

The Use of Aqidah Akhlaq Textbook to Increase Learning Outcome

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ABSTRACT

This research begins with a problem regarding: 1. The development of the use of textbooks in the subject of aqidah akhlaq. 2. The development of student learning outcomes in the subject of aqidah akhlaq. 3. Knowing how much influence textbooks have on the subject of aqidah akhlaq. The research was conducted by a teacher so that in carrying out the task of educating, teaching and guiding students to achieve the desired goals and how the impact of using textbooks on improving student learning outcomes can affect student interest in learning. The population in this study were students of VII-K class at MTsN 3 Jombang. The sample in this study was taken from 20 students of class VII-K. As for the data analysis used the t test (paired), after the t test (paired) showed that the significant value was $0,031 < 0,05$, so the average student learning outcomes had an effect on the use of aqidah akhlaq textbooks on student learning outcomes. Applying textbooks effectively improves student learning outcomes.

Keywords: *Influence, learning outcomes, textbook*

INTRODUCTION

The research begins with a problem regarding what a teacher should do so that in carrying out the task of educating, teaching and guiding students to achieve the desired goals by motivating high learning, and how the impact of the development of science and technology on increasing student learning activities can have an effect towards students' interest in learning. The development of science and technology has brought very significant changes to various dimensions of human life, therefore, so that education does not lag behind the development of technology education, there is a need for adjustments, especially those related to teaching factors in schools (Shobirin & Darmawan, 2019). One of these factors is the learning media that needs to be studied and mastered by teachers or prospective teachers, so that they can convey subject matter to students well and be useful for students in the MTs (Nur, 2019).

Educators have a very important role in the success of education. Although it is not the only determining factor for the success of education, educators or teachers have their own role in learning, without the teacher learning will not work or the subject matter will not be conveyed properly and students will not have any guidance when there are difficulties in learning. (Rohmatika & Wardani, 2020). The results of the analysis using the product correlation test moment to find out the effectiveness of using audio-visual media on student achievement in class XI on the subject of moral aqidah at MA Al-Ihsan Kalikejambon Tembelang Jombang with results calculation data $r = 0,514 > r = 0.2287$ with sufficient level category, and shows that the value of $\text{Sig} = 0.007 < 0.5$ which means that there is an effectiveness of using audio-visual media on learning achievement of class XI students in the subjects of aqidah morals of MA Al-Ihsan Kalikejambon Tembelang Jombang with a close relationship of 29.3% (Wahyuni & Lilawati, 2020).

Education is essentially the interaction of essential components in a effort to achieve educational goals. The combination of harmony and balance as well as the interaction of essential element of education, at the operational stage, greatly determines the success of education. The success of education is supported by various things, including the development of learning and learning systems. Effective learning can help students to improve their expected abilities in accordance with the instructional goals to be achieved (Basri, 2015).

According to Junaidy Syam, by implementing in textbook learning by integrating comprehensive intelligence in problem-based learning models. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of

textbook learning by integrating comprehensive intelligence.(Syam, 2017). In general, the learning process is a process of communicative interaction between students and teachers in educational activities. In the learning process, there are teaching activities carried out by students and some are carried out by teacher, which take place together so that there is an active communication interaction between students and teachers.

Textbooks are student guides in learning activities that contain subject matter, research activities based on information concepts and others. Textbooks are also a reading material for students when studying at school or at home (Trianto, 2018).

Student learning outcomes are essentially changes in behavior experienced by students. Behavior as a result of learning in a broad sense includes the cognitive, affective and psychomotor fields. This assessment can be seen through its effectiveness and efficiency in achieving teaching goals or changes in student behavior. The assessment of results and the learning process are related to each other because the results are the result of the process (Sudjana, 2014).

METHOD

This research was conducted in the second semester of class VII-K MTsN 3 Jombang which is located at Jl. KH. Abd Wahab Hasbullah Pond Rice in Jombang Academic Year 2021/2022. This research was conducted in April 2021. This research is a quantitative research. The data collection technique used a learning outcome test in the form of a description. The test is given to students before (pretest) and after (posttest) learning with the Aqidah Akhlaq textbook. The population in this study were all students of class VII-K MTsN 3 Jombang, consisting of 20 students. Before the data is collected, the data is analyzed first on condition that the following tests must be carried out (a)Normality Test. This normality test is intended to be carried out to find out whether the sample being studied is in a normal distribution or not. The normality test used is the Kolmogrov Smirnov.The hypothesis is as follows:

H_o : The data comes from a population that is normally distributed

H_a : The data comes from a population with a normal not distribution

(b) Homogeneity Test. Populations with the same variance are called homogeneous populations. This homogeneity test uses the Levene test. The hypothesis is as follows:

H_o : both groups come from a homogeneous population

H_a : both groups come from a population that is not homogeneous

(c) Hypothesis Testing. This test is used to test the comparative hypothesis of two independent samples when the data is in ordinal form. If in an observation the data is in the form of an interval, it is necessary to convert it first into ordinal data. If the data is still in the form of intervals, you can actually use the t-test for testing, but if the assumptions of the t-test are not fulfilled (for example, the data must be normal) then this test can be used.

$$t = \frac{\bar{x}_1 - \bar{x}_2}{\sqrt{\frac{s_1^2}{n_1} + \frac{s_2^2}{n_2} - 2r \left(\frac{s_1}{\sqrt{n_1}} \right) \left(\frac{s_2}{\sqrt{n_2}} \right)}}$$

Information:

\bar{x}_1 : Average pretest learning outcomes

\bar{x}_2 : Average posttest learning outcomes

s_1^2 : Pretest variance

s_2^2 : Posttest variance

n_1 : The number of students in the pretest

n_2 : The number of students in the posttest

H_o : There is not significant influence in learning outcomes of Aqidah Akhlaq using textbook

H_a : There is a significant influence in learning outcomes of Aqidah Akhlaq using textbook

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Result

Based on the results and data analysis of research that has been carried out in class VII MTsN 3 Jombang with a sample class VII-K. Based on a graph made from Microsoft Excel, it can be seen in the graph below

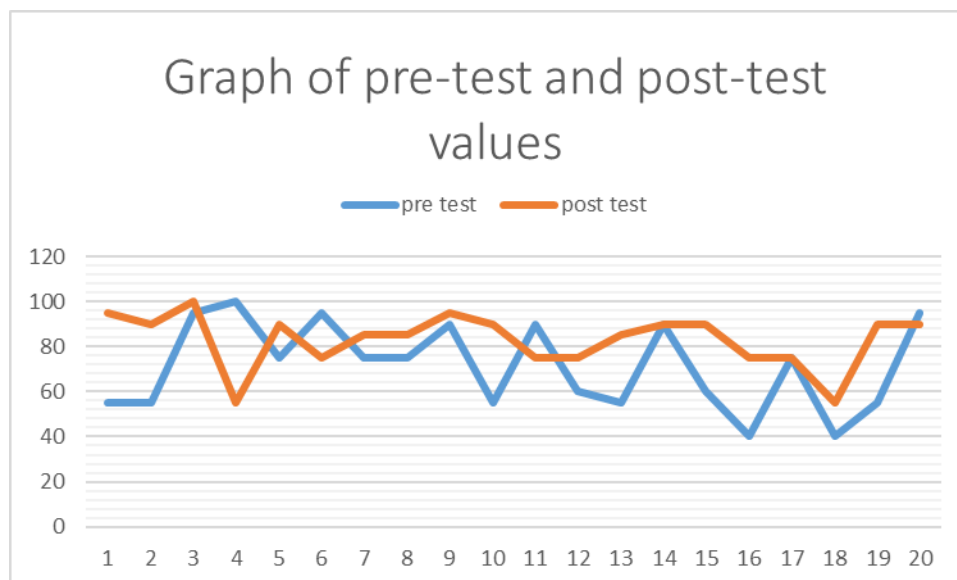


Figure 1. Graph of Class VII-K Pretest and Posttest Values

From Figure 1. It can be seen that there are differences in the pretest and posttest scores in class VII-K. Visually, this shows that the use of the Aqidah Akhlaq textbook in class VII-K is quite successful, seen from the posttest scores that are higher than the pretest.

Table 1. Data Normality Test

		Pretest	Posttest
N		20	20
Normal	Mean	71.50	83.00
Parameters ^{a, b}	Std. Deviation	19.406	12.183
Most Extreme	Absolute	.180	.217
Differences	Positive	.173	.133
	Negative	-.180	-.217
Koimogorov-Smirnov Z		.804	.971
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.538	.302

In table 1, it can be seen that the significance value of the pretest is $0.538 > 0.05$ and the posttest is $0.302 > 0.05$, so it can be said that the data spreads according to the normal distribution. The data normality assumption is fulfilled so that the paired (dependent) t test can be used.

Paired t test (Dependent)

- H₀ : there is no effect of using textbooks aqidah morals on student learning outcomes
- H₁ : there is an effect of using aqidah textbooks on students' learning outcome

Table 2. Paired Samples Statistics

		Paired Differences				t	df	Sig. (2-Tailed)	
		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	99% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
					Lower				Upper
Pair 1	Pretest - Posttest	- 11.500	22.070	4.935	- 25.619	2.619	- 2.330	19	.031

In table 2 the average pretest and posttest scores show that the posttest average score is 83 while the pretest score is 71.5, there is an increase in the average score of the students. This indicates that the use of aqidah akhlak textbooks has a good and significant impact on students' understanding. While the results of the analysis using the paired t test get a significant value of $0.031 < 0.05$, so it can be said that there is an effect of the use of aqidah akhlak textbooks on student learning outcomes.

Discussion

The learning outcomes of class VII-K students with the pretest score got an average score of 71.5 for the posttest score of 83. Based on this data it can be concluded that using textbooks improves student learning outcomes in the subject of Aqidah Akhlaq with adab material reading the al-qur'an, pray and the story of the example of the prophet Ibrahim as. First, students in class VII-K can be well directed to follow the learning steps using textbooks as a medium for delivering learning material. This strategy aims to encourage students to learn to think critically by solving problem (Huda, 2014).

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CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research that has been done, it can be concluded that the application of textbooks makes students more active, critical, tolerant and improves cooperative cooperation to study the assigned material. The results of the analysis using the t test (paired) show that the significant value is $0.031 < 0.05$, so the average learning outcome has an effect on the use of Aqidah Akhlaq textbooks on student learning outcomes, this shows that learning by applying textbooks effectively improves student learning outcomes.

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