MURDER Using Learning to Improve Understanding Motivation and Learning Ability

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ABSTRACT
This study aims to determine the influence of MURDER (cooperative) learning on learning outcomes reviewed from students' learning understanding and motivation. This study uses quantitative method with a type of questionnaire involving students of grade X SMK PGRI 2 Jombang with a population of 322 students, with a sample of 76 students randomly selected, data retrieval using questionnaires as data collection to find out how MURDER learning can motivate students. The results showed that the validity test results that have been conducted in this study showed that all questionnaire items (X1) were valid with a total score of Sig. greater than 0.227 and person correlation was positive. The results of the reliability test were then compared with the table r in this study N=76 and dk = 76 – 2 =74 with a significant level of 5% so that the table r value = 0.227. If r calculates $\geq$ r table then reliable question items, From the SPSS output results it appears that the significant value in the questionnaire 0.002 > .01 so it can be said that the data spread following the spread normal, and Hypothesis Test in this study shows that MURDER learning has an effect on student learning.

Keywords: MURDER Learning Method; Motivation to Learn; Learning Outcomes.

INTRODUCTION

The definition of education is even more expanded as an activity and phenomenon. Education as an activity means conscious effort designed to help a person or group of people develop a view of life (how people will live and make the most of life in their lives), attitudes to life, and life skills, both manual (practical instructions) and mental and social (Aisa & Sari, 2021). While education as a phenomenon is an event of encounter between two or more people whose impact is the development of a view of life, attitude of life or life skills on one or more parties.(Sulaiman et al., 2018)

Learning is one of the determinants of whether or not graduates are produced by an education system. Good learning produces good graduates, and vice versa. In general, it can be said that Islamic education is an educational science based on Islam (Hidayatullah et al, 2020). therefore Islamic education should be sourced to the Qur'an and hadith of the Prophet (Shobirin & Zulfa, 2022). Islamic education is "The education of a whole human being; his mind and heart, his spiritual and temporal, his morals and his skills. In addition, the defense of Islam in elementary school has a huge influence on the spiritual value of students, because by instilling islamic religious learning in students will know how to worship God, such as prayer, fasting, zakat and so on.(Permana & Ahyani, 2020)

MURDER learning model is a cognitive psychology learning that emphasizes students' ability to reconstruct information and ideas received, understand it and communicate verbally and in writing. Izzati stated that MURDER Learning is a learning adapted from Bob Nelson's book "The Complete Problem Solver". MURDER is a combined of words: Mood, Understand, Recall, Digest, Elaborate, and Review. The steps to implement MURDER collaborative learning are as follows:

- Mood, which is to create a good mood to learn so that students are motivated to be spirited, ready, and concentrated in learning.
- Understand, which is to provide an understanding of the concepts or materials studied;
- Recall, i.e. recollecting the material that has been understood.
- Detect, i.e. Observe the delivery of information
- Elaborate, i.e. elaborating understanding with examples or applications, opinions and questions

- Review, which is to relearn the material that has been studied and understood.

Based on the opinions of the above experts, the researchers concluded that MURDER learning model is one of the ways that can be used to develop an effective and efficient learning system to activate students by stimulating their thinking skills so as to be able to re-instruct information or ideas received, understand it, and then communicate verbally or in writing. (Hal &Didik, 2021)

MURDER learning model (mood, understand, recall, digest, expand, review) contains the concept of group learning that checks each other proven to increase the activeness of students in learning and motivate active students in the learning process and critical thinking. Some students are happy with the learning model MURDER in fiqh lessons is a model that involves students in learning activities, when the teacher gives questions or problems students directly look for answers. This learning model can foster the tenacity and perseverance of students and draw conclusions, can make students interpret a learning process. (Lilawati & Hidayatur, 2019)

METHOD

This type of research uses quantitative research, quantitative research is a research method used to research on certain populations or samples, sampling techniques are done randomly, data collection using research instruments, data analysis is quantitative / statistical with the aim to test the hypothesis that has been set. This research was conducted at SMK PGRI 2 Jombang. The research time was conducted from April 8, 2021 to March 10, 2020, where the research population was all X grade students as many as 322 students, while the sample in this study was grade X students as many as 76 students. Variables are everything in the form of anything set by researchers to be studied so that information about it is obtained, then drawn conclusions. This study consists of 2 variables, namely: Dependent Variables (MURDER Learning Method) and Independent Variables (X-grade learning results).

Research Instruments using questionnaire method, Questionnaire is an instrument of data collection in the form of a number of written questions to capture information owned by respondents, including opinions / opinions, facts, or attitudes, the answer to questions in the instrument is a written answer so that an answer column is required. (Ernawati et al., 2021)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research was conducted at SMK PGRI 2 Jombang, where the research subjects were taken from class X SMK PGRI 2 Jombang in the 2021/ 2022 school year. The population of class X was 322 students, and the sample used was 76 students. To find out the use of MURDER learning on learning outcomes and how MURDER learning can motivate grade X students at SMK PGRI 2 Jombang, then we gave a questionnaire that there are 19 questions about MURDER learning, learning outcomes and how the learning can motivate students

Results

Validity testing of this research instrument using calculations with SPSS 16 application. The basis of the decision to draw conclusions in *the SPSS* 16 test is to compare the value of gis. (2-tiled) with a confidence degree of 95% (0.05) as follows:

- If the value is Sig. (2-tiled) < 0.05 and person correlation is positive, then the question item is valid
- If the value is Sig. (2-tiled) < 0.05 and person correlation is negative, then the question item is invalid
- If the value is Sig. (2-tiled) > 0.05 then the question item of the questionnaire is invalid

The validity test results that have been conducted in this study show all questionnaire items (X1) are valid, because based on the output "correlation" above with a sig value. (2-tiled) to relationship all items with a total score of Sig. greater than 0.227 and person correlation is positive.

Reliability tests are used to determine if the research instrument used is reliable in a consistently 6n manner to provide the same measurement results. The data used for the reliability test is taken from the questionnaire variable data. Valid research instruments are then calculated in their reliability value. This test uses Cronbach's alpha. The results of the reliability test were then compared with the table r in this study N=76 and dk = 76 − 2 =74 with a significant level of 5% so that the table r value = 0.227. If r calculates ≥ r table then the question item is reliable. The results of the calculation of reliability tests are as follows:

Table 1. Reliability Statistics

Variabel	Cronbach's Alpha	> <	Standart Realibitas	N of Items
Metode MURDER	0.792	>	0,07	19

From the data of cronbach alpha table above it can be concluded that the MURDER learning method variable indicates that the value is more than 0.07. so that of the three variables are declared reliable as a measurement of variables.

Table 2. One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

N.		76
Normal Parametersa	Mean	0
	Std. Deviation	5.28084103
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	0.213
	Positive	0.213
	Negative	-0.121
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1.86
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		0.002

From the spss output results it is seen that the significant value in the poll of 0.002 > 0.05 so it can be said that the data spreads following the normal spread. Assumptions of data normality are met so that the z test (hypothesis) is used.

H_0: No influence in MURDER learning on PAI material
H_1: There is an influence in MURDER learning on PAI material

Table 3. Paired Samples Statistics

		Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pair 1	Learning Motivation	54.91	76	7.23	0.829
	Learning Outcomes	80.26	76	5.285	0.606

Table 4. Paired Samples Correlations

		N	Correlation	Sig.
Pair 1	Learning Motivation- Learning Outcomes	76	0.039	0.738

Table 5. Paired Samples Test

	Paired Differences					t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Mean	Std. deviation	Std.error mean	95% confidence interval of the difference				
				Lower	Upper			
Pair 1 Learning Motivation- Learning Outcomes	-25.355	8.787	1.008	-27.363	-23.347	-23.347	75	0,000

The average calculation result of questionnaire data and PTK value data showed that the average questionnaire result was 54.91 while the average PTK value was 80.26. This indicates that the use of MURDER method in PAI material has a considerable and significant influence on students' learning outcomes. While the results of the analysis using z test paired get a significant value of 0.000 < 0.05 so it can be said that there is an influence on the use of MURDER method on learning outcomes. So the result of $H_1 > H_0$ so that it can be interpreted that there is an influence in the use of MURDER learning strategy in SMK PGRI 2 Jombang.

Discussion

The study results of grade X students in PTK scores averaged 80.26 for questionnaire scores getting an average score of 54.91. Based on this data, it can be concluded that the use of this MURDER strategy in PAI materials can improve students' learning outcomes.

In table 2, it is seen that from the spss output result it is seen that the significant value in the poll 0.002 > 0.05 so it can be said that the data spread following the normal spread. Assumptions of data normality are met so that the z test (hypothesis) can be used. The results of the calculation of the average grade of PTK 80.26 and questionnaire 54.91 showed that the average student's grades increased. This identifies that the use of this MURDER strategy by using PAI material has a fairly good influence and siginifikan to the understanding of students. While the results of the analysis using z test paired get a significant value of $0.000 < 0.05$ so it can be said that there is an influence on the use of MURDER method on learning outcomes. So the result of $H_1 > H_0$ so that it can be interpreted that there is an influence in the use of MURDER learning strategy in SMK PGRI 2 Jombang.

From the results of research conducted to prove that student learning outcomes have increased from before after using the MURDER learning strategy. The achievement of better CAR scores proves that the use of the MURDER learning strategy in the learning process is successful and shows a significant value, where the use of the MURDER method on PAI material at SMK PGRI 2 Jombang can motivate students in the learning process.

CONCLUSION

From the data above, it can be concluded that the effect of the MURDER learning method on learning outcomes in PAI class X material. With reference to the problem formulation of data presentation and data analysis, it can be described and concluded that research on the effect of the MURDER learning method on student achievement in class PAI material X by using a questionnaire shows the validity with the results of the questionnaire 0.002 > 0.05. From the data in table 1 cronbach alpha 0.792 above, it can be concluded that the MURDER learning method variable shows that the value is more than 0.07. so that the variable is declared reliable as a variable measuring instrument. From the results of the SPSS output, it can be seen that the significant value in the questionnaire is 0.002 > 0.05 so it can be said that the data spreads following a normal distribution. While the results of the analysis using the paired t test get a significant value of $0.000 < 0.05$ so it can be said that there is an effect of using the MURDER method on student learning outcomes.

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