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## THE CORRELATION BETWEEN FREQUENCY OF VISITING LIBRARY AND THE STUDENTS' INTEREST IN LEARNING AT SMK SETIA BUDI BINJAI

### Abstract

Basically, process of studying is not only done in the classroom, but in the library as well. Library is one of the most essential tools of learning to help student in getting of reading source. Because it contains many scientific book and references. There are also many books available in the library whose purpose is to increase students' interest in learning. With frequent students reading in the library, it will increasingly have a positive influence on student learning interest. This research was conducted to find out: The students' frequency in visiting library, the students' interest in learning English, and the significant correlation between frequency of visiting library and the students' interest in learning English. The population in this study, I took all students from SMK Setia Budi Binjai in the 2009/2010 academic year as many as 281 students in 7 classes, and the total sample was 74 students, to get the data, I use the torayame formula, through questionnaires and interviews. students were asked to answer these questions, then in analyzing the data I used the ramus product moment. The results of that analysis, (1) the students' frequency in visiting library can be seen in mean of it, that is 6,92 with the standard deviation is 48, 00, (2) the students' interest in learning can be seen mean of it that is 6,25 with the standard deviation is 39, 12, (3) the value of correlation product moment is 0,541 while it 0,227 at  $2 = 0,005$ , it means that  $r_o > r_t$  ( $0,541 > 0, 227$ ). So that, the hypothesis ( $H_o$ ) was rejected, it means that there is positive correlation between frequency of visiting library and the students' interest in learning English.

**Keywords:** *Frequency, Visiting library, Interest in Learning*

### INTRODUCTION

Libraries are among the oldest existing social and cultural institutions. many libraries developed from ancient times, which continue to influence modern society. Despite having developed from various nations and cultures, these institutions share one feature, all having had and still have bodies of information recording across various types of media: from stone tablets to clay, palm-leaf papyrus to vellum, paper to synthetic and film, scrolls. to books, hand copy to printed books, magnetic media printed paper, optical and interactive media, and extensive web information resources. The recording media and devices use for that recording remain secondary to the availability to the information contained there. Today, the issue of how the "library" performs its role is vastly different from what is in the past, although its primary role of providing access to information, which can be converted by the user into the knowledge and ultimately wisdom, remains information in contained in the big red book on the top shelf of the

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upper floor a closed-stack physical building called the library or in an online data accessible from the other side of the world. Concern is no longer simply with preservation but also with purveying the information. This paradigm shift requires a commitment and a change in service goals. In the past, many information professionals may have worried about working in an organized manner when scrolls replaced existing books with current print technology equipped and online interactive access mechanisms. The medium remains secondary to the structure of organization required to offer services that allow retrieval and accessibility of information in a timely, efficient, and effective manner, such structuring requires creating a management process that facilitates and adaptability to a constantly changing environment. Language as a means of communication is a real fact of human existence and social process. Realizing how important English is, the government has determined that English is the first foreign language taught in Indonesia. There are several components of English that students must learn, including reading, writing, listening, and speaking.

Basically, activities of studying are not only done in the classroom, but in the library as well. They want to have more information or knowledge; they can go to the library and take books they like. As mentioned above, the schools' library is very important, and it can be said that the library is the center of knowledge, because it contains many specific books and references. The library also provides many books that can improve the students' achievement and interest in learning. The good frequency of students in reading at library will give a positive effect to improve their learning interest. It will give a good study result, too. So, students who want to be successful in their studies, of course the library in their colleague. Students of SMK Setia Budi Binjai, know about their need in reading, and a library is the answer, because the library has provided them with a variety of books that can help to increase their knowledge and experience. The teacher always uses various methods in teaching, but the students still have low interest in learning. The teacher always asks the student to use various references, but they do not have them. Ideally, More and more students are visiting the library, the more the students' interest in learning will be. In fact, I found out that most of the students SMK Setia Budi Binjai, have low interest in learning. Based on the explanation mentioned above, I am eager to research "The Correlation Between Frequency of Visiting Library and the Student' Interest in Learning at SMK Setia Budi Binjai".

## METHOD

This study will be taken place at SMK Setia Budi Binjai. The location is on Jl. Perintis Kemerdekaan No. 111 A Binjai phone number (061) 8823716-postal code 20743, Binjai. The reasons for choosing the school were that the school has had a library and also the same research has never been conducted there, this research was done on August until September 2009. The population of study was the second years students of SMK Setia Budi Binjai, which consist of 281 students in seven classes. In this study, I take the sample based on the Torayamane formula. According to Jalaluddin Rahmad, From the formula, I got the total number of samples was 73,75. It was rounded to be 74 students. The sample will be taken randomly. It means; I write down each student, I took as many as 74 students name as my sample

$$n = \frac{N}{N(d)^2 + 1}$$

Where: n Number, N Number of Population, D Decision 0,1.

Order to avoid misunderstandings in interpreting terms, I define the variables, namely: visiting frequency is how many or how often students come to the library. students' desire to learn is how much students want to learn their English. I used the instruments of collecting data in this research as follows: 1) interview using a tape recorder to interview the principle, head librarian, and an English teacher to get information about the library. Then, I keep and note the result of it has my data. 2) questionnaire in this technique, I use some pieces of paper to put the

question and asked the students who as my samples to answer the questionnaire in the library at that time. The questionnaire was planned as many as 15 questions. The way in evaluating the questionnaire is each item in questionnaire the score in item A, B, C, D is consisted of 4,3,2,1, score to get optimal results in this study, I use several techniques for collecting data. These techniques were given to the students, school principals and head librarians and staff. I analyzed them to find out what percentage of students are interested in learning English after visiting the library. Before doing hypothesis test, requirement tests such as normality and homogeneity tests will be carried out. Then to analyze the data in the hypothesis test use Product Moment Correlation formula.

***The Technique of Collecting Data***

To get optimal results in this study, I used several techniques for collecting data. These techniques were given to the students, principal and the head of the library and staff. I analyzed them to find out what percentage of students are interested in learning English after visiting the library. The techniques are:

**Interview**

Because the object of my research deals with the interest of the students in learning, I will do the interview as my technique to get the data. It will be done with principal, the head of library and his staff, and the English teacher of SMK Setia Budi Binjai. By doing this technique, I get more specific information about the situation and the condition of the school’s library and it affects the interest and achievement of student learning.

**Questionnaire**

To find out students' interest in English by reading in the library, I give the questionnaire. It was the most suitable technique to know their interest in learning, because interest can only be observed by giving this technique. In this case, I distribute a number of written questions to the students as my samples. The question will answer by them at time and not be taken home. Then, get the data.

***Technique of Analyzing Data***

Before doing hypothesis testing, requirement tests such as normality and homogeneity tests will be carried out. In data normality test, Liliefors test, Homogeneities Test, to test whether variants of two variables is homogeneity, then to analyze the data in the hypothesis test use Product Moment Correlation formula.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS**

***The Data of Frequency of Visiting Library***

The Date frequency of visiting the library were obtained from questionnaires given to 74 students of SMK Setia Budi Binjai who were research respondents.

Then to find out the average (mean), variance and standard deviation of the library visit frequency data can be seen in the following work table”

Table 1  
Worktable for Finding Mean, Variant, and Standard Deviation  
From the Data of Frequency of Visiting Library

No	Score	$F_i$	$F_i X_i$	$X_i$	$F_i X_i$
1	25	1	25	625	625
2	30	7	210	900	6300
3	35	8	280	1225	9800
4	40	17	680	1600	27200
5	45	15	675	2025	30375
6	50	26	1300	2500	65000
Total		74	3170		139300

The average score (mean) of the SMK Setia Budi Binjai student test represented by 74 students as research respondents can be calculated.

**Data of the Students' Interest in Learning**

Data on students' interest in learning were obtained from the results of a questionnaire given to 74 students of SMK Setia Budi Binjai School who were research respondents.

Then, to find out the average (mean), variance, and standard deviation of the student learning interest data can be seen as follows:

Table 2  
Worktable for Finding Mean, Variant, and Standard Deviation  
From the Data of Students' Interest in Learning

No	Score	Fi	$f_i x_i$	$X_i^2$	$F_i x_i^2$
1	30	7	210	900	6300
2	33	1	33	1089	1089
3	35	14	490	1225	17150
4	40	20	800	1600	32000
5	45	18	810	2025	36450
6	50	14	700	2500	35000
Total		74	3043		127989

The average (mean) of the test scores of 74 students of SMK Setia Budi Binjai School who were respondents to the study of student interest in learning can be calculated.

**Analysis Requirement Test**

The requirement test which is done includes: (1) Normality test and (2) Homogeneity test. The normality test is used by using the Liliefors test whereas Homogeneity test uses F-test. Both tests are:

**Normality Test**

To test the normality of data on the frequency of visiting the library of SMK Setia Budi Binjai students, represented by 74 students as respondents, the research was conducted using the Liliefors test.

The computation of data normality of frequency of visiting library can be seen on the following worktable:

Table 3  
The Data Normality Test of Frequency of Visiting Library

No	Score	F	Fk	zi	F (zi)	S (zi)	F (zi)-S (zi)
1	25	1	1	-2,5766	0,0051	0,0135	0,0084
2	30	7	8	-1,8540	0,0322	0,1081	0,0759
3	35	8	16	-1,1315	0,1292	0,2162	0,0870
4	40	17	33	-0,4090	0,3446	0,4459	0,1013
5	45	15	48	0,3136	0,6217	0,6486	0,0269
6	50	26	74	1,0361	0,9885	1	0,0115

From the table above, it can be found that the coefficient of Liliefors Observation or  $L_o = 0,1013$  whereas the coefficient of table Liliefors or  $L_t$  with  $N = 74$  and at real level  $\alpha = 0,05$  is found the coefficient of  $L_t = 0, 1029$ . Therefore, the coefficient of  $L_o (0,1013) < L_t (0, 1029)$  so that it can be concluded that the data distribution of frequency of visitng library of the students of SMK Setia Budi Binjai is normal

The computation of data normality of students' interest in learning can be seen on the following worktable:

Table 4

The Data Normality Test of Students' Interest in Learning

No	Score	F	Fk	zi	S(zi)	S(zi)	F(zi)-S(zi)
1	30	7	7	-1,7792	0,0384	0,0946	0,0562
2	33	1	8	-1,2992	0,0985	0,1081	0,0096
3	35	14	22	-0,9792	0,266	0,2973	0,0313
4	40	20	42	-0,1792	0,5325	0,5676	0,0351
5	45	18	60	0,6208	0,7324	0,8108	0,0784
6	50	14	74	1,4208	0,9222	1	0,0778

From the table above it is known that the Liliefors Observation coefficient or  $l_o = 0.0784$ . While the coefficient of the Liliefors table or  $L_t$  with  $N = 74$  and at the real level  $\alpha = 0.05$ , the coefficient  $L_t = 0.1029$  is obtained.

Therefore, the coefficient  $L_o (0.0784) < L_t (0.1029)$  so that it can be concluded that the distribution of data on the learning interest of SMK Setia Budi Binjai students is normal.

**Homogeneity test**

The homogeneity test of library visit frequency data and student learning interest data was carried out by using the F test (two-variant homogeneity test) with the following formula:

From the former computation, it is known that:

The variance of data on the frequency of visiting the library of SMK Setia Budi Binjai students is 48.00, the Variance of data on interest in learning of SMK Setia Bundi Binjai students is 39.12. From the calculation above, the coefficient of variance is obtained from the data on the frequency of library visits and data on students' ability to write paragraphs at the significant level  $\alpha = 0.05$  and the numerator  $df = N-1 = 74 - 1 = 73$  and the denominator  $df N-1 = 74 - 1 = 73$ . So, by using a list of critical values in the F distribution, we get  $F_{0.05} (73.73) = 1.45$ . It shows that  $F \text{ count} (1,22) < F \text{ table} (1,45)$  So, it can be concluded that the variant from the data of frequency of visiting library and the data of students' interest in learning are homogeny.

**Hypothesis Test**

the variable of student learning interest (Y) was carried out using statistical analysis of product moment correlation.

**DISCUSSION**

From the calculation results have shown evidence that the frequency of visiting the library has a significant relationship with students' interest in learning. This means that students who have good ability to visit the library will get very good grades in class. student interest in learning. Conversely, the higher the students' ability in visiting the library, the higher the students' ability, interest in learning, as well as the lower the students' ability in visiting the library, the lower the students' ability, interest in learning. Through the correlation test that has been done, a correlation coefficient of 0.541 is obtained. If it is confirmed in the interpretation table, the correlation coefficient is  $r = 0.541$  which is categorized as moderate correlation. meaning that the correlation between the frequency of visiting the library and students' learning interest is in the moderate correlation. Conceptually it can be explained that students' interest in learning can still be determined or still have a correlation with other factors.

Then a significance test was carried out through the t test obtained t count = 5.455 while t table (0.05) = 1.66. This shows that the variable frequency of visiting the library and students' interest in learning is significant at 95%. Even though the correlation is moderate as described above, the frequency of visiting the library is significant in increasing student interest in learning. Realizing the facts above, one way to overcome the low interest in student learning, English teachers must pay attention to students about the frequency of visiting the library. In addition, the teacher should create certain conditions or manage the environment properly so that students can interact with their environment so that the learning objectives that have been

set can be achieved. Teaching is carried out from an educational aspect based on the interaction between students and teachers which creates high self-development in learning. Conceptually, teaching is transferring information to others through direct or indirect interaction to achieve the expected goals. Therefore, teachers in teaching English basically guide students to understand and do exercises.

## CONCLUSION

At the end of writing this thesis, the researcher provides the following conclusions: the frequency of visiting Setia Budi Binjai Vocational High School students after being filtered by a questionnaire obtained the highest score of 50 and the lowest score of 25 with an average score of 42.83. Then, after being filtered by a questionnaire, the students' interest in learning at Setia Budi Binjai Vocational School got the highest score of 50 and the lowest score of 30 with an average score of 41.12. While the correlation test using the product moment correlation obtained a correlation coefficient of 0.541, if confirmed in the interpretation table the correlation coefficient  $r = 0.227$  is included in the medium category. This means that the correlation between the frequency of visiting the library and students' interest in learning is moderate. Conceptually it can be explained that students' interest in learning can still be determined or still correlated with other factors.

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