

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN ANXIETY AND SPEAKING ABILITY OF THE SEVENTH GRADE STUDENTS OF SMP NEGERI 5 KEDIRI IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2021/2022

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ABSTRACT

This research using ex-post facto research with a correlational design aimed at determining a significant relationship between anxiety and speaking ability in the seventh grade students of SMP Negeri 5 Kediri in academic year 2021/2022. The research sample amounted to 32 students who were selected by a random sampling method with Spinner online application. Data was collected through the provision of research instruments in the form of structured questionnaires and picture descriptions. Statistical analysis using Pearson Product Moment correlation and T-test. The results of data analysis clearly reveal that the alternative hypothesis is accepted. In other words, the results of the study confirm that there is a significant relationship between anxiety and speaking ability of the seventh grade students of SMP Negeri 5 Kediri in academic year 2021/2022.

Keywords: correlation, anxiety, and speaking ability.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian ex-post facto dengan desain korelasional yang bertujuan untuk menentukan hubungan yang signifikan antara kecemasan dan kemampuan berbicara pada siswa kelas VII (Tujuh) SMP Negeri 5 Kediri pada tahun akademik 2021/2022. Sampel penelitian berjumlah 32 siswa yang dipilih dengan metode pengambilan sampel acak dengan aplikasi online Spinner. Data dikumpulkan melalui penyediaan instrumen penelitian dalam bentuk kuesioner terstruktur dan deskripsi gambar. Analisis statistik menggunakan korelasi Pearson Product Moment dan T-test. Hasil analisis data dengan jelas mengungkapkan bahwa hipotesis alternatif diterima. Dengan kata lain, hasil penelitian tersebut menegaskan bahwa ada hubungan yang signifikan antara kecemasan dan kemampuan berbicara siswa kelas VII SMP Negeri 5 Kediri tahun akademik 2021/2022.

Kata kunci: korelasi, kecemasan, dan kemampuan berbicara.

INTRODUCTION

Speaking is one of the skills in English to express opinions, comment, and reject the opinions of others if it is not in accordance with our opinion, as well as the ability to ask and answer questions. Speaking is important because it is used in daily communication with each other. Its mean that speaking is the interaction activities done by two or more people to convey certain information, experience, idea etc, which is consist of the speaker and listener. Speaking is one of the four major skills that must be learned by the students since it is very important for them. Moreover, it would be impossible for them to have a good communication skill without mastering speaking, however most of people especially students have anxiety while they are speaking English with friends or in front of the class.

Speaking is kind of productive skill that has an important role in communication. Students can enhance their English input through speaking. Speaking is the way to communicate with other people by conveying the ideas, feeling, create and build the information. Speaking English also becomes the important because it is very helpful for facing the globalization era. However, for foreign language learners, speaking English is not easy to be practiced.

Matthew (1994:45) said, "Speaking is any process in which people share information, ideas and feeling". It means, it is a way for students to express their knowledge, to share their feelings and to show their performance. When students express their knowledge and share their feelings to other people, they should speak clearly, fluently and accurately, so that

people can understand what they mean. It means that students need ability or skill to become a good in speaking. In addition, based on Richard (2001:45), in speaking activities should focus on the function to use English well, so they can communicate in English.

Scovel (1991:28) stated that anxiety is a complex affective concept associated with feelings of uneasiness, frustration, self-doubt, apprehension, or worry. Students who has anxiety in speaking they have to do preparation to prevent speaking anxiety. In fact, most of the students have high anxiety when they have to speak in English. They feel so difficult to express their ideas even in a simple form of conversation to their friends. Therefore, they do not speak in the classroom. Griffin and Tyrrell (2007: 5) argue that if the students can control their anxiety into positive feeling instead of being controlled by it, they will reach optimal performance. It means that anxiety is closely related to the student's achievement on acquiring English. Furthermore, the students will be more difficult acquire English if they have anxiety.

Regarding to the point of the existing of anxiety in speaking, investigating the correlation between anxiety and speaking ability of the seventh grade students' in junior high school can be useful and positive indicators of the important of reducing anxiety in speaking learning to make language learning relaxed, smooth, easy and interesting that resulted in better speaking ability. Therefore, the research aims at investigating the correlation between students' anxiety and their learning speaking ability of seventh grade students of

SMP Negeri 5 Kediri.

METHOD

Research Design

To analyses the data in the present study the researcher used correlation by applying a quantitative approach. The correlation research is a study to determine whether two or more variables are related. According to Kothari (2004:31), a research design is a sequence of collecting and analyzing data in order to combine relevant to the researcher's purpose. Moreover, Kothari emphasizes that the function of the research design is to provide for the collection of relevant evidence with minimal expenses of effort, time and money. It was the conceptual structure in which the researcher did the data collection and the students' ability, measurement, and data analysis. In the present study, the researcher described the overall structure of present investigation by using an ex-post facto research design.

According to Cohen et al. (2005:205-206), ex-post-facto research is a method of teasing out possible antecedents of events that have happened and cannot be engineered or manipulated by the investigator, the characteristic of ex-post-facto is the researcher takes the effort and examines the data retrospectively to establish causes, relationship or associations and their meanings. Moreover, ex-post-facto research is used to investigate the relationship when the researcher cannot randomly assign the samples to different conditions or directly manipulate the independent variable. Furthermore, ex-post-facto research designs are focused on examination to be able to develop a summary of what is discovered.

Population and Sample

In conducting research, population and sample are the terms that refer to the resource of the data that are used in the present study. In addition, population and sample are essential parts of the research in order to limit the focus of the study. A population is defined as all members of any well-defined class of people, events or object. (Ary, 2010:148) indeed, population is all subject in a study that is going observed. While, Sample is part of population which wants to be analyzed. According to Tayie (2005:32), defines that the sample is a part of the population which is taken of the small group that is reachable of being observed in a little amount. In addition, using sampling makes all subjects get some opportunities to be the samples in the research.

In the present study, the population of the study was the seventh grade students of SMP Negeri 5 Kediri in the academic year 2021/2022. SMP Negeri 5 Kediri which had 4 classes. Each class had a minimum of 31 students and a maximum of 32 students. The whole seventh grade students consist of students. Furthermore, 127 students were considered as the population. Therefore, regarding the number of students, it was highly unlikely to bring all students as samples of this study. The test of the speaking test was focused on a short descriptive monologue. It needed a long time to assess the students' speaking ability with large samples. The researcher decided to choose the samples carefully before the research was conducted.

The researcher chose the samples by selecting from the entire population, the seventh grade students. Moreover, it was a

big population for the researcher to do research. The researcher then used 30 students as the samples who were chosen by using a random sampling method with spinner online application. In the random sampling method with spinner online application, the researcher took the samples randomly. Therefore, the use of the random sampling method with spinner online APP suggested that all populations had the same opportunity to be selected and included as the samples of the study. This type of sampling was appropriate for this study.

Research Instrument

A research instrument is a tool which is used by the researcher to collect the required data. Therefore, the selection and construction of appropriate, valid, and reliable research instruments are a very essential step of a scientific investigation. Furthermore, this research instrument should be valid and reliable in order to be a research instrument so that it can be used by the researcher to collect valid and reliable data for the present study. In the present study, the instruments are constructed in the form of questionnaire for anxiety and picture description for speaking test which were used to measure anxiety and speaking ability of the seventh grade students of SMP Negeri 5 Kediri in academic year 2021/2022. In order to have valid tests, the research instruments were considered to have a good face, construct, and content validity to be applied.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this research was to find the significant correlation between anxiety and speaking ability of the seventh grade students of SMP Negeri 5 Kediri. Based on the calculation above, the researcher found the normality, homogeneity and hypothesis test of the present study.

The researcher has conducted the data collection. The data was collected from 32 samples by using two instruments namely questionnaire and speaking monolog of picture description. The first is used questionnaire consisted of 30 items of questions that were designed to measure the student's anxiety in speaking. In answering the questionnaires, the students were asked to choose one of the options by giving a checklist.

Second is speaking test to test speaking ability. The researcher used picture description test. The test was to measure the student's ability in speaking. To take students result in the speaking test, the students were required to perform a short descriptive monologue. There were five pictures of famous tourist destinations in Bali taken from internet that should be chosen by the students as their topic performing the descriptive monologue. In addition, the researcher asked students to record individually of their descriptive monologue as the product of the assessment. researcher used Brown's criteria. In this pandemic situation, this research held through online platform. The researcher used WAG (WhatsApp Group) to shared link of the Google Form (Questionnaire and Speaking test) in administering the research instrument, then post the Google Form through into Google

classroom, so that students can access the instrument.

There were four tests that the researcher used to calculate the data namely; normality test, homogeneity test, Pearson product moment correlation and t-test. Based on the data analysis that done by using SPSS 25.0 program, the researcher focuses on Kolmogorov-Smirnov result it got 0.200 for anxiety and it got result 0.089 for speaking ability. It means that the data distribution is normal because the results is greater than 0.05. Furthermore, for homogeneity test was good because the data was homogeneous accepted. It got the result 0.125 which is greater than 0.05. It means that the variances can be assumed to be homogenous.

After the normality test and homogeneity test were found, the researcher continued to test Pearson product moment correlation and t-test. Based on the data of students' anxiety and their speaking ability score, it appeared that $r = 0.446$. Based on the result of r-table, from 32 samples it found 0,349. It means that the result was significant because the score of r-count $>$ r-table ($0.446 > 0.349$). Based on the table of the interpretation of Correlation adopted from Arikunto in Maulidiyah (2010: 319), it can be seen that the correlation index (0.446) is in the interval 0.400 – 0.600; it means that the correlation belongs to “fair” correlation. In other word, there was significant correlation between variable X (anxiety) and variable Y (speaking ability).

Next in hypothesis testing, the correlation coefficient from SPSS 25.0 statistic program using paired samples test it was found sig. = 0.004 $<$ 0.05, it means the t-

test was significant. The researcher also calculated in table degree of freedom is 31. Based on the t table for the calculation of the confidence interval and use the 0.05 column for 95% confidence interval it can be seen 31 means 2.040. Therefore, $-3.085 > 2.040$ it means the data significantly was accepted. In conclusion, based on the analysis above, the data showed that there was a correlation between students' anxiety and speaking ability at the seventh grade students of SMP Negeri 5 Kediri in academic year 2021/2022

CONCLUSION

The score of coefficient correlation is obtained 0.446 higher than r-table 0.349. It means alternative hypothesis accepted. The students who had higher anxiety got lower score of speaking. Furthermore, the students who had lower anxiety got higher score of speaking. In conclusion there is a significant correlation between anxiety and speaking ability of the seventh grade students of SMP Negeri 5 Kediri in academic year 2021/2022.

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