

THE EFFECT OF NEWSPAPER READING HABITS ON THE ABILITY TO DEVELOP EXPOSITION COMPOSITIONS BY OUR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS KITA MEMBANGUN YADIKA MAHATO IN THE 2012/2013 STUDY YEAR

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to see how much influence the habit of reading newspapers has on the ability to develop expository essays by the students of SMP Kita Bangun Yadika Mahato Kec. North Tambusai, Rokan Hulu Regency 2012/2013 Academic Year. The method used in this research is descriptive method. Meanwhile, the instruments used in collecting data were questionnaires and composing tests. The population of this study were all students of class IXB SMP Kita Bangun Yadika Mahato Kec. North Tambusai, Rokan Hulu Regency, totaling 22 people and samples were taken from the entire population. The data analysis technique used is a qualitative analysis technique. The results of data analysis showed that the students' writing ability with details of the value of $r_p = 0.946$ with $t_{count} >$ and t_{table} ($2,7 > 1,725$) Thus, it can be concluded that there is a significant influence between writing expositions and the habit of reading newspapers. According to the statistical provisions of the correlation analysis, the correlation is accepted.

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1. Introduction

Newspapers as a journalistic tool always provide information in the form of daily events that occur in people's lives (Suharyanto, 2016) (FARHAN ABID, 2016). Newspapers can also be used as a mirror of society, usually when they use lively language or give more nuances of intellectual and receptive language in order to place news that is actually sharp and reliable.

In relation to Indonesian language, newspapers as one of the communication media contribute a lot in terms of developing the Indonesian language, especially in developing new terms and information in the fields of science, technology, industry and so on (Murti, 2015) (Killian, 2014).

It should be noted that newspapers play a very important role in the development of the Indonesian language, especially in the world of education, especially schools. The function of newspapers as well as a means of information can also function as a means of developing the intellectual creativity of their readers (Mokoagow, 2016) (Ardiwinata, 2018). For example, the teacher gives assignments to students to collect information or news in the form of papers or news clippings or gives assignments to summarize news related to education, politics and other fields of knowledge. The existence of newspapers or news in newspapers can provide motivation for students to be more creative in finding problems given by the teacher at school. Meanwhile, news teachers in newspapers can add insight into their teaching methods, such as; teaching writing and reading. In teaching writing, the teacher usually assigns students to form an essay in the form of narrative essays, expositions,

descriptions, and arguments. This is intended so that students' intellectual development can be measured, especially with regard to their Indonesian language skills which lead to writing skills and reading comprehension skills.

Then what students get when composing cannot be separated from the habit of reading the news or information they get and reading newspapers. In addition, to obtain a better quality of student learning, reading comprehension is certainly needed. From reading comprehension it will be seen the changes that occur in students. Students will be more easily directed by the teacher according to the instructions written in the teacher's instructions. The difference between students who always read newspapers can be seen how much information is presented properly and thoroughly.

Thus, students can more freely develop their ideas or thinking ideas so that the essays they write are able to explain the problems that occur or can provide meaningful changes for themselves. Therefore, based on the background of the problem above, a research is needed.

The problems that will be used as research are those related to the influence of reading newspapers, in other words the author tries to examine how much influence the newspaper has and whether there is an influence from reading newspapers.

2. Research Methods

In accordance with the research objectives, the method used is descriptive method. Descriptive method is a method that aims to describe data or information about something that will be studied (Rukajat, 2018) (Zellatifanny & Mudjiyanto, 2018) (Rumah & Saring, 2011). This is in accordance with the opinion of All which says:

Descriptive method is used to answer every problem faced at the time of the current situation is also carried out with the steps of collecting, classifying and analyzing data processing, making conclusions and reporting objectively in a descriptive situation (Rukajat, 2018) (Adi, 2021).

2.1 Population and Sample

a. Population

The population is the entire object that is used as a data source. As Arikunto's opinion says: the population is the entire research subject, the population is all individuals from a group to be studied (Arikunto, 2010).

Based on the opinion above, the population in this study is all students of class IXB SMP Kita Bangun Yadika Mahato Kec. North Tambusai, Rokan Hulu Regency, totaling 22 people.

b. Sample

The sample is part of the population used to represent the study. To determine the sample to be studied, the author cites the opinion of Arikunto who says that if the subject is less than 100 people, it is better to take all of them, so this research is a population study. Furthermore, if the subject is large it can be taken 10-15% or more.

In accordance with the opinion above, the authors set a sample of 22 people taken as a whole population.

2.2 Research Instruments

The research instrument used to capture students' abilities, using composing tests and making questionnaires. The number of questionnaire tests is 20 items, while the essay test is by determining the topic of the problem of juvenile delinquency and the impact of drug use with a minimum number of 1 folio page.

As for the aspects that are assessed in composing the exposition, the author cites the opinion of Syamsuddin as follows (Nur & Syamsuddin, n.d.):

- a. The suitability of the theme with the essay, score 20
- b. Paragraph Cohesion and Coherence, score 20

- c. essay discussion, score 20
- d. Conclusion of Essay, score 20, Total 80

Meanwhile, to assess the questionnaire, the total score given for each statement is 4, so that if it is multiplied as a whole by the total statement, it is multiplied by $4 \times 20 = 80$. So the total ml value is intended to balance the value of the questionnaire with the results of the essay using the t-test formula.

a. Data Processing Organization

Data analysis was carried out with the following steps:

- a. Describe the overall data.
- b. Summing up the average of the questionnaire scores and leads by using the mean formula.
- c. Presenting the results of questionnaires and writing tests using the bi-serial formula and t-test.
- d. Hypothesis testing is done by using a trend test.
- e. Presenting the results of research as a whole.

b. Data analysis technique

The data analysis technique used is a qualitative analysis technique using several formulas including the t-test formula and standard deviation and calculates the average student score using the mean formula. This can be seen clearly, according to the formula below.

To provide an overview of the data obtained, first calculate the mean or average score. By using the formula:

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

Information:

- M = Average score
- N = Number of Subjects
- = Total Product Score X

And the standard deviation (SD) formula is as follows:

$$SD = 1/N \sqrt{N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2}$$

Information:

- N = average score
- N = Number of subjects
- SD = Standard Deviation

c. Tendency Test

To determine the category and research changes, the following steps are used:

- 1). Determine the ideal highest score (stt) and ideal lowest score (str).
- 2). From the magnitudes of stt and str, the ideal mean score (Mi) and standard deviation (Sd) are determined as follows:

$$MI = \frac{S_{\max} + S_{\min}}{2}$$

$$SDI = \frac{S_{\max} - S_{\min}}{6}$$

Based on the ideal mean data and ideal standard deviation, it is further divided into four categories as follows:

- N1 + 1.55 SD1 and above = high
- N1 to N1 + 1.55 SD1 = enough
- M1 - 1.55 SD1 to N1 = less
- M1 - 1.55 SD1 and below = low

d. Hypothesis test

Furthermore, to solve it, the following dwiseserial formula is used:

$$rp = \frac{(M_1 - M_2)}{SD_{total}} \sqrt{pq}$$

Where:

SDtotal = total standard deviation

P = group proportion

Q = 1 - p

SDtotal is found using the formula:

$$SD_{total} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum X^2_1}{N} - \left(\frac{\sum X^2}{N}\right)^2}$$

Information

SDtotal = Standard Deviation

N = Total number of subjects

To perform a significant correlation test, it is taken by using the t-test formula:

$$t = \frac{\left(\frac{o}{pg}\right) (rdwis)^2 - (N - 2)}{1 - \left(\frac{o}{p}\right)^2 (rdwis)^2}$$

where

t = significance

o = ordinate point

The formula above will be tested at a significant level of 5% or a = 0.05 with the following conditions:

- 1). Count > table = significant correlation (accepted Ha, rejected Ho)
- 2). Count < table = correlation is not significant (accept Ho, reject Ha).

3. Result And Discussion

3.1 Result

a. Description of Research Data

For this reason, before the data is analyzed / described, the author describes the research data. The results of data analysis can be seen in the following table.

Table 1
Questionnaire Scores and Student Writing

NO	Student's name	SCORE	
		QUESTIONNAIRE	COMPOSING
1	2	4	5
1	Daniel lubis	60	75
2	Febri Sinurat	70	76
3	Evi Pardede	60	72
4	Lydia Hutagaol	60	66
5	Santa Dumora Lasria Sinaga	70	72
6	Arianto Sirait	60	72
7	Yudirman Waruwu	60	73
8	Jonathan Halawa	80	66
9	Cici Suryani Pardosi	60	68
10	Johannes Hutagalung	70	63
11	Leonardo Sihombing	60	63
12	Diana Marpaung	60	72
13	Manahan TB Situmorang	70	65
14	Ferdinand Situmorang	70	73
15	Evan Cristopel lumbar	60	65

NO	Student's name	SCORE	
		QUESTIONNAIRE	COMPOSING
	Tobing		
16	Soise Simatupang	60	63
17	Ingot Ari Pernando Lubis	65	74
18	Ronald Sihombing	70	67
19	Faithful Gratitude Laia	75	66
20	Irwan Hutabalian	80	73
21	Ardi P Lumbantoruan	60	65
22	Roni Simbolon	60	52
TOTAL SCORE		1440	1501
AVERAGE		65.45	68.23

Based on the table above, it can be seen the average score (mean) and standard deviation (standard deviation) of each data as follows:

- 1). Data on reading habits through the questionnaire are:

$$M = \frac{\sum X_1}{N}$$

Information:

M = mean

$\sum X_1$ = The number of reading habits scores so that:

$$M = \frac{1440}{22}$$

$$M = 65,45$$

While the standard deviation (standard deviation) is obtained in the following way:

Table 2
Help Table Finding the Standard Deviation X1

SUBJECT	X1	X1 ²
1	60	3600
2	70	4900
3	60	3600
4	60	3600
5	70	4900
6	60	3600
7	60	3600
8	80	6400
9	60	3600
10	70	4900
11	60	3600
12	60	3600
13	70	4900
14	70	4900
15	60	3600
16	60	3600
17	65	4225
18	70	4900
19	75	5625
20	80	6400
21	60	3600
22	60	3600
TOTAL	1440	95250

$$SD_{x_1} = \frac{1}{N} \sqrt{N \sum X^2 - (X_2)^2}$$

$$SD_{x1} = \frac{1}{22} \sqrt{22(95250) - (1440)^2}$$

$$SD_{x1} = \frac{1}{22} \sqrt{2095500 - 2073600}$$

$$SD_{x1} = \frac{1}{22} (147,964)$$

$$= 6.726$$

2). The data for making up student expositions are:

$$M = \frac{\sum X_2}{N}$$

Information:

M = mean

ΣX2 = the number of scores for making up expositions so that:

$$M = \frac{1501}{22}$$

$$= 68.23$$

While the standard deviation (standard deviation) is:

Table 3

Help Table Finding the Standard Deviation X2

SUBJECT	X2	X22
1	75	5625
2	76	5776
3	72	5184
4	66	4356
5	72	5184
6	72	5184
7	73	5329
8	66	4356
9	68	4624
10	63	3969
11	63	3969
12	72	5184
13	65	4225
14	73	5329
15	65	4225
16	63	3969
17	74	5476
18	67	4489
19	66	4356
20	73	5329
21	65	4225
22	52	2704
TOTAL	1501	103067

$$SD_{y1} = \frac{1}{N} \sqrt{N \sum Y^2 - (Y_2)^2}$$

$$SD_{y1} = \frac{1}{22} \sqrt{22(103067) - (1501)^2}$$

$$SD_{y1} = \frac{1}{22} \sqrt{2267474 - 2253001}$$

$$SD_{y1} = \frac{1}{22} (120,3037)$$

$$= 5,468$$

b. Tendency Test

Tendency test was conducted to determine the category and each research data.

Reading Tendency Test

$$M1 = \frac{S_{max} + S_{min}}{2}$$

$$M1 = \frac{80 + 60}{2}$$

$$M1 = \frac{140}{2} = 70$$

$$SD_1 = \frac{S_{max} - S_{min}}{6}$$

$$SD_1 = \frac{80 - 60}{6}$$

$$SD_1 = \frac{20}{6} = 3.33$$

Based on the ideal average (M1) and the ideal standard deviation (SD1) with the following conditions:

- M1 + 1.55 SD1 and above = height
- M1 to N1 + 1.55 SD1 = enough
- M1 - 1.55 SD1 to N1 = less
- M1 - 1.55 SD1 and below = low

So:

- Score 75.00 and above = height
- Score 70.00 to 75 = enough
- Score 64 to 70 = less
- Score 64 and below = low

Based on the above calculation, it turns out that the mean equal to 65.45 lies in the less category. Thus it can be concluded that the habit of reading newspapers is classified as lacking.

Based on the above provisions, the following is a table of students' habits of reading newspapers:

Table 4
Newspaper Reading Habits

NO	INTERVAL	FREQ ABS	REL FREQ	CATEGORY
1	75 - and above	2	9.09	TALL
2	70 - 75	1	4.55	ENOUGH
3	64 - 70	7	31.82	NOT ENOUGH
4	64 - down	12	54.55	LOW
TOTAL		22	100.00	

Test the Tendency to Compose Student Expositions, in the same way the results of the calculations are obtained as follows:

- Score 70 and above = height
- Score 64 to 70 = enough
- Score 57 to 64 = less
- Score 57 and below = low

Based on the above calculation, it turns out that the mean = 68.23 lies in the sufficient category. Thus, it can be concluded that the students' ability to compose an exposition is sufficient.

Based on the above provisions, the following is a table for compiling student expositions.

Table 5
Habits of Composing Student Expositions

NO	INTERVAL	FREQ ABS	REL FREQ	CATEGORY
1	70 - and above	10	45.45	TALL
2	64 - 70	8	36.36	ENOUGH
3	57 - 64	3	13.64	NOT ENOUGH
4	57 - down	1	4.55	KENDAH
TOTAL		22	100.00	

Based on the description of the data above, it turns out that there are differences in the level of reading habits with students' ability to compose expositions.

c. Hypothesis test

Hypothesis testing was carried out to determine whether the level of writing ability of the above students was influenced by the habit of reading newspapers by using calculations and statistical analysis of the dwise serial correlation test with the formula:

$$rp = \frac{(M_1 - M_2)}{SD_{total}} \sqrt{pq}$$

Where

SDtotal = total standard deviation

P = group proportion

Q = 1 - p

To complete the above calculations, the following steps are taken:

- 1). Determine the mean of each group

$$M1 = 64.45$$

$$M2 = 68.23$$

- 2). Determining the total standard deviation (SDtotal) The formula used to find SDtotal is:

$$SD_{total} = \sqrt{\frac{\sum X^2_1}{N} - \left(\frac{\sum X^2}{N}\right)^2}$$

where

SDtotal = total standard deviation

N = total number of subjects

With the help of tables 2 and 3, we get:

$$\begin{aligned} SD_{total} &= \sqrt{\frac{103067}{22} - \left(\frac{1440}{22}\right)^2} \\ &= \sqrt{4684,86 - 65,45} \\ &= 68,446 - 65,45 \\ &= 2,996 \end{aligned}$$

- 3). Finding the proportions and X1 :

$$\begin{aligned} P &= \frac{n}{M} \\ &= \frac{22}{64,45} \\ &= 0.34 \end{aligned}$$

- 4). Finding proportions and X2

$$\begin{aligned} Q &= 1 - p \\ &= 1 - 0.34 \\ &= 0.66 \end{aligned}$$

- 5). Looking for the correlation number

$$\begin{aligned}
 rp &= \frac{(M_1 - M_2)}{SD_{total}} \sqrt{pq} \\
 &= \frac{(70 - 64)}{2,996} \sqrt{0,224} \\
 &= 0.946
 \end{aligned}$$

6). Doing a significant test

The test of significant dwise serial correlation was carried out by comparing the tcount with ttable (critical value). To determine the critical value is to first determine the degree of freedom. The formula used to find the degrees of freedom is:

$$N - 2$$

Information :

N = number of subjects studied

2 = the number of groups under study while the formula for obtaining tcount is:

$$t = \frac{\left(\frac{o}{pq}\right)^2 (rdwis)^2 - (n - 2)}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{o}{pq}\right)^2 (rdwis)^2}}$$

0 = ordinate point and p = 0.34 → 0.1331

$$\begin{aligned}
 t &= \frac{\left(\frac{0,1331}{0,224}\right)^2 (0,946)^2 x(22 - 2)}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{0,1331}{0,34}\right)^2 (0,946)^2}} \\
 &= \frac{\left(\frac{0,1331}{0,224}\right)^2 (0,946)^2 x(20)}{\sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{0,1331}{0,34}\right)^2 (0,946)^2}} \\
 &= \frac{\sqrt{6,319}}{\sqrt{0,862}}
 \end{aligned}$$

$$t = 2.7$$

with db = N - 2 = 20 the significance level set is = 0.05, it is obtained that the value of t table = 1.725 after being compared, it turns out that t count > t table i.e. 2.7 > 1.725. According to the provisions of statistical analysis, if:

a). t count > t table = significant correlation (accept Ha reject Ho)

b). t count < t table = insignificant correlation (accept Ha, reject Ho)

Based on the results of the above calculations, it can be concluded that the alternative hypothesis or Ha is accepted, that is, there is a significant positive effect between newspaper reading habits on the writing skills of the Kita Bangun Yadika Mahato Junior High School students, Kec. North Tambusai, Rokan Hulu Regency, 2012/2013 Academic Year.

3.2 Discussion

From the data processing that the researchers carried out on the students of SMP Kita Bangun Yadika Mahato, Kec. North Tambusai, Rokan Hulu Regency, 2012/2013 academic year, through a trend test of two groups of 22 students with details of writing skills and newspaper reading habits, it turns out that there is an influence, namely students who often read newspapers tend to be more able to develop essays than students who do not read

letters. news.

Furthermore, from the results of the calculation and analysis of the dwiseserial correlation, it is known that the correlation value = 0.946 after being tested at a significant rate of 5%, it turns out that the value is significant. This gives a picture of a strong positive influence between newspaper reading habits and students' ability to compose expositions. The term positive influence is indicated by the correlation number which is positive (+0.946). However, in mathematics, it is enough to write a positive sign by removing the (+) sign, then in writing the correlation number is intentionally omitted.

4. Conclusion

Based on the research hash, the authors can conclude; The ability of students to compose expositions is influenced by the habit of reading newspapers, because the habit of reading newspapers can make it easier for students to develop essays.

From the results of the study, there was a significant influence between newspaper reading habits on the ability to compose expositions, this was evident from the statistical analysis of the dwiseserial correlation test (rp) it was known that the value of rp = 0.946 and the value of tcount > ttable (2.7 > 1.725).

The average score of the habit of reading newspapers is 64.45, while based on the tendency test, the score is 64.45 in the category of less. The average score for making up student expositions is 68.23 based on the tendency test, the score is 68.23, indicating a sufficient category.

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