

ABSTRAK

HUBUNGAN INTENSITAS PENGGUNAAN *GADGET (SMARTPHONE)* DENGAN HASIL BELAJAR MATEMATIKA PESERTA DIDIK KELAS V SD NEGERI 3 JATIMULYO TAHUN AJARAN 2020/2021

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Masalah pada penelitian ini adalah hasil belajar Matematika peserta didik yang rendah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hubungan intensitas penggunaan *gadget (smartphone)* dengan hasil belajar matematika peserta didik. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan desain penelitian korelasional. Populasi dalam penelitian ini adalah peserta didik kelas V yang menggunakan *gadget (smartphone)* dengan intensitas tinggi yang berjumlah 31 peserta didik. Teknik pengambilan sampel menggunakan *sampling jenuh* artinya semua populasi dijadikan sampel penelitian. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan kuesioner dan dokumentasi. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah korelasi *product moment*. Uji prasyarat instrumen angket menggunakan uji validitas *expert judgement* (penelitian ahli), dan uji reliabilitas. Hasil uji validitas dan reliabilitas terdapat sebanyak 24 pernyataan yang dinyatakan valid dan reliabel. Hasil uji hipotesis $r_{hitung} > r_{tabel}$ $0,670 > 0,355$ artinya H_a diterima dan H_o ditolak. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan yang signifikan antara intensitas penggunaan *gadget (smartphone)* dengan hasil belajar Matematika peserta didik kelas V SD Negeri 3 Jatimulyo Tahun Ajaran 2020/2021 dengan kriteria kuat.

Kata kunci: hasil belajar matematika, intensitas penggunaan *gadget (smartphone)*.

ABSTRACT

THE RELATION BETWEEN INTENSITY OF USE GADGET (SMARTPHONE) WITH MATHEMATICS LEARNING OUT COMES ON V GRADE STUDENTS IN SD NEGERI 3 JATIMULYO IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2020/2021

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The problem of the research was the Mathematics learning outcomes of students that is still low. The aim of the research was to know the relationship between the intensity of the use of gadgets (smartphones) and their mathematics learning outcomes. The type of research used is quantitative research with a correlational research design. The population in this study is class V students who use gadgets (smartphones) with high intensity, totaling 31 students. The sampling technique used was saturated sampling, meaning that all the population was used as the research sample. Data collection techniques using questionnaires and documentation. The data analysis technique used is product moment correlation. The researcher used the prerequisite test of the questionnaire instrument, namely the validity test of the expert assessment, and the reliability test. The results of the validity and reliability test contained 24 statements which were declared valid and reliable. The results of hypothesis testing $r_{count} > r_{table}$ $0.670 > 0.355$ means that H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected. The results showed that there was a significant relationship between the intensity of using gadgets (smartphones) and the mathematics learning outcomes of fifth grade students at SD Negeri 3 Jatimulyo for the 2020/2021 academic year with strong criteria.

Key words: mathematics learning outcomes, smartphone usage intensity.