

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Academic performance has an important role in educational institutions as well as in individual placement. The success and failure of any educational institution is measured in terms of students' academic performance. It is the result of student's education which is usually measured by examination or assessment. Academic performance not only becomes student's goals, but it also becomes teacher and one of the goals of the school. However, not only the school and students, but parents are also expecting good academic performance from their child since they believe that better academic performance result may lead to better career and future. It was found that the role of academic performance or academic achievement as one of the predictors of one's life success and also in the aspect of academic placement in schools to higher institutions as well as the level of employability in one's career is inevitable (Martha,2009).

There are many aspects that influence students' academic performance such as personality, intellectual ability, as well as environment. According to Schunk (2018:27), meta-analysis of over 25.000 students revealed that self-handicapping behaviours are related to poorer academic performance. Self-handicapping was first defined by Berglas and Edward (1978) and Snyder and Smith (1982) as behaviour that is stimulated by evaluative situations within which the individual experiences uncertainty regarding his or her likelihood of success and within which failure would represent a threat to self-esteem. It is an action or choice of performance setting that enhances the opportunity to externalize failure and to internalize success. For instance, students have an English exam by tomorrow, however they do not study at home and watch television instead. Moreover, students' academic performance likely depends on the parental involvement in their children's academic activities, as well as students' environment. In addition,

according to Feldman (2018:399), academic performance is linked in complex ways to socioeconomic status, race and ethnicity.

Another aspect that may influence academic performance is social media. Social media becomes something that cannot be separated from daily life. According to Taprial (2012:8), social media is the media that allows one to be social, or get social online by sharing content, news, photos, etc with other people. Additionally, Goggin in Young (2014:35) suggested that social media have gained a lot since the smartphone and social media devices were developed, because of their infinite access and connectivity. As the technology continue to expand, social media has spread its wide wings to all around the world. Not only adult and teenagers, but kids nowadays also already have their own social media. Thus, most of people seems like to spend their time for scrolling up and down their timeline in social media. In addition, this surely can bring advantages and disadvantages to the people as the users. For instance, students may use social media for studying online, in other hand students may use it for sharing content or chatting with existing friends. However, the simplicity that is offered by social media feature sometimes led the users to addiction.

According to Wise (2017: 114), social media addiction is without a doubt an epidemic these days. People are attached to their phones for many wonderful reasons: documenting life, sharing with friends, connecting with family that lives miles away. People are all busy and social media allows ones a quick way to connect. However, it seems people end up using the connection too far that they forget their reality. Moreover, Lanier (2018:12) stated that addictive pleasure and reward patterns in the brain "the little dopamine hit" are part of the basis of social media addiction. It can not be denied that when people receive a flattering comments or responses on their post on social media, they get in the habit of posting more. Additionally, it can be the first stage of an addiction that becomes a problem both for individuals and society.

According to Feldman (2018:51), the greater the number of hours adolescents spend texting, the worse their academic performance is. Addiction to such social media may cause imbalance in students' academic life. It may affect their daily activity includes their study which resulting poor academic performance. The

phenomena make the researcher more confused and curious regarding to the correlation of social media addiction and students' academic performance. It makes the researcher wonder whether it is true that they are correlated or not.

1.2. Research Problem

To answer the research problem that had been previously identified and formulated specific research was required to find out a scientific solution. A scientific investigation begins with a problem. In addition, formulating a research problem in conducting research is crucial and useful for the researcher. Based on what had been described in the background of the study, the researcher was eager to conduct a correlational study regarding to social media addiction and students' academic performance of the eleventh grade students of SMAN 1 Banjarangkan in academic year 2022/2023. Furthermore, the researcher was interested in finding the significant correlation of social media addiction with students' academic performance in senior high school. Thus, the question of the present study could be formulated as follows: is there any significant correlation between social media addiction with students' academic performance of the eleventh grade students of SMAN 1 Banjarangkan in academic year 2022/2023?

1.3. Objective of the Study

Objective of the study is a statement of what the researcher wants to be achieved in the present study. Thus, every research must have its own objective. Specific investigation was planned to find out a scientific solution to answer the research problem that had previously been identified and formulated. A certain investigation is expected to provide a scientific solution to the research problem. In addition, the objective of the study should be in line with the background of the study and it is usually a declarative statement from the research problem. Thus, in

line with the background of the study and the research mentioned above, the objective of the study was to find out whether or not there is any significant correlation between social media addiction with students' academic performance of the eleventh grade students of SMAN 1 Banjarangkan in academic year 2022/2023.

1.4.Limitation of the Study

The limitation of the study is very significant in order to make a discussion about the research problem more precise. Furthermore, limiting the study also can prevent a broad discussion. Thus, to avoid misunderstanding and to make the research more precise, the research was limited on the finding out the significant correlation between social media addiction with students' academic performance of the eleventh grade students of SMAN 1 Banjarangkan in academic year 2022/2023. Moreover, it is significant to clarify the problem. To limit the research, in this present study, the researcher wanted to focus on social media addiction. In addition, the researcher also limited the problem of discussion on the English academic performance or English learning outcome of the first semester students in the eleventh grade of SMAN 1 Banjarangkan.

1.5.Significance of the Study

Significance of the study is an crucial aspects in conducting a research. It is one of the practical reflections which is taken into account in undertaking the present study. The research concerned with social media addiction with students' academic performance. The researcher only focused on finding out whether there is a significant correlation between addiction to social media with students' academic performance of the eleventh grade students of SMAN 1 Banjarangkan in

academic year. The significance of the study is divided into two. There are theoretical and practical significance which was explained completely.

Theoretically, this study is expected to give contribution and material for the next researcher and support the theory including the empirical results of the existing theory, especially about social media addiction and students' academic performance. Therefore, this research is expected to be reference for the next researcher to be better than this study.

Practically, the result of the present study are expected to be beneficial for English teacher and parents, students and other researcher. For English teacher and parents, this study is expected to give information to the teachers as well as parents about the correlation of social media addiction and students' academic performance. In addition, the result of the study could help the teacher and parents to assist the students in enlightening and creating awareness about social media addiction which can make students spend many times on their smartphone rather than study. Furthermore, the researcher hopes this study could be useful for the next researchers who are interested in conducting the same study. Thus, the future researchers could use this present study as their reference.

1.6. Definition of Key Term

Key terms are critical to be defined in order to provide a crystal-clear understanding of the topic being discussed. Furthermore, in order to avoid ambiguous and confusion of the readers in understanding this research, it is necessary for the researcher to provide an obvious operational definition of the key terms used in the present study. The definition of key terms that is used in the present study are social media, social media addiction, and academic performance.

1. Social Media

In this study, social media means a platform that is used to exchange information, discuss and communicate with other people whether it is using text, audio, pictures, or video by the Eleventh grade students of

SMAN 1 Banjarangkan through phone or computer and another gadgets which has internet connection.

2 Social Media Addiction

In this study, social media addiction is an addictiveness or compulsive behaviour regarding to digital platform that is used to interact and communicate through phone or computer and another gadget which has internet connection where the eleventh grade students of SMAN 1 Banjarangkan who experience this matter likely could not live a day without them.

3 English Academic Performance

English academic performance in this study means English learning result or English learning outcome in one semester of the eleventh grade students of SMAN 1 Banjarangkan which can be seen on School Grade Report.



CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL AND EMPIRICAL REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Review

Theoretical review is a foundation of the research which consist of theories that is needed in order to solve the problem under investigation. It is used to support and build this study. In this chapter, the researcher described three main points that was addressed through analysis and research that was used to support and build this study in order to help in understanding the correlation between social media addiction with students' academic performance. The present study that was conducted by the researcher was based on the discussion of the following theoretical framework that were taken from experts. However, there were also some important points to be explained and discussed by the researcher based on the relevant theoretical reviews. The theoretical reviews include: The concept of social media; Social Media Addiction; and Academic Performance.

2.1.1 The Concept of Social Media

2.1.1.1 The definition of social media

The world has changed rapidly with the development of technology. The advance of technology makes a great influence on how people nowadays get information, communicate, and interact on daily life. Those activities become easier to do because of social media. The definitions of social media are variously stated by some experts. Kaplan and Haenlein (2010) state that social media, a term almost synonymous with social networking, expands that concept embrace user-generated content, including peer-to peer communication. In addition, social media provides a means of interaction whereby individuals and communities can share, create, discuss, and exchange ideas and information, properties of a virtual community. Cheung, et al (2011).

2.1.1.2 Classification of social media

According to Kaplan and Haenlein (2010), classified the social media into six different types based on their media research and published it in an article in Business Horizons. They classified social media as collaborative projects (e.g. Wikipedia), blogs and microblogs (e.g. Twitter), content communities (e.g. YouTube), social networking sites (e.g. Facebook), virtual game worlds (e.g. World of Warcraft), and virtual social worlds (e.g. Second Life). Furthermore, the various types or form of social media that exist on the internet are magazines, internet forums, weblogs, social blogs, microblogging, wikis, podcast, photographs, videos, rating and social bookmarking (Taprial, 2012:30).

2.1.1.3 Social media in education

New communication technologies have created opportunities for learning to be interactive and less focused on the instructor. For instance, social media allow both instructors and students to communicate between and among each other in and out of class. Bartow (2014) in Sheldon (2015, pp 81-82) argued that social technologies present educational, ethical, economic, and revolutionary changes in the organization and structure of schools. One of the educational changes includes self-directed learning. Users can choose how, when, where, and by whom they want to be educated. Besides, many experts also state the benefits of using social media in education.

Based on expert's opinion mentioned previously, the researcher has another opinion regarding to the definition of social media; However, the definitions all reveal the same meaningful function. The researcher defines social media as an Internet-based application or platform which is used to exchange information, discuss and communicate with other people whether it is using text, audio, pictures, or video. Using social media is another way to make relation and connections nowadays, not only at school, but social media also help its user to make friends outside the school. In this era, there are many kinds of social media

can be downloaded and installed freely on personal computer or smart phone. Some popular social media in Indonesia such as YouTube, Instagram, and WhatsApp Messenger.

2.1.2 Social Media Addiction

2.1.2.1 The definition of social media addiction

Addiction or addictive behaviour refers to habits that increase the risk of a disease or social problems in a person. It is in line with Young (2004) that defines an addiction as an uncontrollable urge, often accompanied by a loss of control, a preoccupation with use, and continued use despite problems the behaviours cause. Moreover, The World Health Organization (WHO, 2006) in Young (2004: 30) defines addiction as dependence; the continuous use of something for the purpose of relaxation, comfort, or stimulation, which often accompanies cravings when it is absent. Moreover, Cash et al (2012) state that addictions, whether they are chemical or behavioural do share certain characteristic which include salience, compulsive use (loss of control) modifications in the individuals' mood, alleviation of distress, tolerance, withdrawal and the continuation despite the negative consequences. Lately, addiction, such as unable to stop using internet or social media have become a part of students' life.

According to Sheldon (2015:119), there is no single official definition of social media addiction. Different names have emerged to explain the same phenomenon: problematic internet use, internet dependence, compulsive internet use, pathological internet use, and internet addiction disorder. In addition, she states that the most acceptable definition is Internet Addiction Disorder, defined by Byun et al, (2009) in Sheldon (2015, pp 119-120), as excessive computer use that interferes with daily life.

2.1.2.2 Factors influencing social media addiction

There are many factors that can make the users finally addicted to social media. According to Nakaya (2015:9), possible cause of addiction includes genetic differences, the desire to escape reality, mental health problems and the increasing accessibility of the internet due to smartphone. In addition, Zahariades (2018:40) states that there are some root causes of social media addiction such as information overload, dopamine rush, anonymity, fear of missing out, gateway of good intentions, societal expectations, the tech industry encourages compulsive behaviour and the last one is no plan to control the obsession.

2.1.2.3 Social media addiction symptoms

Digital addiction oriented to someone's physical and mental behaviour. In addition, Faidah et al, (2018:275) discovered four levels of digital addiction: excessive use (addiction that excessively uses the digital), withdrawal (the emotion easily ignited if it cannot access the Internet), tolerance (following and fulfilling the desire to have the IT device as per certain time), and negative repercussions (self-social performance, self-isolation, poor performance and indifference to the outside world due to the technology). Moreover, Bozoglan (2017:239) states that phenomenon to be considered as internet or social media addiction, a number of symptoms must be observed. In the specific case of internet addiction, some of the symptoms include: compulsive check by the addict of his or her text messages, frequent change of status on social networking sites, frequent uploading of selfies to social networking sites, social withdrawal, a feeling of euphoria with the web, loss of interest in non-digitally driven activities, a feeling of restlessness whenever he or she is disabled to go online.

2.1.2.4 The effect of social media addiction

The use of social media among the youth of today's generation is developing and gaining more and more popularity among students. Students are

one of the biggest contributor users of the virtual world and social networks. Its increased popularity among the students has increased concern over how the time spent and student activities on these sites could impact their performance in school.

Using social networks or social media unlimitedly has positive and negative impacts to students' well-being, social life, and academic performance. Degrading academic performance one of the common consequences that is usually happen among students who addicted to social media. Nakaya (2015:9) states that internet or social media addiction can cause both physical and emotional problems and have a negative impact on personal relationship and social development.

In daily basis, social media tend to distract student's concentration and students' learning motivation which lead them to the negative side of using social media that impact students' academic performance. According to Young and Abreu (2017), the use of electronic media and more specifically, the internet, affects adolescents' brain structures responsible for cognitive information processing and other functions. Besides, it also affects brain maturation, emotional regulation, the "distraction" effect which makes lack of attention, as well as impacting the memory and sleep patterns. It is well documented that sleeping is important to maintaining one's balance and well-being, and it also plays a crucial role in the consolidation and performance of learning and memory. In accordance with that, based on studies that was conducted by Lau (2017), Janssen and Brumby (2010) in Mowafy (2018:72), shown that media multitasking behaviour is a predictor of a poor academic performance and that it affects the students' concentration specially during studying.

2.1.3 English Academic Performance

2.1.3.1 Definition of academic performance

According to Lamas (2015:353), the complexity of the academic performance starts from its conceptualization. Sometimes it is known as school readiness, academic achievement and school performance, but generally the

difference in concepts are only explained by semantics as they are used as synonyms. It means that those terms are the same, it depends on the individual to choose the term that they want to use. According to Sugumaran et al (2019:7) state that Students academic performance is not the results obtained by the examinations at the end of each semester of the school year, but the combination of the results obtained by the students in the daily operation and practice and the final examination result.

2.1.3.2 Factors influencing academic performance

According to Kapur (2018), there are some factors that influence students' academic performance. Those are:

1. Attitude of the Students. In secondary school, the students' abilities to differentiate between what is appropriate and what is inappropriate. Usually, students goal-oriented possess positive feelings regarding their school experiences, they possess to traits of discipline, diligence, and resourcefulness, are avid readers and tend to devote less time towards recreation and leisure activities. It is vital for the students to possess positive thinking in terms of their school, teachers and academic subjects. With positive attitude, they will be able to dedicate themselves wholeheartedly towards learning and generate the desired academic outcomes (Maina, 2010).
2. School Resources. Within school, academic performance of students can be utilized to enhance. The textbooks, notes, learning materials, hand-outs, technology, library facilities and laboratory facilities, especially in science subjects should include the essential materials. When students will be provided the necessary tools and equipment, they will be able to acquire a better understanding regarding academic concepts and how to perform the experiments. In some cases, especially the students belonging to deprive, marginalized and socio-economically

backward sections of the society, cannot afford the books and materials required for learning, hence, they are dependent upon the library facilities and fellow students to obtain the books and other materials (Maina, 2010).

3. **Leadership Aspects.** The principal, teacher, and the administrative staff members of the school are vested with the authority to implement the managerial function of planning, organizing, controlling, and directing the activities. The principal primarily has the right to make decisions. The decisions can be made either at one's own discretion or they may consult others and seek ideas and suggestions from teachers and others staff members of the school. The major role of leadership aspects in influencing the academic outcomes of the students is based upon the administration and management of the school. When there are proper rules, policies and management is put into practice in an appropriate manner, then there would be improvement in academic performance of the students (Maina, 2010).
4. **Skills and Abilities of the Teachers.** Teachers have an imperative role in influencing the academic performance of the students. They are bestowed with the authority to direct all the classroom activities and administer learning. It is vital for the teacher to possess the traits of professionalism and conscientiousness. They need to possess an approachable nature, listen and provide solutions to the problems experienced by the students. They should possess adequate knowledge and information regarding the subjects that they are teaching, usage of technology, modern and innovative methods in the teaching and learning processes, managing discipline and directing all of the classroom as well as school activities and functions in a well-organized manner. The teachers in some cases are strict, but strictness should be maintained within limits. The main objective of the teachers

should only be to enhance the academic performance of the students and lead to their effective development (Maina,2010).

5. Classroom Environment. The academic concepts are made known to the students by the teachers within classroom. Teachers have the main job duty of completing the subject syllabus. Therefore, it is vital that classroom environment should be disciplined, and well-ordered (Kudari, 2016). Within the classroom, it is vital for the teachers and the students to implement the traits of morality and ethics. It is vital to promote mutual understanding, amiability and co-operation among the teachers and students as well as among the fellow students. The deficiency in the management of the classroom, introduces a well-organized and efficient management of the lesson plans, instructional strategies, teaching-learning processes and so forth. When there is discipline and effective communication among the individuals, then it would help the students learn better and improve their academic performance.
6. Role of Parents. Home is referred to as the place from where the foundation of learning and education takes place. In order to produce good academic outcomes, it is vital for the parents, children and other family members to encourage a learning atmosphere within homes. For instance, when students experience problems in certain subjects, then parents are responsible for providing help. This help may be in the form of private tuitions or that themselves may teach their children. They make provision of technology and other learning materials at home to enhance the academic performance of their children. Parents play an important role in leading to operative growth and development of their children (Kudari, 2016). In school, whatever problems that children go through regarding academics and other areas, they normally communicate to their parents.

Parents are sources of security, encouragement and help their children in providing solutions to their problems.

7. **Social Circle.** Children get enrolled in school not only to learn academic concepts, but they also learn, how to interact and socialize with others. Students usually form friendly terms and relationships with the fellow students. Forming a social circle and friendships have a positive effect upon the academic outcomes of the students. As when one has to work on a project or prepare for a test, then group study is in most cases beneficial. It also causes social satisfaction and happiness in one's student life (Kudari, 2016). Forming a social circle proves to be beneficial to the individuals in number of ways, such as, solving academic problems, getting involved in leisure activities, sharing one's joys and sorrows and so forth.
8. **Psychological and Health Related Factors.** Learning is not an easy task for the students. It is essential for them to possess diligence, resourcefulness and conscientiousness to enhance their learning. In order to generate positive academic outcomes, it is essential for the students to maintain their psychological and physical health. When a student is healthy, then he will be able to contribute an active role towards learning. On the other hand, factors such as stress, anxiety, fear, trauma, depression or physical health problems prove to be impediments within the course of their academic achievement. It is vital for the students to take pleasure and look towards their school and classroom activities from a positive viewpoint. Consuming a healthy and nutritious diet, getting engaged in extra-curricular activities, staying calm and taking pleasure in studying are some of the aspects that help in maintaining good psychological and physical health (Srinivas & Venkatkrishnan, 2016).
9. **Motivating and Encouraging Students.** In academic learning, some of the concepts are difficult to learn and understand. When

the problems and difficulties are experienced by the students, then they need to obtain assistance from others. When students are unable to achieve the desired grades, then instead of getting angry on them, the teachers and parents need to make provision of help and assistance. They should motivate the students and encourage them to do well in future. They need to understand their weakness and help them. When students find certain areas difficult to learn, then teachers should repeat the concepts, provide them class and homework assignments, so that they are able to acquire complete understanding of the concepts (Srinivas & Venkatkrishnan, 2016).

10. Visual and Hearing Impairments. Visual and hearing impairments are stated as the disease related factors. There are students, who experience these problems. But when they are achievement-oriented, they do not let these problems become barriers within the course of achievement of their academic goals. When these problems are severe and the students do not have the necessary resources to facilitate learning, then it is likely that their academic performance may get affected in a negative manner. Visual impairment usually imposes problems on handwriting and observing the black-boards. Hearing impairment imposes problems in listening to the instructions and explanation given by the teachers within classroom and it is associated with poor language development. It impedes the communication abilities of the students and hence their academic performance gets influenced in a negative manner (Srinivas & Venkatkrishnan, 2016).

11. Development of study skills. In order to enhance one's academic performance, it is vital for the individuals to develop study skills within themselves. The students themselves need to generate awareness regarding study skills, so that they are able to produce desired academic outcomes. Some of the study skills include,

memorizing from the textbooks or other materials, making notes, practicing writing essays and articles, especially in languages, practicing calculations in mathematics and so forth. One of the important areas is, when one is studying, it is vital to completely concentrate towards one's studies. Inability to completely concentrate is one of the factors that leads to undesired academic outcomes. Memorising is regarded as one of the rare techniques, hence, the teachers encourage students to acquire understanding of the concepts instead of memorizing.

12. Time management. Students in secondary schools have a busy schedule, hence it is vital for them to generate awareness in terms of effective time management. Research has indicated that the normal schedule of the secondary school students comprises of school hours, then they need to spend some time in completion of home-work assignments. They also get involved in some kinds of extra-curricular activities and sports. Playing and getting engaged in creative activities, not only help them concentrate better, but they are able to stimulate their mind-sets. For the secondary school students, it is important to get engaged in extra-curricular activities and for this purpose, they need to implement proper time management skills. It is essential for the students to create a balance between all the tasks and activities. The activities that are more important should be given more time and lesser amount of time can be spent on the activities that are less important.

2.2 Empirical Review

Empirical review is the review of the relevant researches that have been conducted; in which it reviews the previous research that relevant with the present study. The purpose of providing empirical review is to show the relevant studies that have similarity with the present study. Thus, it can be used to support the

present study by considering the result and as consideration whether or not the present study may be as successful as the relevant studies as the empirical review.

The first study was conducted by Muhammad,H , Musa, R.B and Umar,H from Department of Educational Psychology and Counselling, Faculty of Education, Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria (2019). The research entitled "Relationship Between Social Media Addiction and Academic Performance among Undergraduate Students of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.". The study was conducted to investigate and determine the relationship between social media addiction and academic performance among undergraduate students of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. Two hypotheses were formulated by the researcher. (1). There is no significant relationship between social media addiction and academic performance among undergraduate students of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria. (2). There is no significant difference between social media addiction of male and female students in Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria.

Furthermore, to investigate the relationship between two variables, correlational study was employed in the study. Social Media Addiction Form developed by centre for developing Scientific Study was the instrument for data collection. The instrument has 29 items measuring aspects of social media addiction which has five Likert scale. The instrument was administered by the researchers and the data were statistically analyzed using Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient. The result showed there is significant inverse relationship between social media addiction and academic performance among undergraduate students of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria ($r=-.755$; $p=.001$). This correlation coefficient indicates that the higher the social media addiction, the lower the academic performance of students and vice versa. Therefore, the null hypothesis that stated there is no significant relationship between social media addiction and academic performance among undergraduate students of ABU, Zaria is hereby rejected.

The second study was conducted by Jamal J. Al-Menayes (2014). The study entitled "The relationship between mobile social media use and academic performance in university students". This study was conducted in order to

examine the relationship between social media use and academic performance. Self-administered questionnaires were distributed to a sample of university students in Kuwait. The questionnaires were used to measure personal attribution of the cause of academic performance and hours spent using social media per day. Moreover, the participants were also asked to report their cumulative GPA. Three hypotheses were formulated by the researcher. (H1) Time spent using mobile social media use will be a negative predictor of self-reported GPA, (H2) Attribution of failure to social media will be a negative predictor of self-reported GPA, and (H3) Time spent using mobile social media will have a positive relationship with the personal attribution of the cause of academic performance. A significant positive correlation exists between the two variables in question ($r = .175$, $p < .001$). Thus, The result was there was a significant positive correlation between time spent using social media and attribution of failure due to social media use. This means students who attribute their failure to social media are more likely than others to have a lower GPA.

Based on the result of the previous study mentioned above, both of the results showed there was a significant correlation between social media addiction or time spent in using social media and students' academic performance. It indicated that the higher the social media addiction, the lower the academic performance of students and vice versa. However, there was no clear aspects and indicators used in the questionnaire of the first and second previous researcher. Therefore, In this research, the researcher provided crystal clear aspects and indicators in a questionnaire as well as providing a clear blueprint of the questionnaire that would make the readers easy to identify each item of the questionnaire. Moreover, the present study was conducted in high school not in university.

2.3 Hypothesis

Hypothesis is a tentative assumption that should be tested through data or the findings that is obtained through research. It is in line with Singh (2006:54) that state Hypothesis is a tentative statement about the solution of the problem. In

conducting a research, hypothesis is another important thing that should be thought by the researcher since it is a guide for the researcher in collecting the desire data. In addition, it prevents blind research, means that it can avoid haphazard gathering of masses of data which may prove irrelevant to the problem under study. Hypothesis is usually based on both theoretical expectations about how things work and already existing scientific evidence. Hypothesis that is formulated by the researcher was directional hypothesis which connotes an expected direction in the correlation or difference between variables. Thus, based on the theoretical and empirical above, the researcher formulated the hypothesis of this research: there is a significant correlation between Social Media Addiction with Students' Academic Performance of the Eleventh Grade Students of SMAN 1 Banjarangkan in Academic Year 2022/2023.

