The Correlation of Utilization Facebook Social Networking Sites with Students' Learning Outcomes of IAIN Bone

Rina Novianty
Institut Agama Islam Negeri Bone, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: Rina Novianty, ✉ rinanovianty87@gmail.com

ABSTRACT	
ARTICLE INFO *Article history:* Received February 18, 2020 Revised August 14, 2020 Accepted December 13, 2020	This aim of this article was to determine the correlation between using Facebook social networking sites with student learning outcomes of IAIN Bone. The sample of this research was the students of the Faculty of Economics and Business Islam, with 120 students in random sampling technique. Data analysis techniques used descriptive data analysis and inferential data analysis. The results showed that there was no correlation in the use of social networking sites Facebook with student learning outcomes for IAIN Bone, where sig = 0.071 > 0.05 and r count = 0.166 < rtable = 0.176, which means that the null hypothesis (H_0) was accepted and hypothesis alternative (H_1) is rejected **Keywords**: *Learning Outcomes, Utilization Facebook in Learning, Facebook as Learning*

INTRODUCTION

Internet in the era of digitalization was currently taking a very important role in the development of human life, especially in the field of education. The existence of technology, especially information and communication technology in the field of education make it easier for education practitioners to access and obtain the information that they need from all parts of the world (Hamidi, et al, 2018; Ng'ambi, D., 2016; Chavoshi, A.,2019). Social networking sites are one of the most striking internet media services compared to other services. Social networking sites have attracted a lot of public interest from various backgrounds, ranging from children, adolescents to adults. One of the phenomenal social networking sites is Facebook. Facebook is one of the most popular social networking sites in use in the world. Statistics show the number of active users of social media in Indonesia has increased by 20 percent in 2019. Where the total users in Indonesia reached 120 million or 44, 94% of the total population (Dirgiatmo et al., 2020). so that Indonesia as one of the countries with the 4th most facebook users in world. Viewed from the demographics of Facebook users the most are in the age group of 25 - 34 years for men and ages 18 - 34 years for women. From the study results Facebook users are dominated by men which is 11% more than women.

A research reported that many students addicted to find friends on Facebook. Hence, it affects the decline in academic achievement (Junco, 2015; Michikyan, 2015). In the learning process, the thing that must be prioritized is how the children can adjust to various stimuli that are around them or their environment. So that there are

reactions that arise from children that motivate them to learn. The use of Facebook for students is relative highly while learning outcomes are low. Many students have not been able to use the internet as a learning resource that can support the level of learning outcomes (Abdulahi et al., 2014). While, the level of student learning outcomes was also still relatively low. Many students use the internet as a medium of entertainment without providing benefits to the learning process that they do.

Social networking like Facebook of course have a double impact either negative or positive. Facebook encourage the students to be more active and intensive to learn to surf, hence they have the skills to use the internet for the development of learning. Hence it can support the achievement of learning outcomes because the internet can be utilized and in addition being a communication medium and be used as a learning media, where the bias obtained various information from anywhere in the world. From the negative side, students often forget the time and stop at the entertainment aspect. Hence, a lot of time is wasted in doing activities that can cause their learning outcomes to be low or decrease. The aim of this study was to find out the correlation between the use of social networking sites Facebook with the learning outcomes of IAIN Bone students.

METHOD

This research used *correlational expost-facto* (Kpolovie, 2016). The research sample was 120 respondents Faculty of Economics and Business of IAIN Bone, which used random sampling technique. Questionnaire and documentation was used in data collection techniques, which using a Likert scale with 4 alternative answers. This scale assesses the attitude or behavior that desired by the researchers through the asking a number of questions or statements to the respondent.

Table 1,. Research Instrument

Variables	Indicator	Number Item	Number
The utilization of Facebook Social Networking Sites	1. Reasons for using Facebook	1, 2, 3, 4	4
	2. Social media as a means of communication	5, 6	2
	3. The intensity of the use of facebook	7, 8, 9, 10, 11	5

Based on the data collected, the data is analyzed using descriptive statistical analysis and inferential statistics. Inferential statistics used are validity and reliability tests, classic assumption tests, and hypothesis testing. The normality test is used to test whether the data obtained is normally distributed or not. The calculations were carried out with the help of a computer through the application program SPSS version 23 for Windows. According to the existing provisions in the program, the criteria for data normality are "if the p value (Sig)> 0.05 then H_0 is accepted and the data is normally distributed. Conversely, if the p value (Sig) <0.05 then H_1 is rejected and the data are not normally distributed. In this case the Kolmogorov-Smirnov method is used. Hypothesis testing by conducting correlation analysis to measure the high and low degree of the relationship between the variables studied. The calculation is done with the help of the *SPSS version 23 for Windows application*. To find out whether the

correlation coefficient is significant (generalizable) or not, it is necessary to compare it with the "r" table, with an error rate of 5%. or If $r_{count} > r_{table}$, then H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted, meaning that there is a correlation between the use of the social networking site Facebook and the learning outcomes of IAIN Bone students. Likewise, if $r_{count} < r_{table}$, then H_0 is accepted and H_1 is rejected, meaning that there is no correlation between the use of the social networking site Facebook and the learning outcomes of IAIN Bone students.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION
The Description Variable of Utilization Facebook Social Networking Sites

Data on the use of Facebook social networking sites was obtained from a questionnaire that was distributed to 120 respondents. The questionnaire consisted of 11 item items that had been validated. Initially there were 15 question items, but after validation, the number of valid item items was only 11 items. Questionnaire utilization of social networking sites Facebook consists of two statements, namely statements that are positive (*favorable*) and statements that are negative (*unfavorable*). The statement contained answer choices very often with a score of 4, often with a score of 3, sometimes with a score of 2, and never with a score of 1.

Data on the use of the social networking site facebook was obtained from a questionnaire using a linkert scale with a score of 1- 4 to 11 statement items with 120 student respondents. It was obtained a minimum score of 27 and a maximum score of 44. For an average (mean) was 36.61, and Standard Deviation (SD) of 3,948. The questionnaire score for the use of social networking Facebook students of IAIN Bone. It can be seen on the table 2 below:

Table 2. The Descriptive Statistics of Utilization Facebook Social Networking Sites

Descriptive statistics	Score
Minimum Score	27
Maximum Score	44
Average - Average (Mean)	36.61
Mode	36
Median	37
Standard Deviation	3,948
Minimum Score which is possible to achieve	11
Maximum Score which is possible scores achieved	44

Source: The Result Data on 2019

To find out the use of social networking sites for Facebook students of IAIN Bone, was obtained from questionnaire distribution data to 120 respondents with 4 categories of answers, namely very often (SS), often (S), sometimes (KD) and never (TP). If grouped based on the categorization of social media utilization questionnaire, the frequency distribution and percentage are presented in table 1.3 below:

Table 3. Distribution & Percentage of Questionnaire Scores for
Facebook Social Network Site Utilization

Item Statement	Frequency				%			
	SS	S	KD	TP	SS	S	KD	TP
Item 1	78	38	4	-	65	31.7	3.3	-
Item 2	57	40	23	-	47.5	33.3	19.2	-
Item 3	74	37	9	-	61, 7	30.8	7.5	-
Item 4	88	31	1	-	73.3	25.8	0.8	-
Item 5	51	52	17	-	42.5	43.3	14.2	-
Item 6	70	43	7	-	58.3	35, 8	5.8	-
Item 7	56	54	10	-	46.7	45.0	8.3	-
Item 8	3	56	61	-	2.5	46.7	50.8	-
Item 9	58	51	11	-	48.3	42.5	9.2	-
Items 10	75	30	15	-	62.5	25.0	12.5	-
Items 11	26	49	45	-	21.7	40.8	37.5	-

Variable Description of Learning Outcomes

The value of learning outcomes is obtained from the average value of students in the even semester of the academic year 2018/2019. The descriptive statistics of student learning outcomes can be seen in table 4 below:

Table 4. Descriptive Statistics Student Learning Outcomes

Descriptive Statistics	Value
The Minimum Value	75
Maximum Value	85
Average (Mean)	81.83
Mode	85

Based on the data above if categorized based on the value of learning outcomes, the frequency distribution and percentage are presented in table below:

Table 5. Distribution and Percentage of Student Learning Outcomes

Score	Frequency	Percentage(%)	Categories
70 - 75	1	0.8	Less
76 - 80	42	35.0	Medium
81 - 85	77	64.2	High
Amount	120 120	100%	

Source: 2019 Data Process Results

The data in table 5 shows that the learning outcomes of IAIN Bone students are categorized high. This can be seen that of the 120 students who were made respondents 77 (64.2%) students whose learning outcomes were categorized high, 42 (35%) students whose learning outcomes were categorized as moderate, and 1 (0.8%) were categorized as less.

Hypothesis Testing

Statistical analysis was used to test research hypotheses. The application of statistical analysis aims to obtain answers to research problems and for the purposes of testing hypotheses related to the dependent variable. For this purpose, the correlation analysis with a significant level was used through SPSS application. Here the following results of statistical analysis using the application program *Product and Service Solutions* (SPSS), version 23 *for windows*

Table 6. The Correlation Test Results by Using SPSS
Correlations

		UtilizationFB	Learning Outcomes
UtilizationFB	Pearson Correlation	1	.166
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.071
	N	120	120
Learning Outcomes	Pearson Correlation	.166	1

	Sig. (2-tailed)	.071	
	N	120	120

Based on the calculation results of statistical statistical analysis using the *Product and Service Solutions* (SPSS) program, version 23 *for windows* with *correlations* in table 6 above, was obtained sig = 0.071> 0.05 and r count = 0.166 <r table = 0.176. It means that the hypothesis nul (H_0) was accepted and the alternative hypothesis (H_1) is rejected, which means there was no significant correlation between using social networking site Facebook with stdudents' learning outcomes of IAIN Bone.

From the results of the descriptive and inferential statistical analysis above, the results show that there was not correlation between the utilization of social networking sites Facebook with students' learning outcomes of IAIN Bone. It was obtained sig = 0.071> 0.05 which means that the null hypothesis (H_0) is accepted and the alternative hypothesis (H_1) is rejected. It means that there was no significant correlation between the uses of social media Facebook with the learning outcomes of IAIN Bone students. Learning through technology has increased the simply and quick the acquisition of knowledge and information and changed the students' way that students engage in learning activity. It gave significant changed in teaching and learning process.

The finding above was different from previous research, for instance Hanafi, & Yasir (2016), declared that the Facebook as social media influenced the learning motivation of students FISIP of Riau University. Other finding showed that there was a relationship between the use of social networking sites Facebook with mastery of ICT subjects in state junior high school students in the Municipality of Yogyakarta (Hastuti, 2011). Davidovitch, N., & Belichenko also examined that Facebook groups are used to facilitate communication between students, to foster a positive social climate, to create dialogue and to share learning material among group members. This article investigated students' achievements and their satisfaction with the impact of the Facebook group on the academic course, in order to examine whether the use of Facebook groups in academic courses can improve course quality and students' achievements (Davidovitch, N., & Belichenko, M. 2018). Furthermore. the researchers who examined Facebook as technology in enhancing learning environment concluded that Facebook was effectiveness as an instructional or learning tools. Facebook is an informal, dynamic, social and flexible environ-ment where more or less structured learning experiences can take place (Manca, S., & Ranieri, M. 2016). Feng, S. (2019) also found that there was a positive relationship between the increase of frequency Facebook usage of per day and the increase in academic distraction.

To improve learning outcomes, it was considered the students' internal and external factors. Internal factors are factors that originate from self-person, namely motivation to get a achievement. While, external factors were factors that come from outside, for instance environmental situations, family, school, or community environment (Darmadi, 2017). From the results shows that the high and low of students' learning outcomes of IAIN Bone has nothing to do with the use of the social networking site Facebook. High and low learning outcomes were influenced by internal factors and external factors. The utilization of Facebook social networking sites is one of the external factors that can affect one's learning outcomes, but in addition to the use of social networking sites Facebook, there are many other external factors for

instance as environmental factors either campus environment or family environment. It can cause a person's learning outcomes. Environmental factors become intervening variables so that the relationship between the independent variables in this case the use of social networking sites facebook did not directly affect the change or emergence of the dependent variable, in this case learning outcomes.

In addition internal factors also affect students' learning outcomes such as physical factors and psychological factors of a person. Internal factors are factors that originate from within a person, namely motivation to get achievement. Because of these internal factors can cause a person to learn. Effective learning can help the students to improve the students' abilities that expected in accordance with the objectives to be achieved. In addition, along with the development of science and technology, social networking sites are increasingly developed with the presence of various other social networking sites that more up to date, which are equipped with more interesting features than before. The presence of new social networking sites like Instagram, WhatsApp, Snapchat makes students leave the old social networking site, in this case Facebook and switch to a new social networking site. Thus it can be said that Facebook is not a factor that causes the level of students' learning outcomes of IAIN Bone. The presence of Facebook does not make students lazy or diligent to study. Their learning outcomes are not influenced by the use of social networking sites Facebook, but comes from within a person and also comes from other factors not examined. Some scholars revealed that among teenagers, especiall the students, facebook are favorite tool media social It can be seen from the enthusiasm user to obtain information or to simply communicate (Gentina et al., 2020; Manca, 2020). Facebook can be used to support interesting learning for students especially in terms of improving the social graph of students (Hayadin, 2010). But, Facebook tends to be used as a means of entertainment for students, even many students forget the time if they have played with the social networking. It is certainly have an impact on students as learning agents, and interesting dilemma (Chugh & Ruhi, 2018). Thus, many of their time were wasted because many access the site because they tend to use Facebook as a tool so that they forget their duties as students.

CONCLUSION

Based on the calculation results of statistical analysis, it can be concluded that there was no correlation between the utilization of social networking sites Facebook and the students' learning outcomes of IAIN Bone, where sig = 0.071> 0.05 and r count value = 0.166 <r table = 0.176, which means that the null hypothesis (H_0) accepted and the alternative hypothesis (H_1) is rejected. It shows that the level of learning outcomes of IAIN Bone students has nothing to do with the use of the social networking site Facebook. High and low learning outcomes are influenced by internal factors and external factors not examined.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION STATEMENT

This research was conducted by Rina Novianty (RN). RN conducted the research, implementation and evaluation the research.

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