

ABSTRAK

Riska Arifin Lubis, NIM. 7182144004. Pengaruh Penggunaan *Smartphone* Dan *E-Learning* Terhadap Hasil Belajar Siswa Kelas XI OTKP Pada Mata Pelajaran Kepegawaian Di SMK Swasta Jambi Medan T.P 2021/2022. Skripsi. Jurusan Ekonomi, Program Studi Pendidikan Administrasi Perkantoran, Fakultas Ekonomi, Universitas Negeri Medan 2022.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh *smartphone* dan *e-learning* terhadap hasil belajar siswa kelas XI OTKP pada mata pelajaran Kepegawaian di SMK Swasta Jambi Medan. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian *expost facto* menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif. Populasi dan sampel dalam penelitian ini siswa kelas XI OTKP SMK Swasta Jambi T.A 2021/2022, yang berjumlah 63 siswa dari 2 kelas. Teknik pengambilan data sampel yang digunakan adalah teknik *total sampling*. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan observasi, dokumentasi, dan angket atau kuesioner. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah uji normalitas, uji linearitas, uji multikolienaritas, analisis regresi berganda dan uji hipotesis menggunakan *SPSS versi 22*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan 18 siswa diperoleh 29% dikategorikan sangat baik, 10 siswa dengan presentase 16% dikategorikan baik, 17 siswa dengan presentase 27% dikategorikan cukup dan 18 siswa dengan presentase 29% dikategorikan kurang. Dengan memperoleh hasil uji regresi secara parsial (X_1) diperoleh $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ ($4,754 > 1,999$) dengan sig sebesar $0,000 < 0,05$ dan hasil uji regresi secara parsial (X_2) $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ ($4,184 > 1,999$) dan nilai sig ($0,000 < 0,05$) maka penggunaan *Smartphone* (X_1) dan *E-learning* (X_2) memiliki pengaruh secara positif dan signifikan terhadap hasil belajar siswa. Berdasarkan hasil pengujian koefisien regresi secara simultan (F) diperoleh $F_{hitung} > F_{tabel}$ ($60,811 > 3,15$). Dan signifikansi α penelitian sebesar 0,000 maka dapat disimpulkan $\alpha = 0,05$ ($0,000 < 0,05$). Dengan demikian hipotesis diterima dan ada pengaruh positif dan signifikan antara Penggunaan *Smartphone* dan *E-learning* Terhadap Hasil Belajar Siswa. Berdasarkan hasil perhitungan koefisien determinasi (R^2), hasil perolehan nilai dari R square sebesar 0,670 atau $R = 0,670 \times 100\% = 67\%$. Hasil tersebut dapat diartikan bahwa sumbangan pengaruh Penggunaan *Smartphone* (X_1) dan *E-learning* (X_2) ialah sebesar 67% terhadap hasil belajar siswa (Y). Dengan demikian dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat pengaruh penggunaan *smartphone* dan *e-learning* terhadap hasil belajar siswa kelas XI OTKP Pada Mata Pelajaran Kepegawaian Di SMK Swasta Jambi Medan T.A 2021/2022.

Kata kunci : Penggunaan *Smartphone*, *E-learning*, Hasil Belajar

ABSTRACT

Riska Arifin Lubis, NIM. 7182144004. The Effect of *Smartphone* Use and *E-Learning* Student Learning Outcomes of Class XI OTKP in Personnel Subjects at Private Vocational Schools Jambi Medan T.P 2021/2022. Thesis. Department of Economics, Office Administration Education Study Program, Faculty of Economics, Medan State University 2022.

This study aims to determine the effect of e-learning on student learning outcomes, 3) To determine the effect of *smartphones* and *e-learning* on student learning outcomes in class XI OTKP on the eyes. Personnel lessons at the Jambi Private Vocational School in Medan. This type of research is ex post facto research using a quantitative approach. The population and sample in this study were students of class XI OTKP Jambi Private Vocational School T.A 2021/2022, which found 63 students from 2 classes. The data sampling technique used is the total sampling technique. Data collection techniques using observation, documentation, and questionnaires or questionnaires. Data analysis techniques used are normality test, linearity test, multicollinearity test, multiple regression analysis and hypothesis testing using SPSS version 22.

The results showed 18 students obtained 29% categorized as very good, 10 students with a percentage of 16% categorized as good, 17 students with a percentage of 27% categorized as moderate and 18 students with a percentage of 29% categorized as less. By obtaining the results of the partial regression test (X1), it is obtained that $t_{count} > t_{table}$ ($4.754 > 1.999$) with a sig of 0.000 or $0.000 < 0.05$ and the results of a partial regression test (X2) $t_{count} > t_{table}$ ($4.184 > 1.999$) and the value of sig ($0.000 < 0.05$), then the use of *Smartphone* (X1) and *E-learning* (X2) has a positive and significant influence on student learning outcomes. Based on the results of simultaneous regression coefficient testing (F) obtained $F_{count} > F_{table}$ ($60.811 > 3.15$). And the significance of the research is 0.000, so it can be concluded that $= 0.05$ ($0.000 < 0.05$). Thus the hypothesis is accepted and there is a positive and significant effect between *Smartphone* Use and *E-learning* on Student Learning Outcomes. Based on the calculation of the coefficient of determination (R^2), the value obtained from the R square is 0.670 or $R = 0.670 \times 100\% = 67\%$. These results can be interpreted that the contribution of the influence of *Smartphone* Use (X1) and *E-learning* (X2) is 67% on student learning outcomes (Y). Thus, it can be concluded that there is an effect of using *smartphones* and *e-learning* on student learning outcomes in class XI OTKP in Personnel Subjects at Jambi Private Vocational School Medan T.A 2021/2022.

Keywords: *Smartphone* Use, *E-learning*, *Learning Outcome*.