

ABSTRACT

The thesis entitled “The Correlation between Students’ Learning Motivation, Students’ Digital Media Usage and Their English Speaking Ability at Uin Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung” was written by Alfina Choirunnisa, Student ID Number 1860203221010, English Education Department, Faculty of *Tarbiyah* and Teacher Training, supervised by Dr. H. Susanto, S.S., M.Pd

Keywords: *Correlation, Learning Motivation, Digital Media Usage, Speaking Ability.*

Speaking is a crucial aspect of language learning that allows students to communicate their ideas effectively. Several factors may influence students’ speaking ability, including learning motivation and the use of digital media. This study aims to examine the correlation between students’ learning motivation, digital media usage, and their speaking ability.

This research employed a quantitative approach with a correlational design. The sample consisted of 30 students of the fifth semester of English Education Department at UIN Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung. The data were collected through questionnaires and speaking test scores. The data were analyzed using Pearson Product-Moment Correlation and Multiple Correlation analysis using SPSS version 23.

The findings showed that there is a positive moderate correlation between learning motivation, digital media usage, and students’ speaking ability at UIN Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung. That is proven by the significance values for learning motivation (0.001) and digital media usage (0.011) were below 0.05, indicating significant correlations. The correlation coefficients were 0.590 and 0.460, both categorized as moderate. The multiple correlation result showed a significance value of 0.003 with a correlation coefficient of 0.593. The R Square value was 0.352, meaning that 35.2% of students’ speaking ability can be explained by two variables. From the finding it is suggest that the teacher needs to improve students’ motivation and provide digital media in teaching speaking.

In conclusion, learning motivation and digital media usage have a positive moderate correlation with students’ speaking ability. However, students’ speaking ability is also influenced by other factors such as linguistic competence, self-confidence, and learning environment. Therefore, both motivation and effective use of digital media should be encouraged to support the development of students’ speaking skills.

ABSTRAK

Skripsi dengan judul “The Correlation between Students’ Learning Motivation, Students’ Digital Media Usage and Their English Speaking Ability at Uin Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung” ini ditulis oleh Alfina Choirunnisa, NIM. 1860203221010, Program Studi Tadris Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan, dengan pembimbing/promotor Dr. H. Susanto, S.S., M.Pd.

Kata kunci: *Korelasi, Motivasi Belajar, Penggunaan Media Digital, Kemampuan Berbicara.*

Kemampuan berbicara merupakan aspek penting dalam pembelajaran bahasa yang memungkinkan siswa menyampaikan gagasan mereka secara efektif. Beberapa faktor dapat memengaruhi kemampuan berbicara siswa, termasuk motivasi belajar dan penggunaan media digital. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui korelasi antara motivasi belajar siswa, penggunaan media digital, dan kemampuan berbicara mereka.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain korelasi. Sampel terdiri dari 30 mahasiswa semester lima Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris di UIN Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung. Data diperoleh melalui kuesioner dan nilai tes berbicara. Data dianalisis menggunakan rumus Korelasi Pearson Product-Moment dan Korelasi Berganda menggunakan SPSS versi 23.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat korelasi positif sedang antara motivasi belajar, penggunaan media digital, dan kemampuan berbicara mahasiswa di UIN Sayyid Ali Rahmatullah Tulungagung. Hal ini dibuktikan dengan nilai signifikansi untuk motivasi belajar (0,001) dan penggunaan media digital (0,011) berada di bawah 0,05, yang mengindikasikan adanya korelasi yang signifikan. Koefisien korelasi masing-masing sebesar 0,590 dan 0,460, keduanya dikategorikan sebagai korelasi sedang. Hasil korelasi berganda menunjukkan nilai signifikansi sebesar 0,003 dengan koefisien korelasi sebesar 0,593. Nilai R Square sebesar 0,352, artinya 35,2% kemampuan berbicara mahasiswa dapat dipengaruhi oleh kedua variabel tersebut. Berdasarkan hasil tersebut, disarankan untuk guru dapat meningkatkan motivasi siswa dan memanfaatkan media digital dalam pengajaran keterampilan berbicara.

Sebagai kesimpulan, motivasi belajar dan penggunaan media digital memiliki korelasi positif sedang dengan kemampuan berbicara siswa. Namun, kemampuan berbicara siswa juga dipengaruhi oleh faktor lain seperti kompetensi linguistik, kepercayaan diri, dan lingkungan belajar. Oleh karena itu, baik motivasi maupun penggunaan media digital yang efektif perlu didorong untuk mendukung pengembangan keterampilan berbicara siswa.