

ABSTRAK

Anggriani. 5213142036. “Hubungan Intensitas Penggunaan Tiktok dan Motivasi Belajar dengan Hasil Praktik Adonan Beragi Siswa SMK Negeri 1 Pantai Labu”. Pendidikan Tata Boga. Pendidikan Kesejahteraan Keluarga. Fakultas Teknik. Universitas Negeri Medan. 2025.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui : (1) Intensitas penggunaan tiktok; (2) Motivasi belajar; (3) Hasil praktik adonan beragi; (4) Hubungan intensitas penggunaan tiktok dengan hasil praktik adonan beragi; (5) Hubungan motivasi belajar dengan hasil praktik adonan beragi; (6) Hubungan intensitas penggunaan tiktok dan motivasi belajar dengan hasil praktik adonan beragi. Lokasi penelitian di SMK Negeri 1 Pantai Labu. Waktu penelitian pada bulan Juli-Agustus 2025. Populasi dalam penelitian ini seluruh siswa kelas XI Tata Boga. Teknik penentuan sampel secara total sampling dan jumlah sampel 30 siswa. Teknik pengumpulan data dengan angket untuk intensitas penggunaan tiktok dan motivasi belajar, untuk hasil praktik adonan beragi dengan lembar penilaian hasil praktik. Teknik analisis data secara deskripsi data, dan uji persyaratan analisis, dengan uji normalitas, dan uji linieritas, serta uji hipotesis dengan uji korelasi product moment, uji parsial dan korelasi ganda.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa tingkat kecenderungan intensitas penggunaan tiktok termasuk dalam kategori cenderung cukup sebesar 63,33 persen, motivasi belajar termasuk kategori cenderung cukup sebesar 53,33 persen, dan hasil praktik adonan beragi termasuk kategori baik sebesar 80 persen. Hasil analisis korelasi parsial, terdapat hubungan yang positif dan signifikan antara intensitas penggunaan tiktok dengan hasil praktik adonan beragi dengan nilai koefisien parsial 0,44 dan nilai $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ ($2,85 > 1,69$) pada taraf signifikan 5 persen. Artinya semakin tinggi intensitas penggunaan tiktok maka semakin tinggi hasil praktik adonan beragi. Terdapat hubungan yang positif dan signifikan antara motivasi belajar dengan hasil praktik adonan beragi dengan nilai koefisien parsial 0,30 dan nilai $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ ($1,74 > 1,69$) pada taraf signifikan 5 persen. Artinya semakin tinggi motivasi belajar maka semakin tinggi hasil praktik adonan beragi. Hasil analisis korelasi ganda, terdapat hubungan yang positif dan signifikan antara intensitas penggunaan tiktok dan motivasi belajar dengan hasil praktik adonan beragi dengan nilai korelasi ganda $R_{yx1x2} = 0,56$ dan nilai $F_{hitung} > F_{tabel}$ ($6,28 > 3,35$) pada taraf signifikan 5 persen. Artinya semakin tinggi intensitas penggunaan tiktok dan motivasi belajar maka semakin tinggi hasil praktik adonan beragi.

ABSTRACT

Anggriani. 5213142036. "The Relationship between the Intensity of TikTok Use and Learning Motivation with the Results of Leavened Dough Practice Student at SMK Negeri 1 Pantai Labu". Culinary Education. Family Welfare Education. Faculty of Engineering. Medan State University. 2025.

This research aims to determine: (1) Intensity of tiktok use; (2) Learning motivation; (3) Results of yeast dough practice; (4) The relationship between the intensity of TikTok use and the results of yeast dough practice; (5) The relationship between learning motivation and the results of yeast dough practice; (6) The relationship between the intensity of TikTok use and learning motivation and the results of yeast dough practice. The research location is SMK Negeri 1 Pantai Labu. The research time is July to August 2025. The population in this study were all students of class XI Culinary Arts. The sampling technique was total sampling and the number of samples was 30 students. Data determination techniques using questionnaires, for the results of the yeast making practice with the practice results assessment sheet. Data analysis techniques include data descriptions, and analysis requirements tests, with normality tests and linearity tests, as well as hypothesis testing with product moment correlation tests, partial tests and multiple correlations.

The results of the research show that the level of tendency of the intensity of TikTok use was included in the category of tending to be sufficient at 63,33 percent, learning motivation was included in the category of sufficient at 53,33 percent, and the results of yeast dough practice were included in the good category at 80 percent. The results of the partial correlation analysis, there was a positive and significant relationship between the intensity of TikTok use and the results of leavened dough practice with a partial coefficient value of 0.44 and a calculated $t_{count} > t_{table}$ ($2,85 > 1.69$) at a significance level of 5 percent. This means that the higher the intensity of TikTok use, the higher the results of leavened dough practice. There was a positive and significant relationship between learning motivation and the results of leavened dough practice with a partial coefficient value of 0.30 and a calculated $t_{count} > t_{table}$ ($1,74 > 1.69$) at a significance level of 5 percent. This means that the higher the learning motivation, the higher the results of leavened dough practice. The results of the multiple correlation analysis, there is a positive and significant relationship between the intensity of TikTok use and learning motivation with the results of yeast dough practice with a multiple correlation value of $R_{yx1x2} = 0.56$ and a value of $F_{count} > F_{table}$ ($6.28 > 3.35$) at a significance level of 5 percent. This means that the higher the intensity of TikTok use and learning motivation, the higher the results of yeast dough practice.