The Analysis of Reading Habits Using Miles and Huberman Interactive Model to Empower Students' Literacy at IPB Cirebon

Lili Sururi Asipi[1*], Utami Rosalina[2], Dwi Nopiyadi[3]

Abstract
The purpose of this study is to describe the reading habits of students of the English Education Study Program of IPB Cirebon and to find out several factors that influence the habits of students of IPB Cirebon. This study uses a qualitative method using an ethnographic approach. Source of data are taken by purposive sampling or sample purpose. Data were collected by means of in-depth interviews, active participant observation, and questionnaires. The accuracy of the data were validated by data triangulation, method triangulation, and member check. Furthermore, the data were analyzed using the Miles and Huberman interactive model. The results of this study describe reading habits in six indicators, reading frequency, type of reading, number of readings, visiting to the library, purpose of reading and awareness of the importance of reading. Indicators of reading frequency, type and amount of reading still need to be developed because students still depend on assignments or academic activities given by lecturers. Indicators of student reading habits that need to be further developed are related to the discipline of using time, ownership of periodic readings in newspapers, magazines, scientific magazines or journals. The need for information is obtained from social media but not regularly and periodically. Access to information is done depending on the mood or mood. Therefore, there are three important points, namely family, education, and internet use. Indicators of student reading habits that need to be further developed are related to the discipline of using time, ownership of periodic readings in newspapers, magazines, scientific magazines or journals. The need for information is obtained from social media but not regularly and periodically. Access to information is done depending on the mood or mood. Therefore, there are three important points, namely family, education, and internet use. Indicators of student reading habits that need to be further developed are related to the discipline of using time, ownership of periodic readings in newspapers, magazines, scientific magazines or journals. The need for information is obtained from social media but not regularly and periodically. Access to information is done depending on the mood or mood. Therefore, there are three important points, namely family, education, and internet use.

Keywords: *Reading Habits, Determinant of Reading Habits, Student, Literacy*

A. Introduction

The rapid development of science leads everyone to complete themselves so that they are not left behind or remain in backwardness. One must constantly renew one's competence in order to be able to keep up with the times. A qualified human resource, both in the world of work and

[1]Intitut Pendidikan dan Bahasa Invada, Cirebon, Indonesia, kiaikampung70@gmail.com;
[2]Intitut Pendidikan dan Bahasa Invada, Cirebon, Indonesia, utamirosalina@stkipinvada.ac.id;
[3]Intitut Pendidikan dan Bahasa Invada, Cirebon, Indonesia, dwinopiyadi@stkipinvada.ac.id

in society, is someone who always develops his or her potential. The progress of human resources cannot be separated from the ability to master science and technology. People who are socially capable and competitive in the job market are those who fill themselves with science and technology. Therefore, educational programs that give birth to knowledge must continue to be developed to support community conditions, employment needs, and the demands of the times.

Strata-1 higher education is expected to be able to utilize science and technology in their field of expertise and be able to adapt to situations and how to overcome them. Students must be able to behave and behave in bringing themselves to work in the field of knowledge and in life in society. In addition, students must be able to follow the development of science, technology, and/or arts which are their expertise.

Qualifications and learning outcomes that are expected to characterize graduates of strata-1 higher education above, of course, cannot easily be fulfilled. Various efforts need to be made and various collaborations must be forged harmoniously. However, one of the main keys to success is the internal students who are formed, both their willingness to renew themselves as well as the initial abilities possessed or obtained from previous education. Gie (1998) reveals that a superior student is someone who is passionate about demanding knowledge, who studies regularly every day, and who applies good methods in their learning activities because the main task of students is to learn. Shen (2006) as an independent learner, one of the dominant learning activities carried out, must be carried out, and should become a student's lifestyle is reading activities.

Reading is an activity to obtain information to fulfill the intellectual need for knowledge. As eating is done to fulfill physical needs, reading and listening become receptive activities that fill the mind. Anderson, et al (1985) argue that reading is the key to success, not only in the academic realm but in the whole life. Reading is considered a process, a way of thinking, and involves a variety of complex skills, such as the ability to understand words, the ability to get the main idea or important information, and the ability to read intensively. This opinion is reinforced by Kirsch and Gutrie (1984) in their research which shows a very large effect of reading on work, career advancement, and the ability to respond to changing situations or times. Ansari (2015) stated that reading habits have close relation with how long the man is reading the material.

The research, entitled World's Most Literate Nations Ranked by Central Connecticut State University, placed Indonesia at 60th out of 61 countries. This ranking is obtained from five indicators, namely the existence of a library, the habit of reading newspapers, the education input system, and the presence of computers or the internet. The condition of the ability to interest and poor reading habits motivated the minister of education to issue a policy in the Minister of Education and Culture concerning the obligation to read for 15 minutes before starting class learning. The ethnographic approach is seen as the most appropriate approach to researching a human habit and way of life. For this reason, the purpose of this study was to determine students' reading habits using the Miles & Huberman interactive model.

The steps that will be carried out in this research using an ethnographic approach are as follows. The first stage is to identify and determine a group with the same culture to be studied, namely students of the English Education study program IPB Invada Cirebon. The second stage selects various cultural themes or theories according to the problems that can be found in the group. The third stage is to determine the type of ethnography to be used. The fourth stage is to collect information from the group being studied. The fifth stage is to

analyze the data that has been collected. The sixth stage develops a set of rules or theories about how the group works.

B. Method

The form of this research is descriptive qualitative. descriptive research is designed to obtain information about a phenomenon when the research is conducted. The purpose of this study is to describe the "what exists" variables or conditions in a situation (Ary, et al, 2011). In line with this understanding, this study describes the condition of habits of students in the English Education study program. The ethnographic research strategy was chosen because this approach is considered the most appropriate for examining a human habit and way of life. Ethnography is a job description of a culture (Spardley, 2007). The researchers point out the

1. Domain Analysis

Domain analysis is the stage of identifying and analyzing which data and non-data are included in order to avoid conceptual errors in research. (Already done by Chairman and Members)

2. Taxonomy Analysis

The taxonomic analysis aims to classify the data that has been obtained at the domain analysis stage based on the types and subtypes of students' reading habits (Chairman, Member).

3. Componential Analysis

Componential analysis looks at the overall relationship between domain, taxonomy and componential analysis. Chair, members identify, classify data and non-data. Next, analyze reading habits.

4. Cultural Theme

Cultural themes are determined by linking culture with patterns from componential analysis related to context, related theories and secondary data. This stage looks at information about their daily use of the internet, how their family environment, place of residence, and campus environment shape their reading habits.

The essence of this approach is to gather information about a theme with a high degree of detail. In accordance with the objectives of this study, the researcher tried to find variables related to the subject's reading habits; why the subject does so and how the subject's behavior is related to the surrounding environment. This study will describe students' reading habits, such as; how often, how much, and what kinds of reading the research subjects read. This study will also explore the factors that influence students' reading habits, both from family conditions, education, and the influence of internet use. In addition, this study explores obstacles and ways to overcome students' reading habits. The form of data in this study is field notes obtained from observing activities and transcription of open-ended interviews. The data in the form of words are qualitative and related to the quality of students' reading habits. The conversation during the interview was recorded by asking the informant's permission first and then being transcribed. The key informants consisted of four students who were selected purposively based on their GPA, reading course scores, and the opinions of several lecturers who knew the academic conditions of the students being studied. Students are expected to provide complete information about how often they read, how much material they read, and what types of readings they read. The conversation during the interview was recorded by asking the informant for permission first and then being transcribed. The key informants consisted of four students who were selected purposively based on their GPA, reading course scores, and the opinions of several lecturers who knew the academic conditions of the students being studied. Students are expected to provide

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Furthermore, the researcher carried out several stages to achieve the goals that had been set. Researchers use the theory of Sutopo (2012), namely:

1. Interview

Interviews were classified into three, namely structured interviews, unstructured interviews, and in-depth interviews. Interviews were conducted in several meetings with different interview topics in each meeting.

2. Observation of Passive Participants

Researchers observed the activities of research subjects while on campus IPB Invada Cirebon. Research subjects recognize and know the existence of researchers but do not participate in their activities.

3. Questionnaire

Questionnaires are data collection techniques that indirectly carry out conversations with informants but questions or statements that must be responded to are similar to interviews.

4. Data Validity

Data validity needs to be done so that the existing data is tested and trusted. In this study, the validity of the data was carried out by triangulation of data sources, triangulation of methods and triangulation of researchers. The expected outcomes and targets for this research grant are (1) reading habits for the utilization of student literacy (2) accredited national journals (chairman and members).

Furthermore, this study focuses on students' reading habits using the Miles and Huberman interactive model. What is meant by this interactive model is that data analysis is carried out at the time of data collection and continues until it is complete. Sugiyono (2013) explains the Miles and Huberman model as follows:

1. Data Reduction

Reducing data has the meaning of summarizing, choosing the main things, focusing on the things that are important, and looking for patterns and themes. Data reduction was carried out after the researchers collected data.

2. Data Presentation

Presentation of data is a collection of information that has been arranged, which provides the possibility to draw conclusions and take further action. In qualitative research, data presentation is carried out in the form of brief descriptions, flowchart charts and so on.

3. Conclusion Drawing or Data Verification

Conclusion is the last step in the process of data analysis, drawing conclusions is done by finding the meaning of the data that has been presented. After the data is collected, then conclusions are drawn and then the conclusions are verified and tested for validity.

C. Result and Discussion

The reading habit of students identified in this section is the habit of reading informants during lectures at IPB Cirebon. Reading habits are reading behaviors that are carried out repeatedly, become daily activities, form regularity, and are attached to the needs of one's soul. Someone who is categorized as having good reading habits will dedicate time, effort, attention

and even money to fulfill his need for reading. Reading is not only fun for him but has become a necessity. Therefore, the main characteristic that exists in someone with good reading habits is high interest and motivation. This section will describe the reading habits of students in the English education study program which are described through six categories, namely reading frequency, visits to libraries and bookstores, periodic readings, number of readings in a certain period of time, types of readings that are often read, purpose of reading, and awareness of the importance of reading. Frequency is usually interpreted as the number of activities carried out in a certain time unit. Such understanding tends to require quantitative data in the form of numbers. In this qualitative research, the data presented are not numbers but data in the form of words, namely information from informants about the time spent reading. This repetitive reading activity can have a variety of purposes. Reading may be done with the aim of knowing information, increasing self-competence, broadening horizons, completing assignments, preparing for exams, or just entertaining spare time. The selection of informants was carried out purposively or purposefully. Four informants were selected from three third semester students with the initials X1, X2 and X3.

X1 mentions that reading has become a necessity. X1 usually reads at night around 22.00. Literary works, online articles and online books are the main sources of reading, as explained below.

Data 1

Membaca merupakan kebutuhan bagi saya. Menurut saya kalau orang tidak mau membaca, buat apa hidup. Kegiatan yang bisa merubah nasib manusia adalah membaca.

X2 spends reading literary works such as poetry, short stories and novels. His favorite poet is Joko Pinurbo. What impressed him is that the poet's words are very simple, familiar because they are often used in everyday life but are still full of meaning. Some of the novels that have been read are the Land of Five Towers by Ahmad Fuadi and the novel by Tere Liye Rain. X2 mentioned that he often spends his free time in the campus library, especially reading which he enjoys. This is also stated by the following informant.

Data 2

Dia mudah bergaul kepada setiap orang. Namun pada waktu luang, dia melewatkannya dengan membaca. Dia kadang tidak berkecimpung dengan teman-temannya dikarenakan dia senang membaca kalau ada bahan bacaan baru. Dan aku sering lihat dia senang membaca novel.

X2's main reading sources are lecture materials. Sometimes X2 raises money when it wants a certain book and buys it itself. Frequency X2 visits the library 3-4 times a week. The goal is to find references or do group assignments as well as reading fiction that he likes. According to him, reading is very important because reading makes us understand a truth.

The awareness of the importance of reading is already in the body of the X2 informant. Someone who diligently reads certainly has broad insight so that when he speaks in discussion forums he can communicate smoothly. Someone who doesn't read a lot. Lack of insight can run out of ideas or very limited area of knowledge that is communicated. This encourages X2 to read before bed. X2 always takes the time to read before going to bed.

One of the characteristics of a good reader is having a reading goal. X2 states that the purpose of reading it is to increase self-competence in mastering the courses being taken and to fill time, especially if there are no activities at home, as mentioned here.

Data 3

Untuk minggu ini sih lagi fokus pada buku bacaan kuliah seperti buku-buku yang berkaitan dengan linguistik terapan.

Visiting bookstores is very rare. This is due to busy activities on campus and homework. He said that the internet was very helpful in obtaining reading materials, especially scientific articles. The internet provides access to various agencies and even countries to obtain scientific articles and electronic books. As for several social media sites that he accessed for additional information, namely Twitter and accessing the Detik.com site.

Even on active days in college, he rarely reads fiction because he has so many assignments that he can't manage time. However, he sometimes reads novels when on vacation while traveling, as in the following statement.

Data 4

Aku biasanya suka membawa novel kalaupun liburan.

X3 mentioned that reading was his hobby since childhood. At a young age he was used to reading novels. His enjoyment of reading novels continues to this day. X3 always reads before going to bed. He said that in a week he could finish 100 pages of reading. His love of novels made him feel no loss and even happy to buy the books. X3 often visits bookstores. The frequency is at least once a week. Even though he didn't buy books that day, sometimes X3 likes to read at his bookstore.

Data 5

Kalo dihitung dalam satu bulan walaupun saya tidak beli buku, saya suka mampir ke toko buku. Kadang kalo diambil rata-ratanya bisa nyampe seminggu sekali.

The results of the research above show that each individual has his own reading habit. Researchers also found findings that reading activities tend to be carried out in free time, in a calm atmosphere and not many friends are involved. X1 usually reads at night around 22.00. X2 often hangs out with his friends but still has his own time to read. Meanwhile, X3 said that books are investments and he is proud to have many books and also lend them to friends.

The importance of developing reading habits was realized by the informants. Reading is called important because this activity is very close to daily life related to its goal to survive or reading for survival. Reading is a necessity because by reading we get information and knowledge that broadens our horizons.

The factors that influence the reading habits of students of the English Education Study Program of IPB Cirebon are family, education, internet use.

- **Family**

    In this section, family background is based on five indicators as items that are in direct contact with the growth and maintenance of one's habits. As a housewife, X1's mother has a lot of free time to pay attention to growth. When he was still in elementary school, X1 had not realized the importance of reading. He reads only during schoolwork hours and the hours that his mother has determined. Herewith, I attach:

Data 6

Kalau bapak sama ibu ngebimbing si mbak. Kalau pulang sekolah kan sekitaran jam sebelasan harus ngerjain PR setalah tidur sampe jam tiga. Nanti malam jam tujuh itu harus udah nata buku. Belajar sampe jam sembilan.

X2 is the eldest of three children. X2's father works as a private employee in a BUMN and his mother is a housewife. Since childhood X2 was educated with discipline by his father. Every evening, X2 is accompanied by reading and his father's reading is always evaluated. Especially when X2 was still an only child, his parents' attention was full for X2. It runs as a fourth grade elementary school. After being considered independent, X2 is no longer accompanied but he is used to reading and studying every evening until night.

Data 7

Jujur pas SD aku rajin banget belajar karena orangtuaku, bapakku, itu mendidiknya anak militer…Aku juga anak tunggal sampai SMP jadi mereka emang bener-bener fokus ngedidik aku. Bapak selalu mengajukan pertanyaan dan selalu menekankan bahwa kamu membaca ga boleh sekedar membaca saja.

X3 is the eldest of three children. Her passion for reading has grown since childhood with the support of her parents who are teachers and housewives. Parents often buy picture story books for X3. After entering elementary school, X3 always received assistance from his parents when he studied. However, after junior high school, X3 was taught to be independent in managing independent time. The atmosphere at home according to X3 supports him to develop reading habits. His father was building a bookshelf for his large collection of X3 novels.

Data 8

Bapak biasanya baca-baca buku agama. Kalau ibu biasanya majalah, buku-buku jilbab. Sekarang zamannya WA, ya udah baca gitu.

The reading habit shown by his parents builds an atmosphere that supports his readers as well.

- **Education**

The educational background that will be described includes school policies and teacher motivation that fosters reading habits, facilities that support reading activities, the influence of friends, extracurricular activities that have a positive or negative impact on reading activities, as well as informants' reading behavior while at school. School policy is an important step to atmosphere reading activities. School policies are applicable to all students so that reading habits can be formed more quickly. However, this policy must be supported by teachers who interact with students and supporting facilities every day. In this section, these tools will be explained based on the results of interviews with informants.

When in junior high school, X1 began to realize the importance of reading and studying because he met new friends whose academic abilities were better than X1's expectations.

Data 9

Saya kan SMP-nya di pinggiran kota Cirebon. Saya merasa di sana itu sendiri. Ga tau, saya itu merasa bodoh di situ jadi akhirnya mau, mau membaca. Nyadar belajar itu dari SMP.

In addition, the library in junior high school is better than the library in elementary school. The library has quite a large collection of books which are dominated by textbooks and then some literary works.

X2 explained that in his elementary, junior high, and high school, the school had not yet made a policy to encourage reading activities in the school environment. Elementary school library facilities are very minimal, the collection is only textbooks and the room is shared with the computer lab. At that time, X2 did not have an interest in reading so he often played football rather than going to the library. The junior high school library has been serviced by a guard, the collection is large, and it is close to class X2. Every time I take a break I go to the canteen, I always pass by the library so I am interested in visiting, as stated below.

Data 10

Kalau SMP, Alhamdulillah minat baca belum berkurang. Masih kebawa sama kebiasaan SD. Apa-apa masih rajin. Pelajaran selalu dibaca. Besok pelajaran apa, harus dibaca. Aku harus tahu sebelum pelajaran itu dimulai. Dan kebijakan SMP itu lebih bagus lagi. Semisal dalam satu Minggu ada tiga pertemuan untuk bahasa Indonesia. Satu pertemuan itu full di perpustakaan. Biasanya disuruh ngerangkum

- **Internet Usage**

Students with a high need for information and knowledge can no longer rely solely on printed readings, especially in the era of rapid development of science and technology. Students need other sources of information that are easily accessible, fast, and actual. The need for sources of information with such characteristics are answered by the presence of the internet.

D. Conclusion

The habit of reading is a repetitive behavior that can grow and develop by the influence of the surrounding environment. Reading habits can also be maintained with an awareness of the importance of reading. As a behavior, reading habits can be lost and can also develop. The habit of reading is also not an achievement that stops at one competency, but every day it can improve its quality. Someone who has realized the importance of reading can create reading habits every day. This study concludes that the reading habit of students in the English education study program has been formed which is marked by an awareness of the importance of reading, every day reading and reading activities are always followed by certain goals so that the reading techniques applied are in accordance with the reading objectives. Some indicators of reading habits that have been good above must be maintained and other indicators need to be improved. The factors that influence the students' reading habits are described in three points: family, education and internet use.

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