

Speaking Self-Efficacy Beliefs of Turkish University Students

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Abstract

Expressing thoughts and feelings effectively is a vital skill for individuals' professional career. University students should thus attach due importance to their communication skills as they receive their professional training. Self-efficacy beliefs can be regarded as an influential element in speaking skills, and may affect different aspects of speaking performance. In this respect, the aim of this study was to examine the speaking self-efficacy beliefs of final-year university students based on different variables. The reason why this study focused on final-year students was to determine the level at which they perceived themselves in terms of speaking in the pre-service period. Accordingly, the "Speaking Self-Efficacy Scale" was administered to 843 final-year students (454 female, and 389 male) studying at a Turkish university, and the data gathered were analysed through statistical methods. The results showed that the students' speaking self-efficacy levels were considerably high based on their scores on the scale. There was no significant difference between the students' self-efficacy beliefs based on gender, but they were observed to differ in their speaking self-efficacy beliefs based on their faculties. The analysis regarding the variable of experience in prepared speeches also revealed a significant difference in the students' speaking self-efficacy beliefs. Moreover, the university students' speaking self-efficacy beliefs were found to differ based on their annual amount of reading. It can be argued that improving the current level is possible through participation in more prepared speech activities and gaining a reading habit.

Keywords: Self – Efficacy beliefs, Speaking, Speaking skills.

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1. Introduction

Verbal communication is needed in every part of daily life, and has great importance for vocational education and practising a profession. The ability to express thoughts and feelings effectively is one of the elements that should be taken into consideration for career planning. In this sense, university students should attach due importance to their communication skills as they receive their professional training. The significance of speaking skills that enable the verbal communication of feelings and thoughts have been highlighted by many researchers in the context of success in a variety of areas including work, personal life and social relationships (e.g. İşcan, 2013; İşcan & Karagöz, 2016; İşcan, Karagöz & Almalı, 2017; Aydın & Başoğlu, 2014; Uzuner Yurt & Aktaş, 2016; Kuru, 2018). Şahan (2012) argues that the development of speaking skills should start during the first years of elementary education since individuals strive to improve their poor communicative performance even after they complete their higher education.

Physiological, psychological and social properties of speaking should be taken into account to achieve the objectives for developing speaking skills. Students' willingness to speak, beliefs about their own speech and worries regarding the communicative process should also be considered in addition to the models explaining other aspects of speaking skills. In other words, the development of verbal skills are directly related to psychology, social psychology, and behavioural and communicative sciences (Ünalın, 2007). In particular, the self-confidence of a successful speaker (Kuru, 2018) is considered as the main factor affecting a good speech in many ways. Likewise, Aydın (2013: 34) states that speaking involves many qualities unique to human beings starting with sounds, and individuals' speaking skills are also related to their beliefs. Self-efficacy beliefs can thus be regarded as an influential element in speaking skills.

Self-efficacy beliefs are defined as individuals' judgements of their abilities in organising and conducting actions necessary to achieve a certain level of performance in an area (Bandura, 1986:94). According to Bandura (1982:122), the higher individuals' stimulated self-efficacy level is, the higher their performance accomplishments are and the lower their emotional stimulation is. Furthermore, self-efficacy beliefs contribute to students' academic development by determining their beliefs and motivational levels regarding activities of regulation their learning and managing academic efforts, and achievement (Bandura, 1993:117).

In the literature, self-efficacy is assumed to affect task selection, effort, persistence and success (Bandura, 1986; Schunk, 1995). According to Schunk (2003:161), students who are self-efficacious attend activities more easily, put more effort in tasks, and show more persistence in the face of difficulties, when compared to the ones who doubt their abilities. Self-efficacy beliefs that form the basis for motivation, well-being and achievement (Pajares, Johnson & Usher, 2007: 105) are shaped by individuals' interpretation of information from these four sources: mastery experience, vicarious experience, social persuasion, and physiological states such as anxiety and stress (Pajares, 2003).

As Adams (2004) states, the results of research studies show that speaking skills are a challenging issue for both undergraduate and graduate students, and they lack self-confidence for oral academic presentations. Ferris (1998) who examined students' needs of auditory verbal skills and their struggles in this area reported that they had difficulty in oral presentations and class discussions.

Dwyer and Fus (1999) investigated the relationship between self-efficacy for speaking in front of a crowd and communicative attitudes. They compared communicative attitudes, self-efficacy and achievement scores, and found that communicative attitudes and self-efficacy were reversely related, while self-efficacy significantly predicted achievement scores. In another study, Dwyer and Fus (2002) focused on the relationship between communicative skills, self-efficacy for speaking in front of a crowd and achievement scores. Likewise, they reported that self-efficacy predicted student achievement.

Warren (2011) investigated whether service learning had a role in students' self-efficacy for speaking in front of a crowd. The results revealed a weak correlation between self-efficacy for and the skill of speaking in front of a crowd in general. Asakereh and Dehghannezhad (2015) who examined the relationship between speaking course satisfaction, speaking self-efficacy beliefs and speaking skills found that both

satisfaction and self-efficacy were positively related to speaking skills. Aiming to identify efficacy levels for speaking skills, Katrancı and Melanlıoğlu (2013) emphasised the necessity of enhancing speaking self-efficacy beliefs. Paradedwari (2017) examined the self-efficacy beliefs of English teacher candidates for speaking in front of a crowd. The candidates were found to have high self-efficacy in all sub-factors affecting self-efficacy that are mastery experience, vicarious experience, social persuasion, and physiological states such as anxiety and stress.

In recent years, there has been an increase in the number of studies conducted to investigate individuals' self-efficacy beliefs. Speaking self-efficacy beliefs is among these topics addressed in the literature. Courses that can enhance university students' self-efficacy beliefs towards oral communication (Schoorman et al., 2018; Frisby et al., 2020) or pedagogical practices that support their motivation are expected to have a direct impact on individuals' career (Mehta, 2018). Accordingly, it is of great significance to develop the communication skills of university students who are also pre-service teachers against the problems they may face in their professional lives, while equipping them with the knowledge and skills necessary for their future profession.

In this respect, the aim of this study was to examine the speaking self-efficacy beliefs of final-year Turkish university students based on different variables. The reason why this study focused on final-year students was to determine the level at which they perceived themselves in terms of speaking in the pre-service period. The following research questions were answered in the study:

Do Turkish university students' levels of speaking self-efficacy beliefs differ based on:

- a. gender?
- b. faculty of study?
- c. the number of prepared speech they have given before?
- d. average number of books they read annually?

Method

This study was conducted in accordance with the case study design. The participants were 843 students (454 female and 389 male) studying their final year in the faculties of education, fine arts, letters, maritime, engineering, law, economics and administrative sciences, and theology, at İzmir Dokuz Eylül University, Turkey. In the study, the "Speaking Self-Efficacy Scale" (Aydın, 2013) was used as the data collection instrument. The gathered data were analysed using statistical methods.

Speaking Self-Efficacy Scale (SSES): The SSES consists of four sub-dimensions that are "Planning the Speech (20 items)", "Speech Process (12 items)", "Linguistic Structure (9 items)" and "Audience Factor (5 items)". According to the results of the explanatory factor analysis, these four sub-dimensions explained 48.5% of the total variance. Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was conducted on the items obtained through the explanatory factor analysis. The factor loadings of the items ranged between .32 and .71. The alpha reliability coefficient was .94 for the first sub-dimension, .87 for the second, .89 for the third and .74 for the fourth. The coefficient for the whole scale was .95.

The missing values, outliers and the assumption regarding the suitability of the sample size were examined before starting the analyses. An average value was assigned to the missing values in the data set, whereas there were no outliers. The normality of the distribution of scores were examined to select the technique that would be used to determine the difference between the students' scores from the SSES, and the results are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Results of the test of normality

SSES Total Score	Kolmogorov- Smirnov		
	KS	SD	p
	.024	843	.200

N=843; p>.05

As is seen in Table 1, the students' scores showed normal distribution, and accordingly, parametric tests were used to determine the difference. In this regard, t-test, a non-parametric test, was used to see whether there was a difference between the participants' scores based on gender, and ANOVA, a parametric test, was employed for any significant differences based on number of previous prepared speeches and amount of annual reading.

The normality of the distribution of scores were also examined to select the technique that would be used to determine the difference between the students' scores from the sub-scales of the SSES (i.e. planning, drafting, and revision and modification), and the results are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Results of the Test of Normality for the Sub-Dimensions of SSES

	Kolmogorov- Smirnov		
	KS	SD	p
Planning the speech	.036	843	.011
Speech process	.049	843	.000
Linguistic structure	.076	843	.000
Audience factor	.105	843	.000

As is seen in Table 2, the scores in the sub-dimensions did not show a normal distribution ($p < .05$). Mann Whitney U, a non-parametric test, was used to see whether there was a difference between the participants' scores in the sub-dimensions of the SSES based on gender, and Kruskal Wallis Test, also a non-parametric test, was employed for any significant differences based on faculties, number of previous prepared speeches and amount of annual reading.

The arithmetic mean intervals set by Tekin (1996) were used in the interpretation of the students' scores in the whole scale and its sub-dimensions. These intervals were "1.00 – 1.80=Very low", "1.81 – 2.60= Somewhat low", "2.61 – 3.40= Moderate", "3.41 – 4.20= High", "4.21 – 5.00= Very High".

Results

The results of the analysis on the university students' self-efficacy beliefs are presented in Table 3 with regard to the whole scale and its sub-dimensions.

Table 3. University Students' Levels of Speaking Self-Efficacy

Sub-Dimension	N	A	SD	Level of Self-Efficacy
Planning the speech	843	3.49	.68028	High
Speech process	843	3.87	.53379	High
Linguistic structure	843	3.70	.64560	High
Audience factor	843	4.10	.63977	High
Overall Speaking Self-Efficacy	843	3.69	.54143	High

The data shows that the university students' speaking self-efficacy beliefs were high in overall and in the sub-dimensions of the scale. The results of the t-test are presented in Table 4, regarding the statistical difference between the university students' scores based on gender.

Table 4. Difference in Self-Efficacy Beliefs Based on Gender

SSES	Gender	N	A	SD	t	sd	p
	Female	454	3.7242	.53662	1.457	841	.146
	Male	389	3.6698	.54621	1.455	816.701	.146

N=843, p>.05

As is seen in Table 4, a significant difference (p>.05) was not found in the students' scores on the SSES based on gender. The results of the Mann Whitney U test are presented in Table 5, regarding the statistical difference between the university students' scores on the SSES sub-dimensions based on gender.

Table 5. Difference in the Sub-Dimensions of Self-Efficacy Beliefs Based on Gender

Sub-Dimension	Gender	N	Rank Mean	Rank Total	U	Z	P
Planning the speech	Female	454	406.59	184591.00	81306.000	-1.925	.054
	Male	388	438.95	170312.00			
Speech Process	Female	454	457.01	207484.50	71952.500	-4.588	.000
	Male	388	379.94	147418.50			
Linguistic structure	Female	454	443.75	201462.50	77974.500	-2.876	.004
	Male	388	395.47	153440.50			
Audience factor	Female	454	464.36	210818.50	68618.500	-5.558	.000
	Male	388	371.35	144084.50			

As is seen in Table 5, no significant difference was observed in the sub-dimension "planning the speech" based on gender. However, considering the mean scores, the male students can be said to have higher self-efficacy beliefs than their female peers (438.95>406.59). On the other hand, there were significant differences in the sub-dimensions "the speech process", "linguistic structure" and "audience factor". With respect to the mean scores, the female students can be said to have more positive self-efficacy beliefs than their male peers in these sub-dimensions.

The descriptive statistics of the ANOVA test performed to see whether the students' self-efficacy perceptions differed based on their faculties are presented in Table 6.

Table 6. Descriptive Statistics of the SSES Scores Based on Faculties

Faculty	N	A	SD
Education	92	3.80	.466
Fine Arts	88	3.63	.572
Letters	88	3.89	.573
Science	90	3.63	.518
Maritime	87	3.62	.484
Engineering	70	3.84	.484
Law	88	3.70	.504
Economics and Business Administration	149	3.68	.567
Theology	91	3.51	.571

The results of the analysis show that the university students' self-efficacy beliefs differed based on the faculty in which they studied, $F(8, 834) = 4.538, P < .05$. The results of the Tukey's test performed to reveal between which groups the difference existed indicated that the students studying at the faculty of letters ($\bar{X} = 3.89$) had more positive self-efficacy beliefs than those studying at other faculties.

Table 7. The ANOVA Results of the SSES Scores Based on Faculties

	<i>SS</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>	
Between Groups	10.295	8	1.287	4.538	.000	Education-Theology; Fine Arts-Letters;
Within Groups	236.533	834	.284			Letters-Science-
Total	246.828	842				Maritime-Theology; Engineering-Theology

The results of the Kruskal Wallis test are presented in Table 8, regarding the statistical difference between the university students' scores on the SSES sub-dimensions based on faculties.

Table 8. Difference in the Sub-Dimensions of Self-Efficacy Beliefs Based on Faculties

Sub-Dimension	<i>N</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>X²</i>	<i>p</i>
Planning the speech	843	3.4902	.68028	25.370	.001
Speech process	843	3.8787	.53379	33.7	.000
Linguistic structure	843	3.7008	.64560	30.909	.000
Audience factor	843	4.1006	.63977	22.889	.000

As is seen in Table 8, there was a statistically significant difference between the students' scores in the SSES sub-dimensions based on their faculties ($p < .05$). It can thus be said that the university students' speaking self-efficacy beliefs differed with respect to the sub-dimensions of the scale. The Mann Whitney U test was employed to determine between which faculties this difference emerged. Consequently, in the sub-dimension "planning the speech", there was a difference between the students studying at the faculties of education, letters and engineering and those studying at the faculties of maritime and theology. When the mean scores were examined, it was observed that the students studying at the faculties of education, letters and engineering had higher speaking self-efficacy beliefs in the sub-dimension "planning the speech". In the same sub-dimension, the students studying at the faculties of letters and engineering positively differentiated from those studying at the faculties of fine arts, science, law, and economics and business administration.

As for the sub-dimension, "the speech process", there was a difference between the faculties of education, letters, engineering and economics and business administration, and the faculties of maritime and theology. The students of the faculties in the former group were observed to have more positive speaking self-efficacy beliefs in the sub-dimension, "the speech process", than those of the faculties in the latter group. Likewise, the students studying at the faculties of letters and economics and business administration had higher self-efficacy beliefs than those studying at the faculty of fine arts. In addition, in the same sub-dimension, the self-efficacy beliefs of the students studying at the faculty of letters were more positive than those studying at the faculties of science and law.

Regarding the sub-dimension, "linguistic structure", there was a difference between the faculties of education, letters, engineering, law and economics and business administration, and the faculty theology. Accordingly, in this sub-dimension, the self-efficacy beliefs of the theology students were lower than others. In the same sub-dimension, there was also a difference between the students studying at the

faculties of education and letters, and those studying at the faculties of fine arts, science and maritime. The students in the former group had higher self-efficacy beliefs in the sub-dimension, "linguistic structure". Moreover, the students studying at the faculty of letters had more positive self-efficacy beliefs in this sub-dimension than those of the students in law and economics and business administration.

Lastly, in the sub-dimension "audience factor", there was a difference between the faculties of education, letters, engineering and economics and business administration, and the faculties of maritime and theology. The maritime and theology students' speaking self-efficacy beliefs were lower in the audience factor than others. Furthermore, the fine arts students had higher speaking self-efficacy beliefs in this sub-dimension than the theology students. Besides, the students studying economics and business administration also had higher speaking self-efficacy beliefs in the audience factor than the science students.

The results of the analysis on whether the students' self-efficacy beliefs differed based on the number of prepared speeches they gave before are presented in Table 9.

Table 9. Descriptive Statistics of the SSES Scores Based on the Number of Prepared Speeches Given

Number of Prepared Speeches Given	<i>N</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>SD</i>
None	40	3.20	.647
1-3	450	3.62	.515
4-6	153	3.76	.493
7 or more	200	3.92	.506

The results of the analysis show that the university students' self-efficacy beliefs differed based on the number of speeches they gave before, $F(3,839) = 28.649$, $P < .05$. The results of the Tukey test performed to see between which groups this difference existed, the students who gave seven or more prepared speeches before ($\bar{X} = 3.92$) had more positive self-efficacy beliefs. As the number of speeches given increased, self-efficacy beliefs were observed to be more positive.

Table 10. The ANOVA Results of the SSES Scores Based on the Number of Prepared Speeches Given

	<i>SS</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>MS</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>p</i>	
Between Groups	22.936	3	7.645	28.649	.000	7 or more – 4-6 – 1-3 – None
Within Groups	223.892	839	.267			
Total	246.828	842				

The results of the Kruskal Wallis test are presented in Table 11, regarding the statistical difference between the university students' scores on the SSES sub-dimensions based on the number of prepared speeches they gave before.

As is seen in Table 11, there was a statistically significant difference between the students' scores in the SSES sub-dimensions based on the number of prepared speeches they gave before ($p < .05$). The Mann Whitney U test was employed to determine between which quantities the difference existed. In all sub-dimensions, there were significant differences between the students who never gave a speech and those who gave 1-3, 4-6 and 7 or more speeches, between the students who gave 1-3 speeches and 4-6 and 7 or more speeches, and between those who gave 4-6 speeches and 7 or more speeches before. Based on this finding, it can be stated that the university students' speaking self-efficacy skills were directly proportionate to the number of prepared speeches they gave in the past.

Table 11. Difference in the Sub-Dimensions of Self-Efficacy Beliefs Based on the Number of Prepared Speeches given

Sub-Dimension	Number of Prepared Speeches	N	Rank Mean	SD	X ²	p
Planning the speech	None	40	244.06	.68028	74.573	.000
	1-3	450	382.53			
	4-6	153	441.62			
	7 or more	200	531.39			
Speech process	None	40	269.20	.53379	39.080	.000
	1-3	450	395.12			
	4-6	153	453.01			
	7 or more	200	489.31			
Linguistic structure	None	40	284.76	.64560	37.328	.000
	1-3	450	394.68			
	4-6	153	443.74			
	7 or more	200	494.29			
Audience factor	None	40	316.23	.63977	14.002	.003
	1-3	450	409.50			
	4-6	153	460.31			
	7 or more	200	441.97			

The results of the analysis on whether the students' self-efficacy beliefs differed based on the average number of books they read annually are presented in Table 12.

Table 12. Descriptive Statistics of the SSES Scores Based on the Average Number of Books Read Annually

Average number of books	N	A	SD
No books	26	3.56	.503
1-3	104	3.54	.530
4-6	251	3.61	.542
7 or more	462	3.78	.530

According to the results, the university students' self-efficacy beliefs differed based on the average number of books they read annually, $F(3, 839) = 9,356$, $p < .05$. The results of the Tukey's posthoc test revealed that the students who read seven or more books a year had more positive self-efficacy beliefs than those who did not read any books or read 1-3 and 4-6 books a year.

Table 13. The ANOVA Results of the SSES Scores Based on the Average Number of Books Read Annually

	SS	SD	MS	F	p	
Between Groups	7.990	3	2.663	9.356	.000	7 or more – 1-3 – 4-6
Within Groups	238.838	839	.285			
Total	246.828	842				

The results of the Kruskal Wallis test are presented in Table 14, regarding the statistical difference between the university students' scores on the SSES sub-dimensions based on the average number of books they read annually.

Table 14. Difference in the Sub-Dimensions of Self-Efficacy Beliefs Based on the Average Number of Books Read Annually

Sub-Dimension	Intervals of numbers	N	Rank Mean	SD	X ²	p
Planning the speech	No books	26	358.12	.68028	21.812	.000
	1-3	104	362.13			
	4-6	251	389.75			
	7 or more	432	456.59			
Speech process	No books	26	360.15	.53379	21.027	.000
	1-3	104	351.40			
	4-6	251	398.12			
	7 or more	432	354.34			
Linguistic structure	No books	26	392.50	.64560	27.903	.000
	1-3	104	346.50			
	4-6	251	385.10			
	7 or more	432	460.71			
Audience factor	No books	26	396.98	.63977	5.883	.117
	1-3	104	386.70			
	4-6	251	406.91			
	7 or more	432	439.55			

The results revealed significant differences between the students' self-efficacy scores based on the average number of books they read annually ($p < .05$) in all sub-dimensions, except the audience factor. The Mann Whitney U test was utilised to see between which groups this difference emerged. Accordingly, the students who reported not to read any books and those who read seven or more books significantly differed only in the sub-dimension of planning the speech. The students who read seven or more books had higher speaking self-efficacy in this sub-dimension. There were also differences between the students who read 1-3 and 4-6 books and those who read seven or more books in the sub-dimensions, "planning the speech", "the speech process" and "linguistic structure". The students who read seven or more books had higher speaking self-efficacy beliefs than the others in all sub-dimensions.

Discussion and Conclusion

This study was conducted with the data collected from final-year Turkish university students studying in different faculties. According to the findings revealed in the study, the students' speaking self-efficacy levels were considerably high based on their scores on the scale. In the literature, the studies on mostly teacher candidates support this finding (Günay 2003; Pehlivan Baykara 2005; Çiftçi & Taşkaya 2010; Maden 2010; Çetinkaya 2011; Er & Demir 2013; Aykaç & Çetinkaya 2013; Katrancı, 2014; Aydın Başoğlu 2014; Çakır & Aydın 2015; İşcan, Karagöz & Almalı 2017; Paradewari 2017). There was no significant difference between the students' self-efficacy beliefs based on gender, which is consistent with the findings of Günay (2003), Pehlivan Baykara (2005), Çiftçi and Taşkaya (2010), Akın (2016) and Özden (2018). However, Çakır and Aydın's study (2015) in which they administered the same scale to teacher candidates and found that the female participants had higher self-efficacy beliefs than the male participants.

In the present study, the university students were observed to differ in their speaking self-efficacy beliefs based on their faculties. The self-efficacy beliefs of the students studying at the faculty of letters

were more positive than those studying at other faculties. On the other hand, the students of the theology faculty had the lowest speaking self-efficacy beliefs. The analysis regarding the variable of experience in prepared speeches revealed a significant difference in the students' speaking self-efficacy beliefs. The students who gave seven or more prepared speeches before had higher speaking self-efficacy beliefs, and as the number of prepared speeches given increase, the speaking self-efficacy beliefs also get higher. It can thus be argued that students' speaking self-efficacy can be improved by giving them opportunities to make prepared speeches. According to Oğuz (2009), factors such as not having prior practice and inexperience are the sources of inefficacy that teacher candidates have in verbal and written communication. Likewise, Akin (2016) reported that students who had received a speaking course had higher speaking self-efficacy beliefs. As Altunkaya (2017) indicates, activity-oriented verbal communication classes are fruitful as sources of all self-efficacy beliefs. Studies including Liu (2013) and Paradewari (2017) support the argument that the experience of speaking in front of a crowd increases self-efficacy. The results of these studies highlight the importance of carrying out speaking activities in learning processes.

In the present study, the university students' speaking self-efficacy beliefs were found to differ based on their annual amount of reading. The students who read seven or more books a year had higher speaking self-efficacy beliefs than the others. As their amount of reading went up, the speaking self-efficacy beliefs also showed an increase. This is consistent with the findings reported in Oğuz (2009), Sallabaş (2012), Demir (2017), and Tekşen and Çinpolat (2018).

Regarding the sub-dimensions of the SSES, there were significant differences in the students' self-efficacy beliefs based on gender, except the sub-dimension "planning the speech". In the sub-dimensions "the speech process", "linguistic structure" and "audience factor", the female students' speaking self-efficacy beliefs were more positive than those of their male peers. Kuru (2018) who employed the same scale also reported significant differences in the sub-dimensions "the speech process" and "audience factor"; however, the male students' speaking self-efficacy beliefs were found to be higher in these sub-dimensions. The fact that the difference based on gender in two different studies employing the same scale turn out to be in favour of both genders and that there was no difference in the whole scale may show that gender is not an influential variable on speaking self-efficacy beliefs.

Significant differences were also found in the sub-dimensions of the SSES based on faculties. In the speech process, the speaking self-efficacy beliefs of the students studying at the faculties of education, letters and engineering were more positive than those studying in the faculties of maritime, theology, science, economics and business administration and fine arts. In this sub-dimension, the speaking self-efficacy beliefs of the students studying at the faculties of education, letters, engineering and economics and business administration were higher than those studying in other faculties. In the sub-dimension "linguistic structure", the speaking self-efficacy beliefs of the students studying in the faculties of education and letters were higher than the others. As for the sub-dimension "audience factor", the speaking self-efficacy beliefs of the students studying at the faculties of education, letters, engineering and economics and business administration were also higher than those studying in other faculties. In overall, the students studying in the faculties of education and letters had higher speaking self-efficacy beliefs in the sub-dimensions of the SSES.

A significant difference was observed with regard to the students' experience in prepared speech. In all sub-dimensions, as the number of previous speeches made increased, the students' speaking self-efficacy beliefs also increased. This result overlaps with the results revealed for the whole scale. There were significant differences based on the annual number of books read in all sub-dimensions except the audience factor. The students who read seven or more books had higher speaking self-efficacy beliefs in the sub-dimensions "planning the speech" "the speech process" and "linguistic structure". The lack of a significant difference based on the amount of reading in the audience factor can be explained with the fact that the items in this sub-dimension were towards practice, and that reading is an activity towards the passive domain of the speaking experience.

Recommendations

As a result, Turkish university students' speaking self-efficacy beliefs were found to be at a good level in the present study. Yet, it can be argued that improving the current level is possible through participation in more prepared speech activities and gaining a reading habit.

The following suggestions can be offered based on the findings of the study:

1. A replication study can be conducted in different universities and faculties.
2. Comparisons can be made by gathering data from students with different years of study in the same faculties.
3. Other variable that have the potential to predict students' speaking self-efficacy beliefs can be examined.
4. Quantitative, qualitative and mixed-method studies of different types can be carried out to get to the bottom of students' speaking self-efficacy beliefs.
5. Speaking self-efficacy beliefs should be considered as one of the dimensions that contribute to the career planning of university students, and longitudinal studies should be carried out to monitor students' development of speaking self-efficacy throughout their education.
6. Communication courses should be taught to enhance students' effective communication skills and self-efficacy beliefs as crucial elements for their professional development.

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