



The Influence of Communication Skills toward Social Interaction Students in Buddhist College

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ABSTRACT

Effective social interaction is essential to everyday life, especially in an educational environment. Students of Jinarakkhita College of Lampung undergoing lectures need good speaking skills to interact with fellow students and related parties in the campus environment. This study aims to analyze the influence of speaking skills on student social interaction at STIAB Jinarakkhita Lampung. The research method used was a quantitative study using questionnaires distributed to the active student population on the campus. The results showed that the ability to speak significantly influenced the social interaction of students at STIABJinarakkhita Lampung. Students with good speaking skills tend to express their thoughts and ideas better clearly and in structure, facilitating effective communication in various social interaction situations. In addition, good speaking skills also affect students' ability to listen well and understand other people's perspectives. With good speaking skills, students can avoid misunderstandings and increase empathy for others, which in turn will strengthen healthy and harmonious social interactions in the campus environment. This research has important implications for academics and decision-makers at STIAB Jinarakkhita Lampung in designing strategies and activities to develop speaking skills for students. By improving speaking skills, it is hoped that social interaction on campus can be improved, create an inclusive environment, support each other, and contribute positively to students' educational experience at STIAB Jinarakkhita Lampung.

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Introduction

Communication is a means of the most important used in the learning process. The existence of communication in learning can lead to more active learning. The weak communication skills possessed by students are related to their ability to speak. The ability to speak is needed by students when learning takes place,



communicating with friends, and discussing. To have skills in communication, things that need to be considered in everyday life when communicating are to speak properly and correctly. Humans are essentially social beings who are dependent on one another. Humans cannot live alone without the help of other humans, so they are called Zoon Politicon. Social interaction is a process that a person goes through in establishing reciprocal relationships, both individuals and individuals, individuals with groups, and groups with groups (Maryatikun and Suryawati Juju 2012: 72). This is in line with the teachings of the Buddha in the Cakkavatti Sihananda Sutta, Digha Nikaya V explained that at first humans had an average age of 800 but the age limit for their children was only 40 years, this was due to the lack of welfare given by the king to his people so that poverty, theft, violence, murder, lying, slander, adultery, harsh words, jealousy, and greed to the point of not serving parents until the average human age becomes ten years.

Theoretical Basis

Definition of Speaking and Speaking Ability

Speaking is a language skill that requires understanding and language skills. Proficiency in speaking needs to be owned by everyone who needs communication in daily activities, either one way or reciprocal between the two. (Ulfah, A., & Budiman, 2019) As a social being, speaking is a requirement for every individual to socialize and communicate with people in the surrounding environment. The primary purpose of communicating and speaking is to convey messages to other people directly or orally. Talking has a specific meaning to get some reactions to the surrounding environment. As the Buddha said in the Dhammapada verse, "Just as a flower smells good, so are the pearls of wisdom uttered by someone very beneficial" (Dhp. 52).

Purpose of Talking

Speaking should have its value for the speaker, reflecting personality, social environment, culture, eye contact, and education to measure whether or not Someone can process the message. Speak not only as long as he speaks but when he speaks based on what he knows according to the needs of who is listening and listening. Talking is essential to pay attention to so that the goal is right. (Aprinawati, 2017) explains that there are several aspects of purpose in speaking, including 1) Expressing ideas, ideas, emotions, and imagination; 2) Providing feedback; 3) Providing entertainment for others; 4) Conveying information to others.; and 5) Inviting and influencing others.

Speaking aims to express thoughts, ideas, emotions, and imaginations that result from encouragement from within a person. Speaking is subjective, meaning that each individual has their reasons behind the emergence of an idea or notion. In addition, the purpose of speaking is to provide feedback to other people about the conversation



that is conveyed. The response can be in the form of approval or rejection. Talking by responding to support can be done by expressing the same opinion, while reactions in denial mean disagreeing, disagreeing, contradicting, and dissenting opinions.

Speaking Effectiveness Factor

Speaking is an activity in communicating that Someone carries out orally to convey the intent and purpose in a small or large group (Ratnasari & Zubaidah, 2019). The aspects that support the effectiveness of speaking, namely a) competence or mastery of language, b) language or rules, c) harmony of language and courage, and skills in conveying ideas or ideas in a structured and directed manner. (Nurlaelah & Sakkir, 2020) Activities in speaking need to pay attention to external factors beyond language skills and knowledge. The other supporting elements in speaking, namely the aspect of language, include the following:

1. Accuracy in speech/pronunciation Incorrect pronunciation of language sounds when speaking will distract the attention of those who hear it. So that when speaking, one should be able to get used to pronouncing the sound of the language correctly. Each individual has a different disposition in line with the topic of conversation, emotions, thoughts, and targets/goals.
2. Proper placement of tone pressure and duration harmonization of intonation and duration in speaking has a special magnet or attraction for a person. This is one of the determinants. If a topic that is conveyed is not attractive, but with the right intonation adjustment, it will become interesting. But if the delivery of the message is only flat without the right intonation, it will cause boredom for those who hear it, and its effectiveness will decrease.
3. Choice of words The choice of words when speaking needs to be synchronized with the topic of conversation and the listener. In choosing words, one is expected to be able to choose the right, clear, and varied words so that those who hear them easily understand them. Someone with the skill in determining words is a person who masters an extensive vocabulary, can interpret the meaning of the words conveyed, can analyze their relationships, and understands how to arrange words into logical sentences.
4. The accuracy of the target of the conversation Someone speaking needs to compose words into sentences that are effective and efficient and according to the target/target so that it can impress listeners. An effective sentence is a sentence that has the word sparingness.

Success in speaking to Someone is not only a linguistic aspect but also a non-linguistic aspect (Suryana & Nurhayani, 2021). The aspects are as follows:

1. A person speaking is required to have a positive attitude and to show a relaxed, calm, and enthusiastic attitude when speaking.
2. Eyesight, a good speaker is expected to be able to direct eye contact with the listener and not look away so that what is conveyed can be understood by the listener.



3. Openness Someone must speak clearly, when conveying information in the form of opinions, ideas, and emotions and be able to accept criticism if there is an error in their argument.
4. Gestures and facial expressions Maximizing gestures and facial expressions when speaking is one of the things that support the delivery of messages or information. Therefore, when speaking, one must avoid using gestures that are opposite and not by the meaning to be conveyed.
5. Loudness of Voice Producing a loud voice when speaking in the right place, situation, and condition, as well as a large number of listeners, is necessary. The loudness of a person's voice when speaking must be adjusted not to be too high or too low.
6. Fluency A person, when speaking, is required to be able to convey ideas that are given wisely and clearly. Someone's clarity in speaking can make it easier for listeners to understand the message that has been obtained. It is, therefore, important not to utter interrupting sounds. Fluency in speaking does not mean that Someone has to be fast when speaking so that the listener does not understand the content being conveyed.
7. Topic Mastery: Someone speaking must understand the subject matter to be conveyed. Good preparation and understanding of the material is the key to mastering the problem topic.

Social interaction

Interaction is how people communicate and influence each other in thought and action. As we know, humans in everyday life cannot be separated from one another (Liang et al., 2015). Social is an effort to prepare individuals to behave according to their social environment (Syed Abdul Rahman et al., 2022). Social comes from the Latin socius, which means together, united, bound, allies, friends, or socio, which means allying to become friends, secure, and bring together. From the meaning of these two words, it can be understood as friendship or community (Retalia et al., 2022). Social interaction is a process that a person goes through in establishing reciprocal relations, both individuals and individuals, individuals and groups, and groups and groups in carrying out social interactions as stated.

Conditions for the Occurrence of Social Interaction

social interaction will not be possible if it does not fulfill two requirements: social contact and communication. As social beings, they should be good at interacting to establish relationships with other people. As the Buddha said: "And what kind of person is to befriend, to be followed, and to be served? Here, a person is virtuous and of good character. Such a person is to be befriended, must be followed, and must be served for what reason? Even if one does not follow the example of such a person, good news will still spread about him: 'He has good friends, good friends, good friends.' Therefore such a person should be made friends, followed, and served" (A. III. 27). Everyone must establish good communication because communication is essential in social interaction. Through communication, one can



see good and bad behavior. Good communication will get good, while poor communication will cause suffering. The Buddha said, "Just as a flower is beautiful and smells good, so aphorisms are uttered by those who practice them" (Dh. 52).

Method

Object, Subject, Place, and Time of Research

The research object briefly describes the first variable, a point of concern in a study. The object of this study is the effect of speaking ability on students' social interaction at Jinarakkhata Buddhist College of Lampung. The time used in this study was six months, from March 2021 to August 2022. The research location is the place used to obtain the desired data. This research was conducted at Jinarakkhita College of Buddhism (STIAB), Jl. Raya Suban No. 86, Kel. Pidada, Kec. Panjang, Bandar Lampung City.

Research design

Research design is the whole of planning to answer research questions and quantify the difficulties that arise during the research process, and this is important because research design is a strategy to obtain the data needed for testing hypotheses or to answer research questions and as a tool to control the variables that are affected (Sugiyono, 2016: 279).

Data collection technique

Data collection was essential in the research because the study's primary purpose was to obtain data (Sugiyono, 2016: 224). With the data collected, it can proceed to the data measurement stage. The data collection technique researchers use in research is a questionnaire. A questionnaire is a data collection technique that gives respondents a set of questions or written statements to answer (Sugiyono, 2016: 142). The tool used to collect data was a questionnaire.

Findings

Instrument trials

Instrument validity test

The instrument test was carried out on July 9, 2022, at the Jinarakkhita High School of Buddhism in Bandar Lampung with 11 student respondents. With the implementation of the Instrument Test, information was obtained that out of 55 statement items, there were five invalid statements. Invalid items were found in variable X, namely statement item numbers 1, 9, 25, and 27, while in Y variable, namely statement item number 31. The researcher deleted Invalid statement items so that out of 55 items, there were still 50 statement items. This can be seen through data processing using SPSS 17.0. Invalid items can be seen from the calculation of recount and stable. If $\text{count} \leq r^{\text{table}}$, then the item is declared invalid.



Reliability test of learning discipline and responsibility instruments Based on the results of the research reliability test, it was obtained that the Reliability Analysis Scala (Alpha) using SPSS 17.0 produced an alpha of 0.992 because a significance value of ≥ 0.05 meant that the measuring instrument was declared reliable. It can be concluded that the research instruments used in this study have met the requirements of good validity and reliability.

Table 1. Uji Reabilitas Instrumen
Reliability Statistics

.992	50
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Source: Data Research Management from SPSS 17.0

Normality test

The normality test aims to test whether the variable in regression has a normal distribution. The normality test in this study used SPSS 17.0 using the One-Sample Kolmogorov Smirnov test, with a significant level of 0.05%. The output results are seen in the One Sample Kolmogorov Smirnow column. It can be seen that the practical value for speaking ability is 0.470, and social interaction is 0.402. It can be concluded that the data population obtained from the distribution of instruments in a questionnaire is typically distributed or H_a is accepted. More details can be seen in the following table.

Tabel 2. Uji Reabilitas Instrumen
Hasil Uji Normalitas
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		VAR00001	VAR00002
		1	02
N		62	62
Normal Parameters ^{a,b} Most Extreme Differences	Mean	101.7903	106.161
	_Std. Deviation	14.65912	13.8542
	Absolute Positive	.108	.113
	Negative	.086	.087
	Z	-.108	-.113
Kolmogorov-Smirnov		.847	.893
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.470	.402

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.



Homogeneity test

A homogeneity test is a way to determine whether some population variants are the same. The homogeneity test was carried out as a requirement in the independent sample test analysis using the Campere Means One Way ANOVA. The underlying assumptions in the study (ANOVA) of variance from the population are the same. If the testing criteria are more than 0.5%, then it can be said that the variance of the two data groups is the same. The results of the homogeneity test can be seen from the output of the test of homogeneity variance with a significant value of 0.433. Because the significant matter is greater than 0.05, it can be said that the homogeneity data is normal. For more details, it can be seen in the following test table of homogeneity of variances:

Table 3. Uji Homogenitas
Test of Homogeneity of Variances
VAR00002

	.624	1	60	.433
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Source: Data Analyze from SPSS 17.0

Simple linear regression analysis

Data analysis techniques are used to answer research problems formulated through a hypothesis. Testing the hypothesis as a temporary answer to the problem "Is there an effect of the ability to speak on students' social interaction at the Jinarakkhita Buddhist College of Lampung." Testing the hypothesis in this study used a simple regression formula by managing the statistical product and service solution 17.0 software program. Testing using simple linear regression obtained the following results:

Table 4. Output Persamaan Regresi
Coeffisien

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	31.497	7.911		3.981	.000
(Constant)					
	.734	.077	.776	9.534	.000
X					

a. Variable Dependent: Y

b. Data Source Management in SPSS 17.0



Based on the ANOVA output, the calculated F value is 90.895 and Sig 0.000, so there is no need to match the F table because SPSS has facilitated it with a significant value. Interpreting the results obtained, namely Sig 0.000 < 5%, means that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. This means that the ability to speak positively influences the social interaction of students at the Jinarakkhita Buddhist College of Lampung with the positive by 31,497. Regression coefficient on variables. The ability to speak (X) is 0.734, meaning that if the ability to speak increases or develops, the social interaction variable (Y) will increase by 0.734 with the following regression equation: $Y = 31.497 + 0.734 X$

The statistical hypothesis in this study is:

H_a : There is an Influence of Speaking Ability on Social Interaction of Students of High School of Buddhism (STIAB) Jinarakkhata Lampung

H_0 : No Influence of Speaking Ability on Social Interaction of Students of High School of Buddhism (STIAB) Jinarakkhata Lampung

The criterion for testing the hypothesis is to reject H_0 if the t count > 0.05% is significant. Based on data analysis which obtained the value of t count = 9.534 with a significant value (p) of 0.000 < 0.05. It can be concluded that speaking ability influences the social interaction of Jinarakkhita Buddhist High School Students in Bandar Lampung. Seeing these results means that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, so it can be concluded that speaking significantly affected the social interaction of students at the Jinarakkhita Buddhist College of Lampung. The criterion for testing the hypothesis uses Alpha (0.05), namely H_0 is rejected if ≤ 0.05 by reading the following ANOVA table.

Table 5. Output analysis Anova
ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	7052.804	1	7052.804	90.895	.000a
	Residual	4655.583	60	77.593		
	Total	11708.387	61			

a. Predictors: (Constant), X

b. Dependent Variable: Y

Based on the ANOVA output, the calculated F value is 90.895 and Sig 0.000, so there is no need to match the F table because SPSS has facilitated it with a significant value. Interpreting the results obtained, namely Sig 0.000 < 5%, means that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. This means that the ability to speak positively influences the social interaction of students at the Jinarakkhita Buddhist College of Lampung.



Table 6. Output Nilai Koefisien Determinasi R Square (Model Summary)

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.776 ^a	.602	.596	8.80869

a. Predictors: (Constant), X

The coefficient of determination in Table 4.8 above is R square which has a value of 0.602, thus meaning that 60.2% of speaking ability influences student social interaction while other factors influence the remaining 39.8%. The results of the quantitative analysis, the normality test, obtained a significance value for speaking ability of 0.470 and a significant value for student Social Interaction of 0.420. Because the significance for all variables is more critical than 0.05, it can be concluded that the population data is usually distributed. From the homogeneity test results, the effect of speaking ability on student social interaction was significant at 0.433 or ≥ 0.05 . Because it is significant ≥ 0.05 , it can be concluded that the data on students' speaking ability in social interaction have the same variance.

The analysis results of the t count obtained were 9.534 with a significant level of 0.000, while the t table with $n = 62$ and $\alpha = 0.05$ obtained a value of 0.254. It can be assumed that the calculated t value is greater than the t table ($9.534 \geq 0.254$), which states that H_0 is rejected. So this means that the ability to speak on students' social interaction at the Jinarkkhita High School of Buddhism in Bandar Lampung is considered to have a significant effect. The magnitude of the influence can be seen from the R squared value of 60.2%, and other factors influence 39.8%. This means that the ability to speak can be explained by variations in the social interaction of 60.2% through a linear relationship $Y = 31.497 + 0.734 X$. For students to have good social interaction, they must understand and have good speaking skills.

Discussion

Students of Jinarakkhita Buddhist College of Lampung in the analysis of research results have an average value of speaking ability answers that are included in the significant criteria as well as social interactions owned by students of the Jinarkkhita Buddhist College of Lampung; thus, there is an influence of speaking ability on social interaction with the description H_a accepted, and H_0 rejected. Based on the results of the study gives an accurate picture that there is a significant influence between the speaking ability variable on the social interaction variable of STIAB Jinarakkhita Lampung students. The criterion for testing the hypothesis is to reject H_0 if t count $>$ t table and vice versa. For the t distribution used $dk = (n-2)$ and $\alpha = 0.05$. Based on data analysis obtained $t_{\text{count}} = 9.534$ while t table with $n = 62$ and $\alpha = 0.05$ obtained 0.602. So it can be seen that $t_{\text{count}} >$ t table ($9.534 > 0.602$), so it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted, so there is an influence of speaking ability on the social interaction of STIAB Jinarakkhita Lampung students. Data analysis



conducted by researchers showed that speaking skills influenced student social interaction by 60.2%.

This influence can occur because students with good speaking skills can interact and communicate well with lecturers and fellow students. By having good speaking skills, students no longer have a sense of self-importance. They are no longer being indifferent to fellow students. Good speaking skills have a sufficient contribution to the social interaction of students in association and campus activities. The ability to speak well has a significant role and function in shaping social personality in establishing good relationships with anyone. Good speaking skills will make it easier for Someone to communicate and interact with others. One's speaking ability can help to improve good relations. By having a good relationship, one can respect and not bring each other down.

Students who speak well to friends daily will lead to good social interaction (Maros & Juniari, 2016). If a person can tell, he will get the benefits, namely feeling happier, reducing depression, cultivating compassion for all beings, and increasing concentration. Someone good at getting along will undoubtedly have many friends and always try to help others. People who have a social spirit will get many benefits for themselves, their families, friends, society, and the surrounding environment. However, to obtain this, a person should associate with good people so they do not get trapped and commit evil deeds that can harm themselves and those around them. As explained by the Buddha that: One has to associate only with good people; one must establish familiarity. He shines amid his surroundings after learning the true Dhamma from a good person. One should have the power of speech, goodwill, and virtue in mind. It leads to thinking of non-harm or compassion for all beings. Then a person will reap the fruits of his kindness and generate great merit. The Buddha said: "If, with a mind free from hatred, one arouses love for just one being, then that becomes good. Compassionate in mind toward all beings, the noble one produces abundant merit" (A.V.I).

Conclusion

Based on the study's results, it can be concluded that speaking ability influences the social interaction of Jinarakkhita Buddhist College of Lampung students. The influence of speaking ability on Student Interaction of Jinnarakkhita Buddhist College of Lampung students can be seen from the R square of 60.2% of speaking ability has a strong category, which means that they influence student social interaction while other factors influence 39.8%. The greater the ability to communicate, the greater the students' social interaction. Based on the research results above, students at the Jinarakkhita Buddhist College of Religion have very high speaking skills based on these factors—good speaking skills in the campus environment and the surrounding community.



Suggestion

The results of this study indicate that there is an influence of speaking skills on students' social interactions. Based on the research that has been done, the researcher provides several suggestions to get more attention. *First*, students pay more attention to language style in good communication; *second*, students prioritize interaction between students so that kinship is more maintained; and *third*, Lecturers should present a learning model that gives students more opportunities to argue using good communication language, and students are more active in learning activities evenly.

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