

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This part gives the conclusion and suggestion. After getting the investigation results on the previous chapter, the researcher attempted to conclude on this chapter. Then, there are some suggestions for specific ones participating in this research to help improving the issue on the next study.

A. Conclusion

The aim of this study is to determine and measure the correlation of social media-used perception and self-efficacy with speaking skill at SMAN 7 Kediri. The researcher conducted a quantitative study, focusing on correlations. Data were collected using two questionnaires and a test. The questionnaires were administered to determine the students' social media-used perception and self-efficacy scores, while the test was used to assess students' speaking skill scores. Tenth-graders of SMAN 7 Kediri were served as a sample for this study, which involved 144 students. Before administering the instruments, the researcher conducted a trial to assess its validity and reliability in one of the classes at tenth-grader at the school.

By performing study, it discovered certain key points related to the outcomes. The significant values of social media-used perception (X1), self-efficacy (X2), and speaking skill (Y) were all 0.000. The value of coefficient correlation between social media-used perception and speaking skill was 0.400, indicating a significant positive correlation between the variables on enough correlation level. For the value of coefficient correlation between self-efficacy

and speaking skill, the coefficient correlation was 0.329, indicating a positive link between the two variables with low correlation level. Then, for the coefficient correlation between social media-used perception and self-efficacy with speaking skill was 0.624. According to the explanations, despite the significant correlation, the degree of significance is adequate to reject the null hypothesis (H_0), implying that the hypothesis (H_a) is accepted. This suggests that students' social media-used perception and self-efficacy simultaneously correlated to their speaking skill with high correlation level.

B. Suggestions

After knowing the research findings, the researcher offered some suggestions to relevant ones, including teachers, students and next researchers for better things.

1. Teachers

Teachers should make students be more active in using their own social media positively for supporting English learning. Teachers also need to make students be more confidence in speaking activities by improving their self-efficacy level. The two variables, social media-used and self-efficacy can make students be better in speaking ability. Technology can be used which is social media and psychological aspect can be involved which is called self-efficacy to get the best English speaking.

2. Students

Students should realize that they can use technology and take a lot of benefits on it, one of them is by using social media positively for improving

their oral ability. They should read and watch many English contents for supporting their English proficiency, of course with their enthusiasm. Besides it, they should be brave in speaking in their class by having high self-efficacy. If they do it consistently, English can be mastered by them easily for their better English achievements.

3. Next Researchers

Because of the many shortcomings in the study, the researcher himself advises future researchers to do everything in their power to prepare, particularly when collecting data, especially if they are interested in this topic and have the same problem. This will significantly alter the research findings, so make sure you have the proper instrument and conduct a thorough study.