THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS' STUDY TIME AT DORMITORY WITH THEIR LEARNING ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN STKIP KRISTEN WAMENA

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ABSTRACT

This researcher is categorized as correlation research. In this research there are two variables. Variable X is the students' study time and Variable Y is the students learning academic achievement. The topic in this research is the correlation between the students' study time at dormitory toward the students' academic achievement. And then there are two questions namely: 1) Is there any correlation between the students' study time and their learning academic achievement? 2) How significant is the correlation between the students' study time and their reading ability? So the researcher had given the some questions by using questionnaire. The searcher has taken the data was at STKIP KW dormitory.

The researcher had counted the distribution scores to see the distribution is normal or not normal. If the distribution score is normal, the researcher uses the formula of person product moment. And then distribution score is not normal, the researcher uses the formula of Carl Spearman rank. The researcher had calculated the distribution of the data using formula of Chi Square (x^2) and found that the distribution of study time and learning academic achievement. So the researcher had calculated it with Carl Spearman's formula and the result was 0,000. Based on the coefficient category, this coefficient level was categorized very low correlation.

Compared to the rs (rho) table, the researcher had found that rs count was 0,000 and rs table was 1,271. So we had known that H0 is accepted if rs count >rs (rho) table; H1 is ejected if rs count <rs (rho) table. So it means H0 accepted meanwhile H1 is rejected. The researcher had concluded that there was low and significant correlation between the study time and their learning academic achievement.

Keywords: Students' Study Time and Students' Learning Academic Achievement

INTRODUCTION

Education is a process of teaching, training and learning, especially in schools or colleges, to improve knowledge and develop skills. According to Mandela (2013, p. 5) "Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world". It is very important to belittle the risk of a second heart attack and for everybody anywhere they are. Without the education we cannot do anything or make a chance. To think, education is one of important aspect that control our nation development so it must be procured the special to increase qualified human energy sources. And each school must to have an English teacher to teach to the students for the students understand well English language and communicate with others in Jayawijaya Highland.

Jayawijaya Highland is one of the many types of regency in Indonesia that has bad education. The educational system has collapsed in the highlands. It is important to note that most children never go to school. Most rural Papuans remained out of school. Many children started, but few finished the school. When people hear about the problems of education in Papua, they always think that there are no schools. This is absolutely wrong. Papua has too many schools but there are not teachers in each school.

Human uses communication to communicate with each other. Language is one of the most important things in communication and it is used as a tool of communication among the nations all over the world. If you know more about the language, it will make you to be able to communicate easily with another person because you share similar opinions and experience. According to Fauziati (2010, p. 861) language is classified in to three types namely: first language, second language and foreign language first language is the language that a person has. Second language is the language that is not the mother language, but that is used for public communication. And the last is foreign language or international language. Nowadays English has become international language. It means that English is one of many languages in the world that has to know and learn about, because English is used by the people from all nations in the world to communicate among each other. Therefore our government had stated that English as a part of curriculum that must be taught. English is studied in educational institutions as one of the subjects from the Kindergarten, Elementary School, junior High School, Senior High School and Universities or college. In fact, many schools of elementary School in Jayawijaya regency especially the schools in the villages and rural have not applied the English as an obligated subject. Probably, the school does not have English teachers. One example is STKIP KW College. They learn about the English but the students cannot more understand about the English because they just study general and so hard to analyze with their self. One way to become smart is studying hard with their self or the teacher and their friends giving them motivation in the dormitory although in academic the especially in study time at dormitory of STKIP KW College.

Learn about English since in their college, but in reality they also cannot learn and understand well about English. It is because, they do not know much about English and they study general in English so they have to study hard. By study time the represents one of most important way necessary for teaching and learning a foreign language. And all the students cannot increase their achievement in academic so one way that they should do is discipline in study time or consistent with all the time in doing study time. It is the basis for the development of all. Those are reading comprehension, listening comprehension, speaking, writing, spelling and pronunciation. Study time is the main tool for the students in their attempt to use English effectively. According to Trisiany and Halim (2000), study time is the main of using time in studies which is produce standard time for a job with certain conditions, so that after the productivity can be calculated.

Study time has been an important thing for whoever wants to study about something that he or she wants to study. And in study time we need some rules for improving our achievement. Rule is an important technique in learning of study time. Besides helping in students' study time is very helpful in students writing and speaking fluency and doing their homework. That is why the researcher chooses this topic with the title is "The Use of study time to Increase Students' academic achievement in STKIP Kristen Wamena College.

Base on the problems above the researcher interested to do the research with the title is "The correlation between students' study time at dormitory with their learning academic achievement at STKIP KW". The researcher will limit the problem that researcher will focus in controlling students in their study time for increasing Index Prestasi Siswa (IPS) in academic of STKIP Kristen Wamena.

Based on the limitation above, the researcher can formulate the problem in details as follow: 1) Is there any correlation between the students' study time and their learning academic achievement?; 2) How significant the correlation between the

study time with their learning academic achievement?

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

1. Definition of Study Time

The one important thing that the researcher wants to tell it is about study time, this part researcher wants to tell about the definition about study time. Study time is a job measurement technique by collecting data based on the time it takes to complete a job. According to Daryanto. (2013) Teacher has to know their students' perception to check whether the students are able to understand or no and it is important for teacher to know the students' perception because it can minimize the misunderstanding between the goal of students and teacher.

2. Purpose of Study Time

For improving the students' style to study in each subject in their school or college, the students must use their study time wisely. The purpose of study statement helps the subject asses the important of the study relative to individual values. The statement souls include not only the immediate. The process of change in the human personality, and these changes are shown in the form of an increase in the quality and quantity. According to Mulyati (2005), Study is supping individual behavior through contact with environment.

3. The Strengths of Study Time

Who fallows the study time has target for getting something in the future. According to Slavin (2005), Stated that the most important goal of cooperative learning model was to provide students with the knowledge, concept, skills and understanding they needed in order to be become happy members of society and to have contribution.

According to the researcher, there are several strengths of study time namely: 1) The students can do the all homework in study time; 2) The students can settle time and study hard; 3) Can discuss with other friends if something do not understand about the material. 4) Can ask explanation from the supervisor or teachers who controls in the study time; 5) Easy to understand about the material in academic when the teacher teach to them.

4. The Weaknesses of Study Time

The weaknesses of study time are in every job the workers cannot settle the time well and cannot study hard with their self, and cannot get the effort or value well. According to Chand (2020); 1) Standards cannot be established by this technique on jobs which are not well defined; 2) In situations where it is difficult to define quality precisely standards and production incentives may cause deterioration in quality levels; 3) It is not possible to maintain standards where piece rate system of wage payment exists; 4) Labor unions oppose the application of time study where they are strong; 5) Time study is applicable only where the work is visible. So it can be applied only in manual job and for thinking portions of the job; 6) Only specific type of jobs which have identifiable starting and ending points can be timed accurately.

In the study time there are several weaknesses the researcher takes namely. According to (Williams, 1992) more recently, the" problem based learning" model has been extended to mathematics, science, and social studies classes at the elementary and secondary level. 1) The students cannot make good use of the study time; 2) The students cannot ask something to senior or supervisor if he or she does not understand about the material; 3) The students cannot study with his or her self for new topic; 4) If the supervisor is not control than the students cannot ask to explain about the material for he or she understand.

5. Definition of Achievement

Achievement is a result gotten by someone if a person already did something. It includes achievement in the school, in the championship and others. So the achievement is related with the result that effort. According to Riniwati (2016, p. 35) achievement is the result that got from what have done. Learning is the process forgot the knowledge or cleverness, practise to

change the behaviour or the statements that motive from experience. Based on that definition, the learning achievement means that the process of studying to get the result about what have done in studyingin terms of achievement, learning achievement (achievement) has a different definition of learning outcomes (learning outcomes) Understanding of learning achievement generally relates to aspects of knowledge while learning outcomes consist of aspects of character formation of students. While the understanding of achievement in terminology is the result that has been achieved after doing the best possible effort Individuals with low achievement tend to have a bit of auditory memory. Even though individuals are good at school, the inability of individuals to remember information through lectures, discussions and reading leads to their low achievement, especially in the tradition and students' classes which are predominantly dominated and mostly heard and read.

6. Purpose of Achievement

Purpose of achievement is to see the result from the effort that already did by someone for getting the result from where they are studying. In this researcher, we can see the learning achievement of academic. There are some purposes that we can see: a) To know level authority students to subject that they studied.; b) To know skill, motivation, behavior to lesson; c) To know advancement level with the standard competence; d) To determine sector class; e) To stand students with their ability; f) To choose the best students with their ability.

7. The Kinds of Achievement

According to Gagne (1985, p. 40) learning achievement can be divided into five aspects, namely: intellectual abilities, cognitive strategies, verbal information, attitudes and skills.

There are several achievements that can be achieved by everyone, including: a) Learning achievement is the result obtained for learning efforts. For example, student achievement in school, becoming the overall champion every year; b) Work performance is the result obtained from the work effort that has been done. For example, a promotion for hard work so far; c) Art achievement is the result obtained from artistic endeavours. For example, the achievements of a singer or other artist in the form of awards; d) Sports Achievement is the result obtained for the effort and hard work in the field of sports. For example, a sportsman gets a gold medal for the first place he won when he participates in the National Sports (PON); e) Environmental achievements are achievements obtained from efforts to save the environment. For example, individuals or groups get awards for efforts to save the environment in the form of replanting trees or reforestation in the forest.

8. Factors that Influence the Study Time

There are two factors that can influence the formation of a study time in every human life those are:1) Internal Factor that is factor that comes from the deep someone that can influence a person study time the factor can influence in a person are: a. Shrewdness; b. Skill; c. Motivation; d. Interest. 2) External Factor that is factor that influence someone in character come from outside someone. Include these factors are: a. In the school; b. In the family; c. Society; d. Church

RESEARCH METHOD

The research design is a way a researcher finds a result of a problem and tries to explain and describe about it. In this research design, the research used correlation research the researcher wanted to see the correlation between students' study time toward their learning academic achievement. There were two variables. Variable x was the students' study time. Variable Y was the learning academic achievement. According to Suryabrata (1992, 5.p.80) correlation method is the sample of many respondents who answer the same question, they measure many variable, test multiple hypothesis, and infer temporal order from question about past behavior, experiences or characteristic.

From this variable study time was as variable independent and learning academic achievement was dependent as show in this figure above variable X was students' study time and variable Y was learning academic achievement. In other word was in correlation relationship. It meant that the variable X was the students' study time and variable Y was learning academic achievement. According to the researcher study was the process who wanted to study about something that he or she never study in his or her life forget the result in the studying. According to Nazir (2003), all the process required in the planning and execution of the study, from the preparation phase to the preparation stage of the report.

In this research, the researcher would be acquired from the students who were living in STKIP dormitory and studying in STKIP – Kristen Wamena in Jayawijaya regency because the purpose of this research was to see the achievement students in an academic. The researcher wanted to do research in dormitory. Researcher wanted to see about the different between the students' study time toward their learning academic achievement in STKIP Kristen Wamena. STKIP Kristen Wamena is 3 km from the city centre. Its address is Trans Wamena-Kurulu distrik Pisugi Street Wamena Papua. This is a non-government school or private school the location. The item that the researcher arranged the schdule of taking the data was Observation (2-4th of February 2021), Designed of questioner (7-10th of February 2021); documentation (21-25th of February 2021); analyse Data (7-11th of March 2021) Population and Sample

Population is the total number of human, animals is living in a community or in a village. In one research, determination population is really important to do because it gives limitation to object that will research. According to Sugiyono (2010,p.117) population is geographic generalization there are object/subject has quality and certain of characteristic that set by researcher to learning than make the

conclusion. Kasinu (2007, p. 260) stated that population is the totality of subject and object that would be target from researcher. Based on definition before according to researcher population is the total score of something, for instance in one school how many students there. Therefore, researcher concluded that population was not only people, but object, nouns and events the total population students at STKIP Kristen Wamena dormitory were 75 students. STKIP Kristen Wamena was one college has good quality, there were three departments namely: English department, Math department and Pendidikan Guru Sekolah dasar (PGSD). The amount of each Semester was First semester (2021/2022) are 40 students; Third Semester (2021/ 2022) was 10 students; Fourth semester (2021/ 2022) was 15; seventh semester was10 students. The total of the students were 75 students.

The sample is part of the population. According to Sugiyono, (2017, p. 117) population is generalization zone, consist of object / subject that having quality and characteristic that is put by researcher for learning and then making the conclusion. According to Sukardi (2007, p.54) stated that the important condition to attention in take sample is two kind, they are total of apparently adequate sample and the profile of sample must be representative sample.

In this research, the researcher did not research all the students. It meant researcher did not research all the students at STKIP KW dormitory. The researcher used purposing sampling technique. The researcher researched the students specially whom living at the dorm from the semester I (one) until semester VII (seventh). The amount of each sample of semester was the first semester (2021/2022) was 50 students; the second semester (2021/2022) was 11; the third semester (2021/2022) was 9; the fourth semester (2021/2022) was 11. So the amount of the sample was 75 students.

The data collection technique is how to see the score based on a problem which is done a researcher to make sure the

background connects with the problem which is researched a researcher by some questions. In this research, the researcher wanted to find the students' study time and their learning academic achievement by giving the questionnaire and taking the documentation. In this research, to take the score appropriate with the questions which they had answered and they did at that moment. From there, the researcher took their study time and their academic achievement score based on the result questionnaire test and documentation.

The data analysis was about the result of the research. The researcher gave the questions to the students or people to answer base on the questions is given by a researcher in every research. In this research, researcher wanted to analyze the data to see that the result of the data and to get the data from the result of their test, analysis the data using questionnaire and documentation. In this research the researcher collected first. Than analysis the result of the study time and analysis of result the learning academic achievement.

According to Creswell, (2012) analyzing interpreting the data involves drawing conclusion about it, representing in tables, figures, pictures to summarize it, and explaining the conclusion in word to provide answer to the research question. The data obtained after giving the instruments to the respondents will be analyzed using statistical analysis. Because of this research is a quantitative research, there for there will be some formulas to be used, such as the formula of Chi Square (x^2). There formula can be seen as the following:

$$X^2 = \sum \frac{(fo - fh)^2}{fh}$$ (sugiyono2014, p. 275

Where:
X^2 : Chi- Square Count
Fo   : Result Frequency
Fh   : Expected Frequency

After the researcher found out the data distribution, the researcher used the formula of Carl Spearman and Pearson Product Moment as researcher has said that

to use the formula is based on the data distribution. Here are the formulas of Pearson Product and Carl Spearman: The formula to use in the data distribution normal is correlation Pearson Product Moment (r). In correlation Product moment has two form of formula Hasan, (2010, p. 61), it can be seen in following:

$$rXY = \frac{\sum XY}{\sqrt{(\sum_X 2)(\sum_Y 2)}}$$

Where:
r   : Correlation Coefficient Pearson
X   : Variable Independent
Y   : Variable Dependent

When the data distribution is not normal, then the researcher will use the formula of Carl Spearman (rs) to find the correlation. The formula can be seen in the following:

$$rs = 1 - \frac{6 \sum_n i = 1 d^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$$ (Sunyoto, (2011, p. 40)

Where:
di   : Distance each Pair Ranking
n   : The Number of the Respondents

After finding the correlation coefficient using Carl Spearman (rs) formula, the researcher will find the significance relationship between variable X and Y. the formula to see the significant level is using *t*formula. The *t* formula can be seen in the following:

$$t = rs \sqrt{\frac{n - 2}{1 - rs^2}}$$

Where:
t   : Significance Correlation
n   : Total Samples
rs   : Correlation Coefficient

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this part, the researcher would like to explain about the findings and data analysis of the study time and academic achievement using correlation research. The correlation between the students' study time at dormitory with their learning academic achievement, so the researcher would like to explain between both variables, variable X and variable Y and variable X is the students' study time, and

then variable Y is the students' learning academic achievement.

The aim of this research to see the correlation between the students' study time and their learning academic achievement, so to see the relationship between variable X and variable Y, the researcher has two questions in the research: 1) Is there any positive correlation between the students' study time and their learning academic achievement?; 2) How significant is the correlation between the students' study time and learning academic achievement?

Based on the result that the researcher has gotten by using the correlation research. And the title was the correlation between the students' study time toward the students' learning academic achievement.

Based on the attendance list which has been entered in the table below, the researcher conducted research in one semester, namely the odd semester for the 2021/2022 academic year. But the researcher only conducted research for two months, namely October and November in 2021 apart from that month the study time did not go well at the dormitory, because of the covid-19. The researcher only focused on researching in those two months whether the dormitory students improved their academic achievement or not improved their learning academic achievement.

a. The Result of Questionnaire

This paragraph would be analyzed the correlation between variable X which meant study time and variable Y meant academic achievement. Besides that, the researcher distributed the questionnaire to 75 respondents to see the correlation of the academic learning achievement and the use of study time in boys and girls dormitory. Finally, the result could be used as a bench marks to see the correlation between achievement of academic learning and study time in dormitory.

Table 1. Illustrated the first indicator of time management in the study time for the time management of the researcher learning to use 4 questions to know the level of the students learning always, often,

sometimes, rarely and never. And figure 4.3. showed the result of management present of time in study time with 30% answered always, 29 % answered often, 25% answered sometimes, while the present of rarely answered 12% and never answered 4% from the result of figure 4 it could be concluded that the first indicator in students' study time looks satisfying.

Table 1. Indicator 1.
Time Management of Study Time

Indicator 1	Time Management of Study Time				
Always	Often	Someti mes	Seldo m	Nev er	Tot al
91	88	74	34	13	300

Indicator 2.
Table 2. Self-Motivate to Achieve the Goals

Indicator 2	Self-Motivate to Achieve the Goals				
Always	Often	Someti mes	Seldo m	Nev er	Tot al
68	85	73	49	25	300

Table 2. Illustrated that the second indicator of self-motivate to achieve the goals in time management the researcher used 4 questions in the second indicator to know the level of the respondents answer always, often, sometimes, rarely and never. And figure 6 shows the result of management present of time in study time with 23% answered always, 28 % answered often, 24% answered sometimes, while the present of rarely answered 16% and never answered 9% from the result of figure 6it can be concluded that the second indicator in students' study time looks satisfying.

Indicator 3.
Table 3. To Use all the Time Good in Study Time

Indicator 3	To Use all the Time Good in Study Time				
Always	Often	Some times	Seldo m	Nev er	Tota l
66	89	77	21	47	300

Base on the table and graph to use all the time good in study time indicator 3 above the researcher has given four questions to the respondent answer to know

the level of their studying in study time always, often sometimes, rarely and never. And figure 6 shows the result of management present of use all the time good in study time with 22% answered always, 30 % answered often, 26% answered sometimes, while the present of rarely answered 7% and never answered 15% from the result of figure 6 it could be concluded that the third indicator in students' study time looks satisfying.

Table 4. Indicator 4

Indicator 4	Focus on the Main Goal				
Always	Often	Sometimes	Seldom	Never	Total
88	82	57	34	39	300

The table 4. And chart above was the indicator fourth from five indicators it focused on the main goal which the researcher wanted to know the level of respondents focused in their goal to study time for this indicator. And the researcher has given four questions to the respondents answer to know their level of studying always, often, sometimes, rarely and never. And figure 4.6. showed the result of management present of focus on the main goal with 29% answered always, 27 % answered often, 19% answered sometimes, while the present of rarely answered 12% and never answered 13% from the result of figure 4.6 it could be concluded that the fourth indicator in students' study time looked satisfying.

Indicator 5.
Table 6. Facilitated from others for the Students to Learn

Indicator 5	Facilitated from others for the students to learn				
Always	Often	Sometimes	Seldom	Never	Total
109	46	57	44	44	300

Table 5. Illustrated the last indicator of facilitated from others for the students learning in study time management of the researcher learning to use 4 questions to know the level of the students learning always, often, sometimes, rarely and never. And figure 10 showed the result of management present of facilitated from others for the students learning in study time with 36% answered always, 15 % answered often, 19% answered sometimes, while the present of rarely answered 15% and never answered 15% from the result of figure 4 it can be concluded that the last indicator in students' study time looks satisfying.

CONCLUSION

As a result, the researcher summarized the final results using the following two research questions;

1. Based on the result of SPSS table shown that, value of significant $0,000 < 0, 05$ it could be said that the data is not normally distributed so that the data could be analyzed further into the correlation.
2. Based on the hypothesis there was a negative and significance relationship between students' study time and students' academic achievement. So the answer was negative and there was significant relationship from both of variables, however the significant is very weak.

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