

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of The Problem

Language is one of the forms of communication. People live in the world of language. Ludy (1987:228) states that Language is an integral part of much of human functioning including communication, memory, and thinking. People use language in daily life and it is right the position of language is at the center of human life (Cook, 1996), because people cannot live without language.

English is one of the international languages. That is why people are proud of speaking English. Introducing the English language is the key to make some one like speaking English.

As a matter of fact, although the students have been learning English for more than three years but they absolutely still have difficulties when using English both in speaking and writing. Their difficulties are probably caused by pronouncing the words and studying the grammar of language which extremely different.

It goes without saying that any language, say, English has four skills namely, listening, speaking, reading, and writing. In general, speaking is more dominant than the other skills. It is because most people speak when they meet each other, in their daily activity.

In this situation, some teachers do not realize that the students have much less opportunity to use the language orally, say, speaking because of their attention in carrying out their task to teach by explaining a lot about the lesson.

It is considered as important for the teacher to motivate the students in the process of teaching and learning. The writer is of the opinion that motivation in any activity especially, learning is very crucial. Motivation may create the spirit of working or studying hard. The teacher also has to place that English as a foreign language is very important to know more about the world. People actually cannot live alone. But they must and need to live with the other people.

God reveals (Q.S Al Hujurot:13) that

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِذَا خَلَقْنَاهُ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَاهُ سَوْبَةً وَقِبْلَةً لِّتَعَارَفُوا عَلَىٰ

إِنَّا أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتَقَرُّمُ فَلِي إِنْ اللَّهُ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ (١٣)

Man kind! We created you from a single (pair) of a male and female. And made you into Nations and tribes. They ye may know each other (not that may despise (each other). Verily the most honored of you in the sight of Allah in (he who is) The most Righteous of you and Allah has full knowledge and well. Acquainted (with all things).

Based on this verse, it is very clear that the Human Beings are instructed for communicating or interesting between one and another. And the only one instrument to communicate between them is a language. For example, Indonesian language is a language which is used by Indonesian people, while English is a

language which is used between or among Nations. In communication, as stated before, speaking skill is very dominant in their live.

As a matter fact, the students' speaking ability to express their ideas, opinions, and feelings when using English is very poor. And it is becoming the problem why the students are absolutely not able to express those things although in the form of a very simple sentence. This unlucky situation can only be handled by the teachers who have a high spirit and responsibility by recognizing their students, either classically or especially individually.

And the teachers themselves must also be qualified. Dubin and Olshtain (1987:10) declare that in order to evaluate the true role of English in the school system. It is necessary to have a full picture of all subjects taught at school and of all available text books and other teaching materials. In addition, if teachers are not native speakers it is important to evaluate their knowledge of and ability to use English.

Generally in the real process of teaching and learning speaking is less getting attention. Most English teachers spend their class time for reading comprehension such as, reading the text, and writing sentences such as, doing written exercises . And one of the other skills like listening skill is also having less attention. They do not realize that speaking is very dominant in the human daily life. Everywhere he/she lives, when he/she meets one and another, the factor which to coming up is he or she uses the language orally.

The students who are good at grammar and have enough vocabulary do not mean that they are good at speaking too. Speaking ability needs specific and regular exercises.

One or some of the reasons why there problems happen are: first, the students are not motivated to use English optimally, based on their ability. Second, the teacher cannot be the sample supporting the activity of using English orally. Third, they always keep themselves silent and listening to. Fourth, out of the class, the activity of using English orally is not carried out.

And this situation is becoming the title of the Thesis entitled in **“THE CORRELATION OF ENGLISH SPEAKING MOTIVATION AND THE STUDENTS’ SPEAKING SKILL IN THE CLASSROOM *At the first year of SMA Sekar Kemuning Kota Cirebon*”**, and to find out the way to solve the problem.

B. The Formulation of The Problem

In formulating the problem of this Thesis, the writer divides it into three parts, namely:

1. The Identification of The Problem

a. The Area of Research

The area of research in this Thesis will take about speaking skill.

b. The Research Approach

The research of approach in this thesis is using quantitative research. It means that the obtained data in a particular form of correlation is presented by numbers should be measured and interpreted by means of statistic analysis.

c. The Problem of Research

The problem of research in this Thesis is to know how far the correlation of English speaking motivation and the students is in speaking skill in the classroom.

2. The Limitation of The Problem

It is said that there are many reasons why The Students often avoid practicing speaking in the classroom. However, the writer would like to limit the terminology below:

- Student

Student is a person who is studying, esp. at a place of education or training.

(Longman dictionary:1051)

- Murid

Murid adalah orang (anak) yang sedang berguru (belajar, bersekolah). Student is a person (child) who is studying (study, go to school). (Kamus Besar Bhs.

Indonesia)

- **Motivation is some kind of internal drive which pushes someone to do things in order to achieve some things (Hammer:2002:51)**

- **Motivasi**

Motivasi adalah 1. dorongan yang timbul dari diri seseorang sadar atau tidak sadar untuk melakukan suatu tindakan dengan tujuan tertentu. 2. Usaha-usaha yang dapat menyebabkan seseorang atau kelompok orang tertentu tergerak melakukan sesuatu karena ingin mencapai tujuan yang dikehendakinya atau mendapat kepuasan dengan perbuatannya. (Kamus Besar Bhs. Indonesia)

- **Motivation**

Motivation is 1. Someone's inducement coming up to do an activity consciously or unconsciously towards a certain purpose. 2. The efforts causing someone or a certain group or people intended to do something because of wanting to achieve a desirable purpose or getting satisfaction by means of his/her doing.

- **Speaking**

Speaking is an interactive process of contracting meaning that involves producing and receiving and processing information (Brown, 1994) Burns&Joycee, 1997)

So the limitation of the problem in this research is about speaking, especially for the first year of students *at Senior High School SMA Berasrama (Islamic Boarding School) Sekar Kemuning Kota Cirebon*, with their problem

is to know how far the correlation of English speaking motivation and the students is in speaking skill in the classroom.

3. The questions of Research

There are three kinds of question below:

1. To what extent is the students motivation in speaking English at SMA Sekar Kemuning?
2. How is the students' speaking skill in the class room?
3. How far is the correlation between motivation and the students' speaking in the class room classroom?

C. The Aims of Research

The aims of research are:

1. To find out the data of English speaking motivation
2. To find out the data about the difficulties which are found by the students in the process of learning speaking skill in the class room.
3. To find out the data about the optimum result of the correlation between English speaking motivation and the students speaking practice in the class room.

D. The Framework of Thinking

In a daily activity most of people speak more than write. Yet many English teachers still spend the majority of class time on reading and writing activity, and almost ignoring speaking and listening skill.

Communication implies the transmission of information from one organism to another (Ludy : 1987 : 228). If the goal of the learning a language is truly to enable the students to communicate in English. Of course, then speaking skill should be carried out and practiced in the language classroom.

Within the process of teaching and leaning, the teacher and the students create a small community so that the interaction among the teacher and the students or among the students by means of using the language, say, English. In the classroom, the students work under the guidance of the teacher. This Thesis is trying to address the need for improving the speaking skill, especially in the school environment.

In this situation, the teacher should always keep an eye on the students' attitude in every language event. And the teacher himself/ herself should always be the sample for the students and always observe the progress of the students. And this is becoming the characteristics of the teacher who has the sense of responsibility towards the success or failure of the students in the process of teaching and learning, one of the reasons is the teacher himself/herself.

In speaking, providing the opportunities for interaction among the students towards fluency and accuracy about the language is considered as very important.

Savignon (1983) states that what is important is that the opportunity to use the language in the course of learning it, creates interest and identification with the language, not to mention the confidence guided. Chook (1975:433) declares that major components part of every classroom setting are evident that learning takes place any time a student react in a station that affect him.

Learning itself depends on what the students do. One of the of the more complicated problems in the process of teaching and learning is the motivation given by the teacher to the students. In short, the teacher is becoming the motiver to the students in the process of teaching and learning.

E. The Steps of Research

In doing this research, the writer uses some English and Indonesian references relating to the topic in this Thesis. The steps of research are as follows:

1. Determine the kinds of the data

The writer determines the kind of data, which are needed, and dealing with the problem. In this case, the writer uses library research and direct observation to the location of research.

2. Techniques of collecting the data

a. Observation

In this case, the writer has visited SMA Sekar Kemuning Kota Cirebon.

b. Interview

The writer has interviewed the students, teachers, headmaster and staffs about the process of teaching and learning especially, in English school subject.

c. Questionnaire

The writer has handed out the questionnaire; hopefully, she confines the students' response illustrating the English speaking motivation

d. Test

The writer has given the oral test.

3. Technique of Analyzing The Data

To know the coefficient of correlation the writer uses statistical data analysis, which expresses the degree of relationship between two sets of test scores or other variables.

The technique for determining the correlation is by means of the Pearson product moment formula. Teknik analisa ini efektif digunakan apabila subjek yang dijadikan sampel dalam penelitian lebih dari sembilan tetapi kurang dari tiga puluh; The technique of analysis will be effective when the number of scores is rather small (i.e., no more than about 30).

$$\rho = 1 - \frac{6 \sum D^2}{N(N^2 - 1)}$$

Where

- ρ = Angka indeks korelasi tata jenjang
 Number of coefficient correlation rank order
- 6 & 1 = Bilangan konstan (tidak boleh diubah-ubah)
 Constant number (must not be changed)
- D = Difference; yaitu perbedaan antara urutan skor pada variabel pertama (R1) dan urutan skor pada variabel kedua (R2) jadi $D=R_1-R_2$
 Difference; the difference between the rank score variable first (R_1) and rank score second variable so $D = R_1 - R_2$
- R_1 = The speaking English motivation
- R_2 = Speaking practice in the class room
- N = banyaknya pasangan yang sedang dicari korelasinya
 Number of pairs searching its correlation

(Anas Sudijono : 2003:219)

In this case, the writer uses percentage (%) in analyzing each datum. The formulation uses in the frequency of each respondent (F) is divided into the total of respondents (N) to be multiplied 100%

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100\%$$

$$E = 100 (1 - k)$$

Note : E = Prediction efficiency index

100 = Percentage (%)

k = Standard of correlation

(Gaos, 1983 : 11)