THE CORRELATION BETWEEN SELF-ESTEEM AND SPEAKING ABILITY OF THE TENTH GRADE STUDENTS IN SMKN 03 KOTABUMI ACADEMIC YEAR 2020/2021

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Abstract: Self-esteem is important thing in human life because self-esteem is used to describe a person's personal value. With self-respect we can know the overall view of a person on ourselves or our view of others. Therefore, we must be able to maintain our self-esteem, so that we can give a good impression to every human being. Similar to a student, students must have high self-esteem in order to overcome their lack of confidence when speaking in front of teachers and in front of many people. This research aimed to find out the correlation between students' self-esteem and students' speaking ability of tenth grade at SMKN 03 Kotabumi. This research used correlational research. Random sampling technique was applied to select the sample. Population of this research was tenth grade at SMKN 03 Kotabumi which consists of 405 students. The total of sample of this research was 43 students. The instrument used to collect the data were an oral test and questionnaire of students self-esteem. The result of this research showed that H_a is accepted with the result of hypothesis test $t_{observed}$ is greater than t_{table} which is $33{,}270 \geq 1.681$, it means that there is significant correlation between students' self-esteem and speaking ability of the tenth grade students in SMKN 03 Kotabumi academic year 2020/2021.

Keywords: *Speaking Ability, Self Esteem, Correlation, Students*

I. INTRODUCTION

Self-esteem is a term used to describe a person's sense of worth and personal value for himself. Self-esteem refers to the way individuals respect and like themselves. With conditions of healthy self-esteem, we become more confident in live everyday life.

Having self-esteem is not easy because students must practice speaking continuously to get benefit of every chance in speaking. In the school, being active in speaking ability can be done by giving opinion or idea. Self-esteem in speaking ability related to the learning materials which should be built to improve the quality of students' speaking in the classroom.

Speaking is one of English language skills that should be learne by students. The function of speaking skills is

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to convey ideas of one's feelings, thoughts, opinions and expressions spontaneously and verbally. Speaking is a tool of language that is used for someone to communicate with others and it is very complex to control it.

Based on interviews with English teacher in SMKN 03 Kotabumi on Monday, December 16th 2019, researcher found several problems in students' English learning especially in their speaking performance at SMKN 03 Kotabumi. Researcher conducted observation and interviews with English teacher of SMKN 03 Kotabumi, that there are still many students who seldom speak in English because they are shy and they lack confidence or to speak English in front of the class. The score of speaking is still low, which is still far from expectations but different from reading. They do not use English in their English class, even in giving thanks during class meetings. Sometimes students lack concentration when they study, they are boring and not understand the material but they are afraid to ask the teacher and are not accustomed to use dictionaries.

Based on the explanation above, therefore the researcher is interested in analysing this problem further in a study with the title "The Correlation between Self-Esteem and Speaking Ability of The Tenth Grade Students in SMKN 03 Kotabumi Academic Year 2020/2021".

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Concept of Self-esteem

Coopersmith (as cited in Ghaisani, 2016, p. 11) state that, self-esteem is an evaluation carried out by individuals to find out or believe the extent of their abilities. It means that self-esteem is expressing individual attitude to show the extent to which a person believes in his abilities.

According to Rosyida (2016, p. 97) self-esteem is a person's value for worthiness expressed in his attitude. Gustaman (2015, p. 122) states, self-esteem is related to feelings and is one of the factors driving success in speaking English. It means self-esteem can be described as a respect towards his or her self and the students can achieve speaking English if they can do it well.

Dariyo and Ling (2002, p. 37) states self-esteem is a result of an individual's assessment of himself which is expressed in attitudes that can be positive and negative. Wong (2004, p. 18) state that, high self-esteem is a feeling that is rooted in unconditional self-acceptance even when making mistakes without feeling important and valuable. Susanti (2017, p.

22) state that, self-esteem as a kind of self-evaluation within a human.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that, Self-esteem is an assessment of the results achieved in the analysis, the extent of behaviour, fulfilling the ideal of self.

Assessing of Self-Esteem

According to Plummer (2005, p. 20) there are seven main elements that form of asses the foundation for social and emotional health to lead healthy self-esteem, as follows: Self-knowledge, Self and others, Self-acceptance, Self-reliance, Self-expression, Self-confidence, and Self-awareness.

Characteristics of Self-Esteem

According to Maslow (2012, p. 15) there are two forms of self-esteem needs, namely the low and the high. Low form is our need to be respected by others. The need for status, glory, honour, attention, reputation, respect and even dominance. Whereas, the high form is our need for confidence, competence, success, independence and freedom. It means, we as humans have two self-esteem needs, namely the low and the high. According to Coopersmith (as cited in Sa'diyah, 2012, p.

16) "individuals with high self-esteem are more assertive, independent and creative". It means, individuals with high self-esteem shows that he has a firm personality, independent in doing things, and has creative ideas.

Rosenberg (1965, p. 18) explain that, individuals with low self-esteem often experience depression an unhappiness, have high level of anxiety, exhibit greater aggressiveness implants. Irritable and always suffer from dissatisfaction with everyday life. It means, low self-esteem can make someone depressed and unhappy with what they have and can be bad for themselves.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher can conclude, the characteristic of the self-esteem can be distinguished into the low and high parts. Low characteristic can describe that someone who has no self-esteem and high characteristics describes the firm and self-esteem and can solve the problem.

Self-Esteem in Language Learning

Oxford and Ehrman (as cited in Tayebinik and Puteh, 2012, p. 501) states "self-esteem as one of the effective psychological factors in second language learning. It means, self-esteem has an active role in the physical person to improve the learning process". According

to Coopersmith in Tayebinik and Puteh (2012, p. 501-502) self-esteem we refer to the evaluation which an individual makes and customarily maintains with regard to himself. It means, indicates the extent to which an individual believes himself to be capable, significant, and successful.

Morrison, Thomas and Weaver (as cited in Habrat, 2018, p. 61) states "propounded a hypothesis that students with low self-esteem would predict getting lower grades on an examination than those with high self-esteem". It means, students who have high self-esteem will still get high scores, but students with low self-esteem tend to get low grades than before, it can be concluded that self-esteem plays an important role in everyday life in improving our learning outcomes.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher can conclude that self-esteem has an active role in the physical person to improve the learning process and can make students convinced that he can speak in front of the class.

Definition of Speaking

According to Tarigan (2008, p. 181) speaking is an ability to pronounce the articulatory sounds in expressing something, delivering mind, and ideas. It means that speaking is a way to convey something, delivering mind, and ideas.

According to Slamet (2007, p. 12) speaking is an activity to express the speaker's ideas, feelings, and desires that need to be expressed to others in the form of speech.

Zuhriyah (2017, p. 122) states "speaking is someone's way to express something and for communicating". According to Eliyasun, Rosnija, and Salam (2018, p. 1) speaking is process conveying or sharing ideas orally. It can be concluded, speaking is a tool to communicate with others, can send forth messages or opinions verbally.

From some of the opinions of the experts above it can conclude that speaking is a communication process that conveys information, ideas and opinions between two parties through verbal and oral.

Definition of Teaching Speaking

Kayi (as cited in Anwar, 2015, p. 34) state that, English is a second language that students must master: The first able to produce sound with English grammar correctly. The second in speaking, students want to use correct and clear intonation. The third student must choose the right words during the learning process in class. The fourth arrange the ideas to be conveyed so that they are meaningful and logical. The fifth tools used to express opinions. The sixth select clear language.

Burns and Joyce (as cited in Lestari, 2018, p. 150) states "in teaching speaking skill, teacher need to look for background data such as age, language background, and students' goals". It means, this can help the teacher in teaching speaking after knowing the background of students according to the habits of the students' speaking levels.

Based on the explanation above, teacher must provide support and attention to students and look for students' backgrounds so that students can speak or argue in clear language in class.

Assessing Speaking

According to Brown (2004, p. 172-173) there are some aspects in speaking assessment, the aspects of speaking assessment are grammar, vocabulary, comprehension, fluency, and pronunciation.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

According to Arikunto (2010, p. 4) descriptive correlational study conducted by researcher to determine the relationship between two or more variable. This research has two variables, they are independent variable (X) and dependent variable (Y). The independent variable is self-esteem and the dependent variable is speaking ability.

Arikunto (2010, p. 173) states "Population is all subject of research". It means that the population is a collection of objects that is a whole of an object that is of concern to the researcher. the population in this study was 12 classes from 4 programs of the tenth grade in SMKN 03 Kotabumi academic year 2020/2021 which consist of 405 students.

According to Arikunto (2006, p. 134) if the subject is less than 100, it is better to take all of the subjects. But if the subject is more than 100, the writer can take between 10% – 15 % or 20% – 25 % or more. Based on the theory, in taking the research sample, the researcher took sample proportionally 10% from each class. Thus, total number of sample is 43 students. And the researcher used proportional random sampling technique.

According to Arikunto (2010, p. 101) the instrument is a tool for researchers in using data collection methods. In this study researcher used the WhatsApp application and Google Form. To measure students' self-esteem and speaking ability, the researcher used questionnaire which is delivered through Google Form application. The researcher used an oral test to measure students' speaking ability by using the WhatsApp application. The researcher made a WhatsApp group

consisted of the number of students as the research sample, then the researcher gave the topic of the speaking test, namely theory descriptive. Students have to make videos to define national monuments, and the second instrument is a questionnaire that is distributed via a link with the Google Form application.

Meanwhile, to collect the data students' speaking ability used oral test. The questionnaire of self-esteem consisted of 40 items. This research used statistic parametric method. In statistic parametric, there are three prerequisites test namely: normality test, homogeneity test, and hypothesis test.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The research conducted after the try out was done. It was done in order to find the valid and reliable instrument to be used in the research. The try out was done on Monday, November 16th 2020. There were 27 students at the tenth grade of SMK N 1 Kotabumi. Then, the research was conducted on Tuesday, December 1st 2020. The samples in this research were 43 students of 405 from the twelve classes of the population because the researcher used 10% of population randomly.

The instrument was said valid is if $r_{observed}$ is bigger than r_{table}. The analysis

resulted 30 valid items out of 40 items which was tasted.

TABLE 13
THE SUMMARY OF VALIDITY
TEST OF QUESTIONNAIRE

Observation	Frequency
Valid	30
Invalid	10
Total	40

Based on the table, it can be seen there were 30 items valid namely question number 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 31, 32, 34, 36, 38, 39, and 40. Meanwhile, there were 10 items invalid, namely items number 8, 9, 10, 19, 28, 29, 30, 33, 35, and 37. Because the valid items all represented the aspect to be measure in this research.

The reliability of the questionnaire tested by using Alpha formula. The criteria for the questionnaire to be said reliable was if $r_{observed}$ is bigger than r_{table}.

TABLE 14
THE SUMMARY OF RELIABILITY
TEST OF QUESTIONNAIRE

Observation	Result
$r_{observed}$	0.977
Significant Level	0.05
r_{table}	0.381
Description	The instrument is reliable

Based on the table above, it was gotten that $r_{observed}$ was 0.977 while r_{table} was 0.381 with N=27. It means that $r_{observed}$ is bigger than r_{table}. Futhermore, it could be said that the instruments were reliable.

After that, to know validity of speaking ability the researcher made an instrument of speaking ability, and then it was consulted with the expert; in this research the experts are Mr. Sigit Suharjono, S.Pd., M.Pd., and Mrs. Dewi Sri Kuning, S.Pd., M.Pd. The reliability test for speaking instrument was calculated by using inter-rater reliability. The coefficient reliability gotten from the calculation was 0.830, it means there is consistency between two ratters and can be said that the result of measurement is reliable.

After conducting the try out and analysing the validity and reliability of the instruments, the researcher began to conduct the research in the real sample. They were 43 students as the sample taken proportional randomly from each class in tenth grade of SMKN 03 Kotabumi. To collect the data of students' self-esteem, the students were given questionnaire which consist of 30 statements in which positive were 16 statements and 14 negative statements. Having finished answering the questionnaire, the participants were asked to do speaking test by oral test which consisted of text.

The data of the research was analysed in three steps, the first is normality test, the second is homogeneity test, and the third is hypothesis test.

In addition, to measure the normality of the data, the researcher used Liliefor's formula. The summary is presented in the table below:

TABLE 15
THE SUMMARY OF NORMALITY TEST

No	Variables	$L_{o\ max}$	L_{table}	Description
1	Students' Self-Esteem	0.1151	0.1351	Normally Distributed
2	Speaking Ability	0.1318	0.1351	Normally Distributed

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the data for variable students' self-esteem was found $L_{observed}= 0.1151$. The value of $L_{table} = 0.1351$. Furthermore, the result normality test for variable speaking ability was found that $L_{observed}= 0.1318$ and $L_{table} = 0.1351$. It means that the data from the two variables came from the sample which is considered in normal distribution.

In homogeneity test, the researcher has calculated the homogeneity test which done using F test Formula. It aims to know whether the sample is taken to have the same variant (homogeneous). The result of homogeneity test can be shown in the calculation of F-test:

$$F_{observed} = \frac{\text{The Highest Variance}}{\text{The Lowest Variance}}$$

$$F_{observed} = \frac{34.63}{22.78}$$

$$F_{observed} = 1.52$$

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Based on the result of homogeneity test, it was found that $F_{observed}$= 1.52 with F_{table} (0.05.43)= 1.67. The calculation infered that H_o is accepted; therefore, it can be said that the data from two variables are homogenous.

The hypothesis test was done after the data was found to be in normal distribution and homogenous. This research hypothesis was tested by using Pearson's Product Moment formula.

TABLE 16
THE SUMMARY OF HYPOTHESES TEST

Observed	Result
$r_{observed}$	0.982
r_{table}	0.344
Conclusion	H_0 was rejected, Ha was accepted

Based on the calculation by using Product Moment Formula, it was found that the correlation between two variables (X) and (Y) or r_{xy} or $r_{observed}$= 0.982 and $r_{table\ (43)(0.05)}$ =0.344 with n = 43. Therefore, because of $r_{observed}$ is greater than r_{table} or 0.982 > 0.344, it means that H_o was rejected, and H_a was accepted. It means that there is correlation between students' self-esteem and speaking ability.

After the correlation was calculated by using Pearson Product Moment formula, the researcher used t-test to know the significance of the correlation. The following is the summary of significant test.

TABLE 17
THE SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT TEST

Observed	Description
$t_{observed}$	33.270
t_{table}	1.681
Conclusion	H_0 was rejected, H_a was accepted

From the result above it is found the $t_{observed}$ was 33.270 and t_{table},with n=43 by using significant level 0,05 is 1.681. As the result, so H_0 was rejected, and H_a was accepted, which means that the correlation was significant. This showed that there is significant correlation between students' self-esteem and speaking ability at the tenth grade in SMKN 03 Kotabumi Academic Year 2020/2021.

Discussion

The research was conducted in SMKN 03 Kotabumi on December, 01st 2020. The purpose of the data analysis in this research is to find out whether or not there is significant correlation between students' self-esteem and speaking ability at the tenth grade in SMKN 03 Kotabumi academic year 2020/2021. From the data analysis, it is found that self-esteem has significant correlation with speaking ability, and it is categorized into high correlation. It can be concluded that self-esteem is one of the important factors in determining speaking ability of students. It means that the students who have high self-

esteem will do hard effort to get good achievement in learning process.

In addition, this research result is also in line with the research conducted previously by Aisyah (2020) in her thesis entitle "*The correlation between students' self-esteem and students' speaking ability of eleventh grade at SMAN 7 Maros*". which found that students' self-esteem correlated with their speaking ability with a coefficient correlation of 0.407, and it is categorized into high correlation. Thus, it can be concluded that self-esteem has correlation with speaking ability.

In relevant, the result of this research about "The Correlation Between Self-Esteem and Speaking Ability of the Tenth Grade Students in SMKN 03 Kotabumi Academic Year 2020/2021". shows that H_a is accepted which means the there is significant correlation between self-esteem and speaking ability of the tenth-grade students in SMKN 03 Kotabumi academic year 2020/2021. With the result of significant test (t-test) was found that $t_{observed}$ is greater than t_{table} which is $0.982 \geq 0.344$. So, it can be concluded that H_o is rejected, and H_a was accepted. It means that there is correlation between students' self-esteem and speaking ability.

The result of this research is relevant with the previous related research above, for the previous research was conducted to know the significant correlation between self-esteem and speaking ability in class. Students' speaking ability in SMKN 03 Kotabumi is in the form of oral test, describe about Monas. The fact that self-esteem correlated with speaking ability can be explained logically as follows. When the students' self-esteem is high, students feel less shy, less afraid, and less doubted when speaking. Therefore, they speak more confidently and more often. Thus, this finally makes speaking itself easier for them. Self-esteem can be one of the important factors in students' speaking ability. It is because Self-esteem in speaking ability related to the learning materials which should be built to improve the quality of students' speaking in the classroom. Self-esteem is braveness of someone to convey their idea, opinion, and intentions in front of many people. Someone who has good self-esteem will believe in their ability, always perfect all of their efforts. In conclusion, high self-esteem can give the positive effect in learning process especially speaking ability.

V. CLOSING AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Based on the result of the data analysis and hypothesis test the researcher

has come to her conclusion that there is significant correlation between students' self-esteem and speaking ability at the tenth grade of SMKN 03 Kotabumi in Academic year 2020/2021.

Suggestions

Based on the discussion and conclusion previously described, the researcher gives some useful suggestions to support the teaching of speaking. For English teacher, the teachers were suggested to encourage students to have self-esteem in order that they speak more. Students were suggested to increase their self-esteem, the more students have self-esteem, the more they speak. And the researcher suggests other parties to do this research in different subject and bigger number of subjects, so that the result of the research can be more accurate. Because the researcher took the data with a video recording, there is a possibility that the students will repeat the recording to produce the best recording so that they get better scores. Then for further researchers, researchers who take the data online are advised that the test be carried out live so that the result really reflects the students.

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