CHAPTER IV

RESULT OF RESEARCH ND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the presentation of data that are collected, the validity and reliability of the research instruments, hypothesis testing, analyzing data by using statistical analysis and discussion.

A. Presentation of Data

1. Data Presentation of research Instruments

After collecting data, researcher must presents data that are collected from each instruments. As explained in the previous chapter, the researcher used two research instruments. First, researcher used questionnaire to collect data related to X variable (Students'self-confidence). Second, researcher used test to collect data related to Y variable (Students' speaking skill in English Kids class). The questionnaires was given to students of English Kids class at Putri Dharma Course (PDC), as sample of population in this study. While the test interprets students' speaking skill in English kids class at Putri Dharma Course (PDC). Those data that have been got from each instruments will be analyzed and become the result of this study.

a. The result of Questionnaire Data

The Population of this research is students who join English kids class at PDC. There are 108 students of five English Kids class. But the researcher just took 27 students randomly because researcher use cluster random sampling.

Researcher gives the questionnaire to 27 students. The list of questionnaire are 10 questions which five alternative answer. They are SD (Strongly disagree), D (Disagree), N (Neutral), A (Agree), and SA (strongly agree). Researcher gave the difference score of each alternatives answer. The alternatives scoring will be explained in the following formula:

Questionnaire Scale	Score
SD (Strongly disagree)	1
D (Disagree)	2
N (Neutral)	3
A (Agree)	4
SA (strongly agree)	5

1) Validity of Questionnaire

The validity is use to test how far the instrument can measure what the instrument valid or not. For this research, researcher use content validity to know appropriate or not the questionnaire, so in this case the researcher want to test the instrument that related with the phenomena like questions multi grade teaching and students' confidence in speaking Class at PDC.

To check the validity of this questionnaire, the researcher had shown the content of questionnaire to the expert. In this case researcher had shown it to researcher's advisor. The content of questionnaire was attached in appendix.

2) Reliability of Questionnaire

After the validity is approvable checked, the researcher should check the reliability of questionnaire. Reliability means that score from an instrument are stable and consistent. For checking the reliability, researcher uses Cronbach Alpha formula to take easy in accounting reliability. This formula also describe the best index of questionnaire.[1] Before it, researcher would show the sample of the population who join English kids class.

Table 2

The Sample of Population

No.	Name	Class at School	Class at Course
1.	Yasinta Nur Anisa	6	EK. Kiddy A
2.	Arsyila Rania Nuruzzahra	2	EK. Kiddy A
3.	Aminullah Fajar Islam	2	EK. Kiddy A
4.	Moh. Nailul Hayat	7	EK. Kiddy A
5.	Ahmad Irfan Maulana	4	EK. Kiddy A
6.	Faizatun Najah	6	EK. Kiddy A
7.	Bella Febira Anggraini	8	EK. Kiddy A
8.	Imam Nafik	4	EK. Kiddy B
9.	Humairiyatun Nadia	5	EK. Kiddy B
10.	Isna Alvareta Damayanti	4	EK. Kiddy B
11.	Indah Ayu Paraswati	9	EK. Basic A

[1] Ary, *Introduction to Research In Education*, 212.

12.	Safarina Arifatul Aizzah	5	EK. Basic A
13.	Nur Khafidatul Ainiyah	7	EK. Basic A
14.	Poppy Ventika Mega Sari	9	EK. Basic A
15.	Setia Ramadhani	5	EK. Basic A
16.	Syita Nisrina Naura	7	EK. Basic B
17.	Dinda Putri Harizah	9	EK. Basic B
18.	Tiffani Ramadani A.R	9	EK. Basic B
19.	Nanda Khoirun Nisa’	9	EK. Basic B
20.	Chika Nanda Febrio	5	EK. Basic B
21.	Selvi Anni Rosita	6	EK. Apollo
22.	Zulvia Zakiyati	7	EK. Apollo
23.	Hosiatut Taufiqiyah	8	EK. Apollo
24.	Melyana Alvin Henimanda	9	EK. Apollo
25.	Moh. Imron Rosyadi	8	EK. Star
26.	Firas Fikri Arjuan	7	EK. Star
27.	Windy Awalina	7	EK. Star

Sample of population, the researcher uses cluster sampling technique, because the population include in some group of speaking class or the name is English Kid Class. Total the students who get questionnaire is 27 students.

Before counting the coefficient of Alpha (α) by Cronbach Alpha formula. The researcher should determine the sum of variances of each items ($\sum S_i^2$) and variances of the questionnaire score (S_x^2).

The researcher should count variances of each items (S_i), researcher should count one by one. The formula of variances of each items (S_i) is as follow:

$$S_{i_n} = \frac{\sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N}}{N}$$

Explanation:

S_{i_n} = The variances of each items

$\sum X^2$ = Sum of quadratic questionnaire score

$\sum X$ = Sum of questionnaire score

N = Numbers of questionnaire respondents

For calculating, these are the data of questionnaire score as follow:

Table 3:

The result of Questionnaire Data

No	Number of items										Sum of questionnaire	Sum of quadratic questionnaire
	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**	ΣQ	$\sum Q^2$
1	4	4	4	5	4	4	3	5	4	4	41	1681
2	5	4	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	4	41	1681
3	4	4	2	4	3	3	3	4	4	4	35	1225
4	4	4	3	4	2	4	4	4	4	5	38	1444
5	4	3	4	4	4	4	3	4	2	5	37	1369
6	5	3	2	4	4	5	5	5	4	5	42	1764
7	5	3	4	4	5	3	4	5	4	5	42	1764

8	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	5	2	4	36	1296
9	5	4	2	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	44	1936
10	4	3	4	3	5	4	4	5	4	4	40	1600
11	5	4	3	4	5	4	4	5	5	4	43	1849
12	5	3	4	4	4	4	5	4	5	4	42	1764
13	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	38	1444
14	5	4	3	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	45	2025
15	5	3	4	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	44	1936
16	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	45	2025
17	4	3	2	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	42	1764
18	4	3	2	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	42	1764
19	5	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	44	1936
20	5	4	2	4	5	4	4	5	4	5	42	1764
21	5	3	2	2	5	3	5	4	5	4	38	1444
22	4	3	4	2	4	4	4	3	4	4	36	1296
23	5	3	3	2	5	3	4	4	3	4	36	1296
24	5	3	4	2	5	4	5	4	5	5	42	1764
25	4	4	3	3	5	5	5	5	3	4	41	1681
26	4	4	4	4	3	3	5	4	3	5	39	1521
27	4	4	3	3	5	5	4	4	3	5	40	1600
$\sum X$	122	97	86	97	119	111	115	121	108	119	1095	44633
$\sum X^2$	558	359	292	367	543	469	501	551	452	531		

The calculation is in the following:

$S_{i_1} = \frac{\sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{558 - \frac{(122)^2}{27}}{27} = \frac{558 - 551{,}2}{27} = \frac{6{,}8}{27} = 0,\ 25$

$S_{i_2} = \frac{\sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{359 - \frac{(97)^2}{27}}{27} = \frac{359 - 348{,}4}{27} = \frac{10{,}6}{27} = 0,\ 39$

$S_{i_3} = \frac{\sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{292 - \frac{(86)^2}{27}}{27} = \frac{292 - 273{,}9}{27} = \frac{18{,}1}{27} = 0,\ 67$

$S_{i_4} = \frac{\sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{367 - \frac{(97)^2}{27}}{27} = \frac{367 - 348{,}4}{27} = \frac{18{,}6}{27} = 0,\ 68$

$S_{i_5} = \frac{\sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{543 - \frac{(119)^2}{27}}{27} = \frac{543 - 524{,}5}{27} = \frac{18{,}5}{27} = 0.68$

$S_{i_6} = \frac{\sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{469 - \frac{(111)^2}{27}}{27} = \frac{469 - 456{,}3}{27} = \frac{12{,}7}{27} = 0,\ 47$

$S_{i_7} = \frac{\sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{501 - \frac{(115)^2}{27}}{27} = \frac{303 - 280{,}3}{27} = \frac{22{,}7}{27} = 0,\ 84$

$S_{i_8} = \frac{\sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{551 - \frac{(121)^2}{27}}{27} = \frac{551 - 542.2}{27} = \frac{8{,}8}{27} = 0,\ 32$

$S_{i_9} = \frac{\sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{452 - \frac{(108)^2}{27}}{27} = \frac{452 - 432}{27} = \frac{20}{27} = 0,\ 74$

$S_{i_{10}} = \frac{\sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{531 - \frac{(119)^2}{27}}{27} = \frac{531 - 524{,}4}{27} = \frac{6{,}6}{27} = 0,\ 24$

After counting all variance of each items, then the researcher should sum all of those numbers to get sum of variance of each items ($\sum S_i^2$)

$$\sum S_i^2 = S_{i_1} + S_{i_2} + S_{i_3} + S_{i_4} + S_{i_5} + S_{i_6} + S_{i_7} + S_{i_8} + S_{i_9} + S_{i_{10}}$$

= 0, 25+ 0, 39+ 0, 67+ 0.68+ 0.68+ 0, 47+ 0, 84+ 0, 32

+ 0, 74 + 0, 24

$\sum S_i^2$ = 5, 28

After counting the sum of variance of each items ($\sum S_i^2$) = 4, 42. The next step is to count the variance of total items score (S_x^2). The variance of total items sore is counted by using formula as follow:

$$S_x^2 = \frac{\sum Q^2 - \frac{(\sum Q)^2}{N}}{N}$$

Explanation:

S_x^2 = variance of total items score

$\sum Q^2$ = Sum of quadratic total questionnaire score

$\sum Q$ = sum of total questionnaire score

N = Numbers of questionnaire items

The calculation of counting (S_x^2) is as follow:

$$S_x^2 = \frac{\sum Q^2 - \frac{(\sum Q)^2}{N}}{N}$$

$$= \frac{44633 - \frac{(1095)^2}{27}}{27}$$

$$= \frac{44633 - 44408}{27}$$

$= \frac{225}{27}$

= 8, 33

Then, the last step to know the reliability of questionnaire is the researcher should measure the reliability by using Cronbach Alpha formula as follow:

$\alpha = \left(\frac{K}{K-1}\right)\left(\frac{S_X^2 - \sum S_i^2}{S_x^2}\right)$

Explanation:

α = Coefficient Alpha/ reliability Cronbach Alpha

K = number of item of the questionnaire

$\sum S_i^2$ = sum of variances of the questionnaire score

S_x^2 = variances of the questionnaire score (All K items)

The calculation of α value is as follow:

$\alpha = \left(\frac{K}{K-1}\right)\left(\frac{S_X^2 - \sum S_i^2}{S_x^2}\right)$

$= \left(\frac{10}{10-1}\right)\left(\frac{8,33-5,28}{8,33}\right)$

$= \left(\frac{10}{9}\right)\left(\frac{3}{8,33}\right)$

$= (1,11)(0,36)$

= 0, 399

Based on the calculation above, the researcher gets α or reliability of questionnaire is 0,399. To decide whether the reliability of the questionnaire is acceptable or not, the researcher consults α value above with r-table.

If r- value > r-table or α value > r-table: the questionnaire is reliable.

If r- value < r-table or α value < r-table: the questionnaire is not reliable.

The number of students as respondent of questionnaire are 27 students. Considering N = 27, then *df* (27-2) =25. For *df* = 25, r-table by significant 5% = 0,381 and r-table by significant 1% is 0,487. Because this research is about education, so the researcher take the significant 5%. The result of r-table is 0,381 and α value is 0,399. It means that α value is higher than r-table, so the questionnaire is reliable.

Table 4:

The result of reliability of questionnaire

The rate of "α" in significant standard	
Significant	5%
r-table	0,381
α value	0,399

b. The result of Test

In order to get data of Y variable of this study (Students' speaking skill in English Kids class), the researcher took test as one of research instrument. Researcher takes permit to the chairwoman of Putri Dharma Course (PDC) to help and make the researcher easy to get data. In this case, researcher want to take score of students' speaking skill by test.

1) Validity of Test

Actually, the researcher believes that the score that researcher gotten is valid. But in order to ensure that the test is really truth, researcher keeps checking the validity of it.

Researcher takes content validity for checking this, because it involves in five components, namely pronunciation, grammar, fluency, vocabulary and comprehend.

2) Reliability of Test

For checking reliability of test, researcher uses Cronbach Alpha Formula, The steps will be same such us checking reliability of questionnaire. The score of students'speaking skill will be measured are in the following.

Table 5:

The score of students' speaking skill in English kids class at PDC

No	Pronunciation	Grammar	Vocabulary	Fluency	Comprehend	Sum of questionnaire	Sum of quadratic questionnaire
						$\sum Q$	$\sum Q^2$
1	3	4	4	4	4	19	361
2	3	4	4	3	4	18	324
3	2	3	3	2	2	12	144
4	4	4	3	2	4	17	289
5	3	4	5	3	4	19	361
6	4	4	4	3	4	19	361
7	4	3	4	3	4	18	324
8	2	2	3	1	2	10	100
9	2	4	4	3	3	16	256
10	4	3	4	2	4	17	289
11	3	4	4	3	4	18	324
12	3	4	3	2	4	16	256
13	4	4	3	3	4	18	324
14	4	4	4	4	4	20	400
15	3	4	4	2	3	16	256
16	4	4	4	4	4	20	400
17	4	4	4	3	4	19	361

18	4	4	4	4	4	20	400
19	5	4	4	4	4	21	441
20	3	4	4	4	3	18	324
21	4	5	4	4	4	21	441
22	3	4	3	3	4	17	289
23	3	4	3	4	4	18	324
24	4	5	3	4	4	20	400
25	3	4	4	4	4	19	361
26	4	3	4	4	4	19	361
27	4	5	4	4	4	21	441
$\sum X$	93	105	101	86	101	486	8912
$\sum X^2$	335	419	385	294	387		

The first step is determining the sum of variance of each items ($\sum S_i^2$).

$$S_{i_n} = \frac{\sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N}}{N}$$

Explanation:

S_{i_n} = The variances of each items

$\sum X^2$ = Sum of quadratic test score

$\sum X$ = Sum of test score

N = Numbers of test respondents

The calculation is in the following.

$$S_{i_1} = \frac{\sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{335 - \frac{(93)^2}{27}}{27} = \frac{335 - 320{,}3}{27} = 0,\ 54$$

$$S_{i_2} = \frac{\sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{419 - \frac{(105)^2}{27}}{27} = \frac{419 - 408{,}3}{27} = 0,\ 39$$

$$S_{i_3} = \frac{\sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{385 - \frac{(101)^2}{27}}{27} = \frac{385 - 377{,}8}{27} = 0,\ 28$$

$$S_{i_4} = \frac{\sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{294 - \frac{(86)^2}{27}}{27} = \frac{294 - 273{,}9}{27} = 0,\ 74$$

S_{i_5} $= \frac{\sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N}}{N} = \frac{387 - \frac{(101)^2}{27}}{27} = \frac{387 - 377{,}8}{27} = 0{,}34$

After counting all variance of each items, then the researcher should sum all of those numbers to get sum of variance of each items ($\sum S_i^2$)

$\sum S_i^2 = S_{i_1} + S_{i_2} + S_{i_3} + S_{i_4} + S_{i_5}$

= 0, 54+ 0, 39+ 0, 28 + 0, 74+ 0, 34

$\sum S_i^2$= 2, 29

After counting the sum of variance of each items ($\sum S_i^2$) = 2, 79. The next step is to count the variance of total items score (S_x^2). The variance of total items score is counted by using formula as follow:

$$S_x^2 = \frac{\sum Q^2 - \frac{(\sum Q)^2}{N}}{N}$$

Explanation:

S_x^2 = variance of total items score

$\sum Q^2$ = Sum of quadratic total questionnaire score

$\sum Q$ = sum of total questionnaire score

N = Numbers of questionnaire items

The calculation of counting (S_x^2) is as follow:

S_x^2 $= \frac{\sum Q^2 - \frac{(\sum Q)^2}{N}}{N}$

$= \frac{8912 - \frac{(486)^2}{27}}{27}$

$= \frac{8912 - 8748}{27}$

$= \frac{164}{27}$

= 6, 07

Then, the last step to know the reliability of test is the researcher should measure the reliability by using Cronbach Alpha formula as follow:

$$\alpha = \left(\frac{K}{K-1}\right)\left(\frac{S_X^2 - \sum S_i^2}{S_x^2}\right)$$

Explanation:

α = Coefficient Alpha/ reliability Cronbach Alpha

K = number of item of the test

$\sum S_i^2$ = sum of variances of the test score

S_x^2 = variances of the test score (All K items)

The calculation of α value is as follow:

$$\alpha = \left(\frac{K}{K-1}\right)\left(\frac{S_X^2 - \sum S_i^2}{S_x^2}\right)$$

$= \left(\frac{5}{5-1}\right)\left(\frac{6{,}07 - 2{,}29}{6{,}07}\right)$

$= \left(\frac{5}{4}\right)\left(\frac{3{,}78}{6{,}07}\right)$

$= (1{,}11)(0{,}62)$

= 0, 691

Based on the calculation above, the researcher gets α or reliability of test is 0,691. To decide whether the reliability of the questionnaire is acceptable or not, the researcher consults α value above with r-table.

If r- value > r-table or α value > r-table: the questionnaire is reliable.

If r- value < r-table or α value < r-table: the questionnaire is not reliable.

The number of students as respondent of test are 27 students. Considering N = 27, then *df* (27-2) =25. For *df* = 25, r-table by significant 5% = 0,381 and r-table by significant 1% is 0,487. Because this research is about education, so the researcher take the significant 5%. The result of r-table is 0,381 and α value is 0,691. It means that α value is higher than r-table, so the test is reliable.

Before analyzing data, the criteria of assessment of the student' mastery that stated by Suharsimi Arikunto.[2]

Table 6:

Table of The degree Mastery

Interval	**Category**
76 % - 100%	Good
56% - 75%	Fair
40% - 55%	Poor
Less than 40%	Very Poor

The table will determine category of the score of students' mastery, based on the data that researcher taken, the data as follows:

[2] Tutur, "A Correlation Studey between Students' Motivation and Their Speaking Skill At The Eleventh Grade of SMK Batik Sakti 2 Kebumen in the Academic Year 2015/2016" (Purworejo, Universitas Muhamadiyah Puworejo, 2016), 32.

Table 7:

The Data of Questionnaire and Test

No.	Self-confidence (X)	Student speaking Skill (Y)
1	41	76
2	41	72
3	35	48
4	38	68
5	37	76
6	42	76
7	42	72
8	36	40
9	44	64
10	40	68
11	43	72
12	42	64
13	38	72
14	45	80
15	44	60
16	45	80
17	42	76
18	42	80

19	44	84
20	42	72
21	38	84
22	36	68
23	36	72
24	42	80
25	41	76
26	39	76
27	40	84
Sum	1095	1940

From the data above, researcher computes the mean of score on self-confidence and students' speaking test by applying the formula:

M = $\frac{\sum X}{N}$ M = $\frac{\sum Y}{N}$

Explanation:

M = Mean of the average score

$\sum X$= The sum of the score Self-confidence

$\sum Y$= The sum of the score student' speaking skill

N = Total number of students

The mean score of students' self-confidence:

M = $\frac{\sum X}{N}$ = $\frac{1095}{27}$ = 40, 55

Degree mastery of students self-confidence = $\frac{17}{27}$ x 100% = 62 %

From the data on students' self-confidence, it can be seen that there are 17 students who have scores higher than mean score. It shows that there 62% of the sample students in this study who have higher self-confidence. It can be said that the students' self-confidence is categorized in to fair category.

The mean score of students' speaking skill:

M = $\frac{\sum Y}{N} = \frac{1940}{27}$ = 71, 8

Degree mastery of students self-confidence = $\frac{19}{27}$ x 100% = 70 %

From the data on students' speaking skill, it can be seen that there are 19 students' who have scores higher than the mean score. It shows that there are 70% of the sample students' in this study who have higher achievement in students' speaking. It can be said that the students' speaking skill is categorized into fair category.

2. Analyzing the Data

a. The computing of X and Y

No.	**X**	**Y**
1	41	76
2	41	72
3	35	48
4	38	68
5	37	76
6	42	76
7	42	72

8	36	40
9	44	64
10	40	68
11	43	72
12	42	64
13	38	72
14	45	80
15	44	60
16	45	80
17	42	76
18	42	80
19	44	84
20	42	72
21	38	84
22	36	68
23	36	72
24	42	80
25	41	76
26	39	76
27	40	84

b. Analyzing the data both variable X and variable Y

After the researcher gets data between variable X as multi grade teaching and variable Y as students' confidence in speaking class. Then, researcher correlate by using product moment formula. To make researcher easy to correlate both of them, so the researcher will analyze used table as follow:

Table 8

The table preparation to find out the coefficient of product moment

NO	X	Y	X^2	Y^2	XY
1	41	76	1681	5776	3116
2	41	72	1681	5184	2952
3	35	48	1225	2304	1680
4	38	68	1444	4624	2584
5	37	76	1369	5776	2812
6	42	76	1764	5776	3192
7	42	72	1764	5184	3024
8	36	40	1296	1600	1440
9	44	64	1936	4096	2816
10	40	68	1600	4624	2720
11	43	72	1849	5184	3096
12	42	64	1764	4096	2688
13	38	72	1444	5184	2736
14	45	80	2025	6400	3600
15	44	60	1936	3600	2640

16	45	80	2025	6400	3600
17	42	76	1764	5776	3192
18	42	80	1764	6400	3360
19	44	84	1936	7056	3696
20	42	72	1764	5184	3024
21	38	84	1444	7056	3192
22	36	68	1296	4624	2448
23	36	72	1296	5184	2592
24	42	80	1764	6400	3360
25	41	76	1681	5776	3116
26	39	76	1521	5776	2964
27	40	84	1600	7056	3360
SUM	**1095**	**1940**	**44633**	**142096**	**79000**

c. Statistical Analysis

Based on the table above, the researcher gets some point about two variables are multi grade teaching (variable X) and students' confidence in speaking class (variable Y) as follow:

$\sum X$ = 1095

$\sum Y$ = 1940

$\sum X^2$ = 44633

$\sum y^2$= 142096

$\sum xy$ = 79000

After that, the researcher will count the correlation both of them by using product moment.

$$r_{xy} = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{(n(\sum x^2) - (\sum x)^2)(n(\sum y^2) - (\sum y)^2)}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{27(79000) - (1095)(1940)}{\sqrt{(27(44633) - (1095)^2)(27(142096) - (1940)^2)}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{2133000 - 2124300}{\sqrt{(1205091 - 1199025)(3836592 - 3763600)}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{8700}{\sqrt{(6066)(72992)}}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{8700}{(77{,}88)(270{,}1)}$$

$$r_{xy} = \frac{8700}{21035}$$

$$r_{xy} = 0{,}413$$

B. Hypothesis Testing

The hypothesis testing is the important thing for the researcher because here the researcher know the result of this research and determine the hypothesis of this research is null hypothesis or alternative hypothesis. From the result of analysis data above, it shows that the result of r- value is 0,413.

The researcher should compare the r- value and r-table, to know whether there is correlation or not between variable X and variable Y. because this study is in education, so the researcher compares r-value with r-table by significant level 5%. By using the level of significant 5%, the

hypothesis can be accepted or rejected if:

r- value > r-table: the null hypothesis (H_O) is rejected and alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted.

r -value < r-table: the null hypothesis (H_O) is accepted and alternative hypothesis (H_a) is rejected.

Actually, to know the critical r- value, the researcher should determine the degree of freedom (*df*) of this study. The formula for measuring the degree of freedom is *df* = N – 2. Since the number of sample of this study is 27 (N = 27), so the *df* = N – 2 = 27- 2 = 25.

Based on r-table, it is found that critical value of r-table by significance 5% for df = 25 is 0,381. By comparing r-table and r- value of this study, it is found the result of this study analysis data is higher than r-table (0,413 > 0,381). Therefore, the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted in which there is correlation between X variable (Multi grade teaching) and Y variable (students' confidence in speaking class at Putri Dharma Course).

The researcher not only compare r_{xy} or r- value and r-table to know how far the relationship between two variable but it will be interpretation in table below:

Value of Product Moment	Interpretation
0,00- 0,20	There is correlation between variable X and Y, but the correction is lowest. So it considers is nothing.
0,20-0,40	There is low correlation between variable x and y
0,40-0,70	There is enough correlation between variable x and Y
0,70-0,90	There is high or strong correlation between variable X and Y
0.90-1,00	There is correlation between variable X and Y with very strong correlation.

Based on the table interpretation of data, the result of this study is 0,413 and from the table above 0,40 – 0,70 show that there is enough correlation between variable X and Y. Finally, the researcher conclude there is correlation between multi grade teaching and students' confidence in speaking class at Putri Dharma Course.

C. Discussion of Finding

In this research, there are two research problems that researcher wants to research as follow:

1. Do higher students' self-confidence have better speaking skill in English Kids class at Putri Dharma Course?

   Based on the data above, It shows that there 62% of the sample students in this study who have higher self-confidence. It can be said that the students' self-confidence is categorized in to fair category. Then, it also can be seen that there are 17 students who have scores higher than the mean score. It shows that there are 70% of the sample students in this study who have higher achievement in students' speaking. It can be said that the students' speaking skill is categorized into fair category. It also can be seen that there are 19 students who have scores higher than the mean score.

   Furthermore, based on the result above it is prove that higher of students' self-confidence better students' speaking skill in English kids Class at Putri Dharma Course

2. Is there any significant correlation between students' self-confidence and students' speaking skill in English Kids Class at Putri Dharma Course?

   The result is there is correlation between correlation between students' self-confidence and students' speaking skill in English Kids Class at Putri Dharma Course, it is proved by consulting the r_{xy} or r-

value and r_{table}. r_{xy} or r- value is 0, 413 and r_{table} is 0, 381. So, the result is r-value is higher than r_{table} (0,413 > 0,381), so the hypothesis that accepted is alternative hypothesis. Based on the table interpretation of data, the result of this study is 0,413 and from the table above 0,40 – 0,70 show that there is enough correlation between variable X and Y. Therefore, researcher concludes that the correlation between students' self-confidence and students' speaking skill in English Kids Class at Putri Dharma Course has enough correlation significant level.

Furthemore, Self-confidence is good for students to develop their speaking skill in English kids class. Self- confidence is necessary in speaking, then Speaking is tight with confidence.