# CORRELATION BETWEEN LIBRARY MANAGEMENT AND STUDENTS' READING INTEREST AT UPTD SMP NEGERI 2 GUNUNGSITOLI UTARA

*By* Sri Mawarni Nofitri Gulo

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# CORRELATION BETWEEN LIBRARY MANAGEMENT AND STUDENTS' READING INTEREST AT UPTD SMP NEGERI 2 GUNUNGSITOLI UTARA

## UNDERGRADUATE THESIS


**By:**

**Sri Mawarni Nofitri Gulo**
**Student ID Number : 202108070**

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH EDUCATION**
**FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION**
**UNIVERSITY OF NIAS**

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# CHAPTER I
# INTRODUCTION

## 1.1 Background of The Problem

The library is one of the institutions that provide various kinds of collections, both in print and non-print form, which are arranged based on certain rules to help the process of retrieving information in meeting the needs of users. The library is a source of information that provides all the needs for the user community. The school library functions not only as a source of learning activities, but also a simple research and recreation center. The library has an important role in educating the nation's life, because the library is a storehouse of knowledge, in the school environment the library is the heart of the school, where every beat and life of the school is determined by the existence of the library and the school library is the main means in supporting the completeness of educational facilities that can be accessed by library staff, teachers or students.

The school library management is an indispensable facility for increasing students' knowledge in the implementation and learning process so that every school is required to provide a library because the library is part of school activities. As explained in Law number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, article 45 states that each formal and non-formal education unit provides facilities and infrastructure that meet educational needs in accordance with the growth and development of physical, intellectual, social and educational potential. emotional, and student psychology. The school library is information medium, a means of providing information and a source of knowledge to support learning activities in the school environment. The library is a means and tool for learning and increasing knowledge to develop one's abilities. In Law No. 43 of 2007, general explanation regarding library. chapter 1 general provisions article 1 states that libraries is an institution that manages collections of written works, printed works and/or recorded works professionally with a standard system to meet educational needs, research, preservation, information and recreation for users. The role of libraries management, especially school libraries, is very important in increasing students' reading interest. If it's a library it can be a comfortable and enjoyable place for students indirectly they will be interested in visiting library and make use of the literature contained therein. Moreover, coupled with a library, it can do everything activities and services to its users.

A school library is a library organized in a school. It is managed entirely by the school concerned with the main purpose of supporting the implementation and achievement of goals in general. The school library is a place for organizing the learning process, and developing various values, science, technology, art, and can add insight in general. The school library is expected not only as a means of storing books and providing reading books. However, it needs other sources of information. The existence of a school library is not just a formality and is organized as it is, just to fulfill the obligations of the government. The organization of the school library must really be able to function properly, namely as a means that can provide information according to the needs of the library and can support the learning process. The school library is an important part of the educational component that cannot be separated from the school environment. As one of the educational facilities, the library functions as a support in the learning process. However, in terms of library facilities and pre-facilities, there are still many things that need to be addressed from various sides. This is in line with Septiana's in Yandini, (2019: 2) that the existence of libraries in Indonesia in terms of several regions is still very disappointing both in terms of services that are not maximized, lack of community empowerment and the function of libraries that have not functioned optimally so that it becomes an inhibiting factor that makes Indonesian libraries far behind other developing countries. With this problem which is certainly an obstacle to learning the nation's generation.

However, in reality, even though every school has a library, students still do not or rarely visit the library to read or borrow books. This is caused by the lack of library management in attracting students' interest in reading, so that students prefer to do other activities rather than going to the library. There are factors that influence students' low interest in reading in the school library, disorganized book arrangement, uninteresting reading books, lack of facilities in the library. Therefore, the role of library management is very important in increasing students' interest in reading. Even though if you reflect on the definition of a library according to Junaeti, (2016: 29) says "The library is part of the information center, the center of science, technology, art, and culture which plays a role in educating the nation's children both in willing countries and in developing countries". In improving learning abilities, students must read in the library to increase their knowledge.

Student success in learning is largely supported by interest in reading. In addition, interest in reading is a prerequisite for the reading process. Reading is a skill that is closely related to various aspects of knowledge, be it knowledge of social sciences or science.

Reading is one of the main doors to access knowledge. This knowledge will certainly be understood and mastered to the fullest through a vigorous, diligent and continuous learning process. Reading allows individuals to increase intelligence, access information and also deepen knowledge in a person. The more often one reads books, the broader the knowledge an individual has. Conversely, the less often one reads books, the more limited knowledge one has.

Reading is defined as a cognitive process that involves deciphering symbols to arrive at meaning. Reading is an active process of constructing the meaning of words. Reading with purpose helps readers direct information to a goal and focus their attention. Reading helps you grow as a person and provides you with a wealth of information and life lessons. It improves your comprehension of the environment you live in. It stimulates your creativity and keeps your mind engaged. The Big Indonesian Dictionary (2005) defines reading as seeing and comprehending the written word, spelling or pronouncing written words correctly, knowing, anticipating, calculating, and comprehending.

Reading books can increase our insight and knowledge, especially in reading English books. English learning books often use a communicative approach, which emphasizes the use of language in real contexts and everyday situations. These books can include different types of content, such as conversational dialogs, short stories, articles, and essays, all of which are designed to improve understanding and practical use of English.

The emotion that goes along with or motivates particular attention to reading is known as reading interest. Because it can help them develop reading as a habit, students who are engaged in reading will read actively. Interest has a significant impact on reading activity since students' reading interest determines their reading ability and accomplishment, and a lack of interest in reading leads to poor reading or reading failure. To excel in reading, students must want to learn Reski, (2018). Interest as a feeling of liking or disliking an activity. If someone has an interest in a particular activity, then he will try even better to learn it. Likewise with a person's interest in reading, when someone has a high interest in reading, they will make more effort to understand the meaning they read. Rahim (2018) says that people who have a strong interest in reading will be realized in their willingness to get reading material and then read it on their own awareness.

Interest in reading English learning books usually arises from the desire to improve English language skills. Many people feel motivated because English is an

international language used in various fields such as education, business, technology and entertainment. By mastering English, one can open up wider opportunities in career, study and social interaction. Reading English learning books provides a clear structure and systematic material, which helps learners understand and master various aspects of the language gradually. These books are often designed with engaging methods, using interactive exercises, contextual examples and material relevant to everyday life. This makes the learning process more enjoyable and effective.

The onset of interest in an object is characterized by a sense of pleasure or interest. Interest is not only expressed through statements indicating that one prefers something over another, but can also be implemented through active participation in an activity. According to Rahim (2018), reading is becoming more and more significant in a society that is becoming more complex. Students will not be motivated to learn, though, if they do not recognize the value of learning to read. Reading is a lifelong endeavor, and students who value reading highly in their personal lives will put in more effort in their studies than those who do not. However, a large number of kids are still able to read texts accurately but struggle to comprehend the information they are reading. The low ability of students to understand the content of reading can make students less able to summarize the material in the book and then conclude (Abdurrahman, 2012).

Reading is a complex thought process, consisting of a number of activities such as understanding written words or sentences, interpret concepts and conclude them. If not reading, one's horizons of thought will not open otherwise the country's progress was hampered. Reading English books has many important benefits in everyday life. One of the main advantages is the improvement of language skills, including vocabulary, grammar and contextual understanding. By reading frequently, one can enrich their knowledge on a wide range of topics, from science and technology to literature and history. English books often offer a broader and deeper perspective on global issues, as many prominent authors and important scientific works are published in this language. In addition, reading in English can open up greater opportunities in education and careers, as English is an international language often used in academia and the professional world. Finally, reading English books can also improve critical and analytical thinking skills, as well as provide entertainment and inspiration through interesting and meaningful stories. Besides that, Reading is also one of the things that influences learning outcomes student. Many groups have created movements or programs for Increasing interest in reading starts from the issuing government

Permendikbud number 23 of 2015 which contains policies for students' school reading 15 minutes before class starts. this policy called the School Literacy Movement.

Reading English books has many important benefits in everyday life. One of the main advantages is the improvement of language skills, including vocabulary, grammar and contextual understanding. By reading frequently, one can enrich their knowledge on a wide range of topics, from science and technology to literature and history. English books often offer a broader and deeper perspective on global issues, as many prominent authors and important scientific works are published in this language. In addition, reading in English can open up greater opportunities in education and careers, as English is an international language often used in academia and the professional world. Finally, reading English books can also improve critical and analytical thinking skills, as well as provide entertainment and inspiration through interesting and meaningful stories.

However, in reality, reading activity is still relatively low in Indonesia among Indonesian students. Based on a survey conducted by the Program of International Student Assessment (PISA) in 2019, Indonesia's reading interest was ranked 62nd out of 70 countries. In schools today, many students really ignore reading or don't come to the library often or you can count on your fingers how many times these students come to the library to read, giving rise to low interest in reading in our country today.

This is certainly a bad achievement, but if the facilities of library facilities in Indonesia and reading resources such as books are still lacking to meet the needs of the community, it is not impossible that interest in reading in Indonesia will increase. meet the needs of the community, it is not impossible that interest in reading in Indonesia will be low and difficult to compete with developed countries. Indonesia will be low and difficult to compete with other developed countries. which is basically now a digital era where reading skills and interest in reading are very important to fulfill reading skills and interest in reading are very important to fulfill information.

The quality of management provided by library librarians is closely related to students' reading interest especially in english book, the better the quality provided, the more it will increase visits and increase students' reading interest. Library services, facilities, book diversity, and spatial layout are important factors that influence in increasing library users' reading satisfaction. Because these factors can make library users more comfortable in

reading and if the library users are comfortable, reading activities can be done continuously and can become a habit.

Based on the preliminary study conducted by the researcher, the services provided and the facilities and infrastructures in the library center of UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara services provided as well as facilities and infrastructures in the library center of library center of UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara is not good enough, so it is still not able to provide satisfaction for visitors and students, so it is feared that it can have a negative impact on students' interest in reading. It is feared that it could have a negative impact on students' interest in reading. The services provided by the library are still not satisfying learners, such as: lack of human resources, lack of reading space for learners, lack of shelves for reading reading space for learners, lack of book display shelves, and also the unavailability of digital services. the availability of digital services. These things according to the researcher are serious problems faced and must be resolved immediately by librarians in the library center of UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara.

Based on the above phenomenon and previous research, in the current era students' interest in reading is very low and efforts are needed to increase students' interest in reading again. With the aim of knowing the constraints of library management in increasing students' interest in reading. Therefore, researcher is interested in "Correlation Between Library Management and Students' Reading Interest in English Book at UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara"

### 1.1 The Identification of the Problem

Based on the background of the research above, several problems can be identified namely:

1. Not yet optimal library management services provided to students.
2. Lack of interest in reading by students.
3. Lack of reading space for students.
4. Lack of book display shelves in the library.
5. Lack of librarians in the library.
6. The lack of optimal school/ or library programs to programs to increase students' reading interest.

### 1.2 The Limitation of the Problem

In this study, researchers limited the research problems related to "Correlation between Library Management and Students' Reading Interest in English Book at UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara".

## 1.3 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the focus of the problem, the researcher formulates the problem, namely "Correlation between Library Management and Students' Reading Interest in English Book at UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara?

## 1.4 Objective of the Research

Based on the formulation of the problem, the purpose of this study is to examine the Correlation Between Library Services and Students' Reading Interest in English Book of UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara.

## 1.5 Significance of the Research

Through this research the researcher expects:

1. Theoretically

   This research can be used as a source for further researchers related to "correlation between library management and students' reading interest in English book at UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara"

2. Practically

   a) For libraries, it can be used as a guide in carrying out the library management and students' reading interest in English book.

   b) For researchers, this research can be used as a direct experience when observing the condition of the library.

# CHAPTER II
# LITERATURE REVIEW

## 2.1 Theoretical Framework

### 2.1.1 Definition of Library

The definition of library comes from the basic word library, according to the large Indonesian dictionary Library means book. Meanwhile, the definition of a In Anis Zohriah (2019), Bafadal defines a library as a work unit of a particular agency or institution that oversees library materials, both in the form of books and not, that are arranged methodically in accordance with specific guidelines so that each user can use them as a source of information. According to Lasa HS, a library is an information system in which there are activities of collecting processing, preserving, preserving, presenting, and disseminating information Lasa HS in Anis Zohriah (2019). Meanwhile Darmono provides a definition of a library as a work unit in the form of a place to collect, store, manage and organize collections of library materials systematically for use by users as a source of information as well as a fun learning tool Darmono in Anis Zohriah (2019).

According to Sulistyo Basuki in Rizki Farhan (2019), the limitation of the term library is a room, part of a building, or its own building used to store books and other publications that are usually stored in a certain order for readers to use, not for sale. So, a library must meet certain requirements, namely:

a. The existence of a collection of books and other library materials, both printed, recorded and in other forms in accordance with the development of science and technology
b. The collection is arranged according to a certain system, processed / processed including registration and identification, classification, cataloging, and equipped with collection equipment, such as slips, books, catalog cards. The collection is not just piled up, so it looks like a book warehouse.
c. All information sources are located in separate buildings or rooms, and should not be combined with other offices or activities.

d. Libraries should be managed or run by staff, with certain requirements, who serve the users, in the best way possible.
e. There is a community of users of the library, both for reading, borrowing, researching, exploring, gaining, and developing knowledge obtained in the library, so that the library is often referred to as a storehouse of knowledge.
f. The library is an institution that needs to partner with institutions related to the process of organizing education directly and indirectly, both formal and non-formal.

If the school library actually makes it easier to accomplish the goals of the teaching and learning process, then it seems to be beneficial. High student achievement is just one indication of these advantages; other benefits include students being able to search, find, filter, and evaluate information; being used to learning on their own; being taught responsibility; constantly keeping up with scientific and technological advancements; and more.

A library is defined as an organization that professionally manages collections of written, printed, and recorded works using a standard system to satisfy the needs of visitors for education, research, information preservation, and recreation in Law No. 43 of 2007 Article 1 concerning Libraries. The library is a learning resource organization that keeps, oversees, and makes available to specific individuals and the public library items, including books and non-books. Rokan in Barrulwaliddin et al., (2021).

School libraries are an important component of the education system. They not only provide access to various types of information resources but also serve as a place to enhance students' interest in reading, literacy and knowledge. School libraries play a crucial role in supporting the school curriculum by providing relevant reading materials that support learning inside and outside the classroom.

The definition of the school library is intimately tied to the range of library activities. Information gathering, management, and dissemination are the three primary functions of libraries. Finding, choosing, and stocking the library with sufficient or comprehensive information sources—in terms of number,

type, and quality—as well as adapting them to corporate regulations, financial constraints, user preferences, and current events are all part of this process.

From some of the definitions described above, there is a common opinion that the school library is a collection or place of books organized as a medium to provide information and support the learning process. So it can be concluded that a school library is a collection of library materials, both in the form of books and non-books that are collected and organized systematically, as a medium and means to support the teaching and learning process, succeed in achieving the goals of educational institutions and provide lifelong learning skills to students.

### 2.1.2 Purpose and Function of Library

The school library as an integral part of the school and the main component of education in schools is expected to support the achievement of school goals. In line with this, the objectives of the school library are as follows:

1) Encourage and accelerate the process of students' mastery of reading techniques.
2) Assist creative writing for students with the guidance of teachers and librarians.
3) Developing students' interest and reading habits.
4) Providing various kinds of information sources for the purpose of implementing the curriculum.
5) Encourage, stimulate, maintain, and encourage students to read and learn.
6) Broaden, deepen, and enrich the learning experience of students.

Yaya Suhendar in Septi Nurkhikmah (2019) added that the purpose of organizing a school library is to help students and teachers keep abreast of events and the latest news, help students and teachers keep abreast of developments in science and technology, help teachers get teaching support materials, improve students' knowledge and skills. With the purpose of the library, the organization of any activity in the school or library will be directed to efforts to realize these goals

The purpose of establishing a school library is inseparable from the purpose of organizing school education as a whole, namely to provide basic skills to learners (students or pupils), and prepare them for secondary education. The school library, as an integral part of the school, is the main component of school education and is expected to support the achievement of these goals.

Thus, the purpose of the library is to provide information to improve students' knowledge and support learning activities at school. Therefore, the purpose of the library must be aligned with the function of the library in organizing the school library. The function of a library is a further elaboration of all library tasks. The functions of the library include education and learning, information, research, recreation and preservation. These functions are carried out in order to achieve the library's goals.

Smith in Rizki Farhan (2019) in his Encyclopedic book entitled "The Educator's Encyclopedia" states "School library is a center for learning", which means that the school library is a source of learning, indeed, when viewed in general, the school library is a learning center, because the most visible activity in every student's visit is learning, both studying problems that are directly related to the subjects given in the class, However, when viewed from the point of view of the purpose of students visiting the school library, there is a purpose to learn, there is a purpose to practice browsing school library books, there is a purpose to obtain information, and there may even be students who visit the school library with the aim of just filling their spare time or relative. The following will explain some of the functions of the school library.

1. Educational function

   In the school library, both fiction and non-fiction books are provided. The existence of these books can familiarize students with independent learning without teacher guidance, either individually or in groups. The existence of a school library can increase students' reading interest, so that reading techniques are increasingly mastered by students. In addition, the school library provides books, most of which are tailored to the school curriculum. Therefore, we can say that the school library has an educational function.

2. Informative function

An advanced library not only provides library materials in the form of books, but also provides materials in the form of books (non-book materials) such as magazines, bulletins, newspapers, pamphlets, article cutouts, maps, even equipped with hearing-viewing devices such as overhead projectors, slide projectors, filmstrip projectors, televisions, video tape recorders and so on, all of this will provide information or information needed by students. Therefore, the school library has an informative function.

3. Research function

   As explained earlier that in the library there are many library materials available, the existence of complete library materials, students and teachers can conduct research, namely collecting data or information needed, for example a student wants to research the lives of people in the 17th century ago, or a person wants to research the factors that affect the growth of a baby's body, then they (students or teachers) can do literature research or what is known as “library research” by reading books that are available in the school library.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that the purpose and function of the school library is to support students' learning activities and can help teachers in teaching. Thus, cooperation between principals, teachers, librarians, and other school staff is needed in managing the school library. In addition, the functions of library management are very important. Because these functions are not intended for students, but also for teachers.

### 2.1.3 Definition of Library Management

The word "management" is derived from the verb "to manage," which implies to plan, carry out, oversee, regulate, and care for. Nonetheless, the term "management" itself has been incorporated into the Indonesian language, where it refers to the same thing as "management," namely the process of organizing and integrating labor activities to ensure their efficient and successful completion. In order to accomplish desired goals effectively and efficiently, management is a process that makes use of human resources as

well as other resources through planning, organizing, executing, and monitoring.

An individual who becomes a manager is a manager; new tasks are wholly management in nature; management comprises activities to accomplish goals carried out by individuals who contribute their best efforts through management actions predetermined; and management is an activity, its implementation, and the person who does it. Mansyur in Barrulwaliddin et al., (2021).

Library management is a series of activities undertaken to manage a library efficiently and effectively. It includes planning, organizing, managing resources, developing collections, providing services to users, and evaluating library performance. The goal is to provide easy and efficient access to information resources and help users make optimal use of these resources. Library management also includes strategies to improve services, expand collections, adopt new technologies, and ensure that the library meets the needs of its community.

### 2.1.4 Elements of Library Management

In order to create good library management activities, supporting elements are needed that support the smooth running of service activities in the library. The elements of library services according to Elva (2018) include: Library users, Collection, Librarian, facilities, and infrastructure.

Furthermore, the elements of library services according to Hartono (2016) are as follows:

a. Facilities

In service activities must be equipped with adequate facilities facilities, good facilities and infrastructure, so that the goals and functions of the library can be fulfilled. library functions can be fulfilled.

b. Collection

The library collection is the most important element in library services and organization. The existence of a collection library collection must be in good condition, well-maintained and organized so that the library users are easy to find the collection.

c. Librarian

Librarians are the driving element in service activities services, because without a librarian who organizes, it is certain that library services will not run. sure library services will not run.

d. User

Users or users are a supporting element in library service. Users are library members who need the library to fulfill their information needs. information needs.

Based on the elements of library management above, it can be concluded that there are four elements in library services, namely: Facilities and infrastructure, collections, librarians and users. Therefore, these four elements are important components that should exist in a library and always improve their quality in order to provide library and always improve its quality in order to provide optimal service for visitors/library users.

### 2.1.5 Types of Library Management

Some types of library management or service according to Elva Rahmah (2018), among others:

a. Library material lending services (Circulation services)

Library material lending services (circulation services), namely service to library users in the form of borrowing library materials owned by the library. library owned by the library.

b. Reference service

Reference services are services provided by library for special collections such as dictionaries, encyclopedias, almanacs, directories, yearbooks that contain technical and brief information. technical and brief information. This collection may not be taken home by visitors and only to be read on the spot. In reference services librarians do not only answer substantive questions but

also librarians not only answer substantive questions but also guide the user to choose, use appropriate for their information needs, and directing them to information sources both in the library and outside. information sources both in the library and outside the library.

c. Reading room service

Reading room services are services provided by library in the form of a place to do reading activities in the library. This service is provided to anticipate library users who do not want to borrow to take home, but they just read it in the library. home, but they just read it in the library.

d. Library Education Service

A library education service is a guided activity that aims to provide guidance, explanations about library use to a group of new library users.

Furthermore, the types of library services according to Hartono (2016) which is briefly explained, among others: a). Reading room services reading room services, b). Reading room services can be divided according to type and condition, among others: reading room services in the form of reading reference books, reading room services in the form of study carrels, reading room services in the form of their own reading tables, and reading room services in the form of group reading, alone, and reading room services in the form of group reading, c). service circulation services, d). Reference services, e). Abstract and index services, f). up-to-date information services, g). photocopy services, h). service literature service, i). Special collection services.

### 2.1.6 Definition of Reading Interest

Students' interest in reading, particularly in the school library, must be taken into consideration by schools. Schools must have sufficient libraries to assist education because they are tools used in the delivery of education. Reading is a complicated habit that, whether intentionally or inadvertently, uses a variety of techniques to try to construct the meaning model that the author is purportedly trying to convey. Therefore, libraries that can offer a variety of collections and quality services are essential for fostering a love of reading in families, schools, and communities.

"Interest" is defined as "the attention, liking, and inclination of the heart towards something" in the General Indonesian Dictionary. According to Prastowo in Rahmat Mokodenseho et al. (2023), reading is the act of absorbing or gaining the notions meant by the author, interpreting, or acting, whereas interest is not innate but rather acquired, studied, and nurtured. While Bastiano defines interest in reading as a strong and deep concern accompanied by feelings of pleasure towards reading activities on the basis of their own volition, Darmono in Rahmat Mokodenseho et al., (2023) defines it as a mental tendency that encourages someone to do something (read).

According to Siregar in Barrulwaliddin et al. (2021), reading interest is a propensity or a strong desire to read. A mental inclination that motivates someone to do action related to reading is known as reading interest. The quality of human resources will improve as reading interest rises. The leaders in boosting people's interest in reading are educators and librarians. Libraries serve more than simply students' needs. The public's interest in reading must therefore be raised through a variety of initiatives. Interest has a significant impact on learning since a student will not find the content being studied interesting if it does not align with his interests. In Barrulwaliddin et al. (2021), Sari claims that because curiosity promotes active learning, lessons that pique students' attention are simpler to acquire and retain in memory.

Based on the above understanding, it can be concluded that interest in reading is a desire that grows by itself in a person's soul without coercion and encouragement from parents in achieving a desire in terms of reading.

### 2.1.7 Indicators of Reading Interest

In the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), Indicators are something that can provide or be a clue or information. If associated with reading interest, the indicator is a clue or characteristic of a person/learner who has an interest in reading. If it is associated with reading interest, the indicator is a clue or characteristic of a person / learner who has an interest in reading.

The reading interest indicators according to Safari are divided into four aspects, namely: a.) Preference whose indicators are passion and initiative, b.) Interest which is an indicator of responsiveness and freshness, c.) Attention which is an indicator of concentration and accuracy, d.) Interest which is an indicator of reading interest which is an indicator of reading interest. indicators of concentration and thoroughness, d.) Involvement, whose indicators are willingness and tenacity. willingness and tenacity.

Furthermore, indicators of reading interest according to Burs and Lowe in Prasetyono (2021), there are six indicators of reading interest, including: a.) The need for reading, b.) Action to look for reading, c.) A sense of pleasure in reading, d.) The desire to read. pleasure towards reading, d.) desire to read, e.) interest in reading, f.) interest in reading, f.) interest in reading. to reading, f.) Follow up on what is read. While the indicators of reading interest according to Maria and Florentina, there are five indicators of reading interest, including: a.) Concentration of attention, b.) Use of time, c.) Motivation to read, d.) Intelligence, d.) effort to read.

From the indicators that have been written above, it can be concluded that the indicators of reading interest are different for each expert. It can be concluded that the indicators of reading interest are different for each expert, therefore indicators of interest in reading that exist in each person / learner will differ from one learner to another. Indicators of interest in reading as described by the experts above, usually arise because there is a liking, a sense of pleasure and need for reading. So reading interest indicators can arise because of personal enjoyment of reading material and awareness of the need to read. the need to read is important to support learning.

The indicators that the author uses to be used as a reference in Instrument making is an indicator of reading interest according to Burs and Lowe, namely: a.) The need for reading, b.) Action to look for reading, c.) A sense of enjoyment of reading, d. Desire to read, d.) interest in reading,

e.) interest in reading, e.) interest in reading. to reading, e.) Follow up on what is read.

### 2.1.8 English Book

Textbooks for English Language Teaching (ELT) are crucial in language classes. When learning English as a foreign language, as in Indonesia, it has become even more important. Since English is a language taught in addition to one's mother tongue, Indonesian students are likely to only learn it in the classroom. Thus, the English textbook may be the only one that students use. English textbooks are books specifically designed for the purpose of teaching and learning English. They are usually used in educational settings, to help students learn English in a systematic way. English textbooks cover various important elements such as grammar, vocabulary, reading and writing exercises, as well as speaking and listening exercises.

A textbook, according to Cunningsworth (1984: 1), is a book authored by knowledgeable and experienced individuals, and the content is typically thoroughly evaluated in pilot studies in real classroom scenarios before to publication. Particularly while teaching English, textbooks are used in the educational process. Textbooks have been used in Indonesian education for many years.

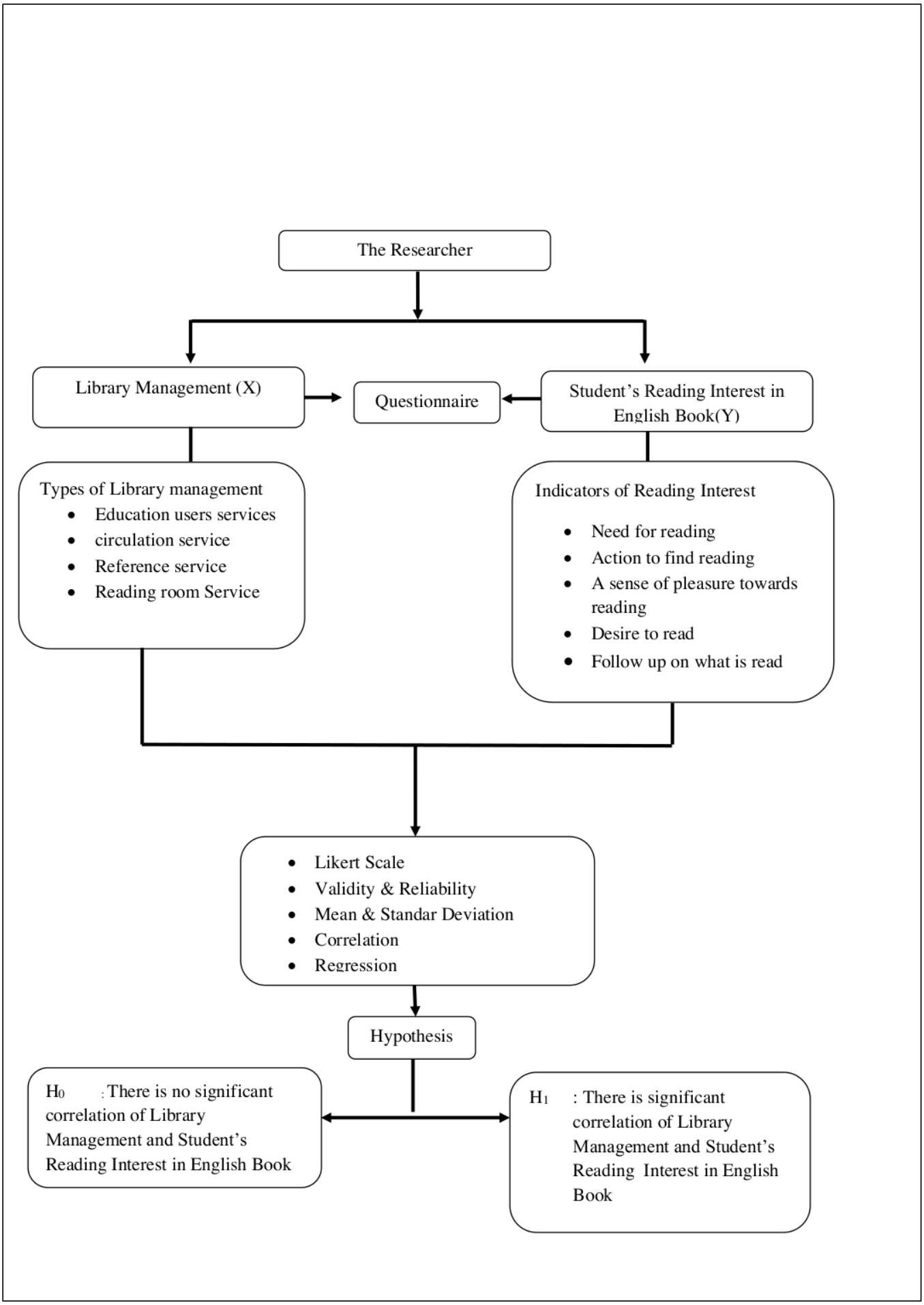
Textbooks are important to support learning. Textbook means at hat is designed as a material for the teaching and learning process in order to improve learners' knowledge and experience. To improve students' knowledge and experience. "Textbooks should be viewed as a sourcein achieving the goals and objectives that have been set according to the needs of students" (Cunningsworth, 1995: 7). Thus, textbooks are one of the sources of materials in the teaching and learning process.

## 2.2 Conceptual Framework

Interest is an activity that can be done by someone because that person wants, likes and in doing this activity he can develop his identity, potential and freedom. This can be experienced by students where the tendency of a person to be able to familiarize with reading activities depends on how much interest in

reading there is in that person. Apart from reading interest, facilities also support in supporting someone to like reading activities such as libraries and library management in them. Therefore, with good library facilities and good services, someone will be interested in reading books in the available library facilities.

Based on the description above, the framework in this study can be depicted as follows:


The Researcher
Library Management (X)
Questionnaire
Student's Reading Interest in English Book(Y)
Types of Library management
Education users services
circulation service
Reference service
Reading room Service
Indicators of Reading Interest
Need for reading
Action to find reading
A sense of pleasure towards reading
Desire to read
Follow up on what is read
Likert Scale
Validity & Reliability
Mean & Standar Deviation
Correlation
Regression
Hypothesis
H0 : There is no significant correlation of Library Management and Student's Reading Interest in English Book
H1 : There is significant correlation of Library Management and Student's Reading Interest in English Book

**2.3 Hypothesis of the Research**

In this research, researcher formulated two hypotheses that aim to test the correlation of the Library Management and Student's Interest in English Book, namely :

$H_0$ : There is no significant correlation of Library Management and Student's Reading Interest in English Book.

$H_1$ : There is significant correlation of Library Management and Student's Reading Interest in English Book.

# CHAPTER III
# RESEARCH METHODS

## 3.1 Approach and Type of the Research

This study is quantitative in nature and uses a correlational research design. The act of gathering information by using a lot of data as a tool to describe a subject is known as quantitative research (Margono, 2004). Conversely, correlation research uses known correlation coefficients to examine the link between two variables (Suryabrata, 2011). The quantitative methodology is more suitable for this study than the qualitative design since the objective is to confirm and quantify the existence of a relationship between variables, which qualitative studies have not demonstrated.

.

The discussion in this research uses a descriptive qualitative method, namely: "A method that examines a condition, thought or an event at the present time, which aims to make a descriptive picture or painting systematically, factually and accurately about the facts, characteristics and relationships between the phenomena investigated".

## 3.2 Variables of the Research

Simply put, a variable in research is an individual, location, object, or phenomenon that you are attempting to quantify in some manner. What the words convey about the variable you are using is the best method to comprehend the distinction between an independent and dependent variable. Research variables are defined as "an attribute or trait or value of or properties or values of people, or objects or activities that have certain variations that set by researchers to be studied and then draw conclusions," according to Sugiyono (2016: 39).

In this research there are two variables found by researcher, namely Library Management as an Independent variable (X), and Students' Interest in Reading as Dependent (Y).

## 3.3 Population and Sample

### 3.3.1 Population

According to Bungin in Syofian, the research population is the whole (universum) of research objects which can be humans, animals, plants, air, value symptoms, events, life attitudes and so on. So that these objects can be a source of research data.

The population for this study were eighth grade students (VIII) as many as 90 students at UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara.

### 3.3.2 Sample

Samples are members of the population with particular traits or circumstances that will be investigated. Another way to describe it is as a member of the population chosen through specific processes with the expectation that it will reflect the population. Arikunto (2016) states that the sample is a subset of the population chosen for a study that is thought to be representative of the total population. This supports Arikunto's (2016) assertion that the sample is representative of the population under study.

According to Gay et al., (2012:205) the sample for a correlational research is selected by using an acceptable sampling method, and a minimally acceptable sample size is generally 30 participants. Berdasarkan teori tersebut, maka peneliti akan memilih 30 respondent dari 90 siswa di UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara.

## 3.4 Instrument of the Research

The tool or technique that researchers employ to gather data for a study is the instrument of this research. A research instrument is a device that is used to quantify social and natural events that are observed. Purwanto (2018) asserts that research instruments are essentially items utilized for data collection in research. The measuring goal and the underlying theory are taken into consideration when creating research instruments.

In this research, researchers will use research instruments in the form of questionnaire and documentation to collect the data.

### 3.4.1 Questionnaire

A questionnaire or questionnaire is a set of written questions given to respondents to express opinions, circumstances, impressions that exist within the respondent himself or outside himself. According to Gay et al., (2012:205) A questionnaire is a written collection of survey questions to be answered by a selected group of research participants.

Respondents were given several statements which the respondents had to answer according to the conditions without coercion by others. Presented 5 answers that can be selected by respondents by choosing answers, as for the answer choices strongly agree (SS), agree (A), Neutral (N), disagree (D) and strongly disagree (SD). Thus, the respondents will choose answers that match what the respondents feel related to library services with students' reading interest. Instrument items in the questionnaire are in the form of statements that are measured using a Likert scale to obtain interval data. For the weight of the values on the Likert scale can be seen in the table below:

Table 1 Skala Likert

| No | Alternative jawaban | Nilai |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Strongly Agree | 5 |
| 2 | Agree | 4 |
| 3 | Neutral | 3 |
| 4 | Disagree | 2 |
| 5 | Strongly Disagree | 1 |

### 3.4.2 Documentation

Documentation focuses on objects observed in the form of documents. The purpose of this documentation is to obtain data about the UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara library.

## 3.5 Data Collecting Technique

Data according to (Bahri 2018: 79) is a set of information derived from experience, it can be in the form of numbers, symbols, or properties. Meanwhile, data in research

according to (Sujarweni 2020: 11) is a set of information obtained from the field and used for research material. The types of data can be divided into 2, namely as follows:

1. Primary Data

   According to Mazhar et al., (2021) Primary data include the data that are collected for the first time, and are original and fresh.

2. Secondary Data

   According to Mazhar et al., (2021) Secondary data include the data which have previously been collected by someone else and have already undergone the statistical process.

Based on the theory above, the data collection technique will used by researcher is the type of primary data and secondary data. Primary data researcher get based on initial research/survey and Secondary data researcher get from several references that will be practised according to what is said in the reference and used in this study. In this case, the data will be collected by researcher using a questionnaire

## 3.6 Data Analysis Technique

### 3.6.1 Validity Test

The ability of a measuring device to measure what you wish to measure is known as validity, or it can be referred to as a valid measure if it is successful in measuring the phenomenon. A metric used to demonstrate an instrument's degree of validity is called validity. Imam (2015) states that if a measuring device measures what it is intended to measure, it is considered legitimate. Stated otherwise, the tool measures the build as anticipated.

This means that this validity test is useful for knowing the validity of a questionnaire used by researchers to obtain data from respondents. In this study, the validity test used is the construct validity test with the product moment correlation technique, while the formula that can be used is the construct validity test with the product moment correlation technique, while the formula that can be used to test the validity of the construct with the product moment correlation technique, namely:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N \sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{[N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2][N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}}$$

Note:

$r_{xy}$ = Correlation coefficient

N = Number of sample

X = Total items

Y = Total score

If the value of r-count> r-table, then the instrument item is declared valid. Conversely, if the r-count value < r-table, the instrument item is declared invalid. In addition, there are another way of determining the validity of instrument items based on the significance. If the sig value. <0.05 then it is declared valid. Conversely if the sig value. > 0.05 is declared invalid

3.6.2 Reliability Test

When testing two or more times against the same symptoms with the same measuring device, reliability is the degree to which the measurement results stay consistent. According to Syaifuddin (2003), reliability is the degree to which the measurement findings can be relied upon; that is, when multiple measurements are taken for the same group, the results are essentially the same.

the reliability test's validity, which is used to assess how consistent and dependable the measurement results are. Sugiyono states that if the reliability coefficient, as determined by the Cronbach's alpha, is at least 0.6, the instrument is deemed reliable.

3.6.3 Mean Score

The most frequently used measure of central tendency in research is the mean. Mean is the average value, to know the mean score, the researcher will used the formula from Gay et. al., (2012: 323) as follow:

$$\overline{X} = \frac{\sum X}{n}$$

Note :

$\overline{X}$ = mean

X = nilai mentah yang dimiliki subjek

N = banyakya subjek yang memiliki nilai

3.6.4 Standard Deviation

When assessing the distribution of data in a sample and identifying how near the mean value the data is, the standard deviation value is a useful tool. When assessing the distribution of data in a sample and identifying how near the mean value the data is, the standard deviation value is a useful tool.

Since it characterizes the extent of the spread of every observation unit, standard deviation is the most accurate way to measure spread (Ghozali, 2016). The standard deviation, which is used to evaluate the average or expected, is the square root of a variance. The standard deviation of data or the standard deviation of data organized in a frequency table

When assessing the distribution of data in a sample and identifying how near the mean value the data is, the standard deviation value is a useful tool. (Sekaran & Bougie, 2016). The researcher will used the formula from Jackson (2008:117) as follow:

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum(X-\mu)^2}{N}}$$

In Which :

$\sigma$ = Variance

$X$ = The score of item

$\mu$ = The mean of data

$N$ = The number of the sample

3.6.5 Correlation Coefficient Test

The r product moment test or correlation coefficient test is the root of the ratio between the sum of the squares between the explainable variation and the sum of the squares of the total variation. The r test is carried out to see the relationship that occurs between the independent variable and the dependent variable. This test is carried out to ensure that there is an influence between variable X and variable Y, mathematically it can be written as follows: The correlation test formula is as follows:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N\Sigma xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{(N\Sigma x^2 - (\sum x)^2 (N\Sigma y^2 - (\Sigma y)^2)}}$$

**Note :**

N = Number of samples

$\Sigma X^2$ = Sum of squares of variable X

$\Sigma Y^2$ = Sum of squares of variable Y

$\Sigma XY$ = The Sum of the multiplication results between the X score and the Y score

X = Number of variable X

$\Sigma Y$ = Number of variable Y

**3.6.6 Hypothesis Test (T Test)**

According to Ghozali (2021: 148), the purpose of the t test is to see how far the influence of one independent variable individually in explaining the variation in the dependent variable. This test is the basis for making decisions to accept or reject hypotheses in research with

consideration of the significance of the constant of each independent variable. In this study using a significance of 0,05. Furthermore, the researcher will compare the $t_{hitung}$ with the $t_{tabel}$ as follows:

a. If $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ then $H_0$ is accepted and $H_a$ rejected,
b. If $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ then $H_0$ is rejected and $H_a$ is accepted.

### 3.6.7 Hypothesis Test (F Test)

According to Ghozali (2018: 56) The F test here aims to determine whether the independent variables (independent) together have an effect on the dependent variable (dependent).

In this research, the statistical test f the significant level used is 5% (0,05) which means that the risk of making a decision error is 0,05. The decision criteria are as follows:

**a.** If the probability value (F-statistic) < 0,05 then $H_0$ is accepted.
**b.** If the probability value (F-statistic) > 0,05 then $H_0$ is rejected

## 3.7 Setting and Schedule of the Research

This research was conducted at UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara, especially class VIII (eight). The implementation schedule is from July to August 2024.

# CHAPTER IV

# RESULT AND DISCUSSION

## 4.1 Data Analysis Technique

### 4.1.1 General Description of Research Stages

This research was conducted at UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara in class VIII-B in the 2024/2025 academic year.

### 4.1.1 Deskription of Data

a. Validitas Logis

Based on the results of processing the logical validation sheet obtained from the expert validator's assessment, the description test instrument and usability questionnaire used can be concluded that all description test items and learning model questionnaires can be used or accepted as valid..

b. Hasil uji coba instrumen penelitian

Based on the results of valid logical validation, the test instrument was tested at UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara, located in Tetehosi Afia village, totaling 30 students..

1. Uji validasi tes

To find out whether an instrument item is valid, the method used is to compare the value of r count and r table, with a significant level of 5%. If r hitung> r tabel then the instrument is valid.

**Tabel, 4.1** Hasil uji validasi varibael X

| Item Soal | R hitung | R tabel | Kriteria |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0,394 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 2 | 0,446 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 3 | 0,412 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 4 | 0,435 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 5 | 0,423 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 6 | 0,385 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 7 | 0,386 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 8 | 0,503 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 9 | 0,459 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 10 | 0,403 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 11 | 0,460 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 12 | 0,408 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 13 | 0,520 | 0,361 | Valid |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | 0,428 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 15 | 0,652 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 16 | 0,517 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 17 | 0,473 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 18 | 0,466 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 19 | 0,662 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 20 | 0,613 | 0,361 | Valid |

**Tabel, 4.2** Hasil uji validasi variabel Y

| Item Soal | R hitung | R tabel | Kriteria |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 0,445 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 2 | 0,450 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 3 | 0,602 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 4 | 0,433 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 5 | 0,440 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 6 | 0,654 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 7 | 0,578 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 8 | 0,472 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 9 | 0,395 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 10 | 0,639 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 11 | 0,510 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 12 | 0,482 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 13 | 0,399 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 14 | 0,515 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 15 | 0,407 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 16 | 0,728 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 17 | 0,422 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 18 | 0,426 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 19 | 0,454 | 0,361 | Valid |
| 20 | 0,44 | 0,361 | Valid |

Sumber : dari pengolahan IBM SPSS Statistik 30

2. Uji Reliabilitas

The reliability test is carried out to determine the level of fixity or trust in the instrument so that it can be used anytime and anywhere. The calculations used by researchers in the reliability test are using SPSS as follows:

**Tabel, 4.3** Hasil uji reliabilitas variabel X

**Reliability Statistics**

| Cronbach's Alpha | **N of Items** |
|---|---|
| .814 | **20** |

Sumber : Pengolahan IBM SPSS Statistik 30

**Tabel, 4.4** Hasil uji reliabilitas variabel Y

| **Reliability Statistics** | |
|---|---|
| Cronbach's Alpha | **N of Items** |
| .836 | **20** |

Sumber : Pengolahan IBM SPSS Statistik 30

### 4.1.2 Mean Score

a. Data Variabel X (Manajemen Perpustakaan

Based on the results of the indicators studied, the library management variable uses a 20-item questionnaire statement. Data on variable X (Library Management) was obtained from the results of a questionnaire of 30 students who were respondents. The maximum score of variable X is 97 and the minimum score is 74. From these results, researchers collected and grouped data on library services. The details are as follows:

**Tabel, 4.5** mean score (X)

| **Respondent** | **X** |
|---|---|
| R1 | 87 |
| R2 | 97 |
| R3 | 79 |
| R4 | 92 |
| R5 | 79 |
| R6 | 88 |
| R7 | 79 |
| R8 | 85 |
| R9 | 90 |
| R10 | 90 |
| R11 | 84 |
| R12 | 84 |
| R13 | 89 |
| R14 | 99 |

| | |
|---|---|
| R15 | 91 |
| R16 | 84 |
| R17 | 82 |
| R18 | 89 |
| R19 | 89 |
| R20 | 85 |
| R21 | 87 |
| R22 | 88 |
| R23 | 87 |
| R24 | 84 |
| R25 | 86 |
| R26 | 88 |
| R27 | 79 |
| R28 | 74 |
| R29 | 76 |
| R30 | 81 |
| **Total** | **2,572** |

Berdasarkan hasil pada table di atas, nilai rata-rata bisa dilihat melalui rumus berikut:

$$\bar{X} = \frac{\sum X}{n}$$

$$= \frac{2,572}{30}$$

$$= 85.73$$

b. Data Variabel Y (Reading Interest in English Book)

Based on the results of the indicators studied, the reading interest variable of students uses a questionnaire of 20 statement items. Data on variable Y (Reading Interest in English Book) was obtained from the results of a questionnaire of 30 students who were respondents. The maximum score of variable Y is 95 and the

minimum score is 71. From these results, researchers collected and grouped data regarding library services. The details are as follows:

**Tabel, 4.6** mean score (Y)

| Respondent | Y |
|---|---|
| R1 | 91 |
| R2 | 90 |
| R3 | 74 |
| R4 | 90 |
| R5 | 75 |
| R6 | 84 |
| R7 | 85 |
| R8 | 89 |
| R9 | 95 |
| R10 | 91 |
| R11 | 80 |
| R12 | 88 |
| R13 | 92 |
| R14 | 84 |
| R15 | 94 |
| R16 | 86 |
| R17 | 84 |
| R18 | 87 |
| R19 | 87 |
| R20 | 90 |
| R21 | 92 |
| R22 | 92 |

| | |
|---|---|
| R23 | 83 |
| R24 | 71 |
| R25 | 83 |
| R26 | 75 |
| R27 | 80 |
| R28 | 70 |
| R29 | 81 |
| R30 | 86 |
| **Total** | **2549** |

$$\overline{X} = \frac{\sum Y}{n}$$

$$\overline{X} = \frac{2{,}549}{30}$$

$$\overline{X} = 84.96$$

Based on the data processing above, it can be seen that the average value of variables X and Y is as follows:

X (Library Management ) : 85.73

Y (Students' Reading Interest in English Book) : 84.96

### 4.1.3 Standard Deviation

To find the standard deviation, first the researcher looks for the variance value using the formula:

$$S^2 = \frac{\Sigma(x - \overline{X})}{n-1}$$

**Tabel, 4.7** standars deviation (X)

| Respon-dent | X | Mean Score ($\bar{X}$) | X-$\bar{X}$ | $(X-\bar{X})^2$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| R1 | 87 | 85.73 | 1.27 | 1.6129 |
| R2 | 97 | 85.73 | 11.27 | 127.0129 |
| R3 | 79 | 85.73 | -6.73 | 45.2929 |
| R4 | 92 | 85.73 | 6.27 | 39.3129 |
| R5 | 79 | 85.73 | -6.73 | 45.2929 |
| R6 | 88 | 85.73 | 2.27 | 5.1529 |
| R7 | 79 | 85.73 | -6.73 | 45.2929 |
| R8 | 85 | 85.73 | -0.73 | 0.5329 |
| R9 | 90 | 85.73 | 4.27 | 18.2329 |
| R10 | 90 | 85.73 | 4.27 | 18.2329 |
| R11 | 84 | 85.73 | -1.73 | 2.9929 |
| R12 | 84 | 85.73 | -1.73 | 2.9929 |
| R13 | 89 | 85.73 | 3.27 | 10.6929 |
| R14 | 99 | 85.73 | 13.27 | 176.0929 |
| R15 | 91 | 85.73 | 5.27 | 27.7729 |
| R16 | 84 | 85.73 | -1.73 | 2.9929 |
| R17 | 82 | 85.73 | -3.73 | 13.9129 |
| R18 | 89 | 85.73 | 3.27 | 10.6929 |
| R19 | 89 | 85.73 | 3.27 | 10.6929 |
| R20 | 85 | 85.73 | -0.73 | 0.5329 |
| R21 | 87 | 85.73 | 1.27 | 1.6129 |
| R22 | 88 | 85.73 | 2.27 | 5.1529 |
| R23 | 87 | 85.73 | 1.27 | 1.6129 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| R24 | 84 | 85.73 | -1.73 | 2.9929 |
| R25 | 86 | 85.73 | 0.27 | 0.0729 |
| R26 | 88 | 85.73 | 2.27 | 5.1529 |
| R27 | 79 | 85.73 | -6.73 | 45.2929 |
| R28 | 74 | 85.73 | -11.73 | 137.5929 |
| R29 | 76 | 85.73 | -9.73 | 94.6729 |
| R30 | 81 | 85.73 | -4.73 | 22.3729 |
| **Total** | **2572** | | **0.1** | **921.867** |

$$S^2 = \frac{\Sigma(x-\bar{X})^2}{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{921.867}{30-1}$$

$$= 31{,}78$$

To find the standard deviation value, the researcher uses the formula:

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma(x-\bar{X})^2}{n-1}}$$

$$= \sqrt{31{,}78}$$

$$= 5.637$$

**Tabel, 4.8** standars deviation (Y)

| Respon-dent | Y | Mean Score ($\bar{X}$) | Y-$\bar{X}$ | (Y-$\bar{X}$)$^2$ |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| R1 | 91 | 84.96 | 6.04 | 36.4816 |
| R2 | 90 | 84.96 | 5.04 | 25.4016 |
| R3 | 74 | 84.96 | -10.96 | 120.1216 |
| R4 | 90 | 84.96 | 5.04 | 25.4016 |
| R5 | 75 | 84.96 | -9.96 | 99.2016 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| R6 | 84 | 84.96 | -0.96 | 0.9216 |
| R7 | 85 | 84.96 | 0.04 | 0.0016 |
| R8 | 89 | 84.96 | 4.04 | 16.3216 |
| R9 | 95 | 84.96 | 10.04 | 100.8016 |
| R10 | 91 | 84.96 | 6.04 | 36.4816 |
| R11 | 80 | 84.96 | -4.96 | 24.6016 |
| R12 | 88 | 84.96 | 3.04 | 9.2416 |
| R13 | 92 | 84.96 | 7.04 | 49.5616 |
| R14 | 84 | 84.96 | -0.96 | 0.9216 |
| R15 | 94 | 84.96 | 9.04 | 81.7216 |
| R16 | 86 | 84.96 | 1.04 | 1.0816 |
| R17 | 84 | 84.96 | -0.96 | 0.9216 |
| R18 | 87 | 84.96 | 2.04 | 4.1616 |
| R19 | 87 | 84.96 | 2.04 | 4.1616 |
| R20 | 90 | 84.96 | 5.04 | 25.4016 |
| R21 | 92 | 84.96 | 7.04 | 49.5616 |
| R22 | 92 | 84.96 | 7.04 | 49.5616 |
| R23 | 83 | 84.96 | -1.96 | 3.8416 |
| R24 | 71 | 84.96 | -13.96 | 194.8816 |
| R25 | 83 | 84.96 | -1.96 | 3.8416 |
| R26 | 75 | 84.96 | -9.96 | 99.2016 |
| R27 | 80 | 84.96 | -4.96 | 24.6016 |
| R28 | 70 | 84.96 | -14.96 | 223.8016 |
| R29 | 81 | 84.96 | -3.96 | 15.6816 |
| R30 | 86 | 84.96 | 1.04 | 1.0816 |
| **Total** | **2549** | | **0.2** | **1329** |

Based on the table above, the researcher identifies the variance value and standard deviation of variable Y using the following formula:

$$S = \frac{\Sigma(Y-\bar{X})^2}{n-1}$$

$$= \frac{1329}{30-1}$$

$$=45,82$$

To find the standard deviation value, the researcher uses the formula:

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{\Sigma(x-\bar{X})^2}{n-1}}$$

$$= \sqrt{45,82}$$

$$= 6,769$$

From the results of the above calculations, the researchers found the variance value of Variable X is 31,78 and Variable Y is 45,82. Then the standard deviation value of Variable X is 5.637 and Variable Y is 6,769.

### 4.1.4 Uji Koefisien Korelasi

To determine the closeness of the variable relationship, the correlation coefficient test is carried out. Pearson correlation involves one dependent variable and one independent variable. The Pearson correlation test is used to determine the degree of closeness of the relationship between two variables. The criteria for decision making in the pearson correlation test are if the sig value. <0.05 then the variables in the study are correlated or have a relationship. After calculating with IBM SPSS Statistics 30, the following data *output* was obtained:

**Tabel, 4.9** hasil uji koefisien korelasi

**Correlations**

| | | Library Management | Students'Reading Interest in English Book |
|---|---|---|---|
| Library Management | Pearson Correlation | 1 | .577** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | | <.001 |
| | N | 30 | 30 |
| Students'Reading Interest | Pearson Correlation | .577** | 1 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| in English Book | Sig. (2-tailed) | <.001 | |
| | N | 30 | 30 |

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Sumber : Pengolahan IBM SPSS Statistik 30

Based on the table above, the sig. value = 0.001 <0.05 is obtained, it can be concluded that the variables in this study have a correlation or have a relationship. To determine the high or low influence, guidelines can be used in providing the interpretation of the correlation coefficient as follows;

**Tabel 4.10** Tabel interpretasi koefisien korelasi

| **Interval Koefisien Korelasi** | **Tingkat Hubungan** |
|---|---|
| 0,000 – 0,199 | Sangat Rendah |
| 0,20 – 0,399 | Rendah |
| 0,40 – 0,599 | Sedang |
| 0,60 – 0,799 | Kuat |
| 0,80 – 1,000 | Sangat Kuat |

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Berdasarkan nilai $r_{xy}$ yang diperoleh 0,577 maka dapat disimpulkan hubungan atau korelasi dalam penelitian memiliki tingkat hubungan **Sedang.**

.

### 4.1.3 Uji Regresi Linear Sederhana

The simple regression test aims to determine the correlation between library management and students'reading Interest in english book the regression equation. The criteria for decision making in simple regression analysis, namely if the sig value <0.05 means that variable X has an correlation on variable Y and vice versa if sig. > 0.05 means that variable X has no correlation on variable Y. To test the magnitude of the correlation of library managemenet between students' reading interest in english book, IBM SPSS Statistics 30 uses the following data:

**Tabel, 4.11** hasil uji koefisien korelasi

| **Coefficients[a]** | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
| | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | (Constant) | 25.565 | 15.921 | | 1.606 | .120 |
| | Library Management | .693 | .185 | .577 | 3.739 | <.001 |

a. Dependent Variable: Students'Reading Interest in English Book

Sumber : Pengolahan IBM SPSS Statistik 30

In the *output* table above, the coefficient value of the regression equation is known In this study, the following simple regression equation was used:

$$\mathbf{Y = a + b\ X}$$

Description:

X = Independent (Library mangement)

Y = Dependent (Students'reading interest in English book)

From the *output* results above, a simple linear regression equation value Y = 25.565+ 0.693X is obtained, this shows that the more the variable (X) increases, namely ibrary management, the better the value of the dependent variable (Y), namely students'reading interest in English book.

### 4.1.4 Hypothesis Test (T Test)

The t hypothesis test is a temporary answer to the research problem whose truth must be tested empirically. The conditions for drawing conclusions in hypothesis testing are as follows;

a. If $thitung > t\ tabel$, then Ho will be rejected while Ha will be accepted.
b. If $thitung < t\ tabel$, then Ha will be rejected while Ho will be accepted

After calculating with IBM SPSS 30, the following data output was obtained:

**Tabel, 4.13** hasil uji hipotesis t

| **Coefficients[a]** | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Unstandardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig. |
| | | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| 1 | (Constant) | 25.565 | 15.921 | | 1.606 | .120 |
| | Library Management | .693 | .185 | .577 | 3.739 | <.001 |

a. Dependent Variable: Students'Reading Interest in English Book

Sumber : Pengolahan IBM SPSS Statistik 30

From the results of the above calculations, the value of$_{tcount}$= 3.739> $_{ttable}$ = 1.6973 can be concluded that Ho will be rejected while Ha will be accepted so in this study there is a positive and significant effect of library management correlation on student reading interest in English books.

### 4.1.5 Hypothesis Test (F Test)

Hypothesis testing is a temporary answer to research problems whose truth must be tested empirically. The conditions for drawing conclusions in hypothesis testing are as follows;

If $thitung$ > f $tabbel$, then Ho will be rejected while Ha will be accepted

If $thitung$ < f $tabel$, then Ha will be rejected while Ho will be accepted

After calculating with IBM SPSS 30, the following data output was obtained:

**Tabel, 4.14** hasil uji hipotesis f

| **ANOVA[a]** | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Model | | Sum of Squares | df | Mean Square | F | **Sig.** |
| 1 | Regression | 442.559 | 1 | 442.559 | 13.980 | **<.001[b]** |
| | Residual | 886.408 | 28 | 31.657 | | |
| | Total | 1328.967 | 29 | | | |
| **a. Dependent Variable: Students'Reading Interest in English Book** | | | | | | |
| **b. Predictors: (Constant), Library Management** | | | | | | |

Sumber : Pengolahan IBM SPSS Statistik 30

From the results of the above calculations, the value of$_{tcount}$= 13.980> $_{ttable}$ = 2.53 can be concluded that Ho will be rejected while Ha will be accepted so in this study there is a positive and significant effect of the correlation of library management on student reading interest in English books.

### 4.2. Discussion of Research Results

In the results of this study prove that there is a contribution of 24.6% between library services and students' reading interest in UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara, while the remaining 75.4% is explained by other variables that are not studied.

To find out whether the relationship is significant or not, the product moment correlation test or r test is carried out. The results of the r test show a correlation coefficient value of 0.577, which is greater than the r table (0.361). The significance value of the correlation coefficient is <.001, which is smaller than 0.05. Therefore, there is a moderate and significant relationship (correlation) between the Library Management variable (X) and the Student Reading Interest Variable in English (Y).

The results also show that the tendency of library management in UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara is still classified in the medium category. Likewise, students' reading interest in English books at UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara is in the medium category.

Thus, the results of data calculations obtained from the field state that H1 is accepted and H0 is rejected, which means that there is a significant relationship between library management and students' reading interest in English books at UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara.

### 4.3 Limitations of the Research

In carrying out this research, the researcher realizes that there are still limitations that indirectly affect the results of the study, as for the limitations as follows:

1. The variables studied in this study were limited to library management (variable X) and students' reading interest in English books (Y) within the UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara. Whereas there are still many supporting variables that have a relationship to students' reading interest.
2. The number of samples or respondents is only 30 students, of course it is still lacking in describing the actual situation.
3. There is a possibility that some questionnaires are filled in originally by respondents, causing less than optimal results.

# BAB V

# CLOSING

## A. Conclusion

Based on data analysis and discussion on the research results above, it is stated that there is a relationship between library management and students' reading interest in English books at UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitol Utara. The results of the r test show a correlation coefficient value of 0.577, which is greater than the r table (0.361). The significance value of the correlation coefficient is <.001, which is smaller than 0.05. Therefore, there is a moderate and significant relationship (correlation) between the Library management variable (X) and the Student Reading Interest Variable in English Language Books (Y). The results of this study prove that there is a contribution of 28.6% between library management and students' reading interest in English books at UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara.

The results also show that the tendency of library management at UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara is still classified in the medium category. Likewise, the reading interest of students at UPTD SMP Negeri 2 Gunungsitoli Utara is in the medium category. Thus the conclusion of the above statement states that H1 is accepted and H0, rejected so that there is a significant relationship between library management and students' reading interest in English books. Students' reading interest can also be increased again by strengthening school library management to students. Therefore, students will have an interest in visiting the school library.

# CORRELATION BETWEEN LIBRARY MANAGEMENT AND STUDENTS' READING INTEREST AT UPTD SMP NEGERI 2 GUNUNGSITOLI UTARA

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