

ABSTRAK

Aisyah Fajrina Fitri, NIM: 5153342001. “Hubungan Kebiasaan Belajar Dengan Hasil belajar Boga Dasar Siswa SMK Pariwisata Imelda Medan”. Program Studi Pendidikan Tata Boga. Jurusan Pendidikan Kesejahteraan Keluarga. Fakultas Teknik. Universitas Negeri Medan.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui : (1) Kebiasaan belajar siswa; (2) Hasil belajar siswa pada pelajaran Boga Dasar; (3) Hubungan kebiasaan belajar siswa dengan hasil belajar Boga Dasar. Lokasi penelitian dilaksanakan di SMK Pariwisata Imelda Medan, waktu penelitian Agustus – Oktober 2020. Populasi dalam penelitian ini seluruh siswa kelas X Tata Boga dengan jumlah 60 siswa. Teknik penentuan sampel secara random sampling sehingga sampel diperoleh dengan jumlah 30 orang siswa. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan angket dan tes. Data Kebiasaan Belajar dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan angket dan Hasil Belajar Boga Dasar dikumpulkan menggunakan tes. Teknik analisis data secara deskriptif, uji kecenderungan, uji persyaratan analisis dengan uji normalitas dan uji linearitas dan uji hipotesis dengan uji korelasi product moment.

Berdasarkan hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa, tingkat kecenderungan Kebiasaan Belajar siswa termasuk katagori cenderung cukup sebesar (96,70%) dan Hasil Belajar siswa termasuk katagori cenderung tinggi sebesar (53,30%). Hasil uji analisis normalitas dengan $dk = 5$ pada variabel kebiasaan belajar yaitu ($X_{hitung} < X_{tabel}$) ($9,50 < 11,07$) dan variabel hasil belajar Boga Dasar yaitu ($X_{hitung} < X_{tabel}$) ($9,58 < 11,07$) pada taraf signifikan 5 persen, kedua variabel berdistribusi normal. Hasil analisis uji linearitas Hasil Belajar Boga Dasar (Y) atas Kebiasaan Belajar (X) adalah berarti dan linier dengan bentuk persamaan regresi $Y = -37,26 + 0,6X$. Hasil analisis korelasi product moment diperoleh $r_{hitung} = 0,854$ dan nilai $r_{tabel} = 0,349$ pada taraf signifikan 5 persen, dengan demikian $r_{hitung} > r_{tabel}$ ($0,854 > 0,349$). Maka terdapat hubungan yang positif dan signifikan antara Kebiasaan Belajar dengan Hasil Belajar Boga Dasar. Artinya semakin tinggi kebiasaan belajar siswa maka semakin tinggi hasil belajar siswa pada pelajaran Boga Dasar. Nilai koefisien determinasi yang diperoleh sebesar 73 persen yang menunjukkan bahwa 73 persen hasil belajar Boga Dasar ditentukan oleh kebiasaan belajar dan 27 persen ditentukan oleh variabel lain diluar penelitian ini.

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ABSTRACT

Aisyah Fajrina Fitri, NIM: 5153342001. "The Relationship between Study Habits and Learning Outcomes of Basic Catering for Students of Imelda Tourism Vocational School, Medan". Catering Education Study Program. Department of Family Welfare Education. Faculty of Engineering, Medan State University.

This study aims to determine: (1) students' study habits; (2) Student learning outcomes in Basic Cooking lessons; (3) The relationship between students' study habits and learning outcomes of Basic Catering. The research location was carried out at the Imelda Tourism Vocational School in Medan, the research time was August – October 2020. The population in this study was all students of class X Catering with a total of 60 students. The technique of determining the sample is random sampling so that the sample is obtained with a total of 30 students. Data collection techniques using questionnaires and tests. Study Habits data was collected using a questionnaire and Basic Cooking Learning Outcomes were collected using a test. The data analysis technique is descriptive, trend test, analysis requirements test with normality test and linearity test and hypothesis test with product moment correlation test.

Based on the results of the study indicate that, the level of tendency of students' learning habits including the category tends to be sufficient at (96.70%) and student learning outcomes including the category tend to be high at (53.30%). The results of the normality analysis test with $dk = 5$ on the study habits variable, namely $(X_{count} < X_{table}) (9.50 < 11.07)$ and the Basic Catering learning outcome variable $(X_{count} < X_{table}) (9.58 < 11.07)$ at the level of significant 5 percent, both variables normally distributed. The results of the linearity test analysis of Basic Culinary Learning Outcomes (Y) on Study Habits (X) are significant and linear with the form of the regression equation $Y = -37.26 + 0.6X$. The results of the product moment correlation analysis obtained $r_{count} = 0.854$ and the value of $r_{table} = 0.349$ at a significant level of 5 percent, thus $r_{count} > r_{table} (0.854 > 0.349)$. So there is a positive and significant relationship between Study Habits and Basic Culinary Learning Outcomes. This means that the higher the student's study habits, the higher the student's learning outcomes in the lesson Basic Catering. The value of the coefficient of determination obtained is 73 percent, which indicates that 73 percent of Basic Cooking learning outcomes are determined by study habits and 27 percent is determined by other variables outside of this study.