

Differences in Supervisors' Interpersonal Communication on The Ability to Complete a Thesis

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to determine the differences in interpersonal communication between supervisors and their ability to complete a thesis. The research method is a quasi-experimental method. The sampling technique was simple random sampling. The sample is Class 2019 class C students as the experimental class and Class 2019 class D students as the control class. The data collection technique uses tests and non-tests. The instruments are objective tests of the multiple choice type and non-test instruments in the form of questionnaires. The data obtained were analyzed using the prerequisite normality test and homogeneity test. The results of the t-test which was carried out with the SPSS program, showed that the tcount value was greater than the ttable value, meaning that there was a significant difference in the ability to complete the thesis of experimental class and control class students, so it could be concluded that there was a difference in the supervisor's interpersonal communication on the ability to complete thesis.

Keywords: *Interpersonal Communication Thesis*

INTRODUCTION

The term communication can be seen from two aspects, etymologically and terminologically. Etymologically or generally, the term communication comes from Latin, namely communication, and this word comes from communis, the meaning of communis here is the same, in the sense of the word the same meaning, namely the same meaning regarding something. Meanwhile, terminologically, communication can be interpreted in various opinions according to the interests and things intended, as according to Thoha, communication is a process of conveying news or information from one person to another (Nasrul Syakur Chaniago, 2011).

In Wikipedia it is stated that communication is a process of conveying information (messages, ideas) from one person one party to another so that mutual influence occurs between the two. In general, communication is carried out using words (spoken) that can be understood by both parties. If there is no verbal language that can be understood by both of them, communication can still be done using body movements, showing certain attitudes, for example smiling, shaking the head, shrugging

the shoulders. This method is called communication using nonverbal language (Mesiono, 2012).

Communication is a process of conveying and receiving news or information from one person to another. Appropriate communication will not occur if the transmitter of the news does not convey it properly and the recipient of the news receives it without distortion (Miftah Thoha, 2008).

Communication is the process of conveying information from one party, whether an individual, group or organization as the sender, to another party as the receiver to understand and open up the opportunity to provide a good response to the sender.

Communication is the provision, transfer and exchange of ideas, knowledge, information and the like by mechanical, electronic, writing or certain signals. The communication process is giving signs and changing meaning in the context of an effort to create a division of giving/understanding (Syafaruddin, 2015).

Based on the definitions above, it can be concluded that communication is the process of exchanging information between individuals and other individuals so that interaction occurs within an organization. Intrapersonal communication is basically a

process that uses messages to create meaning within oneself. This intrapersonal communication takes place when we think, consider, evaluate, and examine our interactions with other people (Yosal Iriantara and Usep Syaripudin, 2013).

Face-to-face communication is also called interpersonal communication (*Interpersonal Communication*) which takes place biologically between one communicator and one or two communicants. Interpersonal communication is defined as the sending of messages between two or more individuals. The effectiveness of interpersonal communication is found in open relationships.

This interpersonal communication is actually the same as the generally known definition of communication. Formally, it can be interpreted as the process of conveying news by someone and receiving the news by another person or small group of people, with immediate consequences and feedback. Interpersonal communication is communication that takes place in a face-to-face situation between two or more, either in an organized manner or in a crowd of people. The purpose of this research is to determine the differences in interpersonal communication between supervisors and their ability to complete a thesis.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research used was a quantitative approach with the type of experimental research (Moleong, 2015). The method is a quasi-experiment. The design used is *non-equivalent control group design* (Suharsini, 2010). The population is all PJKR students. Sampling technique with *simple random* sampling. The sample was 21 Class C Class C students as the experimental class and 21 Class D Class 2019 students as the control class. The data collection technique uses tests and non-tests. The instruments are objective tests of the multiple-choice type and non-test instruments in the form of questionnaires. This data was analyzed using the homogeneity prerequisite test *Levene* and normality *Kolmogorov Smirnov*. Then tested with t-test with the SPSS program.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The articles obtained explaining aspects of professional teacher performance are as follows:

1.1. Research result

The research results can be seen in table 1 below:

Table 1 Hypothesis Test Calculation Results

Statistics	Pretest	Posttest
t _{count}	1,83	3,63
t _{table}	2,021	2,021
Decision	H _a rejected	H _a accepted

In table 1 above the results *pretest* t value is obtained_{count} is 1.83 and the t value_{table} is 2,021, t value_{count} smaller than t_{table}, so the null hypothesis (H_{the}) is accepted and the alternative hypothesis (H_a) rejected. That is, there is no difference between the results of the pretest experimental class and control class significantly.

In table 1 above the results *posttest* t value is obtained_{count} is 3.63 and the t value_{table} is 2,021 t values_{count} from the results *posttest* greater than t_{table}, so the null hypothesis (H_{the}) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H_a) accepted. This means that there is a difference between the results *posttest* experimental class and control class significantly. The average ability to complete students' theses in the experimental class increased compared to the average ability to complete students' theses in the control class.

The supervisor's interpersonal communication can improve students' ability to complete a thesis which is more significant. Normal gain test results (*N-gain*) higher experimental class compared to the control class. In the experimental class the value *N-gain* of 0.79 indicates the high category and the control class is 0.65 in the medium category. The ability to complete a thesis in the experimental class is further improved by the supervisor's interpersonal communication compared to the ability to complete students' theses in the control class.

1.2. Discussion

After the two classes were given differences in interpersonal communication, the average scores of the two classes experienced differences. Based on the results of the value hypothesis test *posttest* between the control class and the experimental class. The t value was obtained t_{count} greater than the t_{table} namely $3.63 > 2.021$, meaning that there is a difference in the supervisor's interpersonal communication in the ability to complete the thesis. There are differences in the average value of the results *posttest*, students in the experimental class obtained average scores *posttest* higher compared to students in the control class. The results of this research were previously Achroza, FA (2013) that supervisors' interpersonal communication can improve the ability to complete a thesis

CONCLUSION

It was concluded that differences in the supervisor's interpersonal communication can improve the ability to complete a thesis.

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