

The Impact of Reading Habit of Jakarta Post Towards Students' Linguistic Features

Syifa Aulia Putri Waskito¹, Sudar Sudar², Zulia Chasanah³ {<u>syifa.aulia09c@gmail.com¹</u>, <u>sudarbintang@umpwr.ac.id²</u>, <u>zuliachasanah@yahoo.co.id³</u>}

English Language Education, Purworejo Muhammadiyah University¹²³

DOI: 10.37729/scripta.v11i2.5537

Abstract. The purpose of this research aims to determine the student's reading habits of Jakarta Post, their linguistic features of comprehension focusing on words and morphemes, and the impact of these habits on their linguistic features of comprehension focusing on words and morphemes. A mixed method was used in this research. The statistical population of this study was 45 students from the third semester of English language education. The sample of this research class B was 20 students. The result of the research revealed that the mean scores of pre-tests was 71.95, while the mean scores of posttests was 83. The result of the two-sided significance value is 0.000. Compared to the significance level of 5% (0.05), the statistic shows that the two-fold significance level is lower than the significance level of 5% (0.00 < 0.05). In addition, the results of the interview also showed that students had a good answer about reading habit of Jakarta Post. This study's result indicated that reading habit of Jakarta Post has a significant effect. It positively impacts students' linguistic features comprehension, focusing on word & morpheme.

Keywords: Reading habit, Linguistic features, Word, Morpheme

1. INTRODUCTION

The Jakarta Post newspaper was formed as the most famous English-language newspaper in Indonesia, especially Jakarta. This newspaper contains various topics, including local, national, and international news. There are the lot of articles as column in the Jakarta Post, such as business, lifestyle, polities, world, sport, and so on, telling about reference that making reader misunderstanding due to reader's comprehension [1]-[3]. Yet many people are interested in that newspaper because it uses linguistic features which makes us learn about many things. It is including business, education, indonesian culture, and so on who want to have a more advanced mindset and see the world through knowledge[4]-[6]. In English newspapers, especially the Jakarta Post, present a spectrum of linguistic nuances to their readers. The global news presented in this newspaper is not only about language proficiency but also about vocabulary enrichment. This study reveals that the reading the Jakarta Post newspaper will influence students' understanding or increase theirknowledge of linguistic and morphemic structures.

There are two basic points that must be understood in learning English. The first is listening and the second is reading, both of which are called receptive abilities., states that reading and listening are related to receptive skills while speaking and writing are related to productive skills. Reading is a skill that uses the logic and meaning of a printed word like written letter. It may have common and may have an implisit meaning [7]-[9]. There are four types of reading; interactive reading, selective reading, perceptive reading, and extensive reading [10]-[12].

A habit is an activity carried out repeatedly by human that becomes a habit to achieve a goal or carry out activities for free. Habits form as people pursue goals by repeating the same responses in a given contex [13]. Activities that are done repeatedly and become habits are not all good things to do. Repeated habits have positive, like Intense reading is a kind of reading where readers other than linguistic expertise should be aware of and concentrate on text context and semantic Comprehension since the aim is to obtain such facts. In other words, intense reading calls for learners to locate the words, recognize their meanings, and eventually identify an accurate reading and negative impacts, eye strain, sleep problems if you're reading late into the night, and even neglect of other aspects of life, from physical activity to spending time with loved ones. [14], [15].

Examples of habits that have a positive impact are waking up early, exercising, tidying the house, doing things early, and studying. Examples of habits that have a negative impact are waking up during the day, playing online games, learning speed systems overnight, and often getting into debt. According to researchers, good habits for students to carry out are studying or reading habits. Reading any textbook, novel, or newspaper is good for increasing students' knowledge [16]-[18]. Therefore, researchers want to find out whether the habit of reading the Jakarta Post newspaper will positively or negatively impact students.

Reading habit is a person's habit in doing reading activities, where reading can be from the academic or non-academic scope, done for mere pleasure or a person's awareness to gain knowledge. Reading habit is the activity of perusing being carried out all through life in a consistent, customary and basic way as a result of it being seen by the person as a require and material source [19] [20]. The reading habit of students is the things students do to read text or novel or newspaper regularly. The habit of reading is highly recomended to everyone around the world. In fact, the students who are who are always encouraged to strengthen students reading habits to support their learning abilities [21]-[23]. Reading habit are very important as they are closely related to the role of an academic, students develop critical thinking skills through reading [11]. In addition, reading habits have three influencing elements. Reading habits are influenced by the choice of reading material, such as the author's name, attractive titles and the quality of the book's text [24]. Reading habits are activity that help students improve their reading performance and learn how to become good readers [25], [26]. Therefore, reading habits is an influential aspect to consider in helping improve their reading comprehension. A good reading habit is a strong weapon for the students in learning [27].

Linguistic is the scientific study of language, and several materials are studied in linguistic called linguistic scope [28]. Linguistics refers to the external and internal aspects of language [29]. Linguistic features are linguistic characteristics of a text related to grammar whose function is to classify words. The role of linguistic features in text is very important. Linguistic features are also important for identifying speech structures (i.e., claims, arguments, text, and speech movements) [30]. The linguistic features in online communication for (1) written features (alphabet, capitalization, spelling, punctuation), (2) linguistic features (informal words, abbreviations), (3) grammatical features (words, sentences) . structure), (4) discursive features (combination and fusion), and (5) pseudolinguistic and graphic features (different signs such as capitalization and punctuation) [31].

A word is language unit that has meaning and is used to form sentences., a word is a sequence of sounds or symbols that forms a unit of meaning and can stand alone or combine with other units to express an idea. Various types of words and their functions in language, including nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, and more [32] [33].

Morphemes are the minimal or small units of words that have a meaning and cannot be separated [34]. Morpheme has two types, namely free morpheme and bound morpheme. Free morpheme is a words that can stand alone and is not tied to other morphemes. Free morpheme is a word that can stand on its own without any words and it means they can stand alone, that is, it can function independently as a word [35]-[37].

2. METHOD

The population of this research is the third-semester students of Purworejo Muhammadiyah University in the academic year 2023/2024. The university is located at Purworejo Rergency, Central Java. The variables in the research are students' linguistic features focusing on word & morpheme as dependent variable, and the impact of reading habit of Jakarta Post as independent variable.

From the population, the researcher took 1 (one) class experiment. There were 20 students in a class experiment using purposive sampling technique. To obtain data, the researcher uses research instrument or tools. It consists of pre-test, treatment, post-test, and interview. To analyze the data, the researcher uses descriptive and inferential methods.

This study used a mixed method which combines qualitative and quantitative data. The researcher used this method to find good phenomena and the correct answers to the questions that the researcher asked the research subject. Research instruments are research aids used to measure and collect data. The data collection instrument or tools basically focus on data collection techniques when conducting academic research either through observation, questionnaire, and interview [38]. The researcher gathers the data through pre-test, post-test, and interview. Pre-test and post-test are conducted to determine the validity of data regarding students' reading habit. At the same time, interviews are conducted to obtain the correct information from sources to achieve the research objectives expected by researchers. In this

research, the researcher used four methods in collecting the data, they are pre-test, treatment, post-test, and interview. Pre-test dan post-test were used to obtain data students' linguistic features comprehension, focusing on words and morphemes, whereas the researcher used interview to get data Jakarta Post readers' reading habit. The technique of analyzing the data is transforming the data to make conclusion about a specific of topic. This includes deciding how to assign credit scores to data, reviewing the type of score to use, selecting a statistical program, entering data into the program, and cleaning the database for analysis. [39], [40]. Two types of statistics that can be used to analyse the data from the research are descriptive analysis and inferential analysis.

3. FINDINGS

The research was conducted at Purworejo Muhammadiyah University. It took place in the third semester of the academic year 2023/2024. The researchers took one class, namely experimental class. The researchers chose class B as research subject. The total number of students was 20 students. The researcher collected data from the pre-test, treatment, post-test, and interview.

From the result descriptive analysis, the impact of reading habit of Jakarta Post towards students' linguistic features comprehension focusing on word & morpheme, the researcher used SPSS to find the measures of central tendency of the data. The result of the SPSS calculation as follows:

	Descriptive Statistics										
								Std.			
		Rang	Minim	Maxim				Deviatio	Varian		
	N	е	um	um	Sum	Mean		n	се		
										Media	Mode
										n	Statisti
	Statisti	Statis	Statisti	Statisti	Statisti	Statisti	Std.		Statisti	Statisti	с
	с	tic	с	с	с	с	Error	Statistic	с	с	
Pre-	20	28	60	88	1439	71.95	1.857	8.306	68.997	72.00	82.00
Test											
Post-	20	26	70	96	1660	83.00	1.695	7.581	57.474	60ª	82ª
Test											
Valid	20										
N											

Table 1. Result of Descriptive Analysis

Based on table 1, it found that the result of the manual calculation and IBM SPSS were the same. The mean score of pre-test was 71.95 and could be categorized as good based on the scale reference criteria proposed by [40]. Then the mean score of post-test was 83.00 and could be categorized as excellent based on the scale reference criteria proposed by [40].

Inferential Analysis

In calculating parametric statistics, the data must form a normal curve. To check if the two data sets are normally distributed, the researcher attaches the calculation results of manual calculations using SPSS. When calculating manually using SPSS, the researcher used the Kolmogov-Smirnov fit test method. If the P value is greater than 0.05, the data is normal. The following table explains the calculations performed by SPSS.

		Kolm	ogorov-Smir	nov ^a	Shapiro-Wilk			
		Stati			Stati			
	Kelas	stic	df	Sig.	stic	df	Sig.	
Reading	Pre-	.083	20	.200	.964	20	.630	
Habit	Test			*				
	Post-	.146	20	.200	.950	20	.360	
	Test			*				

Table 2. The Result of Test Normality Tests of Normality

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Based on the calculation above, it stated that the results of The Impact of Reading Habit of Jakarta Post Towards Students' Linguistic Features Comprehension Focusing on Word & Morpheme are both higher than 0.05. They were 0.630 and 0.360. It means that the data was normally distributed.

The purpose of linearity tests is to analyze whether the relationship between the independent and dependent variables is linear or not. The data was linear if the significance value is less than 0.05. The result of the calculations performed by SPSS is as follows:

Table 3. The Result of Test Linearity

ANOVA Table							
			Sum of		Mean		
			Squares	<u>df</u>	Square	F	Sig.
Post-Test * Pre-	Between	(Combined)	1064.000	16	66.500	7.125	.066
Test	Groups	Linearity	357.927	1	357.92	38.34	.008
					7	9	
		Deviation from	706.073	15	47.072	5.043	.104
		Linearity					
	Within Groups		28.000	3	9.333		
	Total		1092.000	19			

Based on the calculation above, the results showed that the significance linearity value was below 0.05 (0.008 < 0.05). It means that the data of two variables was linear.

The formula used is Pearson Product Moment, calculated using SPSS to test the hypothesis. The correlation is significant if $r_{counted} > r_{table}$. From the calculation of correlation coefficient, $r_{counted}$ equals to 0.000 with N 20 to the real level $\alpha = 0.05$ or 5%. After that, the researcher finds the computation of correlation between the impact of reading habit of Jakarta Post towards students' linguistic features comprehension focusing on word & morpheme.

Table 4. The Result of Test Hypothesis One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 0								
					95% Confidence Interval of th				
				Mean	Difference				
	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Difference	Lower	Upper			
Pre-Test	38.737	19	.000	71.950	68.06	75.84			
Post-Test	48.962	19	.000	83.000	79.45	86.55			

The correlation product moment calculation result was 0.000. The researcher used SPSS to include manual calculations. The result of this research is that the alternative was accepted, and the hypothesis was rejected. This was reinforced by the results of interviews with five third-semester students of English Language Education Program at Purworejo Muhammadiyah University on July 12, 2024.

4. DISCUSSION

The Result of the Students Reading Habit of Jakarta Post

The researcher collected data by analyzing English Language Education of Purworejo Muhammadiyah University in the third semester of class B. The researcher analyzied the Jakarta Post's reading habits based on the students' pre-test.

From the findings data, the highest score in the students was 88 and the lowest score was 60, where the total students was 20, and the total pre-test was 50 questions. The mean score was 71.95, the range score was 28, and the standard deviation was 8.306. The frequency of the result pre-test that got the excellent category were 20% (4 students), the good category was 55% (11 students), the sufficient category was 25% (5 students). The fairly sufficient category was 0%, and low category was 0%.

Based on the data above, the researcher concluded that Jakarta Post's reading habits can have a positive impact on students. Reading habits can facilitate students' reading of English, add new vocabulary, and expand their knowledge about any field.

To collect data, the researcher analyzed English Language Education at Purworejo Muhammadiyah University in the third semester of class B. In this case, the researcher examined the students' comprehension of linguistic features, focusing on word & morpheme. The students' linguistic features comprehension focusing on word & morpheme, were taken from the result of students' post-test.

From the findings data, the highest score in the students was 96 and the lowest score was 70; the total students was 20, and the total post-test was 50 questions. The mean score was 83, the range score was 26, and the standard deviation was 7.581. The frequency of the result post-test that got excellent category were 80% (16 students), good category was 20% (4 students), sufficient category was 0%. Fairly sufficient category was 0% and low category was 0%.

Based on the data above, the researcher concluded that students' linguistic features comprehension focusing on word & morpheme is in the excellent category. The students understand about any word, find new word and their meaning, understand the types of morphemes, and separate the morpheme from the root word and main word. Giving treatment after the pre-test helped students improve linguistic features comprehension, focusing on word & morpheme. Reading habit of Jakarta Post positively impact towards students' linguistic features comprehension, focusing on word & morpheme.

The Correlation between The Impact of Reading Habit of Jakarta Post and Students' Linguistic Features Comprehension Focusing on Word & Morpheme

Based on variable comparisons and calculations using SPSS, the comparison between the impact of reading habit of Jakarta Post towards students' linguistic features comprehension focusing on word & morpheme in 3rd semester students of English Language Education at Purworejo Muhammadiyah University is 0.000, which can be categorized as significant. It can be decided that the correlation between the impact of reading habit of Jakarta Poat and students' linguistic features comprehension focusing on word & morpheme due to the SPSS results from the hypothesis test results was significant at 0.000, which value was below from the predetermined threshold (0.01)

In conclusion, this study shows that reading habit of Jakarta Post's reading habit significantly impacts students' comprehension of linguistic features, focusing on word & morpheme. The study's

implications can be used as a guideline for teachers and curriculum developers in improving word and morpheme comprehension.

The Result of Interviews

In the table of the result of interviews, the researcher interviewed 5 of the third-semester students of English Language Education at Purworejo Muhammadiyah University. Interviews were held on July 12, 2024, after carrying out the post-test. The researcher gave 15 questions to 5 students. The interview questions were taken from three research questions in this research. The research questions were answered through interviews with five students.

From the interviews result, students' vocabulary increased, they could determine the types of sentences that were often used in Jakarta Post articles, and they could name types of morphemes. It was evidenced by the interview results, where the students could successfully answer the interview questions posed by the researcher. Therefore, Jakarta Post's reading habit positively impacts students' linguistic features comprehension, focusing on word & morpheme.

5. Conclusion

Based on the result of this study, the conclusions of this research are:

The result of the correlation calculation shows that the value of correlation is 0.000, which means that Jakarta Post's reading habits significantly impact students' comprehension of linguistic features (word & morpheme).

According to the of interviews results, reading habits positively impact students' comprehension of linguistic features (word & morpheme). This is supported by the implementation of treatment steps by researchers for students so that the post-test results are superior to the pre-test results. Interview questions and also answers answered the research questions in this study. The researcher concluded that the hypothesis stated in chapter one is responded to, that there is a positive impact on the reading habit of Jakarta Post toward students' linguistic features (word & morpheme) comprehension.

6. REFERENCES

- [1] M. Ramasari, "An Analysis of Deixis existed on Articles at Jakarta Post," *Journal of Language and Literature*, vol. 8, no. 2, 2020.
- [2] E. S. Masykuri, "Analysis the Clauses Using Modal with Perfect Infinitive on Novel the Other Side of Midnight and Its Translation in Bahasa Indonesia," *JPSE*, vol. 1, no. 1, 2015.
- [3] R. Nurhadi and E. S. Masykuri, "HATE SPEECH BASED ON PRAGMATICS STUDIES IN SOCIAL MEDIA," presented at the The 1st International Conference on ELT (CONELT), 2018.
- [4] K. Khotimah, E. Sunjayanto, and I. Istiqhfarin, "Combining new technology in elt to create innovation in student's learning," presented at the SEMINAR NASIONAL BAHASA, SASTRA, DAN BUDAYA, 2017.
- [5] E. Sunjayanto Masykuri, "Understanding Personal Intention by Elaborating Speech Function Using Social Media International Whatsapp Group," 2019.
- [6] E. S. Masykuri, "The Non-Observance of Cooperative Principle in the Comic Strip The Adventure of Tintin," presented at the Proceeding of The First Elite Conference, 2014, pp. 118–124.
 [7] J. Arian, "AN ANALYSIS OF THE TEACHER STRATEGY IN TEACHING READING (A
- [7] J. Arian, "AN ANALYSIS OF THE TEACHER STRATEGY IN TEACHING READING (A Descriptive Study at First Grade Students of SMAN 12 Banda Aceh)," STKIP BINA BANGSA GETSEMPENA, Banda Aceh, 2020.
- [8] Suryo Daru Santoso and Edi Sunjayanto Masykuri, "Does Sony Vegas Platinum Pro 13 Help Students to Understand Pragmatic Well?," in *Proceedings of the International Seminar on Recent Language, Literature, and Local Cultural Studies (BASA 2018)*, Atlantis Press, Nov. 2018, pp. 322–325. [Online]. Available: https://www.atlantis-press.com/article/25906104
- [9] E. S. M. M. W. Latifah and F. Nuraini, "PRAGMATIC STUDIES: THE USE OF CODE-SWITCHING IN JAVANESE ART PERFORMANCE DONE BY STUDENTS OF SMPN 1 KESESI KABUPATEN PEKALONGAN," presented at the ELTIC CONFERENCE, 2017.
- [10] R. Nisa and C. M. Helmanda, "THE CLASSIFICATION OF READING COMPREHENSION TEST ITEMS," *English Education International Conference (EEIC)*, Sep. 2019.
- [11] W. A. Wulandari, U. P. Astuti, and Furaidah, "The English Reading Habits of English Language Education Undergraduate Students at English Department," *JoLLA: Journal of Language, Literature, and Arts*, vol. 1, no. 6, pp. 707–716, 2021, doi: 10.17977/um064v1i62021p707-716.

- [12] N. Prihatini, S. Sudar, T. Tusino, and E. S. Masykuri, "The Impact of Using Blended Learning to Improve Reading Comprehension," *scripta*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 128–139, May 2023, doi: 10.37729/scripta.v10i1.2361.
- [13] W. Wood and D. Runger, "Psychology of Habit," *Annual Review of Psychology*, vol. 67, 2016, doi: 10.1146/annurev-psych-122414-033417.
- [14] D. E. Handayani, A. Ngafif, and S. Widodo, "Reading Aloud and Small Group Discussion: A Comparative Study of Reading Strategies," *scripta*, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 1–13, Jan. 2021, doi: 10.37729/scripta.v7i2.676.
- [15] E. Masykuri, I. Mezentse, N. M.S, N. Anastasi, and Y. Kamin, "New Perspectives of Flipbook as Asynchronous English Reading Media," *Journal of Languages and Language Teaching*, vol. 12, p. 1538, Jul. 2024, doi: 10.33394/jollt.v12i3.11352.
- [16] E. S. Masykuri, I. I. Nugraeni, B. Basuki, and Y. Prihatin, "PENGGUNAAN STRATEGI PETUNJUK KONTEKSTUAL SEBAGAI STRATEGI DALAM MEMAHAMI TEKS," Jurnal Bahtera: Jurnal Pendidikan, Bahasa, Sastra, dan Budaya, 2022, [Online]. Available: https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:252603101
- [17] M. U. Fakhrudin, E. S. Masykuri, K. Sholeh, and U. Faizah, "Analysis Varied Style of Conversation by Phone in Indonesian Teaching Learning," 2020.
- [18] T. Ermayani, R. Nurhadi, and E. Masykuri, *The Problems of Digital Da'wah during the Covid-19 Pandemic*. 2021. doi: 10.4108/eai.18-11-2020.2311673.
- [19] A. Erdem, "A research on reading habits of university students: (Sample of Ankara University and Ercives University)," *ELSEVIER Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, vol. 174, pp. 3983– 3990, Feb. 2015, doi: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2015.01.1145.
- [20] N. Syafitri, "THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS' READING HABIT AND ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE," *ENGLISH EDUCATION JOURNAL*, Nov. 2019.
- [21] D. A. A. Yusof, "Reading Habits Among Students in the Digital Era: Changes of Trends and Behaviours," *Journal of Academic Library Management (AcLiM)*, vol. 1, no. 1, Jul. 2021, doi: https://doi.org/10.24191/aclim.vlil.5.
- [22] Indra Kusuma, A. Ngafif, and E. S. Masykuri, "E-Learning Usage Analysis in English Language in Universitas Muhammadiyah Purworejo," *scripta*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 35–44, Dec. 2021, doi: 10.37729/scripta.v8i2.1136.
- [23] N. A. Nurhidayah, T. Tusino, and E. S. Masykuri, "Students' Perception toward EFL College Teacher Pedagogical Competence in Teaching Writing," *scripta*, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 209–216, Oct. 2022, doi: 10.37729/scripta.v9i2.1475.
- [24] Dr. A. Naz, Dr. J. Iqbal, Dr. Z. Khan, and S. Shakeel, "Factors Affecting Reading Habits Of Undergraduate StudentsAt University Level," *Journal of Positive School Psychology*, vol. 6, no. 9, 2022.
- [25] S. Yuliani and F. Barokah, "The Influence of Online Reading Habit on Reading Achievement of The Eleventh Grade Students of Senior High School Muhammadiyah 1 of Palembang," *English Community Journal*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 51–59, 2017.
- [26] E. Sunjayanto Masykuri, S. Sukarni, T. Tusino, and P. Dewi, "THE COHESIVE DEVICES IN HIVER.COM AND ITS IMPLICATION IN TEACHING ONLINE WRITING," *jibsp*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 124–135, Nov. 2022.
- [27] A. Suhana and A. Haryuni, "The Effect of Reading Habit Towards Students' Reading Comprehension at Private Senior High Schoolin Purwakarta," *Journal of English Language Teaching in Indonesia*, vol. 5, no. 2, p. 57, 2017, doi: 10.22460.
- [28] S. H. Daulay, M. Dalimunte, and D. W. Ningrum, "The Important of Linguistic for Teachers in English Language Teaching," *English Franca: Academi Journal of English Language and Education*, vol. 5, no. 2, 2021, doi: 10.29240.
- [29] W. P. Dewi, A. N. Johan, and Z. Chasanah, "The Illocutionary Acts Analysis by The Main Character and Its Application in ELT," SCRIPTA: English Department Journal, vol. 8, no. 1, p. 18, May 2021, doi: https://doi.org/10.37729/scripta.v8i1.886.
- [30] S. A. Crossley, "Linguistic features in writing quality and development: An overview," vol. 11, no. 3, pp. 415–443, Feb. 2020, doi: https://doi.org/10.17239/jowr-2020.11.03.01.
- [31] F. Hasan, H. Atmowardoyo, and M. Muhayyang, "The Linguistic Features Uniqueness of the Students' Written Discourse in Online Learning," *Journal of English Language Teaching*, vol. 5, no. 1, 2018, doi: doi.org/10.26858/eltww.v5i1.5777.
- [32] H. M. Harcourt, *The American Heritage Dictionary of the English Language*, 6th ed. American Heritage Publishing Company, 2020.

- [33] D. Crystal, A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics, 7th ed. A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics, 2014.
- [34] S. Nuril M, A. Brilian G.K, M. Safitri, and R. Firdaus, "MORPHEME ANALYSISOF ENGLISH LANGUAGE," *JOSAR*, vol. 2, no. 1, Mar. 2017.
- [35] B. A. Ramadhan, M. Aliffudin, and Jumanto, "Morphological Analysis of Free and Bound Morphemes in the Novel Healing is the New High by Vex King," *Undergraduate Conference on Language, Literature, and Culture (UNCLLE)*, vol. 2, no. 1, Apr. 2022.
- [36] M. Sudrajat, A. Ngafif, and E. Masykuri, "The Correlation between Students' Habit in Watching Western-Movie and Listening Skill," *Scripta : English Department Journal*, vol. 7, pp. 25–34, Jan. 2021, doi: 10.37729/scripta.v7i2.699.
- [37] E. Maskuri, Y. Al Hakim, and S. Supriyono, Integrated Technology And Mutual Participation For Changing Communities Socially, Economically And Religiously. 2019. doi: 10.4108/eai.19-10-2018.2281307.
- [38] S. A. Hassan, "Data Collection Instruments based on The Definition of Hadith," *International Journal of Academic Research in Business and Social Sciences*, vol. 9, no. 12, Dec. 2019, doi: 10.6007/IJARBSS/v9-i12/6770.
- [39] J. W. Creswell, "Analyzing and Interpreting Quantitative Data," in EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH PLANNING, CONDUCTING AND EVALUATING QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE RESEARCH, 4th ed., Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data, 2012, p. 175.
- [40] Arikunto, Prosedur Penelitian Suatu Pendekatan Praktik. Rineka Cipta, 2019.