

## ABSTRAK

**Doli Saputra, NIM : 5161131011. Pengaruh Kreativitas Belajar dan Intensitas Belajar Terhadap Prestasi Belajar Praktek Penggunaan dan Pengaturan Motor Listrik Mahasiswa Program Studi Pendidikan Teknik Elektro Fakultas Teknik Stambuk 2017 Universitas Negeri Medan.**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh kreativitas belajar dan intensitas belajar terhadap prestasi belajar praktek penggunaan dan pengaturan motor listrik mahasiswa Program Studi Pendidikan Teknik Elektro Fakultas Teknik stambuk 2017 Universitas Negeri Medan. Dimana kreativitas belajar dan intensitas belajar adalah salah satu faktor yang mempengaruhi prestasi belajar. Berdasarkan observasi yang dilakukan dilingkungan Fakultas Teknik Prodi Pendidikan Teknik Elektro di dapat informasi bahwa nilai mata kuliah praktek penggunaan dan pengaturan motor listrik masih tergolong rendah. Dimana dari prestasi belajar yang di raih sedikitnya mahasiswayang mendsapat nilai A dan masih adanya mahasiswa yang mendapat nilai C dan E. Instrument yang digunakan untuk mengukur kreativitas belajar dan intensitas belajar berupa angket. Validitas tes diuji dengan menggunakan teknik Product Moment. Reliabilitas tes diuji dengan menggunakan rumus Alpha Cronbach. Setelah uji validitas untuk variabel X1 dilakukan dengan 30 instrumen hasilnya 20 instrumen soal variabel kreativitas belajar valid dan untuk variabel X2 dilakukan dengan 30 instrumen hasilnya 21 instrumen soal variabel intensitas belajar valid. Untuk hasil uji reliabilitas angket diperoleh hasil  $r$  hitung  $>$   $r$  tabel  $0,834 > 0,444$  untuk kreativitas belajar,  $r$  hitung  $>$   $r$  tabel  $0,697 > 0,444$  untuk intensitas belajar. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan : 1) terdapat pengaruh kreativitas belajar terhadap prestasi belajar praktek penggunaan dan pengaturan motor listrik, hal ini ditunjukkan dari persamaan garis regresi non linear model kuadratik yaitu  $383,359 - 9,100 X_1 + 0,068^2$ . Untuk uji  $t$  thitung  $>$   $t$  tabel sebesar  $4,301 > 1,670$  dan nilai signifikan  $0,000 < 0,05$  dan koefisien determinasi sebesar  $0,284$  atau  $28,4\%$ . 2) terdapat pengaruh intensitas belajar terhadap prestasi belajar praktek penggunaan dan pengaturan motor listrik, hal ini di tunjukkan dari persamaan garis regresi sederhana  $32,841 + 0,768$  Untuk uji  $t$  thitung  $>$   $t$  tabel sebesar  $4,934 > 1,670$  dan nilai signifikan  $0,000 < 0,05$  dan koefisien determinasi sebesar  $0,279$  atau  $27,9\%$ . 3) terdapat pengaruh kreativitas belajar dan intensitas belajar secara bersama-sama terhadap prestasi belajar praktek penggunaan dan pengaturan motor listrik, hal ini ditunjukkan dari hasil analisis regresi linier berganda diperoleh persamaan garis linear  $Y = 29,984 + 0,113 (X_1) + 0,609 (X_2)$ . Uji  $f$  diperoleh  $f$  hitung sebesar  $12,433$  sedangkan  $f$  tabel pada taraf kesalahan  $5\%$  diperoleh sebesar  $3,14$  berarti  $f$  hitung  $>$   $f$  tabel ( $12,433 > 3,14$ ) dan koefisien determinasi sebesar  $0,286$  atau  $28,6\%$ .

**Kata Kunci : Kreativitas belajar, Intensitas Belajar, dan Prestasi Belajar Praktek Penggunaan dan Pengaturan Motor Listrik.**

## ABSTRACT

**Doli Saputra, NIM: 5161131011. *The Influence of Learning Creativity and Learning Intensity on Learning Achievement in Practical Use and Control of Electric Motor for Students of Electrical Engineering Education Study Program Faculty of Engineering Stambuk 2017 State University of Medan.***

*This study aims to determine the effect of learning creativity and learning intensity on learning achievement of the practice of using and controlling electric motors for students in the Electrical Engineering Education Study Program, Faculty of Engineering, 2017 State University of Medan. Where learning creativity and learning intensity are one of the factors that affect learning achievement. Based on observations made within the Faculty of Engineering, Electrical Engineering Education Study Program, it is found that the value of the practical course of the use and regulation of electric motors is still relatively low. Where from the learning achievements achieved, at least students got an A and there are still students who get C and E. The instrument used to measure learning creativity and learning intensity in the form of a questionnaire. The validity of the test was tested using the Product Moment technique. The reliability of the test was tested using the Alpha Cronbach formula. After the validity test for the X1 variable was carried out with 30 instruments, the results were 20 instruments for the valid learning creativity variable and for the X2 variable was carried out with 30 instruments, the results were 21 instruments for the valid learning intensity variable. For the questionnaire reliability test results obtained the results of  $r_{count} > r_{table}$  0.834 > 0.444 for learning creativity,  $r_{count} > r_{table}$  0.697 > 0.444 for learning intensity. The results showed: 1) there was an effect of learning creativity on learning achievement in the practice of using and controlling electric motors, this was shown by the non-linear regression line equation of the quadratic model, namely  $383,359 - 9,100 X1 + 0.0682$ . For the  $t$  test  $t_{count} > t_{table}$  of 4.301 > 1.670 and a significant value of  $0.000 < 0.05$  and the coefficient of determination of 0.284 or 28,4%. 2) there is an effect of learning intensity on the learning achievement of the practice of using and controlling the electric motor, this is shown from the simple regression line equation  $32,841 + 0.768 X2$ . For the  $t$  test  $t_{count} > t_{table}$  of 4,934 > 1.670 and a significant value of  $0.000 < 0.05$  and the coefficient of determination amounted to 0.279 or 27,9%. 3) there is an effect of learning creativity and learning intensity together on learning achievement of the practice of using and controlling electric motors, this is shown from the results of multiple linear regression analysis, it is obtained the linear line equation  $Y = 29.984 + 0.113 (X1) + 0.609 (X2)$ . The  $f$  test shows that  $f_{count}$  is 12.433, while  $f_{table}$  at 5% error level is 3.14, which means  $f_{count} > f_{table}$  (12.433 > 3.14) and the coefficient of determination is 0.286 or 28.6%.*

**Keywords :** *learning creativity, learning intensity, and learning achievement in the practice of using and controlling electric motors.*