilmuan dan masyarakat ilmiah.

Atas pernyataan ini, saya siap menerima segala sanksi yang berlaku atau yang ditetapkan atas itu, apabila dikemudian hari ternyata pernyataan saya tidak benar atau ada klaim dari pihak lain terhadap skripsi saya.

Palembang, April 2022

nyatakan,
kbar

Motto and Dedication

Motto:

“Being late does not mean failure”

Dedication:

I would like to dedicate this thesis for people who always be special in my heart and who always there for me, they are:

- ❖ My beloved parents, Taufik Hidayat and Faridah. Thank you so much for everything. I love you very much.**
- ❖ My beloved sister and my brother, Aisyah Rosalia, and Ilyas who always give me support. Thank you for everything.**
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ABSTRACT

Akbar, Royyan, 2022. *The Correlation Between Anxiety and Speaking Performance of the Eighth Grade Students of SMP Negeri 50 Palembang*. Thesis, English Education Study Program, Sarjana Degree (S1). Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, *Universitas Muhammadiyah Palembang*. Advisors: (1) Prof. Dr. Indawan Syahri, M.Pd., (2) Finza Larasati, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Keywords: Correlation, Students' Anxiety and Speaking Performance.

This thesis was entitled *The Correlation Between Anxiety and Speaking Performance of the Eighth Grade Students of SMP Negeri 50 Palembang*. The main problem of this study was "Is there any correlation between students' anxiety and speaking performance to the Eighth Grade Students of *SMP Negeri 50 Palembang*. The objective of this study was to find out whether or not there is a significant correlation between students' anxiety and speaking performance to Eighth Grade Students of *SMP Negeri 50 Palembang*. This study used quantitative research method. The total population of this study were 297 students. For taking the sample, the researcher used non-random sampling and the sample of this study were 61 participants. The data were collected through two instruments. The first one was through a FLCAS questionnaire. The second was speaking test that analyzed by Pearson Product Moment Correlation. Based on the data analysis, the value of correlation between students' anxiety and their speaking performance (r-obtained) was -0.407 in significant level of 61 samples, related to Arikunto table (2013), 0.400 to 0.600 was included in moderate correlation. Beside that, Sig. (2-tailed) was 0.001 which was lower than 0.05. The alternative hypothesis (H_a) was accepted and null hypothesis (H_o) was rejected. The negative correlation it means the higher students' anxiety, the lower students' speaking performance. On the other hand, the lower students' anxiety, the higher students' speaking performance.

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“In the Name of Allah the Most Gracious and the Most Merciful”

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The researcher realizes that this thesis is far from being perfect. There are still many weaknesses that need to be improved in this thesis. The researcher accepts any kinds of criticism, comments, suggestions, and advices. Last but not least, the researcher hopes that this thesis will be useful for the university and the next researcher in the future.

Palembang, April 2022

The researcher,

R.A

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents (1) background of the study, (2) problem of the study, (3) limitation of the study, (4) formulation of the study, (5) objective of the study, (6) significance of the study, (7) hypotheses of the study, (8) criteria for testing hypotheses.

A. Background of The Study

In Indonesia, English is international language that is used as the main means of global communication. According to Sulaiman (2017), English is considered as international language which means that all countries over the world use it for communication. (pp.6-7). Furthermore, Crystal (2003) states that English is global language. (p.1). In other words, English is used for global communication. For example, when people get vacation to many countries the language they use is English to communicate with people there.

Harahap (2015), says that English has important roles as the communication media. In learning English, there are four language skills that need to be mastered by students: listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Speaking is one of English skills that should be mastered by students because by speaking students can share their ideas or show their performances. When they express their ideas, they should speak fluently. Moreover, Pernanda (2009) says that fluency is the quality or condition of being fluent, people can understand what they express if they speak fluently. In other words, students need skill to be good in speaking. According to Bailey (2003), speaking is a process of interaction where speakers intend to build meaning through producing, receiving, and processing information. (p.48). In other words, speaking is the process of communication. Moreover, Nunan (2003) states that speaking is productive aural or oral skill. As stated by Nordquist and Richard (2021), the adjective aural refers to sounds perceived by the ear. For instance, a musician's aural skills might refer to their ability to identify melodies and intervals by hearing them. The adjective oral relates to the mouth: spoken rather than written. It can also be used to

describe something spoken, often in contrast with writing. In other words, aural skill related with hearing, and oral skill is related to spoken.

A factor that can influence students' ability in speaking is anxiety. Woodrow (2006) states that anxiety is emotionally refers to psychological reaction, such as blushing or racing heart, and behavioral reactions, such as stammering and fidgeting. On the other hand, anxiety can impact students' speaking performance because when they stammering or fidgeting, they will forget what they want to say or what they want to express. Furthermore, Rayani (2016) states that anxiety is feeling of apprehension that caused somebody always think future event always bad. In other words, anxiety can cause someone always think he or she will always fail even he or she never try before.

One factor that can make students' anxious in speaking performance is fear of making mistakes. According to Rayani (2016), one of anxiety shared by Iranian and Algerian students in classroom is their bad feeling in speaking the language inaccurately. Their dislike for speaking inaccurately is not so much because of fear of negative evaluation by teacher and classmate. In other words, mostly students' anxiety in speaking are fear of making mistakes, speaking language inaccurately, and fear of negative evaluation. Those are the facts that some collegians are felt anxious same as students. In addition, when you are a beginner in language you are a bit affraid when you commit mistakes and you have problem with the pronunciation and also you do not know much about vocabulary. On the other hand, the factors that also make students anxiety in speaking are fear of making mistakes in pronunciation and lacks of vocabulary make students prefer to not to speak too much.

Other factors that make students anxious in speaking is shyness, according to American Psychological Association (2020) shyness is the tendency to feel awkward, worried or tense during social encounters, especially with unfamiliar people. Severely shy people may have physical symptoms like blushing, sweating, a pounding heart or upset stomach; negative feelings about themselves; worries about how others view them; and a tendency to withdraw from social interactions. In other words, they can express their ideas in front of the class but they are shy to

speak in front of the classmate, it can make students are not feeling comfort. The researcher found the eighth grade students of SMP Negeri 50 Palembang are interested to study English, but the problem was they took online learning too long since Covid-19 until now, it was 2 years. They were lack of speaking because they did not understand, they were shy, fear of making mistakes, confused, quiet, and they were nervous when the teacher wanted them to speak. The phenomena can be seen as follows :

1. Some students are not able to express their idea orally even the teacher ask them to speak.
2. Some students always look up dictionary or note when they ask to speak by the teacher.
3. Some students do not speak English clearly and fluently.
4. Some students are not able to ask and answer question.

That is why the researcher is interested in conducting a study entitle “**The Correlation Between Anxiety and Speaking Performance of The Eighth Grade Students of SMP Negeri 50 Palembang**”.

B. Problem of The Study

Based on the general stated, the problem of this study was to investigate the correlation between anxiety and speaking performance of the eighth students of *SMP Negeri 50 Palembang*.

C. Limitation of The Problem

In this study, the researcher limited the problem of the study on the correlation between foreign language anxiety and speaking performance of the eighth students of *SMP Negeri 50 Palembang*.

D. Formulation of The Study

This study was formulated on the following question: Is there a significant correlation between students' foreign language anxiety and speaking performance to the eighth students of *SMP Negeri 50 Palembang* ?

E. Objective of The Study

The objective of this study was to find out whether or not there was a significant correlation between students' anxiety and speaking performance to the eighth students of *SMP Negeri 50 Palembang*.

F. Significance of The Study

The significance of the study might be useful for the following parts :

1. To the researcher himself

By conducting this research, it is hoped the researcher will get more about speaking performance knowledge.

2. To the teachers of English

It is hoped that this research can be guidance for teachers of English to teach speaking.

3. To the students

It can be an information that can help student easier to understand speaking and be brave to express their ideas.

4. To other researchers

It is hoped that this research can be a source when they are going to do the same research.

G. Hypotheses of The Study

The hypothesis of this study were in the form of the alternative hypothesis (H_a) and null hypothesis (H_o) as follows:

(H_a) : There is a correlation between students' anxiety
and speaking performance to the eighth students of
SMP Negeri 50 Palembang.

(H_0) : There is no correlation between students' anxiety and speaking performance to the eighth students of *SMP Negeri 50 Palembang*.

H. Criteria for Testing the Hypotheses

Sugiyono (2016) mentions that the criteria of testing the hypothesis in measuring correlation are as follows (p.163):

1. $H_a : \rho \neq 0$. It means that there is a correlation between students' anxiety and speaking performance.
2. $H_0 : \rho = 0$. It means that there is no a correlation between students' anxiety and speaking performance.

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