THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS' SELF-EFFICACY AND THEIR PERFORMANCE IN SPEAKING SKILL

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Abstract
This study is generally attempted to find the correlation between students' self-efficacy and their performance in speaking skill at the second grade of SMPN 18 Mataram in academic year 2017/2018 .The method of the research applied is correlation research (explanatory design). The population of this research consist of three clasess of SMPN 18 Mataram which number 59 population and the sample of the study is 52 students. The sample technique used in this research is simple random sampling technique by using slovin formula. Based on the result of the study, there was correlation between self-efficacy and their performance in speaking skill in which r-test (0,80) > r-table (0,268), its means the value of r-test was higher than r-table. From the research data it was found out that there was significant correlation between students' self-efficacy and their performance in speaking skill. This was proved by the t-test score (7,957) was higher than t-table (1,675) the degree of freedom (df) was used 50. It can be concluded that self-efficacy and their performance in speaking skill has significant correlation at the second grade students of SMPN 18 Mataram. Finally, the researcher suggests that should be more creative to make students self-efficacy increased in using media or strategy that students do not feel bored in the class.

Key Words: Self-Efficacy, Speaking, and Correlation

Abstrak
Penelitian ini umumnya bertujuan untuk menemukan hubungan antara efficacy diri siswa dan penampilan mereka didalam berbicara pada kelas dua di SMPN 18 Mataram tahun akademik 2017/2018. Metode yang digunakan adalah penelitian korelasi (explanatory design). Jumlah populasi didalam penelitian ini terdiri dari tiga kelas di SMPN 18 Mataram dengan jumlah 59 siswa dan jumlah sampel dari penelitian ini adalah 52 siswa. Cara pengambilan sampel dengan menggunakan simple random sampling tehnik dengan rumus slovin. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, terdaapat hubungan antara efficacy diri siswa dan penampilan mereka didalam berbicara dimana nilai r-test (0,80) > r-table(0,268), ini berarti nilai dari r-test lebih besar dari r-table. Dari data yang ditemukaan terdapat hubungan signifikan antara efficacy diri siswa dan penampilan mereka didalam berbicara. Ini dibuktikan dengan nilai t-test (7,957) lebih besar dari t-table (1,675) dengan derajat kebebasan yang digunakan adalah 50. Ini dapat disimpulkan bahwa efficacy diri siswa dan penampilan mereka didalam berbicara memiliki hubungan signifikan pada kelas dua di SMPN 18 Mataram. Pada akhirnya peneliti dapat menyarankan seharusnya lebih kreatif untuk membuat efficacy diri siswa meningkat dengan menggunakan media atau strategi yang tidak membuat bosan didalam kelas.

Kata Kunci: Efikasi Diri, Berbicara,dan Hubungan

INTRODUCTION

Speaking is one of the four languages skills (reading, listening, writing and speaking) which has to be mastered by English students department. It is a means through which learners can communicate with others to achieve certain goals or to express their opinions, intentions, hopes and viewpoints.

However, the researher found the facts that at the second grade students of SMPN 18 Mataram, the students still had low self-efficacy. It could be seen when the students could not speak English fluency because they were hesitate in

speaking, for instance; when the teacher asked the students to speak English, some of them did not want to speak although a half of them wanted to speak but they were tremble and anxious in speaking. The students were lazy to do the task even that the task iwas considered easy, for instance; when the teacher gave the students homework, some of them did not want to do homework. The students' lacked of motivation to increase their ability, for instance; they didn't care about the learning materials that the teacher delivered. They tent to play with their friends in their seats.

Review of Related Literature

Speaking is an interactive process of constructing meaning that involves producing and receiving and processing information (Brown, 1994; Burns & Joyce, 1997). Its form and meaning are dependent on the context in which it occurs, including the participants themselves, their collective experiences, the physical environment, and the purposes for speaking. According to Brown (2004: 172-173) there are five indicator of speaking, they are: grammar, comprehension, fluency,   .

Self-efficacy is the belief in one's own ability to successfully accomplish something. It is a theory by itself, as well as being a construct of social cognitive theory. Self-Efficacy tells us that people generally was only attempt things fail (Bandura, 1994: 15). According to Bandura (1994: 44-45) there are several indicators of self-efficacy; they are: Confident to complete a specific task, Confident to motivate own self to take the necessary steps in completing the task, The individual are able to increase motivation in own self to choose and do an action which is needed to finish the task. Confident that we are able to try hard, persistent and diligent. The existence of a hardly effort from the individual to finish the task that is dicided by using all of thing. Confident that we survive to face obstacles and difficulties The individual are able to hold out in getting difficulty

and obstacle which is emerged and be able to get up from the failure. Confident that we are able to do the task which has general range or specific.The individual are sure that in doing the task, they can finish even that it is general or specific.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is correlation research with explanatory design. This research is all of the students at the second grade students which the total numbers of them are 59 students divided into three classes. The total sample is 52 students. This research was used slovin formula to get the sample by using simple random sampling technique. To measure speaking skill by using oral test, and this research was used picture as an instrument of this study. The scoring of the test and record are highly subjective and the researcher divides as five criteria, which are the scores of pronunciation, grammar, vocabulary, fluency and comprehension, and to measure students' self-efficacy, the researcher used questionnaire as test for measuring the students' self efficacy, the researcher provides 25 items of questionnaires. This research was used questionnaire by using likert's scale. Data of students' speaking are gained from the result of their picture description. The students have chance to choosen provided and then described the topic choosed in front of their friends in the class room (1.Animal, 2.Flower, 3.School) and it was take around 3 minutes for each student. The score of students' speaking was given to each student dealing with the scoring rubric speaking, such as pronounciation, grammar, vocabulary, fluency, and comprehension. In this study, the researcher was used questionnaire as test for measuring the students' self-efficacy, the researcher provides 25 items.

The data were in form of number analyzed quantitatively with Pearson Product Moment formula (r). Simple correlation statistics is a technique used to measure the strength of the relationship two variables and also to be able to know

the relationship between the two variables with the results of a quantitative natureSignificant correlation (to know whether there is significaant correlation)

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The mean score of students' speaking test was 48 and the mean score of students' questionnaire was 64,47.The correlation coefficient of two variables is 0,80. If we check for r– table of 52 as the sample is 0,268 for confidence level of 5 % (α = 0,05) for one tailed test. This figure indicates that the result of r – test = 0,80 is higher than r – table (0,268). It can be confirmed that the null hypothesis (Ho) is clearly rejected and therefore, the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted. From the explanation itself it can be concluded that the null hypothesis explains that there is no correlation and alternative hypothesis explains that there is correlation between the students' self-efficacy and their performance in speaking skill at the second grade students of SMPN 18 Mataram in academic year 2017/2018. This research used significant correlation by using t-test formula of comparison between the result of t-test and the value of t-table above. It was found that the value of t-test = 7,957> t-table = 1,675 (0, 05/95%) from (df) was 50. The result of t-test was higher than the value of t-table. Its means that there is significant correlation between students' self-efficacy and their performance in speaking skill.

There was only one statement of the problem proposed as follows: Is there any correlation between students' self-efficacy and their performance in speaking skill at second grade students of SMPN 18 Mataram. This statement of the problems had been answered based on the research result above.

Based on previous chapter, it was explained about the comparison between r-test and r-table, if r-test is higher than r-table or r-test equal with r-table, therefore Ho is accepted and Ha is rejected, but if r-table smaller than r-test, Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted.

So the resulted of my research that, there is correlation between students' self-efficacy and their performance in speaking skill, it knows that self-efficacy is defined as an ability to show an action that the people do in their life (Bandura, 1994: 15).

This can be proved by the students having high self-efficacy in which they are able perform to described picture to speak in front of their friends or another friends. They were not shy, afraid or hesitate to speak in front of class or their friends, if they have high self-efficacy.

Self-efficacy and their performance in speaking skill has positive correlation because both of them has dependence each other this proven when the researcher make research in SMPN 18 Mataram. In other way, the student has self-efficacy they were able to speak with their friend because they believe in his/her own ability, get into perform to described picture where students might have to speak in front of the class or another friend.

Table 01
The Total Number of Students' Self-efficacy in Speaking

The total students	Criteria Score	Scale
1 student	0-40 (25)	Can not do at all (low self-efficacy)
4 students	40-50 (41,42,44, and 47)	Moderately certain can do (medium self-efficacy)
47 students	60-100 (60,61,61,61,61, 62,62,62,62, 62,63,63,64,64, 65,67,67,69 69,69,69,70,70, 70,71,72,72, 72,72,73,74,76, 78,80,81,87, 89, and 92)	Highly certain can do (high self-efficacy)

The value of (X) or independent variabel could be predicted with the several values, for example like the data above, the value of (X) would be changed with 90. The students having high self-

efficacy (92), it was predicted that their performance in speaking skill was 64,70. Finally, the researcher concluded that there is high correlation between students' self-efficacy and their performance in speaking skill at the second grade of SMPN 18 Mataram.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the statistical analysis, the value of r-table was 0,268 from the total sample was 52 students, and r-test was 0,80. It was clear that r-test was higher than r-table. Its mean that the alternative hypothesis (Ha) was accepted, meaning that there is correlation between students' self-efficacy and their performance in speaking skill at the second grade students of SMPN 18 Mataram in academic 2017/2018. Meanwhile, the null hypothesis (Ho) which, states there is no correlation between students' self-efficacy and their performance in speaking sk

ll at the second grade students of SMPN 18 Mataram in academic year 2017/2018 are rejected. The teacher should be more creative to make students self-efficacy increased in using media or strategy that students do not feel bored in the class. The students were become more confident in their own abilities, and they can motivate themselves to resolve the difficult situation, because they have high self-efficacy. The researcher hoped that other researchers had to find a more effective strategy for making self-efficacy of students increased.

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