

ABSTRAK

PENERAPAN PEMBELAJARAN *MICROLEARNING* PADA MATERI SISTEM BILANGAN DIGITAL UNTUK MENINGKATKAN HASIL BELAJAR PESERTA DIDIK

Oleh

MUHAMMAD IQBAL

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui efektivitas penerapan pembelajaran *microlearning* pada materi Sistem Bilangan Digital dalam meningkatkan hasil belajar peserta didik. Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan desain *quasi-experimental* tipe *Nonequivalent Control Group Design*. Subjek penelitian adalah peserta didik kelas X TKJ 1 sebagai kelas eksperimen dan X TKJ 2 sebagai kelas kontrol di SMK Muhammadiyah 2 Kalirejo. Instrumen penelitian berupa tes pretest dan posttest untuk mengukur hasil belajar kognitif. Analisis data menggunakan uji *Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test*, *Mann-Whitney U Test*, dan perhitungan N-Gain. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat peningkatan hasil belajar yang signifikan di kedua kelas (*Asymp. Sig* = 0,000), dengan perbedaan signifikan antara kelas eksperimen dan kontrol (*Asymp. Sig* = 0,017). Rata-rata N-Gain kelas eksperimen sebesar 71,68 (kategori tinggi) dan kelas kontrol sebesar 46,48 (kategori sedang). Dengan demikian, pembelajaran *microlearning* terbukti lebih efektif dalam meningkatkan hasil belajar peserta didik dibandingkan metode konvensional.

Kata kunci: *microlearning*, sistem bilangan digital, hasil belajar

ABSTRACT

IMPLEMENTATION OF MICROLEARNING ON DIGITAL NUMBER SYSTEM TO IMPROVE STUDENTS' LEARNING OUTCOMES

By

MUHAMMAD IQBAL

This study aims to determine the effectiveness of microlearning implementation on the topic of Digital Number Systems in improving student learning outcomes. The research employed a quantitative approach with a quasi-experimental design of the Nonequivalent Control Group Design type. The research subjects were students of class X TKJ 1 as the experimental group and X TKJ 2 as the control group at SMK Muhammadiyah 2 Kalirejo. The research instrument consisted of pretest and posttest to measure students' cognitive learning outcomes. Data analysis was conducted using the Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test, Mann-Whitney U Test, and N-Gain calculation. The results showed a significant improvement in learning outcomes in both groups (Asymp. Sig = 0.000), with a significant difference between the experimental and control groups (Asymp. Sig = 0.017). The average N-Gain in the experimental group was 71.68 (high category), while in the control group it was 46.48 (moderate category). Thus, microlearning was proven to be more effective in improving students' learning outcomes compared to conventional learning methods.

Keywords: microlearning, digital number systems, learning outcomes