Changes in the News Paradigm in Online Journalism

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
	This research studies how individuals trust news spread via social media, because up to now there are still many news readers who are consumed by hoaxes or fake news. It also studies the salient differences in the presentation of news in online media. This research uses a quantitative approach with a survey method, the questionnaire instrument was designed via the Google Form platform while secondary data was obtained from literature and previous research. The data collection technique in this research was Regional Random Sample with a sample of 30 respondents, the majority of whom came from students at the Sunan Ampel State Islamic University, Surabaya and East Java. The process of distributing questionnaires has been carried out since September 2025. The test results concluded that 50% of news paradigms influence online journalism, so that the way of thinking and acting in news writing must be aligned with online journalism or the ethical code and rules in journalism.

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INTRODUCTION

News is an integral part of our lives, and many people define news as information that corresponds to wherever we go, so it can be concluded that wherever we visit, we will find various events. The word "news" actually comes from Sanskrit, namely Vrit, which can be interpreted as Vritta in English, meaning "to be" or "to happen." Some individuals interpret it as Vritta, which means "event" or "an event that has occurred." In Indonesian, Vritta means 'news or report'. Meanwhile, the KBBI defines news as information or stories about recent events or incidents. Recent here refers to events that have just happened, and even though they have already happened, the reporting process is not far from the day the events occurred.

News is the delivery of information about an event that is currently taking place or happening at that moment. News can be conveyed through the dissemination of information verbally or directly. However, news can now be accessed through social media with the help of electronic devices, namely gadgets. The development of social media today has involved itself in various sectors, including journalism. Journalism itself has undergone a significant shift towards the online realm, where online news portals have become the result of advances in internet technology in the context of global journalism. The presence of this new media is in line with the dynamics of audiences who are increasingly active in seeking information through the mass media. The significant growth in the

number of online news portals in Indonesia has created fierce competition in the industry (Affandi, M., Djunaedi, 2020). Based on the latest data from the Press Council, there are 1,647 online news portals registered throughout Indonesia. However, only 85 of them have been factually verified, while 169 others have only been administratively verified. Online media now has the responsibility to build a new tradition in the Indonesian press world, a responsibility that is becoming increasingly difficult with the growth in number and spread throughout the country (Abdhul Aziz, 2023). Individuals now tend to turn to blogs and social networking sites to seek information and see reactions to political or social developments in a particular field. Social media has become an important source of information in the journalistic process, where the speed of news is a crucial element in the context of online journalism. Online journalism was born on digital platforms, including online media portals and social media, all of which play an important role in presenting information quickly and effectively (P. Boczkowski, 2004).

Therefore, it is not uncommon for individuals to now obtain, know, and understand news presented through online media more quickly. Even on electronic devices (mobile phones), there are daily news notifications, which keep us more up to date with the latest information. Online news portals not only present information through websites and applications, but also utilize various social media platforms such as Instagram, Facebook, Twitter, YouTube, and even follow TikTok trends in the form of journalism to reach a wider audience. The use of digital platforms on online news portals allows for interaction with the audience during the journalistic process. Collaboration between the media and the public can strengthen the role of the media as an institution that provides accurate and up-to-date information. The public is encouraged to provide factual information with supporting data, so that through their involvement, they can create their own experience with the media. Understanding this involvement and experience allows journalistic institutions to create added value for their consumers and differentiate their content from other journalistic institutions.

The rapid spread of news can also make individuals more likely to believe it before seeing how realistic it is. The existence of hoaxes or fake news is also rampant in large countries, including Indonesia. This is very detrimental to the parties involved, whether it be the public or the relevant government or authorities. The phenomenon of spreading fake news in Indonesia is considered to create various problems. Its existence is increasing, especially during the Presidential Election or Regional Head Election periods. An example can be seen in the 2017 Jakarta Regional Election, where various hoaxes circulated among the public. The Indonesian Press Council considers that the spread of fake news has reached a serious level. This is exacerbated by the wide coverage of hoaxes, ranging from satire to slander, which are spread through various information channels. Initially, the public sought the truth through mainstream media, but now hoaxes have become part of another dimension on social media and are accepted as fact in mainstream media without clarification.

President Joko Widodo stated that the spread of fake news is part of the era of openness that must be faced. He appealed to all parties to stop the spread of hoaxes and slander that could damage national unity, especially those spread through social media. On the other hand, the Coordinating Minister for Political, Legal, and Security Affairs (Menko Polhukam), Wiranto, said that the public will suffer due to the widespread dissemination of ambiguous news, including doubts about all information received, which can confuse the public. This confusion can be exploited by irresponsible parties to instill hatred, thereby increasing the risk of division and hostility (P. Boczkowski, 2004). The development and diversity of communication media owned by the public has caused the public and the state to face the impact of fake news as a result of communication disruptions in society. These communication disruptions are caused by advances in communication technology that can no longer be controlled. The highly complex flow of communication has caused fake news to become a simple form of social construction, but one that can easily become an enemy to society and the state, emerging without hindrance.

Based on the above background, the researcher drew the conclusion to examine the changes in the public's perspective on news on social media. Considering that social media is the most widely used medium for spreading hoaxes.

METHOD

The quantitative research method is a method that has a more complex level of variety, because researchers need a lot to ensure the continuity of the research test results. However, quantitative methods excel in systematic data obtained when conducting research from the beginning to the end of the research (Sahir Hafni, 2022). From a theoretical perspective, quantitative research methods adhere to positivism, where research is based on factual data from questionnaires or surveys. Experts have expressed their opinions on quantitative research methods using verifiable hypothesis logic, which begins with deductive thinking. Some of these experts include:

1. Wiratna Sujarweni argues that quantitative research is a type of research method that can produce new discoveries to improve previous research.
2. Margono argues that quantitative research is a research method that makes extensive use of hypothetical logic.

There are various types of quantitative research methods, including correlational research, quantitative descriptive research, comparative causality research, exploratory research, experimental research, and action research. The quantitative research procedure includes a series of observations of problems, literature studies, identification and definition of variables used, development of a framework of thinking, hypotheses and question instruments for research, finding sampling techniques and quantifying the data obtained and analyzed. The approaches used in quantitative research are (1) observing variables, (2) controlling and understanding variables, (3) randomly determining subjects and objects, (4) treating all subjects in the research, and (5) comparing the effects of the results obtained while maintaining limitations. Quantitative research covers methods from every objective perspective in calculating and assessing data based on highly credible experts. According to Hardani (2020), quantitative research is structured and scientific research on every event or phenomenon and relevant relationships.

Content analysis is a scientific research method used to understand, conclude, and study a phenomenon or event by utilizing documents or texts. Through content analysis, research can also provide insights into the characteristics of messages, content, and developments of that content (Eriyanto, 2011). Populasi merupakan suatu wilayah general dan terdiri dari subjek dan objek yang memiliki mutu dan kualitas serta karakteristik yang telah ditentukan dan ditetapkan oleh peneliti sebagai bahan untuk ditarik kesimpulan, Sugiyono (2013) dilansir dari akun Instagram Indozone.id dimana selama periode bulan Maret tahun 2017 terdapat 302 postingan terkait berita hardnews dan softnews.

The population is a general area consisting of subjects and objects that have the quality and characteristics determined and established by the researcher as material for drawing conclusions, Sugiyono (2013) as reported by the Instagram account Indozone.id, where during the period of March 2017 there were 302 posts related to hard news and soft news.

A sample is a portion of the population. For example, there are residents in a certain area, employees in a certain organization, or a number of teachers and students in a certain school (Sugiyono, 2013). The sample used by the researcher was a random sample based on a certain region or area (Cluster Random Sampling). In this technique, the sample was determined by the researcher based on one region, namely the province of East Java. This sampling technique is intended to group the research subjects according to the area determined by the researcher with the aim of understanding and knowing how the fundamental beliefs (paradigms) towards online journalism have changed in East Java province (Abdhul Aziz, 2023), as shown in Table 1.

Table 1 Respondent Data

Institution	Number
State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya	18
Nahdatul Ulama University Surabaya	2
Muhammadiyah University of Sidoarjo	1
Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University, Malang	2
Adhi Tama Institute of Technology, Surabaya	1
Malang Islamic University	1
Airlangga University Surabaya	1
General Public	4
Number	30

The data collection method used in this study was documentation collection in the form of Google Forms with six (6) instrument items. The documents were records of events that had taken place in the form of writing, pictures, sketches, live images, and others. The measuring instrument used to assess assumptions uses statistical data with a Likert scale questionnaire distributed to 30-40 respondents, taking into consideration the authenticity or validity of the data to be obtained as well as its credibility. This is shown in Table 2.

Table 2 Research Instruments

Research Variables	Indicators		Instrument Items
X: Changes in the news paradigm	1.	Online media information is faster	2
	2.	Trusting news from online media	3
	3.	Believing hoax news from online media	5
	4.	News portal sources	4
	5.	Significant presentation of news	6
Y: Online journalism	1.	Access to news online	1
	2.	Significant presentation of news	6

The sample was used as the research subject by answering a questionnaire in the form of a Google form with a rating scale of strongly agree (3), agree (2), disagree (1). This study provided a closed-ended questionnaire to be answered by the author. The type of data obtained was data. There were two (2) variables in this study. Where variable (X) was the change in the news paradigm as an independent variable (the influencing variable), and (Y) was online journalism as a dependent variable (the influenced variable).

RESULTS
ANALYSIS TEST
Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test

This test is a normal distribution test in measuring data obtained on a parametric statistical scale (inferential statistics). The Kolmogorov-Smirnov normality test is used to see comparisons and differences between the distributions of two groups. Several classifications determine the appropriate time to measure using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Normality Test (P. J. Boczkowski, 2009) namely: (1) If the data from the samples to be compared are more than two, (2) If the distribution has been said to be discrete data, (3) If the sample in the data being studied comes from a sample by standard distribution. Measurement with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov Normality Test, as shown in Table 1.

Table 3. Normality Test Results – Kolmogorov-Smirnov

xi	fi	fkum	fs	z	ft	ft-fs	|ft-fs|	rata-rata (xbar)	13,16666667
11	4	4	0,133333333	-1,287191806	0,090013721	-0,034319612	0,034319612	simpangan baku	1,683250823
12	7	11	0,366666667	-0,69310328	0,24412237	-0,122544297	0,122544297	D	0,206103389
13	9	20	0,666666667	-0,099014754	0,460563278	-0,206103389	0,206103389	K	0,242
14	6	26	0,866666667	0,495073771	0,689725976	-0,17694069	0,17694069		
15	1	27	0,9	1,089162297	0,861958839	-0,038041161	0,038041161		
16	1	28	0,933333333	1,683250823	0,953836727	0,020503394	0,020503394		
17	1	29	0,966666667	2,277339349	0,988617016	0,021950349	0,021950349		
18	1	30	1	2,871427875	0,99795689	-0,00204311	0,00204311		
n	30								

Based on the results of the above measurement test using a sample of 30 respondents, it can be seen that K (Dtabel) shows a value of 0.242 with a significance value of α or a p-value set at 5% = 0.05. With the determination of the sig. value $\alpha < \alpha$, H0 is rejected, and if the opposite is true, H0 is accepted. In the K table (Dtabel), the result is a number greater than 5% = 0.05, so it is stated as a normal distribution. Furthermore, it can be seen from the measurement using the heteroscedasticity test. If the significance value (sign) obtained is greater than 5% = 0.05, then heteroscedasticity is not said to have occurred, whereas if the significance value (sign) is less than 5% = 0.05, then heteroscedasticity has occurred. The results of the heteroscedasticity test are shown in Table 4.

Regression Statistics					
Multiple R	0,02654				
R Square	0,000704				
Adjusted R	-0,03498				
Standard E	0,418347				
Observati	30				

ANOVA					
	df	SS	MS	F	gnificance F
Regressio	1	0,003454	0,003454	0,019737	0,88928
Residual	28	4,900392	0,175014		
Total	29	4,903846			

	Coefficient	standard Err	t Stat	P-value	lower 95%	Upper 95%	ower 95,0%	pper 95,0%
Intercept	0,79015	0,522137	1,513301	0,14141	-0,2794	1,859699	-0,2794	1,859699
X Variable	-0,00825	0,058695	-0,14049	0,88928	-0,12848	0,111986	-0,12848	0,111986
				> alpha				
				p-value > alpha maka H0 diterima.				

Figure 1. Heteroscedasticity Test Results

Based on the results in the table, it can be seen that the heteroscedasticity test with a significance value (sign) for the variable X Change in News Paradigm is 0.889, so p-value > alpha, meaning that heteroscedasticity does not occur. After testing with the heteroscedasticity test, it is necessary to test for linearity. This is shown in Figure 3.

Figure 2. Linearity Test Results

The linearity test is used to test the relationship between variable x and variable y in a study. Several important points in the linearity test are the scientific basis for determining the relationship between two or more variables. This linearity test often uses a statistical method, namely the test for linearity with a significance level of 0.05, which is used to test the relationship or connection in the variables being studied. If the linearity test has a significance value of less than 0.05, the data being studied has a linear relationship. Conversely, if the significance value is greater than 0.05, the data being studied does not have a linear relationship. Based on the results of the Linearity Test above, the correlation value is very low at 0.1234, which according to the correlation category table means very low (0.00-0.199) with a significance value (sign) < 0.05 = 5% of 0.515. The Linearity Test concludes that the independent variable (variable X) has a coefficient of determination of -19%, which is said to be < alpha, meaning that the independent variable (X) and the dependent variable (Y) do not have a linear relationship with each other. After all requirements using classical tests, Normality Test, Heteroscedasticity Test, Linearity Test, the Hypothesis Test can be determined as shown in Figure 4.

Figure 4. Hypothesis Test Results

According to several experts, hypothesis testing analysis is a statistical procedure used to test the validity of a statement or response statistically and make decisions based on analytical data. Some meanings and descriptions of hypothesis testing by experts include:

1. Umi Narimawati, 2007, states that hypothesis testing is used to test the significant influence of independent variables on dependent variables, or in other words, variables x and y in a study (Dahlgreen, 1996).

2. Sujana states that a hypothesis is a temporary assumption or conjecture related to something that has been made to explain something that is often required to reduce the emergence of misunderstandings of meaning (McQuail, 2000).

Based on the results of the Hypothesis Test above, it can be said that H0 is rejected because Thitung < Ttabel where the p-value is 0.0008 < 2.04. If H0 is rejected, the research stops, but if H0 is still accepted, it must continue to determine the extent of the influence of the independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y).

DISCUSSION
Literature Review
The literature review used by the researcher is based on previous studies, including;

a. By Pradika Friandi, entitled Social Media and Online Journalism (content analysis of the credibility of news on the Indo zone.id Instagram account from March 1 to 31, 2017), with the conclusion that although there were some news items that were considered inaccurate or incomplete, and a few biased news items were also found, overall, based on the four pillars that were observed and tested, the scores were still quite high, with an averageof 91.61%, leading the researcher to conclude that the news from this Instagram account is still considered trustworthy or highly credible and suitable for publication and consumption by the general public (Dibean, W., & Garrison, 2004). The researcher also used the same credibility theory in a previous study based on Planigan's multidimensional concept and in his study titled "Perception of Internet Information Credibility.

b. By Kenny Adam Gunawan, entitled "The Influence of Clickbait Headlines on Readers' Perceptions" in 2018, with the conclusion that the clickbait headline variable has a T-value of 15.653 with a T-table value of 1.985 and a significance level of 0.0000, where the significance value obtained is less than 0.05. This indicates that the t-value is greater than the t-table (15.653 is greater than 1.985) with a significance of 0.0000 less than 0.05, so that the headline variable has a significant effect on the variable of readers' perceptions, especially students at the Indonesia Garut University of Education, with a correlation coefficient or R value of 0.845. From the test results conducted by the researcher, it was found that the R Square value was 0.714, which means that 71.4% of the changes in reader perception at the Indonesian Education University in Garut were influenced by the use of clickbait headlines ( ) in online media, while the remaining 28.6% were influenced by other variables or external factors used to assist the researcher in completing the study (Adam Gunawan, 2018).

c. By Winarni in 2019 with the title "Netizen statements as a source of news in online media (a case study of the credibility of using netizen statements as a source of news in online media in Yogyakarta.tribunnews.com in relation to journalistic ethics in April 2018. The conclusion is that the use of netizen statements as news sources is a process of producing information content or news content on social media that analyzes the virtual world. Viral issues that have emerged in the virtual world will elicit various responses from the online community, who are referred to as active internet users or, in other words, netizens. Netizen comments are statements that can enhance the quality of the content presented based on research findings. Using netizen statements as the basis for news content on Jogja Tribunnews.com does not violate journalistic ethics because, during the production of such information content (Eriyanto, 2011), journalists or editors carried out all verification and data confirmation processes to maintain accuracy in journalistic ethics. However, in news content or information content using netizen statements as the basis for news, some did not meet the standards of credibility based on the theory that had become the basis for researchers. The credibility theory that became the basis for the research was that of Flanagin and Metzer with a multidimensional concept (Dibean, W., & Garrison, 2004).

d. Muhammad Afandi, in his journal titled "The Influence of Smartphone Use on the Academic Achievement of 10th Grade MIPA Students at SMAN 10 Semarang," concluded that research with independent variables did not significantly affect smartphone use on student academic achievement at SMAN 10 Semarang (Affandi, M., Djunaedi, 2020).

Online Journalism

The rapid development of technology in social networking or internet connections among professionals is supported by the sale of gadgets such as smartphones, which make it easier for people to access the internet and social media (Adam Gunawan, 2018). This is utilized by companies or organizations that provide news content, such as journalism, especially given the declining interest in newspapers, which is becoming increasingly worrying. However, while utilizing online media in various forms, they must also maintain their traditional media. Online media has been able to attract the interest of the Indonesian public, as evidenced by the increasing number of visitors to online media, such as Mojok.co, which has an average of 50,000 views per day (Ignatius Haryanto, 2014). According to Asough, since the emergence of social media platforms like Facebook and Twitter, which have become primary tools for news dissemination, Journalists are required to use new and inventive methods, while still adhering to ethics. This encourages journalists to be skilled in multimedia, not just in writing and taking pictures or photography. This means that the emergence of social media in recent years, which displays a variety of content   , has changed the landscape of journalism in Indonesia, especially in relation to the process of gathering news, producing news, and disseminating news.

In terms of form or management, journalism has been divided into three major pillars, namely print media journalism (newspaper and magazine journalism), digital audio media journalism (radio broadcast and journalism), and visual audio television journalism. Print media journalism includes daily newspapers, weekly newspapers, daily tabloids, weekly tabloids, and magazine tabloids. Electronic media journalism refers to radio broadcasting. Audio-visual media journalism refers to television journalism and internet journalism by (Lintang Muliawati, 2018). In the world of journalism, there is no concept of time or deadlines. In journalism, the deadline refers to how quickly or slowly news is disseminated and published. Online journalism is characterized as a form of journalistic practice that compares various media formats in the preparation of coverage content. This enables extensive interaction between journalists and readers and connects various layers of news or information with other sources.

In the realm of journalism, the internet has given birth to online journalism and offers updated information channels in the form of online media. Foust notes several advantages or potentials gained from online journalism as the main source of information for the public, including: first, the audience has more freedom to choose the news they want (audience control). Second, each news item is presented independently (non-linearity) (Pradika friandi, n.d.). Third, news items are stored and can be easily accessed again by the public (storage and retrieval). Fourth, the news presented is much more complete (unlimited space). Fifth, information can be delivered quickly and directly to the public (immediacy). Sixth, the editorial content in the news includes text, sound, animated images, photos, videos, and other components that will be received by the public (multimedia capability). Seventh, it allows for interaction (interactivity).

Lasica once argued that issues of online journalism ethics can be grouped into three categories. First, news gathering: journalists are faced with conditions that require ethical considerations related to online media, such as hiding their identity to anticipate unauthorized dissemination. Second, news reporting: the internet increases the competition to be the first, while events are still developing and key facts may not yet be known. Third, news presentation: separating editorial interests from media business interests, the goal of which is to survive or be more dominant in terms of business interests.

Mass Media

Mass media, according to experts Richard West and H Lin Turner (2014), is a channel or means of delivering messages to the public. Other figures say that mass media is a tool used when delivering messages from sources to the wider community using communication tools such as newspapers, television, films, and radio. Mass media is also divided into three categories: 1) print media, 2) electronic media, and 3) online or internet media. In 5000 BC in Rome, when Julius Caesar ordered all announcements to be posted in the city center, which was a crowded place, print media became the only channel or flow for spreading messages. In the early 20th century, print media experienced disruption due to the emergence of electronic media in the form of television and radio. Radio provides audio, and television provides audio-visual content. Initially, they were used

primarily for entertainment and promotion, but they could also be used to convey news or information. Internet media, online media, or digital media emerged in the early 21st century (Purwanto, n.d.). According to expert Redi in his book Vivian (2008:7), communication in the early 21st century has become dominant. As a result, conventional mass media is no longer the trigger for war but rather cyber warfare. Social media is also spreading rapidly, forcing print media to innovate and develop creativity to compete healthily with electronic or print media.

News Paradigm

According to the Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), a paradigm is a style in the theory of a science. Not only that, in everyday language, the term paradigm refers to thinking because a paradigm is the main model or pattern or method for achieving several pillars of objectives (Singgih Santoso, 2015). A paradigm also functions as a foundation for a person to communicate with their surroundings. This is adjusted to the purpose of a paradigm in forming a framework of thinking to approach and engage with various things with other people. In research, it is said that paradigm theory can and is able to help scholars or scientists to work within a very broad theoretical framework (Quraisy Andi, 2020). There are several divisions of paradigms, including political paradigms, economic paradigms, and so on. For example, a political paradigm has the meaning of a fundamental view that guides a person in their way of thinking and acting in the political sphere. From an economic paradigm perspective, it is a fundamental view that guides a person's way of thinking and acting in the economic field, as well as in the fields of law, religion, and socio-culture. In the socio-cultural paradigm, it is said to be a fundamental view that guides a person's way of thinking and acting in everyday life.

The shift from print media to digital media refers to how readers tend to switch from reading news in print media, such as magazines or newspapers, to consuming news through digital platforms, such as Instagram, YouTube, TikTok, Facebook, WhatsApp, and (Razali, N.M & Wah, 2011). They prefer to read news online because it is more effective and easier to verify its validity. Accessibility is one of the main advantages of online mass media, where electronic devices such as tablets and smartphones are the most popular because readers can access news or information anytime and anywhere. They no longer have limitations between reading news in one place and another, and even when traveling, they can still read and access news or information on electronic media (Edi Riadi, 2016). Studies related to the current news consumption paradigm highlight several key points, including;

1. Real-time digital news preferences: Digital media readers prefer information or news that is updated in real time. Readers often seek out the latest news to obtain the most recent information related to events and incidents that have just occurred. Digital media can provide information quickly in line with developments.
2. Personalization and recommendations: Many online media outlets and digital platforms use algorithms to provide personalized information to all readers based on the actions or preferences of readers. Relevant news items become personal favorites and are used as recommendations for all readers. This helps to narrow the focus of reporting when presenting news or information to readers.

The increasing prevalence of visual and creative online news has led digital media to incorporate interactive visual layers and innovations when presenting news or information. In addition to text, news or information is often presented in visual, audio, graphic, and infographic formats. This is aimed at making the content or news more engaging and easier for readers to understand.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study using three (3) classical tests, namely the Normality Test, Heteroscedasticity Test, Linearity Test, and Hypothesis Test, which concluded that variable X (the influencing variable) had a nominal 50% effect on variable Y (the influenced variable) in terms of the paradigm shift in news toward online journalism, thus having no significant effect, The conclusion is stated in the following, namely,

a. Normality Test, using a sample of 30 respondents, it can be seen that K (Dtable) shows a value of 0.242 with a significance value of α , or the specified p-value is 5% = 0.05. With the determination of the sig. value of $\alpha < \alpha$, H0 is rejected, and if the opposite is true, H0 is accepted. The K (Dtabel) table is in the result of a number that is > 5% = 0.05, so it is declared to be a normal distribution.

b. Heteroscedasticity Test: If the Heteroscedasticity Test with a significance value (sign) for the variable X News Paradigm Shift is 0.889, then the p-value is greater than alpha, indicating no heteroscedasticity.

c. Linearity Test: The correlation value is very low at 0.1234, which according to the correlation category table means it is very low (0.00-0.199) with a significance value (sign) < 0.05 = 5% of 0.515. The Linearity Test concludes that the independent variable (variable X) has a coefficient of determination of -19%, which is said to be < alpha, meaning that the independent variable (X) and the dependent variable (Y) do not have a linear relationship with each other.

Hypothesis testing shows that H0 is rejected because Thitung < Ttabel, where the p-value is 0.0008 < 2.04. If H0 is rejected, the research stops, but if H0 is still accepted, it must continue to examine the extent of the influence of the independent variable (X) on the dependent variable (Y).

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