

The Correlation Between Students' Self-Confidence And Their Fluency In Speaking At Eleventh Graders Of SMAN 01 Jereweh Academic Year 2020/2021

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Abstract. *This research aimed to find out the correlation between students' self-confidence and their fluency in speaking at eleventh graders students of SMAN 01 Jereweh and to find out what is the correlation between students' self-confidence and their fluency in speaking at Eleventh graders' of SMAN 01 Jereweh. This research was correlation research is to clarify our understanding of important phenomena by identifying relationship among variables. There are two variables in this research, the independent variable is students' self-confidence and the dependent variable is fluency in speaking. The sample of this research was XI IPA of SMAN 01 Jereweh. The students consist of 24 students. They were chosen by random sampling. The instrument was used subjective test. The scores were analyzing by use likert scale for fluency and questionnaire. Based on the analysis of data above, it was found 0.999 for the correlation between students' self-confidence and their fluency in speaking at eleventh graders of SMAN 01 Jereweh is higher than pearson product moment number 22 proportion in one tail 0.3438. The total calculation of correlation is very high. Based on the explanation above, there were correlation between students' self-confidence and their fluency in speaking at eleventh graders of SMAN 01 Jereweh.*

Keywords: *Correlation, self-confidence, and fluency in speaking.*

Abstrak. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan korelasi antara kepercayaan diri siswa dan kelancaran dalam berbicara di siswa kelas sebelas SMAN 01 Jereweh dan untuk menemukan apa saja korelasi antara kepercayaan diri siswa dan kelancaran dalam berbicara bahasa inggris di siswa kelas sebelas SMAN 01 Jereweh. Penelitian ini berupa penelitian korelasi untuk mengklarifikasi pemahaman pembaca tentang fenomena penting melalui identifikasi hubungan antar variabel. Terdapat dua variabel dalam penelitian ini, variabel bebas berupa kepercayaan diri siswa dan variabel terikat berupa kelancaran siswa dalam berbicara. Sampel yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah siswa kelas sebelas IPA SMAN 01 Jereweh. Jumlah siswa dalam kelas tersebut adalah 24. Mereka terpilih melalui pengambilan sampel secara acak. Instrumen yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini ada jenis teks subjektif. Penilaian hasil dianalisis melalui skala likert untuk menilai text subjektif berupa tes berbicara dan tes angket. Berdasarkan analisis data tersebut diatas, peneliti telah menemukan hasil 0.999 untuk korelasi antara kepercayaan diri siswa dan kelancaran dalam berbicara di siswa kelas sebelas SMAN 01 Jereweh yaitu lebih tinggi dibandingkan pearson product moment nomor 22 dalam proporsi satu yaitu 0.3438. total kalkulasi korelasi sangatlah tinggi. Berdasarkan pernyataan tersebut diatas, terdapat korelasi antara kepercayaan diri siswa dan kelancaran dalam berbahasa di siswa kelas 11 SMAN 01 Jereweh.

INTRODUCTION

(Nunan Kayi, 2006:1) state that, speaking as the use of language quickly and confidently with few unnatural pause, which is called as fluency. Fluency is the parameter of the speaking level of someone. Someone who has a good fluency will perform or use the language easily and quickly in right order of language. Speaker can be said as fluent

speaker if he/she can use the language quickly and confidently, with few hesitation or unnatural pause, false stars, word 10 searches, etc (Nunan, 2003:55). In this research, the researcher analyzed one of the aspects of speaking that is fluency. At SMAN 01 Jereweh, the researcher found some problems that cause students not fluent in speaking. Students are not fluent in speaking. When they

speak, have a little idea about the topic, have long pause, some repetitions, and have no clear utterance.

To achieve good fluency students also must have self-confidence. Self-confidence has an important role, exactly in the learners' willingness to communicate. Because that, self-confident give an effect to their abilities. High self-confidence can be positively correlated with oral performance (Heyde, 2004:198). Students who have higher self-confidence than other students can communicate well.

Based on the background of the study, the statements of the study as follows:

1. Is there any correlation between students' self-confidence and their fluency in speaking at eleventh graders of SMAN 01 Jereweh?
2. What is the correlation between students' self-confidence and their fluency in speaking at eleventh graders of SMAN 01 Jereweh?

Based on the statements of the study, the purposes of the study as follows:

1. To find out the correlation between students' self-confidence and their fluency in speaking at eleventh graders of SMAN 01 Jereweh.
2. To know the correlation between students' self-confidence and their fluency in speaking at eleventh graders of SMAN 01 Jereweh.

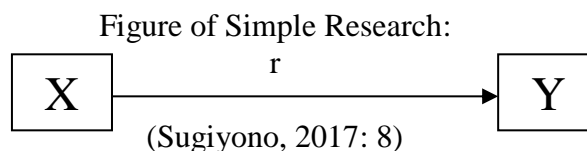
The significant of this research based on the scope above as follows:

1. The results of this study are expected to contribute knowledge sharing and educational especially in English language education.
2. As a reference and consideration for other researchers if conducting research.
3. For teacher, the results of this study can be useful to build students' self-confidence and fluency in speaking
4. For students', the result of this study is to build students' self-confidence and fluency in speaking.

RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, the researcher used a

design which is called correlation research. A major purpose of correlation research is to clarify our understanding of important phenomena by identifying relationship among variables (fraenkel et. Al, 2013:331). And the method used is quantitative method.



Where:

X: Self-confidence

r: Relationship

Y: Fluency

There are two variables in this research, the independent variable is students' self-confidence and the dependent variable is fluency in speaking. the researcher decide to do the research on Eleventh graders of SMAN 01 Jereweh.

1. Population

According to Sugiyono (2017: 117), the definition of population is generalisation region that consist of objects or subjects who have certain qualities and characteristic defined by researcher to learn and then draw the conclusion. In this research the population is the eleventh grades of SMAN 01 Jereweh. The participants were taken from senior high school. There are two classes of students in eleventh graders of SMAN 01 Jereweh. Every class consists of 24 with total 48 students.

2. Sample

Sample is the group of elements, or a single element, from which data are obtained (Sugiyono, 2016: 62). Sampling technique is the selection process in determining sample (Sugiyono, 2016: 60). The sample in this research is the eleventh grades of XI IPA SMAN 01 Jereweh. That consist of one class in selecting sample, the researcher used simple random sampling and the total number of sample are 24 students.

Research Instrument

The method of collecting data in this research will use two instruments for speaking

test; there are questionnaire and speaking test to find out the correlation between students' self-confidence and their fluency in speaking.

1. Questionnaire

This instrument is a supporting instrument for the exam. Researchers provided closed questions for students that correlate with research problems, namely students' self-confidence and their fluency in speaking. In this instrument there are 20 items, 20 items related to students' self-confidence.

After each item calculated, the score is process based on the criterion of interpretation score as follow (Ridwan 2005: 89).

The Grade of Students' Self-Confidence

Percentage 0% - 25%	Very Low
Percentage 26% - 50%	Low
Percentage 51% - 75%	Strong
Percentage 76% - 100%	Very Strong

2. Speaking Test

The kinds of test that would be given by the researcher are an oral test especially describes thing, their selves, someone or their Idol. The procedure of this test is the researcher asked the students to speak in front of their friends about that. This test is aimed to know the level of fluency in speaking of students. This test also aimed to know correlation about students' self-confidence and their fluency in speaking.

Fluency scale ordinate corporation in Jong and Hulstijn (2009)

Level	Score	Description
0	0-10	DISFLUENT.
1	11-20	LIMITED Fluency
2	21-40	INTERMEDIATE Fluency
3	41-60	GOOD Fluency
4	61-80	ADVANCED Fluency
5	81-100	NATIVE-LIKE Fluency

Technique of Collecting Data

Technique of collecting data for this research used two techniques there were:

1. Questionnaire

In this instrument the researcher gave 20 questions. The researcher administered

the questionnaire to know the students perception about their self to know students' self-confidence.

2. Speaking Test

This instrument is used by the researcher to get the data about students' fluency in speaking. The researcher used this technique to know the percentage of students' fluency in speaking. In speaking test, the researcher ask student to come to the front of class and tell us about their theme.

Technique of Data Analysis

Procedure of data analysis is the ways that used by the researcher in analyze data that have collected. The data gained from questionnaires and speaking test to find out the correlation between students' self-confidence and their fluency in speaking at Eleventh grades of SMAN 01 Jereweh. The researcher used person product moment correlations. The formula by Sugiyono (2016: 225);

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

Where:

r_{XY} = Coefficient correlation

$\sum X^2$ = The sum of X^2

$\sum Y^2$ = The sum of Y^2

$\sum XY$ = The total sum of X and Y

(Sugiyono, 2001:225)

To interpret index scores of "r" correlation, use interpretation coefficient of correlation as the table below:

Interpretation Coefficient of Correlation

Product Moment	Interpretation
0,00- 0,199	Very low
0,20- 0,399	Low
0,40- 0,599	Moderate
0,60- 0,799	High
0,80- 1,000	Very high

(Sugiyono: 2017: 231)

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The first step, the researcher gave the group of sample the basic knowledge about speaking, exactly describing someone.

Second, the researcher gave the instrument of speaking test in the form of describing someone videos to know students' fluency in speaking. After the researcher get the data of the students fluency in speaking, the researcher gave students the questionnaire to know their self-confidence in speaking.

Data of Students' Fluency in Speaking

$$M = \frac{\sum Y}{N}$$

$$M = \frac{1803}{24}$$

$$M = 75.125\%$$

The score of students' fluency in speaking that had done shows 17 from 24 students were "Advanced" and 6 students were "Native-Like Fluency" but only one students get "Good Fluency". For mean of the table is 75.125%(Advanced Fluency).

Criteria of students' fluency in speaking

Criteria	Total students	Percentage
Diffluent	0	0
Limited	0	0
Intermediate	0	0
Good	1	4.166%
Advanced	16	70.833%
Native-Like	6	25%
Total	24	100%

Data of Questionnaire Students' Self-confidence in Speaking

$$M = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

$$M = \frac{1851}{24}$$

$$M = 77.125\%$$

The respond of students' self-confidence in learning speaking that had done shows almost all students very strongly self-confidence to answer the questionnaire. There were 10 students answer get "Strongly Self-Confidence" by the questionnaire and 14 students get "Very Strong Self-Confidence". Mean of the data above is 77.125(Very Strong Self-Confidence)

Criteria of students' self confidence in speaking

Criteria	Total Students	Percentage
Very Low	0	0%
Low	0	0%
Strong	10	41.66%
Very Strong	14	58.33%
Total	24	100%

Person Product Moment between Student Self-Confidence and Fluency in Speaking

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

$$r_{XY} = \frac{140543}{\sqrt{(144275)(137097)}}$$

$$r_{XY} = \frac{140543}{\sqrt{19779669675}}$$

$$r_{XY} = \frac{140640.21}{140543}$$

$$r_{XY} = 0.999$$

Based on the result of pearson product moment above, the researcher find the correlation among the variable. That was indicated by the total result is 0.999. It was necessary to find out significant. Based on standard of pearson product moment correlation the total of calculation in this correlation is very high. According to Hayde, 2004: 198), students' get high-self-confidence can be positively correlated with oral performance. If check up the r-table number 22 subject as the sample it is 0.3438 for confidence level of 5% ($\alpha=0.05$) for one tailed test. This figure indicated that the result of r-test= 0.999 is higher than r-table (0.3438). In other word we compared the r-test to the r-table we will found that: r-test 0.999 > r table 0.3438 number 22 proportion in one tail. It can be confirmed that null hypothesis (Ho) state that, the is no correlation and there is no significant correlation between students' self-confidence and their fluency at eleventh graders of SMAN 01 Jereweh is clearly rejected, and alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted because the researcher found the correlation and there is significant correlation between students' self-confidence at eleventh

graders of SMAN 01 Jereweh

CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis besides the correlation of two variables the researcher was found the correlation. It was necessary found significant. It can be confirmed that null hypothesis (Ho) state that, "there is no correlation and there is no significant correlation between students' self-confidence and their fluency at eleventh graders of SMAN 01 Jereweh" is clearly rejected, and alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted because the researcher found the correlation and there is significant correlation between students' self-confidence at eleventh graders of SMAN 01 Jereweh. It indicated by the result of pearson product moment is 0.999 higher than r-table is 0.3438 for level 5% (0.05) for one tailed test

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