Article

Google Sites Learning Media in Improving Learning Outcomes for Class X Students of Madrasah Aliyah Al-Falah Ngrayun Ponorogo

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Article Info

ABSTRACT

This research aims to obtain valid data regarding improving learning outcomes in Fiqh subjects through the development of Google Sites learning media for class X students at Madrasah Aliyah Al-Falah Ngrayun Ponorogo. This research is quantitative research with an experimental method, namely by providing treatment to the research sample. The total sample in this study consisted of 19 students who were members of class X Madrasah Aliyah Al-Falah Ngrayun Ponorogo. This research used data collection techniques in the form of interviews and learning outcomes tests. Data analysis in this study used a pretest posttest design in the form of a t-test, to test the average difference between pretest and posttest scores. The average pretest score or before treatment was 48.15, while the average posttest score or after treatment was 69.21. Thus, there is an increase in the average fiqh learning outcomes before and after using Google Sites learning media. Furthermore, through the t-test, the t count was obtained: -5.883 with a significance level $(0.01) < 0.05$, so h0 was rejected and h1 was accepted. From the results of the hypothesis test, it can be concluded that learning with the Zakat theme through the development of Google Sites media in the posttest results showed a significant increase compared to the pretest results, namely before the treatment (development of Google Sites media) in class X students at Madrasah Aliyah Al-Falah Ngrayun Ponorogo

INTRODUCTION

Learning media is one of the most important elements in the learning process.(Tafonao, 2018) In definition, learning media is a tool used to support the learning process.(Sudjana, 2009) Learning media has several important meanings for both teachers and students. For teachers, learning media serves as an introductory or complementary tool in transforming knowledge to students.(Febrita & Ulfah, 2019) With this learning media, teachers will find it easier to internalize several things and provide understanding to students.(Oktiani, 2017) This learning media also functions in concretizing student understanding so that it runs more effectively and efficiently. Thus, the learning process seems more active and creative in

delivering learning materials.(Pebrianti, 2019) Meanwhile, for students, the existence of learning media will make it easier to understand the material presented by the teacher.(Tafonao, 2018) In addition, the existence of learning media will make student learning more interesting and fun.(Febrita & Ulfah, 2019) This is because, through the use of learning media, students and teachers will usually pay attention to these learning tools so that the attention of each person involved in the learning process is focused on learning tools, not on other things. So that the learning process will feel easier.(Wulandari et al., 2023)

In addition, in the learning process, not all teachers have the initiative to use learning media. Most teachers only deliver lessons using the lecture method and do not use other learning media. Delivery done through lectures is generally not more interesting than using learning media.(Isnaeni & Hildayah, 2020) This happens because of several things, for example, the lack of teacher interest in utilizing learning media, making simple learning media that takes a long time because it must adjust to the learning material first, teachers are still not proficient in making learning media such as videos,(Firmadani, 2020) and so on.

Some of the problems above are core problems in learning that need to be solved. Because if this is allowed to happen, it will certainly have an impact on the low quality of students. Meanwhile, the low quality of students will also affect the quality of education in Indonesia.(Kurniawati, 2022) So the use of learning media must continue to be pursued so that students are able to understand the subject matter well.(Nurul Audie, 2019) Teachers are required to create creative learning media that can attract students' attention,(Isnaeni & Hildayah, 2020) so as to increase students' interest in learning.(Maesaroh, 1970)

Based on initial exploration at Madrasah Aliyah (MA) Al-Falah Ngrayun Ponorogo, there are still many teachers who only rely on the lecture method in the process of delivering learning materials. This means that the learning process is still carried out without learning media. In this Madrasah, there are still few teachers who are aware of the importance of learning media in the teaching and learning process, so only a small number of teachers use learning media. This is in accordance with the statement conveyed by the head of Madrasah Al-Falah Ngrayun Ponorogo, Mr. QMD revealed:

> *"Alhamdulillah, learning is still going well, the teacher delivers the material, then the students are given assignments. In addition, we also adjust the independent curriculum, some subjects have projects and certain works. We still use learning media, we have created our own learning media, but only some teachers."*(Qmd, n.d.)

The statement above explains that not all teachers use learning media in the learning process. From the above findings, researchers took steps to conduct experiments in the form

of using google sites learning media. The development of google sites learning media is expected to be able to attract students' interest in learning, this is because of the interesting features created in it.

Based on the findings of the initial exploration above, the researcher intends to see an increase in student learning outcomes from before and after through the use of google sites learning media. In this study, the researcher then took the title of using google sites learning media in improving the learning outcomes of class X students of Madrasah Aliyah (MA) Al-Falah Ngrayun Ponorogo.

METHODS

This research was conducted at MA Al-Falah which is located on Mrayan-Ngrayun highway No. 19, Ngembel Hamlet, Baosan Lor Village, Ngrayun District, Ponorogo Regency. This research is quantitative research, with an experimental research method, namely by giving treatment in the form of google sites learning media to research samples. The number of samples in this study consisted of 19 students who were members of the X class of MA Al-Falah Ngrayun Ponorogo. This study uses data collection techniques in the form of interviews and test results. Data analysis in this study used pretest postest design in the form of t-tests, to test the average difference between pretest and postest scores. Learners are given a pretest to measure the extent of students' initial abilities before being given treatment and after treatment will be given a posttest. Where the test instrument has been tested and validated first. Instrument validity test through the Product Moment Correlation test(Sugiyono, 2008), using the following formula:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N\sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{\{N\sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2\}\{N\sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2\}}}$$

This study used an experimental sample of 19 students. The experimental instrument with N = 19 obtained an r table value of 0.456 at a significance level of 5%. From the results of the instrument validity test, 20 items have an rcount value of more than 0.456, so they can be declared valid.

Next, a reliability test was conducted using the Cronbach's Alpha coefficient, with the reliability test results as follows:

Table 1. Instrument reliability test

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.747	20

The basis for decision making in the reliability test using the Cronbach's Alpha method is: First, if the Cronbach's alpha value> 0.60 then the questionnaire is declared reliable. Second, if the Cronbach's alpha value <0.60 then the questionnaire is declared unreliable. According to the results of the Cronbach's alpha reliability test above, it can be seen that 0.767> 0.60 so that the instrument is declared reliable.

After conducting validity and reliability tests, to determine the distribution of data, data prerequisite tests are carried out including normality tests through the Kolmogorov-Smirnov method. Meanwhile, to find out whether the data is homogeneous or heterogeneous, the homogeneity test is carried out using the Levene test, with the help of calculations using the SPSS 23 computer as follows.

Table 2. Data normality test table

Kelas	Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	Df	Sig.
Pretes	.189	19	.073	.887	19	.028
Postes	.192	19	.065	.932	19	.186

The basis for decision making in the data normality test through the Kolmogorov Smirnov method is: first, if the significance value (sig)> 0.05, then the data is normally distributed. Second, if the significance value (sig) <0.05, then the data is not normally distributed. According to the normality test table above, it is obtained as follows: First, the results on the pretest data have a significance value (0.073) > 0.05 so that the data is declared normally distributed. Second, the results on the posttest data have a significance value (0.065) > 0.05 so the data is declared normally distributed.

Table 3. Data homogeneity test table

		Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Hasil belajar	Based on Mean	6.055	1	36	.019
	Based on Median	5.752	1	36	.022
	Based on Median and with adjusted df	5.752	1	34.051	.022
	Based on trimmed mean	6.142	1	36	.018

The basis for decision making in the data homogeneity test is: first, if the significance value (sig) on Based on mean > 0.05, then the research data is homogeneous. Second, if the significance value (sig) on Based on mean <0.05, then the research data is not homogeneous. According to the homogeneity test table above, there is a significance value on Based on

mean (0.019) > 0.05 so that the research data is declared homogeneous. The following is a table of pretest postest design research design.

Table 4. Research design pretest postest design

Class	Pretest	Treatment	Postest
X	O_1	X	O_2

Description:

O_1 : X class pretest results
O_2 : The results of the posttest class X
X   : Treatment carried out in class X that is using google sites learning media

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Result

Research in class X as an experimental class with a total of 19 students. Researchers look at the cognitive aspect, namely the learning outcomes of students. To find out how much the cognitive ability of children in learning zakat before treatment is to do a pretest first. Then after implementing google sites learning media, at the end of the zakat teaching material meeting, a posttest in the form of multiple choice questions covering the contents according to the competency standards in the syllabus. Table 2 explains the summary of the results of the acquisition of pretest and posttest data in class X IPS.

Table 5. Results of pretest and posttest data acquisition class X IPS

No	Pretest Value	Posttest Value
1	65	90
2	50	65
3	35	75
4	35	50
5	45	85
6	55	85
7	65	100
8	40	90
9	65	90
10	40	50
11	45	70
12	45	70
13	70	65
14	40	40
15	35	40
16	40	55
17	40	60
18	50	45
19	55	90

Learning media is a tool used by teachers in assisting the learning process.(Oka, 2021) The existence of learning media is expected to make it easier for students to understand the

subject matter delivered by the teacher. In addition, learning media also functions so that children do not easily feel bored with monotonous learning conditions,(Tafonao, 2018) so teacher creativity is needed in creating learning media. Interesting learning media will make students more motivated in participating in the learning process so that learning feels more fun.(Pebrianti, 2019)

There are many learning media that can be used by teachers, including print, audio, video, interactive multimedia, reality media, and E-Learning.(Jennah, 2009) Print type learning media such as books, magazines, newspapers, modules, pictures, posters and so on. Video types include DVDs, songs, and others. Video type is media that can be seen and heard, showing images and sounds, for example in the form of movies. Interactive multimedia, for example games. Reality media are objects found around, for example animals, plants, rocks and so on. E-Learning is a learning media that is electronic by utilizing computers, laptops or mobile phones and can be connected to the internet, for example google classroom, websites and others.(Jennah, 2009)

The learning media used in this research is google sites learning media(Mardin, 2020) which is included in E-Learning learning media. In this google sites learning media, students will see several things from the menus or links that the teacher has prepared in it such as material, teacher profile, videos, games, practice questions, attendance and so on. The following is the appearance of google sites along with the menus used.
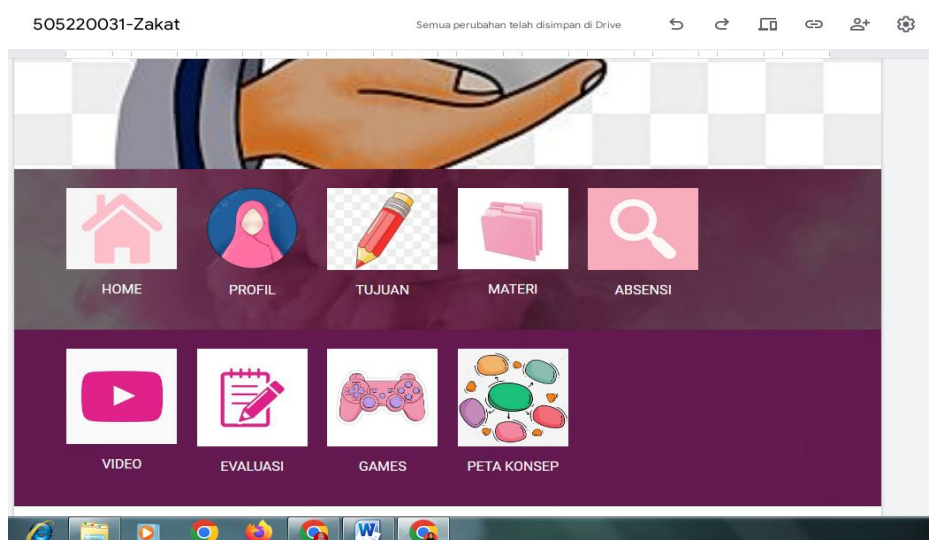

Figure 1. Google sites display

On the evaluation menu, there are pretest and postest exercises that are used to see student learning outcomes from before and after treatment. The instruments used in the

pretest and postest tests have been declared valid and reliable through the *Product moment Correlation* test and *Croncbach's Alpha* method. Then the data is declared normally distributed and comes from a homogeneous population through the *Kolmogorov Smirnov* test and *Levene* test. The following is presented data on the results of the pretest and posttest scores of class X after going through the t-test.

Table 6. The results of pretest and posttest scores of class X after t-tests

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	sebelum diberikan perlakuan	48.1579	19	11.32972	2.59922
	setelah diberikan perlakuan	69.2105	19	19.09502	4.38070

From the results of research conducted in class X at Madrasah Aliyah Al-Falah Ngrayun Ponorogo, researchers can find out student learning outcomes through pretest and postest scores. The average learning outcome obtained through the pretest is 48.1579, while the average learning outcome obtained in the posttest is 69.2105. From the average pretest and postest scores, it can be seen that there is an increase in the average pretest score on the postest score, which has increased by 21.05. This increase shows a difference for the better between student learning outcomes before and after treatment is carried out. So it can be stated that, through google sites learning media can improve student learning outcomes in class X MA Al-Falah Ngrayun Ponorogo.

After it is known that learning media through google sites can improve student learning outcomes, the next step is to see whether the use of google sites media can significantly improve student learning outcomes or not.

Tabel 7. The Result of signification test

				Paired Differences				
					95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				Sig. (2-
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	Lower	Upper	T	df	tailed)
sebelum setelah diberikan perlakuan	-21.05263	15.59727	3.57826	-28.57028	-13.53499	-5.883	18	.010

Table 7 shows the results of the hypothesis test calculation after being treated. Obtained t count: -5.883 with a significance level (0.01) <0.05 then h0 is rejected and h1 is accepted. From the results of the hypothesis test, it can be concluded that learning with the theme of Zakat through the development of google sites media on the posttest results there is a significant increase compared to the results of the pretest value, namely before treatment/treatment (development of google sites media) in class X MA Al-Falah Ngrayun Ponorogo.

These results are following research conducted by Alif Ringga Persada(Persada, 2017) on improving learning outcomes through website-based teaching materials. The results of this study state that there are differences in learning outcomes from experimental and control classes, this is obtained through an independent sample t-test with a calculated t value greater than the t table, namely 6.331> 2.000. So the conclusion obtained in Alif's research is that the increase in student learning outcomes using website-based teaching materials is considered more effective than the learning outcomes of students who do not use website-based teaching materials.

In addition, research conducted by Ulul Azmi (Azmi & Hasanah, 2021) on the effect of using e-learning learning media on improving student learning achievement in Islamic Religious Education subjects at SMK Riyadlul Qur'an Ngajum. Based on the results of the study, it is known that there is an increase in student learning outcomes on the use of e-learning learning media, which is known based on the results of statistical tests with the acquisition of a minimum score of 56 and a maximum of 98 on the midterm assessment, as well as a minimum score of 60 and a maximum of 100 on the end of semester assessment score. Thus there is an increase in student learning achievement towards the use of e-learning based learning media (website).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the analysis and the results of hypothesis testing above, it shows the difference between before treatment and after treatment, namely the use of google sites learning media. Obtained t count: -5,883 with a significance level (0.01) <0.05 then h0 is rejected and h1 is accepted. From the results of the hypothesis test, it can be concluded that learning with the theme of Zakat through the development of google sites media on the posttest results there is a significant increase compared to the results of the pretest value, namely before treatment/treatment (development of google sites media) in class X Madrasah

Aliyah Al-Falah Ngrayun Ponorogo. Thus, google sites learning media can be one solution to provide convenience for students in the learning process.

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