ABSTRACT

Ali Basriadi, 2019. ***The Development of Learning Evaluation Tools Based on Kahoot Applications Using Smartphone in PKn Lessons for Class XI at Islamic Senior High School.***

The purpose of the study is to evaluate learning in order to assess the ability of students to what extent the power absorbs the learning process that has been taught. Based on the results of the questionnaire, show a that the teacher has not used technology as the development of learning evaluation tools in taking Daily Deuteronomy scores and other scores on students. Taking student, grades by the teacher still uses the conventional method in the form of a paper test (paper), so it takes a long time to find out students who have not been completed. As technology develops in the world of education, researchers develop learning evaluation tools using the KAHOOT application by utilizing the potential available in schools with the availability of computers and Wi-Fi networks. The study wanted to find out the validation of evaluation tools using the KAHOOT application and what students' responses to the evaluation tools developed.

The research method uses the Research and Development (R&D) method using a four-D (4-D) model. The model was developed by Thiagarajan, et al, namely Define, Design, Develop and Disseminate. The research instrument used was in the form of tests and questionnaires. While the technical analysis of the data used in the form of material expert validation sheet, media expert validation sheet, PKN teacher validation sheet, language expert validation sheet, and student assessment quiz and item analysis about the pretest and posttest.

The validation results from material experts got the final percentage of 86% with very feasible criteria. Validation results from media experts got a final percentage of 81% with a very valid category. Results from PKn teachers were 88.6% with valid criteria. Validation results from linguists received a final percentage of 81% with very valid categories. The validity of the results of the development trial was 5 students at 89.25%. Validation from the results of the second field trial was obtained at 83.4%. The results of the validation of learning evaluation obtained an average pre-test result of 62.76 categories and the posttest average of 73.43 categories was quite high. A total of 25 questions were validated in the category of very high 12%, high 40%, quite high 24%, low 20%, very low 4%, reliability obtained an average of 18.89, standard savings 2.21, correlation $XY = 0.65$ and reliability test $= 0.79$ high enough. The was normality test the data was in the Normal category, while the homogeneity test for the data was not homogeneous, and the t-test showed there were differences in each of the two variables pretest and post-test with sig 0,000> 0.05%.

Keywords: *Citizenship (PKn), Evaluation Tool, KAHOOT.*

ABSTRAK

Ali Basriadi, 2019. Pengembangan Evaluasi Pembelajaran Pendidikan Kewargenegaraan Berbasis Aplikasi Kahoot Menggunakan Komputer Bagi Siswa Kelas XI Madrasah Aliyah Negeri Batam. Tesis Pascasarjana Fakultas Teknik Universitas Negeri Padang.

Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk evaluasi pembelajaran guna menilai kemampuan siswa sejauh mana daya serap proses pembelajaran yang telah diajarkan. Berdasarkan dari hasil angket bahwa guru belum memanfaatkan teknologi sebagai pengembangan alat evaluasi pembelajaran dalam pengambilan nilai Ulangan Harian dan nilai lainnya pada siswa. Pengambilan nilai siswa oleh guru masih menggunakan metode konvensional berupa *paper test* (kertas). Sehingga membutuhkan waktu yang lama untuk mengetahui siswa yang belum tuntas. Semakin berkembang teknologi dalam dunia pendidikan, peneliti mengembangkan alat evaluasi pembelajaran dengan menggunakan aplikasi KAHOOT dengan memanfaat potensi yang ada di sekolah dengan ketersediaan komputer dan jaringan Wi-Fi. Penelitian mengembangkan alat evaluasi menggunakan aplikasi KAHOOT dan seperti apa respon siswa terhadap alat evaluasi yang dikembangkan.

Metode penelitian menggunakan metode *Research and Development* (R&D) dengan menggunakan model *four-D* (4-D). Model yang dikembangkan oleh Trianto, dkk yaitu *Define, Design, Develop dan Disseminate*. Instrumen penelitian yang digunakan berupa tes dan angket. Sedangkan teknis analisis data yang digunakan berupa lembar validasi ahli materi, lembar validasi ahli media, lembaran validasi guru PKn, lembar validasi ahli bahasa, dan Kuis penilaian peserta didik dan analisis butir soal *pretest* dan *posttest*.

Hasil validasi dari ahli materi mendapatkan persentase akhir sebesar 86% dengan kriteria sangat layak. Hasil validasi dari ahli media mendapatkan persentase akhir sebesar 81% dengan kategori sangat valid. Hasil dari guru PKN sebesar 88,6% dengan kriteria valid, Hasil validasi dari ahli bahasa mendapatkan persentase akhir sebesar 81% dengan kategori sangat valid. Validitas dari hasil uji coba pengembangan berjumlah 5 siswa sebesar 89,25%. Validasi dari hasil uji coba lapangan yang kedua diperolah sebesar 83.4%. Hasil validasi evaluasi pembelajaran diperoleh hasil *pretest* rata-rata 62.76 kategori cukup tinggi dan *posttest* rata-rata 73.43 kategori cukup tinggi. Sebanyak 25 soal divalidasi kategori sangat tinggi 12%, tinggi 40%, cukup tinggi 24%, rendah 20%, sangat rendah 4%, reliabilitas diperoleh rata-rata 18,89, simpanan baku 2.21, korelasi XY = 0.65 dan Reliabilitas tes = 0.79 cukup tinggi. Uji normalitas data kategori Normal, Uji homogenitas data tidak homogen, dan uji-t tes terdapat perbedaan masing-masing dua variabel *pretest* dan *posttest* dengan sig 0,000 > 0,05%.

Kata Kunci*: Kewarganegaraan (PKn), Alat Evaluasi, KAHOOT.*