

## ABSTRACT

The thesis entitled "The Correlation Between Students' Anxiety and Their English Speaking Ability at The Ninth Grade of SMP Nurul Fikri Tulungagung" was written by Muhammad Najichudin, NIM 126203212161, English Education Study Program, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, supervised by Latif Amrullah, S.S, M.A

**Keywords:** Anxiety, Speaking.

The background of this research is based on the problems encountered in English learning at SMP Nurul Fikri, which revealed that students still face difficulties in the Conversation subject related to speaking abilities. Although English is practiced daily at this school, the students' speaking ability has not yet met the expected competency standards.

This study aimed to 1) describe the level of students' anxiety in speaking English at the ninth grade of SMP Nurul Fikri, 2) determine the students' Speaking ability, and 3) examine the correlation between students' anxiety and their Speaking ability. A quantitative correlational approach was employed, involving 30 ninth-grade students. Data were collected using a modified version of the Foreign Language Classroom Anxiety Scale (FLCAS) and a speaking performance test assessed with Brown's rubric. The instruments underwent validity and reliability tests, with prerequisite tests including normality and linearity tests. Hypothesis testing was conducted using the Pearson Product Moment correlation.

The results of this study are: 1) Most students (73.33%) experienced a moderate level of anxiety in Speaking activities, 2) The majority of students (63.33%) demonstrated a moderate level of speaking ability, and 3) There is a significant negative correlation between students' anxiety and their Speaking ability, indicated by the result of  $r = -0.532$  and  $p = 0.002$ . This result of the research supports previous studies by Ahmad Al-Khotaba et al. (2020) reported a negative correlation ( $r = -0.242$ ) between foreign language speaking anxiety and speaking test scores among Saudi EFL learners. This means that the higher the anxiety, the lower the speaking ability of students, and vice versa.

## ABSTRAK

Skripsi dengan judul “The Correlation Between Students’ Anxiety and Their English-Speaking Ability at The Ninth Grade of SMP Nurul Fikri Tulungagung” ini ditulis oleh Muhammad Najichudin, NIM. 126203212161, Program Studi Tadris Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan, dengan pembimbing Latif Amrullah, S.S, M.A.

**Kata Kunci:** Anxiety, Speaking.

Latar belakang penelitian ini didasarkan pada permasalahan yang ditemukan dalam pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris di SMP Nurul Fikri, yang menunjukkan bahwa siswa masih mengalami kesulitan dalam mata pelajaran Conversation, khususnya terkait kemampuan berbicara. Meskipun Bahasa Inggris digunakan dalam praktik sehari-hari di sekolah ini, kemampuan berbicara siswa belum mencapai standar kompetensi yang diharapkan.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk: 1) mendeskripsikan tingkat kecemasan siswa dalam berbicara Bahasa Inggris pada siswa kelas IX SMP Nurul Fikri, 2) mengetahui kemampuan berbicara siswa, dan 3) menguji hubungan antara kecemasan siswa dan kemampuan berbicara mereka. Pendekatan yang digunakan adalah kuantitatif dengan metode korelasional, melibatkan 30 siswa kelas IX. Data dikumpulkan melalui angket yang dimodifikasi dari Foreign Language Classroom Anxiety Scale (FLCAS) dan tes performa berbicara yang dinilai menggunakan rubrik Brown. Instrumen penelitian diuji validitas dan reliabilitasnya, serta dilakukan uji prasyarat berupa uji normalitas dan linearitas. Pengujian hipotesis dilakukan dengan menggunakan korelasi Pearson Product Moment.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: 1) sebagian besar siswa (73,33%) mengalami tingkat kecemasan berbicara pada kategori sedang, 2) mayoritas siswa (63,33%) memiliki kemampuan berbicara pada kategori sedang, dan 3) terdapat korelasi negatif yang signifikan antara kecemasan siswa dan kemampuan berbicara mereka, dengan nilai  $r = -0,532$  dan  $p = 0,002$ . Hasil ini mendukung penelitian sebelumnya oleh Ahmad Al-Khotaba et al. (2020) yang melaporkan korelasi negatif ( $r = -0,242$ ) antara kecemasan berbicara dalam bahasa asing dan nilai tes berbicara pada pelajar EFL di Arab Saudi. Ini berarti semakin tinggi tingkat kecemasan, semakin rendah kemampuan berbicara siswa, dan sebaliknya.