The Influence of Indonesian Language Learning toward Literature on Library Used by Class VIII-4 Students of SMP Negeri 1 Pringgasela

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Article Info	Abstract
	Education is an important element that shapes a person's character or supports the progress of a nation which can influence the success of the young generation of nation builders now or in the future. Formally, education held in schools is often known as teaching, namely the teaching and learning process which involves many factors, including students, teaching, facilities, materials and the environment. This research is field research which uses a quantitative approach. The quantitative research method in this research is a type of research with a regression and correlation approach. Regression is an approach that predicts the influence of other data or an approach that has a functional relationship between variables. Learning Indonesian Language and Literature at SMP Negeri 1 Pringgasela is classified as good or high level. Based on the results, the author can conclude that 59.77% of respondents use the library collection for Indonesian language and literature subjects twice a week. Apart from that, library use by class VIII-4 students at SMP Negeri 1 Pringgasela is classified as good. Based on the results, the author can conclude that 4.27% of respondents used library collections as a source of information to increase knowledge so that students gain insight and obtain materials or materials to increase knowledge.

Article Info	Abstrak
	Pendidikan adalah suatu elemen penting yang membentuk karakter seseorang atau penunjang kemajuan terhadap suatu bangsa yang dapat mempengaruhi keberhasilan generasi muda pembangun bangsa di masa kini atau di masa yang akan datang. Secara formal, pendidikan yang diselenggarakan di sekolah sering dikenal dengan pengajaran yaitu terjadinya proses belajar mengajar yang melibatkan banyak faktor, baik pelajar, *mengajar*, fasilitas, materi, maupun lingkungan. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian lapangan (*field research*) yang menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif. Metode penelitian kuantitatif dalam penelitian ini merupakan jenis penelitianpendekatan regresi dan korelasi. Regresi merupakan suatu pendekatan yang meramalkan pengaruh data yang lainnya atau pendekatan memiliki hubungan fungsional antara variabe-variabel. Pembelajaran Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia di SMP Negeri 1 Pringgasela tergolong dalam tingkat baik atau tinggi. Berdasarkan hasil yang penulis dapat simpulkan 59,77% responden memanfaatkan koleksi perpustakaan untuk mata pelajaran bahasa dan sastra indonesia dua kali dalam seminggu. Selain itu, Pemanfaatan Perpustakaan oleh siswa kelas VIII-4 SMP Negeri 1 Pringgaselatergolong dalam tingkat baik. Berdasarkan hasil yang penulis dapat simpulkan 4,27% bahwa responden memanfaatkan koleksi perpustakaan sebagai sumber informasi untuk menambah pengetahuan agar siswa memperoleh wawasan dan memperoleh bahan atau materi untuk menambah ilmu pengetahuan.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Learning is all the efforts made by the teacher so that the learning process occurs in students. Dimyati said that learning is a teacher's programmatic activity in instructional design, to make students learn actively, which emphasizes providing learning resources. This means that in the teacher's learning process the teacher must try to change the input in the form of uneducated students into educated students, or it could be said that there is a change in behavior in the students. To achieve an optimal learning process, a curriculum is needed to organize the learning that will be carried out. The curriculum is an educational program provided to teach students.

Education is an important element that shapes a person's character or supports the progress of a nation which can influence the success of the young generation of nation builders now or in the future. Formally, education held in schools is often known as teaching, namely the teaching and learning process which involves many factors, including students, teaching, facilities, materials and the environment. Teaching is carried out to achieve certain missions and goals that have been aspired to. As formal educational institutions, schools are born and develop effectively and efficiently from the community, by the community, and for the community, and are instruments that are obliged to provide the best service to the community in educating citizens.

Educational activities and improving the quality of education are written in Law no. 20 of 2003 Article 1 concerning the National Education System (Sisdiknas), which states that "Education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students are actively able to develop their own potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, intelligent personality noble morals and skills needed by himself, society, nation and state".

School is an institution or place for learning such as reading, writing and learning to behave well. Having high quality education will have logical consequences for improving the quality of human resources. This will be realized if there is support with the availability of learning resources. An effort to improve educational institutions is by providing supporting facilities in the form of libraries. Libraries must provide teaching staff for students who are able to seize the opportunity to broaden or deepen their knowledge by utilizing collection materials in the school library which contain knowledge and information sources in the form of written and printed works.

A library is an institution that collects or provides facilities for users to utilize various collection materials. Libraries as a vehicle for lifelong learning encourage their role to provide access to various information easily by users. In addition, the use of information technology is a necessity to meet users' information needs. Sutarno said that the school library is a means for the world of education which plays a very important role, especially in improving the quality of student education in every lesson.

Library collections are all library materials that are collected, processed and stored to be presented to users to meet the need for information. The collections required by each library are not the same, this depends on the type and purpose of the library in question. A collection is also a group of library materials, both printed and recorded, that are collected, processed and stored to meet users' needs for the required information. Utilization of collections is utilizing information sources found in libraries and available information services. Utilization of library collections is the process, methods and actions of using them.

The existence of libraries needs to be utilized optimally, because libraries can help obtain sources of information in learning. SMP Negeri 1 Pringgasela is one of the schools that already has its own library building. Not only do they have their own library space, but teachers have also started to use the library as a learning resource and a place for learning to take place. Based on an interview with the teacher at SMP Negeri 1 Pringgasela, one of the Indonesian language teachers, which was conducted on January 12 2023, he said that the library was quite helpful in learning Indonesian.

According to Yusuf, a school library is a library in the school environment. The existence of a school library is for the purpose of meeting the information needs of students in the school environment concerned, especially for teachers and students. Thus, the library is a learning resource that can be used by students to broaden their horizons, information and knowledge, which is used for teaching and learning activities. With the function of a school library, library collection materials must be adapted to the curriculum and learning system, so that the collection materials can be utilized optimally by users.

Library collections are one of the important elements for libraries. The collection materials in the school library are all library materials consisting of various forms, both written and printed works, which are used systematically to meet the information needs of users. Therefore, school library

collection materials must be adjusted to the school curriculum, so that all fields of study or subjects to be studied must follow developments in science and technology. Ade Kohar, said that collections are all things that include various formats of materials in accordance with developments and alternative needs of library users for information recording media. Bafadal stated that the school library will appear useful if it really facilitates the achievement of the goals of the teaching and learning process in schools. In this case, a library will be successful if library users (students) can easily obtain the information they need with good facilities and infrastructure.

The collections provided in the library are very important and adequate learning facilities in an effort to support student learning activities in order to attract students to visit the library to utilize the collections provided. Utilizing the school library collection will really support student learning, especially learning Indonesian Language and Literature, because this lesson is a subject that is required for every student to master four components, namely: Reading, writing, telling stories, and creating other works. To practice these four components, Indonesian language lessons require time to visit the library. With a library, users can read books ranging from textbooks, general knowledge books, even story books or fairy tales. So apart from practicing reading skills, users will also gain additional knowledge and insight. If facilitated by learning support books. So education now no longer makes teachers the only source of information, but students can come directly to the library to find the information they need.

The development of a school library is one of the objects of student success because the library is a source of information and knowledge for users in meeting the needs for Indonesian Language and Literature learning materials. The school library will facilitate user problems related to the tasks given by teachers as part of the teaching and learning process of Indonesian Language and Literature, through collections in the school library that can be utilized and developed by users.

Based on the author's observations in the library of SMP Negeri 1 Pringgasela, in general the collection of Indonesian Language and Literature textbooks is sufficient, the library provides a collection aimed at developing teaching and learning activities. Because the library is not only used as a place to borrow books, but there are also teachers who use the library as a place for discussions, this was created to foster students' love of increasing library use.

Based on the background of the problem above, the author is interested in further researching a scientific work entitled "The Influence of Indonesian Language and Literature Learning on Library Use by Class VIII-4 Students of SMP Negeri 1 Pringgasela". Problem Formulation Based on the background of the problem above, the problem formulation in this research is whether there is an influence of learning Indonesian language and literature on library use by students in class VIII-4 of SMP Negeri 1 Pringgasela?

2. RESEARCH METHOD

2.1 Research design

This research is field research which uses a quantitative approach. Field research is to study intensively about the background of the current situation and environmental interactions of a social unit, individual, institution and society. Quantitative Method is a research method carried out by collecting data in the form of numbers. The data in the form of numbers is then processed and analyzed to obtain scientific information behind the numbers.

The quantitative research method in this research is a type of research with a regression and correlation approach. Regression is an approach that predicts the influence of other data or an approach that has a functional relationship between variables. Meanwhile, correlation is an approach used to find the relationship between two or more variables. Therefore, this research describes the functional relationship between two variables, namely variable X and variable Y. Variable

2.2 Place and time of research

This research was carried out in the school library of SMP Negeri 1 Pringgasela, East Lombok. The author conducted research on the use of libraries or students at SMP Negeri 1 Pringgasela. This research was carried out from January to June 2023.

2.3 Hypothesis

A hypothesis is a temporary answer to a research question whose truth must be tested. A hypothesis is also a proportion whose validity will be tested or is a temporary answer to a research question. In this study, researchers used an associative hypothesis, namely a statement that shows an assumption about the relationship between two or more variables.

This research consists of two variables, namely variable X and variable Y. Variable X is the influence of learning Indonesian language and literature and variable Y is the use of library collections by students. Based on these two variables, two hypotheses can be formulated, namely the Null Hypothesis (Ho) and the Alternative Hypothesis (Ha). In other words as follows:

Ha = There is an influence of learning Indonesian Language and Literature on the use of the library by students in class VIII-4 of SMP Negeri 1 Pringgasela.

Ho: There is no influence of learning Indonesian Language and Literature on the use of the library by students in class VIII-4 of SMP Negeri 1 Pringgasela.

Statistical hypothesis formula:

Ha: $r \neq 0$, means there is an influence

Ho: $r = 0$, meaning there is no influence

2.4 Population and Sample

Population

Population is all objects or subjects located in an area and fulfills certain requirements relating to the research problem or all units or individuals within the scope to be studied. Population is also referred to as a generalization area which consists of objects or subjects that have qualities and characteristics that have been determined by the researcher to be studied and then drawn conclusions. In this study, the population was all students in class VIII-4 of SMP Negeri 1 Pringgasela, totaling 120 students. The reason the researcher used all students in class VIII-4 of SMP Negeri 1 Pringgasela as the population was because the researcher wanted to know the effect of learning Indonesian Language and Literature on library use.

Sample

The sample is part of the number and characteristics of the population. To take samples with a population of 120 people, the author took samples using a simple random sampling technique. Simple random sampling is a technique for obtaining samples that is carried out directly at the sampling unit. Thus, each sampling unit as an element of the population has the same opportunity to become a sample or to represent the population. The reason for using this technique is that sampling members from the population is carried out randomly without paying attention to the strata in the population.

In determining the number of authors using the Slovin formula for the sample is as follows:

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

n = Sample size

N = Population Size

e = Percent allowance for inaccuracy due to undesirable sampling error (10%) which is 0.1.

By using the Slovin formula, simple random sampling can be calculated as follows:

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

$n = \frac{120}{1+120(0,1)^2}$

$n = \frac{120}{1+1,2}$

$$n = \frac{120}{2,2}$$
$$n = 54,5 \approx 55$$

Based on the Slovin formula above, from a total population of 120 students in class VIII-4 of SMP Negeri 1 Pringgasela, a sample of 55 people was obtained.

2.5 Data collection technique

Data collection techniques are a very important step in conducting research. Without data collection, research cannot be carried out. Before collecting data, researchers must first find a way to collect data and what tools are needed for standard data collection.

To collect some information data in this research using data collection techniques:

A. Questionnaire (Questionnaire)

One way to collect data in this research is a questionnaire to obtain quantitative data. A questionnaire is a way of collecting data that is done by giving respondents a set of written questions to answer. Distribution of questionnaires does not require the presence of researchers, but can be distributed simultaneously to respondents, so that they can answer at their own pace or according to the respondent's free time.

The type used in this research is a closed questionnaire. That is, a subject who is given a questionnaire just has to choose the answers that are available. In this research, the questionnaire was made in the form of a Likert scale approach. is to measure the impact of learning Indonesian Language and Literature. This Likert scale has been classified into four types, namely strongly agree, agree, disagree and strongly disagree.

Each descriptive choice for a positive statement was quantified using a Likert scale, namely strongly agree (4), agree (3), disagree (2), and strongly disagree (1). As for negative statements, they were quantified on a scale of strongly agree (1), agree (2), disagree (3), strongly disagree (4). The reason is that it matches the data in the research and has often been used in research because the main aim is to get answers from respondents.

Table 3.1 Questionnaire Answer Rating Scale

Alternative Answers	Mark	
	Positive	Negative
Strongly agree	4	1
Agree	3	2
Don't agree	2	3
Strongly Disagree	1	4

Table 3.2 Questionnaire Indicator

No	Variable	Indicator	Instrument	Data Shape
1.	Learning Indonesian Language and Literature.	Learning Materials Learning Objectives Learning Methods	Questionnaire	Ordinal
2.	Library Use	Purpose of use of collection use collection material	Questionnaire	Ordinal

B. Documentation

Documentation is a method used to obtain data regarding things in the form of written objects such as books, magazines, documentation, or diaries. The author used this method to obtain the data that researchers needed from SMP Negeri 1 Pringgasela. The document that researchers need is a list of names of students who use the library as a learning resource

2.6 Data analysis technique

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and other materials so that they can be easily understood, and the findings can be informed to others.

BurhanBungin in his book says that quantitative research methods have the following data management stages:

A. Editing

Editing is examining or checking data that has been collected to find out or assess the suitability of the data contained in the field records which are correlated. Things that need to be considered in editing are the completeness of filling in the data questionnaire according to the relevance of the answers.

B. Coding (Coding)

Coding is coding or classifying answers in the form of numbers or letters that provide clues or identity to the information or data to be analyzed. In the coding stage, scores and symbols are usually given to respondents' answers to make data processing easier.

C. Tabulation

Data tabulation is a form of data processing that will be carried out by entering data into tables. The data processing at this stage that the author does for questionnaire data is to present respondents' answers grouped into categories presented in table form. In analyzing the data for this research, the author uses inferential statistics, namely inferential statistics discussing how to analyze data and drawing conclusions related to estimating data parameters and testing hypotheses. Inferential statistical methods are related to analyzing partial data to forecasting or drawing conclusions regarding the entire data. This method is often called inductive statistics because the conclusions drawn are based on information from the sample. The data is processed and analyzed using a simple linear regression formula. Regression is a method for determining causal relationships between two or more variables, especially to determine relationship patterns whose models are not yet completely known. Here's a simple linear regression formula:

$$Y = \alpha + bX$$

Information:

Y= Predicted dependent variable

α = Presumption for the intercept, the average difference of variable X when variable Y=0 ()α

b= Presumption for the magnitude of change in the value of variable X if the value of variable

Y changes by one unit of measurement

X= Independent variable that has a certain value.β

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the results of the research and discussions carried out by the author will explain the influence of learning Indonesian language and literature on the use of the library at SMP Negeri 1 Pringgasela. In this research, the author collected data by distributing questionnaires to respondents. The questions in the questionnaire are in accordance with the objectives of the research that the author created. This research aims to determine the effect of learning Indonesian Language and Literature on Library Use by students in class VIII-4 of SMP Negeri 1 Pringgasela. Distribution of the questionnaire will be carried out in February 2023.

4.1   Research Results and Discussion
A. Respondent Identity

The table below shows the gender of respondents who have helped the author in filling out the questionnaire provided by the author:

Table 4.1. Respondent's Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Man	32	38%
Woman	55	63%
Amount	87	100%

The table above shows that almost half of the respondents were male respondents totaling 32 people with a percentage of around 38%. Most of the respondents were women, 55 people, namely around 63%. Based on the table data above, it can be seen that those who help fill out the questionnaire are predominantly female.

4.2   Analysis of Research Results
a.   Learning Indonesian Language and Literature

Following is the respondent's answer about learning Indonesian Language and Literature in relation to the respondent's visit time when utilizing the collection: the average visit time of the respondent when utilizing the collection.

Table 4.2. Results of Respondents' Answers

Respondent's answer	Frequency	Percentage
1 time a week	33	37.93%
2 times a week	52	59.77%
3 times a week	2	2.3%
>3 times a week	0	0%
Amount	87	100%

The table above shows that almost half of them chose the answer once a week or 37.93% (33 respondents). Most of the 52 respondents chose the answer twice a week or 59.77%. A small portion chose the answer three times a week or 2.3% (two respondents). Then not a single respondent chose the answer > more than three times a week or 0%. Based on the table data above, it can be seen that the majority, namely 52 students with a percentage of 59.77%, visit the library twice a week.

Therefore, it can be concluded that respondents utilize the library collection for Indonesian language and literature subjects twice a week. Based on interviews conducted by several students, the reason students visit the library twice a week is because they have an assignment from the teacher to utilize the library collection.

b.   Utilization of Library Collections

In the book categories that are often used or read by students in libraries are collections of fiction, non-fiction and a balance between fiction and non-fiction. The following are respondents' answers regarding collections that are often used in libraries.

Table 4.3. Collections that are often read in the library

Respondent's answer	Frequency	Percentage
Fiction	53	60.92%
Non-fiction	12	13.8%
Balance between fiction and non-fiction	22	25.28%
Amount	87	100%

The table above shows that the majority of 53 respondents with a percentage of 60.92% said they chose fiction collections. A small number of 12 respondents with a percentage of 13.8% stated that they chose non-fiction collections and a small number were balanced between fiction and non-fiction with a total of 22 respondents or 25.28%.

So it can be concluded that the level of reading collections when viewed in terms of the collections read by students turns out that most of the respondents have read fiction collections with a total of 53 respondents or 60.92%. Based on the author's interviews with students, they read fiction collections in the library because the content is interesting and varied compared to non-fiction collections. Apart from that, they read fiction collections to fill their free time during break times.

4.3 Reasons Students Use Library Collections

The Pringgasela 1 Public Middle School library has a diverse collection so that students can take advantage of the library collection. Of course, there are several reasons why students use collections in libraries, including students using collections as a source of information to increase knowledge, as a source of information to complete teacher assignments, as a source of literature for writing scientific papers and as a source of entertainment to fill free time. The following are respondents' answers regarding the reasons why students use collections as a source of information to increase their knowledge:

Table 4.4. Respondent's Answer

Answer	Value Weight	F	P	S
Strongly agree	5	27	31.03%	135
Agree	4	58	66.67%	232
Neutral	3	1	1.15%	3
Don't agree	2	1	1.15%	2
Strongly Disagree	1	0	0%	0
Amount		87	100%	372
Average Score		**X=372/87=4.27**		

The table above shows that none of the respondents chose the answer to strongly disagree or 0%. Nearly half said they strongly agreed or 31.03% (27 respondents). The majority stated that they agreed or 66.67% (58 respondents). A small portion said they chose neutral or 1.15% (one respondent) and a small percentage said they chose not to agree or 1.15% (one respondent). Based on the data in the table above, it can be seen that the reason why students use collections as a source of information to increase their knowledge is very good with a score of 4.27%. Therefore, it can be concluded that the reason students use collections as a source of information is to increase knowledge so that

students gain insight and obtain materials or material to increase knowledge. Yusup and Suhendra said that the aim of the library is to broaden, deepen and enrich the students' learning experience by reading books and other collections containing science and technology provided by the library. Following   Thisis the respondent's answer regarding the reasons why students use collections as a source of information to complete teacher assignments:

Table 4.5. Respondent's answer

Answer	Value Weight	F	P	S
Strongly agree	5	58	67%	290
Agree	4	29	33%	116
Neutral	3	0	0%	0
Don't agree	2	0	0%	0
Strongly Disagree	1	0	0%	0
Amount		87	100%	406
Average Score		**X=406/87=4.66**		

The table above shows that not a single student chose neutral, disagree and strongly disagree or 0%. The majority chose the answer strongly agree or 67% (58 students) and almost half or 33% (29 students) chose the answer agree. Based on the table data above, it can be seen that the reasons why students use collections as a source of information to complete teacher assignments are very good with a score of 4.66%.

Following   Thisis the respondent's answer regarding the reasons why students use collections as literature for writing scientific papers:

Table 4.6. Respondent's Answer

Answer	Bobo Value	F	P	S
Strongly agree	5	23	26.45%	115
Agree	4	50	57.5%	200
Neutral	3	13	14.9%	39
Don't agree	2	1	1.15%	2
Strongly Disagree	1	0	0%	0
Amount		87	100%	356
Average Score		**X**=356/87=4.09		

The table above shows that almost half said they strongly agree or 26.45% (23 respondents). The majority stated that they agreed or 57.5% (50 respondents). A small portion said they chose neutral or 14.9% (13 respondents) and disagreed 1.15% (1 respondent). No one chose to strongly disagree or 0%. Based on the table data above, it can be seen that the reasons why students use collections as literature for writing scientific papers are good with a score of 4.09%.

The following are respondents' answers regarding the reasons why students use collections as a source of entertainment to fill their free time:

Table 4.7. Respondent's Answer

Answer	Value Weight	F	P	S
Strongly agree	5	45	51.73%	225
Agree	4	35	40.23%	140
Neutral	3	6	6.89%	18
Don't agree	2	1	1.15%	2
Strongly Disagree	1	0	0%	0
Amount		87	100%	385
Average Score		**X=385/87=4.42%**		

The table above shows that the majority stated that they strongly agree or 51.73% (45 respondents). Then almost half said they agreed or 40.23% (35 respondents). A small portion stated that they chose not to agree or 1.15% (one respondent) and none of the respondents chose to strongly disagree or 0%. Based on the table data above, it can be seen that the reason why students use collections as a source of entertainment to fill their free time is very good with a score of 4.42%. A recapitulation of the average score for students' reasons for using the library can be seen in the following table:

Table. 4.8. Recapitulation of the Average Score of Reasons Students Use Library Collections

No	The element being assessed	Category	Average
1	Reasons why students use collections As a source of information to increase knowledge	Very good	4.27
2	Reasons why students use collections as a source of information to complete Tasks from the teacher	Very good	4.66
3	Reasons why students use collections as a source of literature for writing scientific papers	Good	4.09
4	The reason why students use collections as a source of entertainment to fill their free time	Very good	4.42
Amount		$X = \dfrac{17,44}{4} \times 100\% = 4,36\%$ (Sangat Baik)	

The table above explains the recapitulation of the results of students' reasons for using the library collection. The recapitulation of the highest results is the reason why students use collections as a source of information to complete teacher assignments with a score of 4.66 or very good. The lowest score was the reason students used the collection as a source of literature for writing scientific papers with a score of 4.09 or good.

Based on the table above, overall the reason students use the library collection is very good with a score of 4.36 because it is at the point 4.24-5.04. This fulfills several factors that influence users to utilize library collections.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the data collection that has been carried out, the author can draw several conclusions, namely:

Learning Indonesian Language and Literature at SMP Negeri 1 Pringgasela is classified as good or high level. Based on the results, the author can conclude that 59.77% of respondents use the library collection for Indonesian language and literature subjects twice a week. Based on interviews conducted by several students, the reason students visit the library twice a week is because they have an assignment from the teacher to use the library.

Library use by class VIII-4 students at SMP Negeri 1 Pringgasela is classified as good. Based on the results, the author can conclude that 4.27% of respondents used library collections as a source of information to increase knowledge so that students gain insight and obtain materials or materials to increase knowledge.

Recommendation From the research results, the author concludes that Indonesian Language and Literature Learning is at a good level. Therefore, according to the results of the interview the author conducted, the author provides suggestions for collaboration between the subject teachers concerned and the library staff. So that in facilitating learning, especially Indonesian, students can use the collections in the library freely and use them properly. Another solution is that library collections should be allowed to be photocopied to make it easier for students to do assignments from teachers at home.

5. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

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