

## ABSTRAK

**Rissa Srinita Brahmana. 5133142033 : “Hubungan Mencari Informasi Media Sosial Dan Kemandirian Belajar Dengan Hasil Belajar Makanan Indonesia SMK Swasta Imelda Medan”. Pendidikan Kesejahteraan Keluarga. Pendidikan Tata Boga. Fakultas Teknik. Universitas Negeri Medan. 2021. Skripsi**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis : (1) Mencari Informasi Media Sosial; (2) Kemandirian belajar siswa; (3) Hasil belajar siswa pada pelajaran Makanan Indonesia; (4) Hubungan Mencari Informasi Media Sosial dengan hasil belajar siswa pada pelajaran Makanan Indonesia; (5) Hubungan Kemandirian Belajar dengan hasil belajar siswa pada pelajaran Makanan Indonesia; (6) Hubungan Mencari Informasi Media Sosial dan Kemandirian belajar siswa dengan hasil belajar Makanan Indonesia. Lokasi penelitian dilaksanakan di SMK Swasta Imelda Medan. Teknik pengambilan sampel secara *Total Sampling* dengan jumlah sampel 30 siswa. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan angket dan tes. Data mencari informasi media sosial dan kemandirian belajar dikumpulkan menggunakan angket dan data hasil belajar Makanan Indonesia menggunakan tes. Teknik analisis data menggunakan deskripsi data, tingkat kecenderungan dan uji persyaratan analisis yaitu : uji normalitas dan uji linieritas. Uji hipotesis dengan uji korelasi *product moment*, uji parsial dan uji korelasi ganda.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat kecenderungan mencari informasi media sosial termasuk kategori cenderung cukup sebesar 92 persen. Tingkat kecenderungan kemandirian belajar termasuk kategori cenderung cukup sebesar 80 persen. Tingkat kecenderungan hasil belajar Makanan Indonesia termasuk kategori cenderung cukup sebesar 62 persen. Hasil analisis uji parsial menunjukkan terdapat hubungan yang positif dan signifikan antara mencari informasi media sosial dengan hasil belajar Makanan Indonesia dengan nilai korelasi parsial  $r_{yx_1x_2} = 0,720$  dan nilai koefisien korelasi parsial  $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$  ( $5,496 > 2,048$ ) pada taraf signifikan 5 persen. Terdapat hubungan yang positif dan signifikan antara kemandirian belajar siswa dengan hasil belajar Makanan Indonesia dengan nilai korelasi parsial  $r_{yx_2x_1} = 0,772$  dan nilai koefisien korelasi parsial  $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$  ( $5,087 > 2,048$ ) pada taraf signifikan 5 persen. Hasil analisis korelasi ganda terdapat hubungan yang positif dan signifikan antara mencari informasi media sosial dan kemandirian belajar dengan hasil belajar Makanan Indonesia dengan nilai korelasi ganda  $R_{yx_1x_2} = 0,541$  dan nilai koefisien korelasi ganda  $F_{hitung} > F_{tabel}$  ( $5,61 > 3,35$ ) pada taraf signifikan 5 persen. Artinya semakin tinggi keinginan siswa dalam mencari informasi media sosial dan semakin tinggi kemandirian belajar siswa maka semakin tinggi hasil belajar siswa pada pelajaran Makanan Indonesia.

## ABSTRAK

**Rissa Srinita Brahmana. 5133142033 : “The Relationship Between Seeking Information On Social Media And Independent Learning With Indonesian Food Learning Outcomes For Private Vocational High School (SMK) Imelda Medan”. Family Welfare Education. Culinary Education. Faculty Of Engineering. Medan State University. 2021. Skripsi**

This study aims to analyze : (1) Looking for social media information; (2) Independent learning of students; (3) Student learning outcomes in Indonesian Food lessons ; (4) The relationship between seeking information on social media and student learning outcomes in Indonesian Food lessons; (5) The relationship between independent learning and student learning outcomes in Indonesian Food lessons; (6) The relationship between seeking information on social media and student learning independence with learning outcomes for Indonesian Food. Location this research was carried out in Vocational High School (SMK) Swasta Imelda Medan. The sampling technique is total sampling with a sample of 30 students. Data collection techniques using questionnaires and tests. Data seeking information on social media and learning independence were collected using a questionnaire and data on Indonesian Food learning outcomes using tests. The data analysis technique uses data description, trend level and analysis requirements test, namely: normality test and linearity test. Hypothesis test with product moment correlation test, partial test, and multiple correlation test.

The results of the study indicate that the level of tendency to seek information on social media, including the category tends to be sufficient at 92 percent. The level of learning independence tendency is included in the category that tends to be sufficient at 80 percent. The trend level of learning outcomes for Indonesian Food is categorized as moderate at 62 percent. The results of the partial test analysis show that there is a positive and significant relationship between seeking social media information and learning outcomes for Indonesian Food with a partial correlation value of  $ry_{x_1x_2} = 0,720$  and a partial correlation coefficient value of  $t_{count} > t_{table}$  ( $5,496 > 2,048$ ) at a significant level of 5 percent. There is a positive and significant relationship between student learning independence and Indonesian Food learning outcomes with a partial correlation value of  $ry_{x_2x_1} = 0,772$  and a partial correlation coefficient value of  $t_{count} > t_{table}$  ( $5,087 > 2,048$ ) at a significant level of 5 percent. The results of the multiple correlation analysis show that there is a positive and significant relationship between seeking information on social media and learning independence with learning outcomes for Indonesian Food with a double correlation value of  $Ry_{x_1x_2} = 0,541$  and a multiple correlation coefficient value  $F_{count} > F_{table}$  ( $5,61 > 3,35$ ) at a significant level of 5 percent. This means that the higher the desire of students in seeking social media information and the higher the independence of student learning, the higher the student learning outcomes in Indonesian Food lessons.