















Firstly researcher looks for x and y and then, the data included to table of correlation. The output can be included to r table to know the output of coefficient correlation is significant or not (can be generalisation). In t table, researcher can use the standard of significance of 0, 05 or 5% (the reliability is 95 %). The output of that can be conclusion with looking at that, when arithmetic r is more that r table means Ho is pushed way and Ha is accepted and the conclusion is there is correlation and vice versa. Or could be written;

$$H_0 : \rho = 0$$

$$H_a : \rho \neq 0^{31}$$

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<sup>31</sup> Prof. Dr. Sugiyono. 2010. Statistika untuk penelitian. Alfabeta. Bandung