

A CORRELATION BETWEEN SELF CONFIDENCE AND ORAL SPEAKING ABILITY (A STUDY AT THE THIRD SEMESTER IN STKIP “TAPANULI SELATAN” PADANGSIDIMPUAN IN 2013/2014 ACADEMIC YEAR)

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ABSTRACT

In doing the research, the writer analyzes the correlation between self confidence and oral speaking ability. The purposes of this research are to find out: 1) The extent of the students' ability in oral speaking at the third semester students in STKIP Tapanuli Selatan Padangsidimpuan, 2) The extent of the students' self confidence at the third semester students in STKIP Tapanuli Selatan Padangsidimpuan, 3) whether there is significant correlation between self confidence and oral speaking ability at the third semester students in STKIP Tapanuli Selatan Padangsidimpuan that consist of 215 students. The samples are 40 students taken by cluster sampling. This research uses descriptive method. In collecting data the writer uses test as instrument. The data are analyzed by using the formula of “r Product Moment”. After analyzing the data, it can be concluded that the students' self confidence is categorized “enough” which mean score is 62.4 and oral speaking ability is 64.7 that is categorized “enough”. Then the score of “r” calculation is obtained 0.641. It is higher than the score of “r” table ($0.641 > 0.320$). It means that there is a significant correlation between self confidence and oral speaking ability at the third semester students in STKIP Tapanuli Selatan Padangsidimpuan means or the hypothesis is accepted.

1. Background

English is very important language that is used by many people in various countries. It is an international language that very useful for us and future. In mastering English there are four skills that must be known and mastered by students. These skills are speaking, writing, listening and reading. STKIP “Tapanuli Selatan” Padangsidimpuan makes speaking as one of the subjects in English department to make students are able in oral speaking English. But the fact shows that the majority of the students of STKIP “Tapanuli Selatan” Padangsidimpuan in 2013/2014 academic year are incapable in expressing their thoughts and ideas through speaking. Especially in oral speaking, many students find difficulty to develop their skills in speaking. It is shown from their speaking examination (2013) where only about 20 % from all students who got A and there are many students got C and D.

Oral speaking is one the most important things to improve the speaking ability. There are two factors influence this problem, they are internal factors and

external factors. The internal factors are physical and psychology factors. Physical factor means the students has imperfect body's function, for example deaf or low response. Psychology factors includes lack of interest and motivation to study English, also lack of self confidence to practice speaking English. The external factors consist of the district, teaching methods, teaching learning facilities and the process of learning English.

The self confidence takes cognitive aspect as an advantage to take the value for something. So that self confidence may occur naturally. In this case the writer assumes that increasing students' self confidence is very important to encourage the students to speak. Oral speaking ability is very important in order to make the students in STKIP “Tapanuli Selatan” Padangsidimpuan have quality in speaking English, especially to win the competition in globalization era at the present time for the future. Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested in conducting a research with the title “A Correlation between Self Confidence and Oral Speaking

Ability at the third semester students in STKIP Tapanuli Selatan Padangsidempuan”.

2. Literature Review

a. Oral Speaking Ability

Speaking is an integrated personality that bases the background of the speaker. Another aspect like the way of dressing is an external factor influences the speakers. According to Byrne (2000:8) speaking is an activity involving two or more participants as hearers and speakers. The quotation pointed out that in speaking process there must be two or more participants as hearers and speakers. Similarly, Barley and Nunan (2001:2) propose that speaking is an interactive process of constructing meaning that involves producing and receiving and processing information. It means that speaking is an interactive process in which the process involves producing, receiving and processing information. To support that David P. Harris (1989:9) stated speaking is the encoding process whereby we communicate our ideas, thoughts, or feelings through one of the other form of language. It means that speaking ability to use any form of language to express a sequence of ideas, thoughts, or feelings fluently by reporting acts or situation in precise words or by doing conversation.

Then, David P. Harris (1989:81) speaking is a complex skill requiring the simultaneous use of a number of different abilities which often develop at different rates, they are pronunciations, grammar, vocabulary, fluency and comprehension. Similarly O' Melley explains that there are three components of scoring in speaking test, they are: fluency, structure and vocabulary. From those explanation, the students' speaking ability is the ability that the students can achieve in giving and responding opinions, ideas, feelings in English. And the writer

concludes that the indicators of speaking are pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary and speech interaction and cultural appropriateness.

b. Self Confidence

Before the writer explains about the self confidence, at first the writer must be known where the self does-confidence appear? The self-confidence is one of the branches of attitude, so the writer begins describing what attitude is. Attitude is positive or negative views of an “attitude object” person, behaviour, or event. Why the writer explained it before? It is because the attitude is the main of the self confidence, so that the problem is not out from the material.

Having the self confidence doesnot mean that the individuals will be able to do everything. A self confidence students has expectation that was realistic. Even when some their expectations are not met, they continue to be positive and accept themselves. People who do not have self confidence depend excessively on the approval of others in order to feel good about them. They tend to avoid taking risks because they fear failure. From all the explanation above, the writer takes the conclusion that, fear is the result of the lack of confidence. And the self confidence will appear the ability and skill that exist in the students themselves.

The main points of self confidence based on Rini (2002:1) are: 1) believe that their competence, so it doesnot need praise confession, acceptance or self esteem, 2) doesnot involve showing comfort by someone, 3) brave to become herself, 4) good emotion, 5) internal focus and 6) positive point of view to themselves. So, the writer concludes that the indicators of self confidence are: believe, comfortable, braving, emotional, internal locus and positive thinking.

3. Research Methodology

a. Location and Time of the Research

The location of this research is in STKIP “Tapanuli Selatan” Padangsidimpuan that is located in Jl. Sutan Mhd Arif, phone (0634) 7000104 – 7000105, fax (0634) 26374. It was conducted for three months (January, February and March 2012).

b. Research Method

The writer uses descriptive method as an approach to see the relation between both variables as Sudarwan Danim (2002:41) it has pupose to describe the phenomenon or individual characteristics, situation or certain group accurately. It is clear that descriptive research which has purpose to interpret phenomenon or individual characteristic, situation or certain group.

c. Population and Sample

Population is the total number of the subject in conducting the research. Population is all the field that the researcher takes in conducting the research of course needs the population as Suharsimi Arikunto (2007:130) states that population is all of the researching objects. The population is all English students that consist of 215 students.

Then the sample is sub group taken from a population as L.R Gay and Peter Airassian (2000:121) sampling is the process of selecting a number of individuals for a study in such way that the represent the larger group from which they were selected. From that explanation the writer takes the cluster sampling, the sample is

classified into classes that consist of 40 students.

d. Technique of Collecting Data

The writer uses test that consist of 25 items to measure the students’ oral speaking ability and quesstionnaires to test students’ self confidence.

4. Discussion

The research is conducted at the third semester students of STKIP “Tapanuli Selatan” Padangsidimpuan. For self confidence test shows that the lower score is 35 and the highest score is 90, the median is 70, the mode is 60, and the mean is 62.4 or 22,5 %. For oral speaking ability, the students’ score can be described as follows. The lowest score is 30 and the highest score is 90. The median is 65, the mode is 65 and the mean is 64.75 or 22 %. From the calculation of the data, the data are processed and analyzed by applying “r” Product Moment by Pearson because the writer wants to describe the correlation between two variables or X variable (self confidence) and Y variable (oral speaking ability). The result of “r” Product Moment shows that the score of r_{xy} is 0.641. To find the score of r table should be related to total sample (N), here the total sample of this research is 40 and the total variables (Nr) are two (2). So, $N - Nr = 40 - 2 = 38$. The score of r table is 0.320 at the 5% significant level.

From the calculation above, the score of “r” product moment is higher than the “r” table ($0.641 > 0.320$). So, the hypothesis is accepted. It can be concluded that there is a significant correlation between self confidence and oral sepaking ability.

5. Conclusion and Suggestion

After analyzing data, the writer has some conclusions as follows:

1. Students' self confidence at the third semester of STKIP "Tapanuli Selatan" Padangsidimpuan in 2013/2014 Academic Year is categorized enough, the average score is 62.4.
2. Students' oral speaking ability at the third semester of STKIP "Tapanuli Selatan" Padangsidimpuan in 2013/2014 Academic Year is categorized enough. The average score is 64.75.
3. There is a significant correlation between the students' self confidence and oral speaking ability. From the calculation shows that the score of "r" product moment is higher than the "r" table ($0.641 > 0.320$). It means that the hypothesis is accepted.

Then as the suggestions are:

1. Because there is a correlation between self confidence and oral speaking ability, so the lecturer are suggested to bear a good image on English lesson that English is a language must be applied in oral communication.
2. The lectures are suggested to give motivation and increase the students' self confidence because it is an important role in oral speaking.
3. For the other researchers who wants to conduct a research as the reference for further research.

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