

ABSTRAK

Kalansoe Pinnata. 5213142015. “Hubungan Pengetahuan Personal Hygiene Dengan Hasil Praktik Pengolahan Soto Di SMK Pariwisata Imelda Medan”. Skripsi. Pendidikan Kesejahteraan Keluarga. Pendidikan Tata Boga. Fakultas Teknik Universitas Negeri Medan. 2025

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui : (1) Pengetahuan Personal Hygiene; (2) Hasil Praktik Pengolahan Soto; (3) Hubungan Pengetahuan Personal Hygiene dengan Hasil Praktik Pengolahan Soto. Tempat penelitian dilaksanakan di SMK Pariwisata Imelda Medan. Waktu penelitian Agustus-Oktober 2025. Populasi dalam penelitian ini seluruh siswa kelas XI Kuliner. Teknik penentuan sampel secara *random class* sehingga diperoleh sampel sebanyak 40 siswa. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan tes untuk mengetahui pengetahuan personal hygiene siswa. Untuk penilaian hasil praktik pengolahan soto melalui lembar penilaian hasil praktik. Teknik analisis data secara deskripsi data, uji kecenderungan, dan uji persyaratan analisis dengan uji normalitas dan uji linearitas, serta uji hipotesis dengan uji korelasi *product moment*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat kecenderungan pengetahuan personal hygiene pada siswa termasuk kategori cenderung baik sebesar 72,50 persen. Tingkat kecenderungan pada Hasil Praktik Pengolahan soto siswa dikategorikan cenderung baik sebesar 65 persen. Hasil analisis korelasi *Product Moment* terdapat hubungan yang positif dan signifikan antar Pengetahuan Personal Hygiene dengan Hasil Praktik Pengolahan Soto dengan nilai $r_{xy} = r_{hitung} > r_{tabel}$ sebesar $0,624 > 0,312$ dengan taraf signifikan 5 persen. Artinya semakin tinggi pengetahuan personal hygiene maka semakin tinggi hasil praktik pengolahan soto. Hasil koefisien determinasi sebesar $(r)^2 = 0,624$ atau 38,94 persen dimana hal ini menunjukkan bahwa besarnya kontribusi variabel hubungan pengetahuan personal hygiene dengan hasil praktik pengolahan soto adalah sebesar 38,94 persen dan sisanya 61,06 persen disebabkan faktor eksternal penelitian ini.

Kata kunci : Pengetahuan Personal Hygiene, Pengolahan Soto, Hasil Praktik

ABSTRACT

Kalansoe Pinnata. 5213142015. “The Relationship Between Personal Hygiene Knowledge and the Practice Results of Soto Preparation at SMK Pariwisata Imelda Medan.” Thesis. Family Welfare Education, Culinary Education, Faculty of Engineering, State University of Medan. 2025.

This study aims to determine: (1) Personal Hygiene Knowledge; (2) Results of Soto Processing Practice; (3) The relationship between Personal Hygiene Knowledge and the Results of Soto Processing Practice. The research was conducted at SMK Pariwisata Imelda Medan. The study took place from August to October 2025. The population in this study consisted of all Grade XI Culinary students. The sampling technique used was random class sampling, resulting in a sample of 40 students. Data collection techniques included tests to measure students' personal hygiene knowledge, while the assessment of soto processing practice results was carried out using a practical assessment sheet. Data analysis techniques included descriptive analysis, tendency test, and prerequisite tests consisting of normality and linearity tests, as well as hypothesis testing using the Product Moment correlation test.

The results of the study indicate that the level of personal hygiene knowledge among students tends to be in the “good” category at 72.50 percent. The level of tendency in students' soto processing practice results is also categorized as “good” at 65 percent. The results of the Product Moment correlation analysis show a positive and significant relationship between personal hygiene knowledge and the results of soto processing practice, with a value of $r_{xy} = r_{count} > r_{table}$, namely $0.624 > 0.312$ at a 5 percent significance level. This means that the higher the students' personal hygiene knowledge, the better their soto processing practice results. The coefficient of determination is $(r)^2 = 0.624$ or 38.94 percent. This indicates that the contribution of personal hygiene knowledge to the results of soto processing practice is 38.94 percent, while the remaining 61.06 percent is influenced by external factors not examined in this study.

Keywords: Personal Hygiene Knowledge, Soto Processing, Practical Results