

**THE CORRELATION BETWEEN SELF-EFFICACY AND SPEAKING
PERFORMANCE OF THE ELEVENTH GRADE STUDENTS OF SMA
NEGERI 1 AIR SUGIHAN**

THESIS

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FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
April 2022

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THESIS

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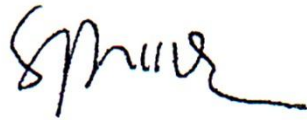
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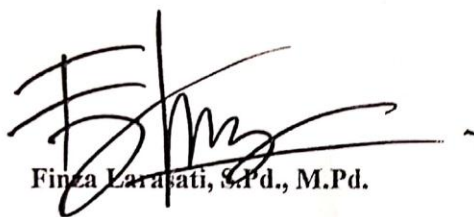


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SURAT PERNYATAAN

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Menyatakan bahwa skripsi berjudul :

The Correlation Between Self-efficacy and Speaking Performance of the Eleventh Grade Students of SMA Negeri 1 Air Sugihan 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



Yang menyatakan,

Wulan Susilestari
Wulan Susilestari

Motto and Dedication

Motto:

“Being late does not mean failure”

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, Maryono and Juwariyah, who never stop giving endless support, pray direction and motivations. Thank you so much for everything. I love you very much.*
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ABSTRACT

Lestari, Wulan Susi, 2021. *The Correlation Between Self-efficacy and Speaking Performance of the Eleventh Grade Students of SMA Negeri 1 Air Sugihan*. Thesis, English Education Study Program, Sarjana Degree (S1). Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, *Universitas Muhammadiyah Palembang*. Advisors: (1) Serly Marliasari, M.Pd., (2) Finza Larasati, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Keywords: Correlation, Self-efficacy, and Speaking Performance.

This thesis was entitled *The Correlation Between Self-efficacy and Speaking Performance of the Eleventh Grade Students of SMA Negeri 1 Air Sugihan*. The limitation of the problem was only focused on “The Correlation between Self-efficacy and Speaking Performance of the Eleventh Grade Students of SMA Negeri 1 Air Sugihan”. The objective of this research was to find out whether or not there is a significant correlation between self-efficacy and speaking performance of the Eleventh Grade Students of SMA Negeri 1 Air Sugihan. This research used quantitative research method. The total population of this research were 120 students. For taking the sample, the researcher used random sampling and the sample of this study were 60 students. The data were collected through two instruments. The first one was through a ready-made questionnaire. The second, speaking test was analyzed by SPSS 22 program. The results showed that there was correlation, with the index value of correlation coefficient (r -obtained) of 0,406 was higher than the index value of correlation coefficient of the Product Moment table (r_{table}) of 0,254 which meant that the null hypothesis (H_0) was rejected and alternative hypothesis (H_a) was accepted. In conclusion, there was a average significance correlation between the two variable.

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The researcher realizes that this thesis is far from being perfect. Therefore, any criticism, ideas and suggestions for the improvement of this thesis are highly appreciated. The researcher accepts that this thesis could give a contribution for the readers and beneficial for the English teaching and learning process.

Palembang, April 2022

The researcher,

WSL

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of; (1) Background of the Research, (2) Problem of the Research, (3) Objective of the Research, (4) Hypothesis of the Research

1.1 Background of the Research

English is an important means of communication in the world. Arango (2015) states that English as the crucial factor that can not be denied in this globalization era. English can be considered as Lingua Franca. Besides using it for communication, English also can be used for education, business, opportunity in general, etc. Brumfit (2001) English is an international language that it is the most widespread medium of international communication (p.35).

According to Bailey (2000) Speaking is a process of interaction where speakers intend to build meaning through producing, receiving and processing information (p.25). From those theories, it can be concluded that speaking skill is related to communication. Sara (2015) Educational system is expected to focus on speaking skill because speaking has become an essential skill which students can learn more about language, share ideas, and exchange or pool information (p.7).

Harmer (2007:284) states speaking is the ability to speak fluently and presupposes not only knowledge of language features, but also the ability to process information and language. Nunan (in Kayi, 2006:1) defines speaking as the use of language quickly and confidently with few unnatural pauses, which is called as fluency.

According to Khatib and Maarof (2014), speaking is one of productive skills which requires the students to have abilities in performing task. To acquire a good speaking skill, the students need both cognitive and affective factors. Asarekeh and Dehghannezhad (2015) the affective factors that affect the student speaking skills are self-efficacy, self-confidence, anxiety, self-esteem, and so on. Self-efficacy can affect the students' speaking ability because students with high 4 level of self-efficacy simultaneously have high level of confidence that will motivate them to perform speaking even in easiest level or most difficult level (p.261).

From the explanation above, it revealed that students mostly face some problems in speaking. Their problems in speaking as followed vocabulary, grammar, fluency, and pronunciation. Self-efficacy was also very influential in speaking performance. Bandura (2006) which argues that self-efficacy increas goals, persistence,and effort, thereby boosting performance.

Based on the research, as an EFL country, teaching and learning English language in Indonesia has been challenging. Moreover, the study revealed that high achievers tend to use approximation methods, to get help and turn to a mother tongue. In the area of communication strategies, Dewi (2007) investigated the strategies deployed by Indonesian senior high school students in overcoming speaking problems. Even though Indonesia as an EFL country, English's position as a medium of international communication is unavoidable. By considering the importance of English, the government put the English as a mandatory subject at school, started from junior high school to college. However, in reality many students still cannot speak English although they are have been studying English for many years. Many students feeling anxiety when speaking English, even some of them do not know how to speak English properly. There are a few possibilities from this point. Firstly, the time to learn English subject at school is limited. Secondly, at some

schools, teaching English through Indonesian is carried out. Thirdly, English subject is not used as a teaching medium for other subjects. Another important reason is students in Indonesia never use their English language to each other. That is why the English language degree is not so frequently in the field of education.

Speaking is the most important skills for English language learners need to be developed (Tinjaca & Contreras, 2008) because it is the ability to communicate with others and requires a wide variety of skills (Hadfield & Hadfield, 2012). Harmer (2007) notes that effective communication is not only know the characteristics of language, but also the ability to process knowledge. Nonetheless, not all students are able to learn the language orally, given the need for both language features and social processing.

The challenges of speaking English for students in EFL country have been the subject of many previous studies. Mukminin, Masbirorotni, Noprival, Sutarno, Arif, Maimunah (2015); Noprival, (2016); Horwitz, Tinjaca and Contreras (2008). Even language anxiety and foreign language speaking anxiety have been explored by several studies, however, not much studies examine precisely the origins of the anxiety of senior high school students to speak English in Indonesia.

Based on the researcher's observation in one of the teacher of English in SMA Negeri 1 Air Sugihan, her name was Ndari Eka Pratiwi, S.Pd, where she conducted interview the problem caused by inappropriate strategies and activities conducted in teaching speaking comprehension. according to her the speaking comprehension ability students is still low in pronunciation. The problem might because do online learning, and there was nothing focused class in speaking at this school. From the results of interviews with the students at SMA Negeri 1 Ar Sugihan, her name was Risma, according to her the students speaking its enough.

Based on the reason above, the researcher conducted research at SMA Negeri 1 Air

Sugihan, with the title: *“The Correlation Between Self-Efficacy and Speaking Performance of the Eleventh Grade Students of SMA Negeri 1 Air Sugihan.*

1.2 Problem of the Research

Based on the background above, the problem of this research focused on the Correlation between Self-Efficacy and Speaking Performance increasing students speaking comprehension achievement of eleventh grade students of SMA Negeri 1 Air Sugihan.

1.2.1 Limitation of the Research

In this research, the researcher limited the research into “The Correlation between Self-Efficacy and Speaking Performance of the Eleventh Grade Students of SMA Negeri 1 Air Sugihan”.

1.2.2 Formulation of the Research

Based on the limitation of the research, this research was formulated on the followed question: “was there any significant correlation between self-efficacy and speaking performance of the eleventh grade students of SMA Negeri 1 Air Sugihan?”.

1.3 Objective of the Research

Based on the problem above, the objective of this research was to found whether or not there was any significant correlation between self-efficacy and speaking performance of the eleventh grade students of SMA Negeri 1 Air Sugihan.

1.4 Hypothesis of the Research

According to Arikunto (2016), hypothesis is prediction over the truth regarding to the correlation between two or more variables. Because the research which is conducted by the researcher is a correlational quantitative research, the hypotheses are going to be state (p.45). They were stated bellow:

- a. The null hypothesis (H_0): There was no any significant correlation between self-efficacy and speaking performance of the eleventh grade students of SMA Negeri 1 Air Sugihan.
- b. The alternative hypothesis (H_a): There was any significant correlation between self-efficacy and speaking performance of the eleventh grade students of SMA Negeri 1 Air Sugihan.

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