



## The Effect of Social media on Student Learning Achievement at SD Negeri Daya 1 Makassar

Nurhidayah<sup>1\*</sup>, Wahyullah<sup>2</sup>, Riskal Fitri<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1,2,3</sup>Universitas Islam Makassar

Corresponding Author. E-mail : [nnurhidayah622@gmail.com](mailto:nnurhidayah622@gmail.com)

Receive: 10/01/2023

Accepted: 10/02/2023

Published: 01/03/2023

### Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan gambaran prestasi belajar peserta didik di SD Negeri Daya 1 Makassar, untuk menjelaskan seberapa besar pengaruh media sosial terhadap prestasi belajar peserta didik di SD Negeri Daya 1 Makassar dan untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi prestasi belajar peserta didik di SD Negeri Daya 1 Makassar. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini menggunakan total sampling sehingga diperoleh sebanyak 27 orang siswa dari jumlah keseluruhan siswa. Instrumen yang digunakan adalah berupa angket media sosial dan untuk mengetahui prestasi belajar peserta didik adalah berupa nilai akhir semester. (3) Berdasarkan hasil penelitian uji Hipotesis menemukan bahwa terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan media sosial terhadap prestasi belajar peserta didik SD Negeri Daya 1 Makassar hal ini dapat dilihat dari nilai t hitung media sosial yaitu  $-2.154 > 1,708$  dan tingkat signifikan  $0,041 < 0,05$ .

**Kata kunci :** Media Sosial, Prestasi Belajar.

### Abstract

*This study aims to describe the description of the learning achievement of students at SD Negeri Daya 1 Makassar, to explain how much influence social media has on the learning achievement of students at SD Negeri Daya 1 Makassar and to find out the factors that influence student achievement at SD Negeri Makassar Power 1. The type of research used in this study used total sampling so that as many as 27 students were obtained from the total number of students. The instrument used is in the form of a social media questionnaire and to find out the learning achievement of students is in the form of end-of-semester scores. Based on the results of the research, the hypothesis test found that there was a significant influence of social media on the learning achievement of SD Negeri Daya 1 Makassar students. This can be seen from the t-value of social media, namely  $-2.154 > 1.708$  and a significant level of  $0.041 < 0.05$ .*

**Keywords:** Social Media, Learning Achievement.

## Introduction

Globalization is a process of international integration that occurs due to the exchange of world views. Products, thoughts, and cultural aspects. Globalization is defined as a process that produces a single world. Even in the current era of globalization there are many positive and negative impacts, in other words globalization can be said to be a hope and can also be said to be a big danger.

The visible impact of globalization is increasingly sophisticated technology, everything that is needed is easily obtained. Just an example of mobile phones that are easily obtained with guaranteed quality and affordable prices, not every day there are always changes and additions to the latest versions.

Developments in this era of globalization have skyrocketed with many of the latest technological innovations. With so many social media that have sprung up with different versions and functions, so that people are now curious and want to try using various kinds of social media. the internet). The internet is not only used as a medium for interaction and communication but also as a promotional medium to offer a product and display current trends that are currently developing. One part of the internet is social media.

Social media is part of digital media. It can take the form of social networks (eg Facebook), blogs, wikis (eg Wikipedia), podcasts, forums, content-based media (eg Youtube), and microblogs (eg Twitter). Social media is a means to interact, communicate, and share with each other using the help of the internet. Social media is a group of internet-based applications built on the ideological and technological foundations of Web 2.0 that allow the creation of *user-generated content exchanges*.

Social media is not only used as a tool for communication and interaction, but also as a tool for self-expression and self-branding. Social media includes sharing messages with many social media users

themselves, namely in the form of news (information), pictures (photos), and also video links .

Teachers can use this feature to gather students with an explanation of a photo and ask students to comment, so to control the negative impacts arising from social media, support from various parties is needed, especially in the education sector. Because the role of educators is to help people who are more qualified. As explained in law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the national education system, that education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, noble moral intelligence and skills needed by himself, society, nation and state.

One of the social media that is widely used by students today is the social media tik tok. Tik tok social media is media in the form of audio-visual, this media is a social media that can be seen as well as heard. There are lots of users of this social media, namely among students. Students are very happy to use this social media, because for them this social can entertain them when they are bored.

In surah Al-Mujadallah (58 ): 11, Allah SWT emphasizes that humans are commanded to have faith and knowledge because with faith and knowledge humans will be able to know their god, then these humans will succeed in life.

يَتَأْتِيهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا إِذَا قِيلَ لَكُمْ تَفَسَّحُوا فِي الْمَجَالِسِ فَافْسَحُوا  
يَفْسَحَ اللَّهُ لَكُمْ وَإِذَا قِيلَ انشُرُوا فَانشُرُوا فَرَفَعَ اللَّهُ الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا  
مِنْكُمْ وَالَّذِينَ أُوتُوا الْعِلْمَ دَرَجَاتٍ وَاللَّهُ بِمَا تَعْمَلُونَ خَبِيرٌ ﴿١١﴾

translation:

“O you who believe! If it is said to you, "Make roomy in assemblies," then make room for it, Allah will surely make room for you, and if it is said, "Stand ye," then stand up, Allah will raise (the rank of those who believe among you and those people who are given knowledge of several degrees. And Allah is all-observant of what you do, "

With social media, it provides entertainment for everyone to relieve their tiredness or boredom. They can even laugh happily when they are using social media. One thing that makes them laugh happily is social media. Why is that? because on social media everyone, especially students, can see various videos with different musical expressions.

Meanwhile, from the explanations of several teachers at UPT SDNegeri Daya 1 Makassar, it was stated that some students who often use social media make them more lazy in learning. For educators it greatly affects their memory of the learning that has taken place. Because in the learning system at school they should be able to get the increase in learning achievement they get at the end.

Learning achievement is an end result that is seen through a learning process. When the learning process is combined with the excessive use of social media, it is very disturbing from the learning process. So that the achievements obtained by students are not optimal.

## Method

The type of research used is pre-experimental research or *pre-experimental*. Experimental research is research that is used to determine the effect of giving certain treatments that are deliberately carried out on research objects. Sugiyono stated that "Experimental research is to determine the effect of the independent variable ( *treatment* ) on the dependent variable (outcome) under controlled conditions.

### Population and Sample

Population According to Sugiyono population is a generalization area consisting of objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics determined by researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions. Based on this understanding, the population in this study amounted to 27 students.

The sample is part or representative of the population being studied. This research

uses total sampling. According to Sugiyono total sampling is a sampling technique in which the number of samples is equal to the population. This is supported by Sugiyono's opinion if the subject is <100, then the entire population is used as a research sample.

The data collection technique is the method used by the author to capture or capture both quantitative and qualitative information from respondents according to the scope of the research. There are several instruments in data collection techniques in this study, namely as follows

### Questionnaire or questionnaire

In collecting questionnaire data or questionnaires, which are used to obtain information from respondents. The questionnaire used is a type of choice questionnaire that asks respondents to choose an answer, one predetermined answer. For the alternative answers in this questionnaire, a score was assigned to each choice using a modified Likert scale. Thus in this study the respondents in answering the question there were only 4 categories including strongly agree (SS), agree (S), disagree (TS), strongly disagree (STS), from the answers above have a score weight with the following details

### Documentation method

Documentation in terms of the origin of the word, namely documents have the meaning of written items. " In carrying out the documentation method, researchers investigate written objects such as books, magazines, minutes, meetings, diaries, and so on. " The document used in this research is a record of students' final grades in the form of final grades, and school rules.

### Observation

Observation as a data collection technique has specific characteristics when compared to other techniques, namely interviews and questionnaires. If interviews and questionnaires always communicate with people, then observations are not limited to people, but also other natural objects.

Observation is also a complex process, a process that is composed of various processes of observation and memory Data analysis in this study are:

#### Validity test

Validity test is used to measure whether or not a questionnaire is valid or not. A questionnaire is said to be valid if the questions on the questionnaire are able to reveal something that can be measured by the questionnaire. So validity wants to measure whether the questions in the questionnaire that have been made correctly can measure what is to be measured.

#### Reliability Test

A measuring instrument is said to be reliable if it produces reliable data, which is in accordance with reality. Implicitly, this reliability contains objectivity because the measurement results are not affected by who is measuring it. If, a measuring instrument has reliability if the measurement results are carried out in the same way even though they are measured at different times.

#### Normality test

The Normality Test was carried out to test whether the research sample was normally distributed or not. In a study, normal variable data is needed. If the data is not normal, then parametric statistics are needed. The normality method in this study used the Lilifors test on the Excel 2010 For Windows computer program.

#### Linearity Test

Linearity test is used in order to know whether there is a relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable in the form of linear or not decision-making in the linearity test

#### Hypothesis testing

Data analysis is interpreted as an effort to obtain data that is already available and then processed with statistics and can be used to answer the formulation of problems in research. Thus, data analysis techniques can be interpreted as a way of carrying out analysis of data, with the aim

of processing the data to answer the formulation of the problem.

## Results and Discussion

#### Normality test

The normality test is used to determine whether the data obtained is normally distributed or not. There are two ways to detect whether the residuals are normally distributed or not in the normality test, namely by means of graphical analysis and statistical analysis. This normality test will use the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test. Basis for decision making in the Kolmogorov Smirnov normality test, if the significance value is  $> 0.05$  then the residual value is normally distributed and if the significance value is  $< 0.05$  then the residual value is not normally distributed:

**Table 9** Normality test  
**One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test**

		Unstandardized Residuals
N		27
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Means	.0000000
	std. Deviation	2.3962478
Most Extreme Differences	absolute	.101
	Positive	.085
	Negative	-.101
Test Statistics		.101
asympt. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 <sup>c,d</sup>

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Based on the results of the normality test above, it is known that the significance value is  $0.200 > 0.05$ , it can be concluded that the residual values are normally distributed.

#### Multicollinearity Test

The multicollinearity test is needed to determine whether there are independent variables that have similarities between the independent variables in a model. This

similarity can result in a very strong correlation. Besides that. This test is also carried out to avoid habits in the decision-making process regarding the effect of the partial test of each independent variable on the dependent variable. The basis for making a multicollinearity test decision is: If the resulting *tolerance* value is greater than 0.10 , it means that multicollinearity does not occur in the regression model (Sujarweni, 2016: 223).

If the resulting *tolerance* value is less than 0.10 , it means that there is multicollinearity in the regression model (Sujarweni, 2016: 223).

The results of the multicollinearity test can be seen in the following table:

**Table 10** Multicollinearity Test Coefficients <sup>a</sup>

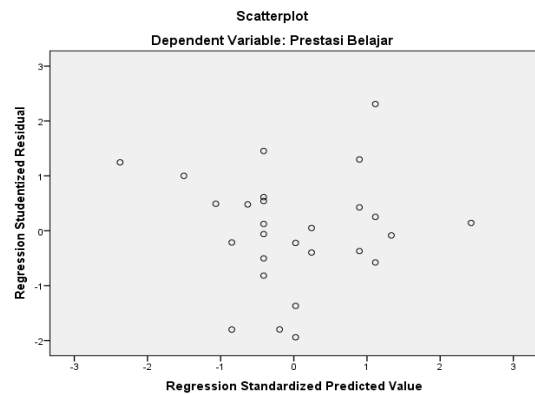
Collinearity Statistics	
tolerance	VIF
1,000	1,000

The table above shows that the *tolerance value* of the variables is above 1,000 greater than 0.10 (1,000 > 0.10), so it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity problem, and this regression model is feasible to use.

#### Heteroscedasticity Test

The heteroscedasticity test tests the difference in *residual variance* from one observation period to another. A good regression model is one that is homoscedasticity, not heteroscedasticity. Heteroscedasticity occurs when there is no similarity in the standard deviation of the dependent variable values for each independent variable. Symptoms of heteroscedasticity can cause the variance of the regression coefficient to be minimum and *the confidence* interval widens so that the statistical significance test results are no longer valid (Sujarweni, 2016: 232). The results of the heteroscedasticity test can be seen in the following figure:

**Figure 11** Scatterplot Heteroscedasticity test



Based on the picture above, it is known that the Scatterplot shows the distribution of data (dots) that are spread evenly above and below the zero line, do not gather in one place, and do not form a certain pattern so that it can be said that this regression test does not experience heteroscedasticity.

#### Simple Linear Regression Analysis

This study uses a simple linear regression analysis test to determine the effect of social media on student achievement of students at SD Negeri Daya 1 Makassar. The results of a simple linear regression analysis can be seen in the following table.

**Table 12** Simple Linear Regression Analysis Test

		Coefficients <sup>a</sup>						
		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		Collinearity Statistics		
Model		B	std. Error	Betas	t	Si g.	tolerance	VI F
1	(Constant)	92563	3,079		30,065	.000		
	Social media	-.225	.105	-.396	-2.154	.041	1,000	1,000

a. Dependent Variable: Learning Achievement

From the results of the analysis with the SPSS program, it can be seen in the

*Coefficients table* , it can be seen that the regression equation that is formed is :

$$Y = 92.563 - 0.225 + e$$

1) A constant value of 92,563 means that if the Social Media variable (X) equals 0 then the variable

Learning achievement (Y) is worth 92,563 , in other words if the social media variable does not have an effect, the learning achievement variable will increase by 92,563.

the Social Media variable (X) is -0.225 , meaning that every time students' interest in social media decreases by 1 % , learning achievement decreases (-) by 0.225 %.

#### Linearity Test

The linearity test was carried out to find out whether the two variables have a significant linear relationship or not, a good regression has a linear relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variable, while the decision-making criteria in the linearity test are:

If the Deviation from Linearity value is greater than 0.05 then there is a significant linear relationship between the variables

If the Deviation from Linearity value is less than 0.05, then there is no significant linear relationship between the variables.

Following are the results of the linearity test:

**Table 13** Linearity Test

**ANOVA Table**

			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Learning Achievement * Social Media	Between Groups	(Combined) Linearity	108,86598	1	108,86598	1,864	.133
		Deviation from Linearity	81167	1	81167	1,516	.229
	Within Groups		68,125	1	68,125	4,866	
	Total		176,990	2			

*Deviation from Linearity* value is 0.229 which is greater than 0.05, so it can be concluded that there is a significant linear relationship between social media variables and learning achievement variables.

#### Hypothesis Test (t test)

The t test was carried out to show how far the influence between the independent variables and the dependent variable is. If the significant value (Sig.) is less than 0.05 then a variable is said to have a significant effect on other variables. The criteria for accepting and rejecting the hypothesis by comparing t count and t table are:

If  $t_{\text{arithmetic}} > t_{\text{table}}$  then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_1$  is accepted (meaning that there is an influence of variable X on Y)

If  $t_{\text{count}} < t_{\text{table}}$ , then  $H_0$  is accepted and  $H_1$  is rejected (there is no effect of variable X on Y), and the significance level is smaller than 0.05, so it has a significant effect.

The value of t table (nk) where the number of samples = n is reduced. k = the number of variables used  $27 - 2 = 25$  this number is a reference to see the value of t table in the t table distribution with an alpha of 5%, the t table obtained from the t table distribution is equal to 1.708.

**Table 14** Partial Hypothesis Test (t test)

**Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	std. Error				Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)	92563	3,079		30,065	.000		
Social media	-.225	.105	-.396	-2.154	.041	1,000	1,000

a. Dependent Variable: Learning Achievement

Based on the table above, it is known that the t-count for Social Media is  $-2.154 > 1.708$  and a significant level of  $0.041 < 0.05$ , it can be concluded that the hypothesis is accepted and has a significant effect. This means that Social Media Has a Significant Influence on Student Achievement

The coefficient of determination

To find out how much influence Social Media (X) has on Student Achievement (Y) in SD Negeri Daya 1 Makassar, statistical calculations are carried out using the Coefficient of Determination (KD).

**Table 15** Coefficient of Determination Summary Model<sup>b</sup>

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	std. Error of the Estimate
1	.396 <sup>a</sup>	.156	.123	2.44370

a. Predictors: (Constant), Social Media

b. Dependent Variable: Learning Achievement

the value of the correlation or relationship (R) is 0.396, which means that the relationship between social media and learning achievement is 0.396, in other words the relationship is not strong because it is not close to 1.

The output coefficient of determination (R Square) is 0.156, which means that the influence of social media on learning achievement is 15.6%, the remaining 84.4% is influenced by other factors outside of this study.

Based on the descriptive analysis that has been carried out on the effect of social media on the learning achievement of SD Negeri Daya 1 Makassar students, of the 27 samples, there is a maximum value of 40 with a mean of 29.11. This means that most students use social media. Based on the results of the respondents filling out the social media questionnaire, it was explained that they often access social media so that they are negligent in learning. This is in line with research conducted by Briyan Anugerah Pakerti in his scientific journal which states that social networks actually have more negative sides to someone, so that they can influence someone to act outside the limits of normal people, such as showing off travel, showing off speedometer speed, taking pictures of food, causing "dehumanization" of someone who cares more about the virtual world on the internet than the real environment around it, for someone who is negatively affected by it.

Based on the results of the analysis, we get the direction of negative influence or the opposite between the influence of social media on student learning achievement. The opposite direction of influence can be interpreted as the higher the use of social media, the learning achievement of students will decrease, and vice versa, the lower the use of social media, the higher the learning achievement of students.

The negative effect is because researchers have conducted surveys in the field stating that social media is not used as a medium to achieve or obtain educational value for students, recreational and only to fill spare time. So that the impact on the decline in learning achievement.

Lack of understanding from students about the learning that is given or applied and the lack of seriousness of students in participating in learning so that it can affect learning achievement, because improving learning achievement can be at home when their learning activities are less and more concerned with playing social media so that learning achievement they drop and it affects their final score.

## Conclusion

Based on the results of the t test, it is known that social media t count is  $-2.154 > 1.708$  and a significant level of  $0.041 < 0.05$ , it can be said that social media has a significant effect on student achievement in SD Daya 1 Makassar. The hypothesis is accepted, while the magnitude of the influence of social media on Student achievement can be seen from the R Square coefficient of determination which is equal to 15.6% and the remaining 84.4% is influenced by other factors outside of this study.

To describe the description of the learning achievement of SD Negeri Daya 1 Makassar students.

In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, learning achievement is mastery of knowledge over the skills developed by the subjects indicated by tests or grades given by the teacher. Low learning achievement is influenced by two factors, namely factors from within the student (internal) and factors from outside the student (external). One of the factors that influence the low learning achievement of students is the lack of precise learning methods applied by the teacher in delivering class material. The learning method

What has been used so far is the lecture method, so that the students just quietly listen to the lecture from the teacher and take notes on the material conveyed by the teacher.

To explain how much influence

media on student achievement in SD Negeri Daya 1 Makassar. In the current era of globalization, there are many ways to find information from outside and within the country. Telecommunication media such as social media Twitter, Facebook, Whatapp, and Tik-tok are places to discover new worlds that are vast and endless.

In addition, with social media students can communicate with each other or interact with other people related to learning materials at school. The use of social media that is easily accessible to anyone, anywhere, and at any time can actually ease the learning process. However, what was found in the field did not fully go well, there were some students who accessed other information from outside the learning material. The bad effect of using social media is when students access information that is not important so that they neglect their obligations in learning. The reduced level of awareness of students in terms of learning can affect their achievement at school.

To find out the factors that influence the learning achievement of SD Negeri Daya 1 Makassar students.

Internal factors

namely the original factors that arise from within the child, among others:

The level of intelligence or intellectual abilities possessed by children in thinking.

Motivation to learn

Namely the overall driving force within the child that is able to generate excitement in learning because it is driven by curiosity

It has feelings, attitudes and mentality

With his feelings, the child will make an assessment of learning experiences. Positive judgments lead to feelings of pleasure and negative judgments lead to feelings of hatred, disappointment etc. These feelings will encourage children to be accepting or helpful and interest or disinterest in learning arises.

External factors



Namely factors that arise from outside the child, among others:

#### Family environment

The family atmosphere is very influential on the learning achievement of students in this case the role of parents in creating a harmonious atmosphere that is healthy, full of intimacy, fun, mutual respect, love and mutual cooperation will make children feel safe and comfortable living at home.

#### School environment

Conditions in the school environment that are considered unpleasant will affect the decrease in enthusiasm for learning. In this case the role of the teacher in creating a learning atmosphere so that it is fun must be created. The teacher's task is not only to convey lessons, but also to shape the character and personality of the child. To carry out this task the teacher is required to be able to encourage students' learning interest.

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### Author Profile

**Nurhidayah** , was born on December 1 in 2000 in Wera Village, Wera District, Bima Regency, West Nusa Tenggara Province. The first child of three children from the couple Mr. Idris and Mrs. Arni. The author started Kindergarten education at Nurul Hikmah Kindergarten in 2006 and graduated in 2007. Then continued elementary school at SD Negeri Inpres 1 Wera Branch in 2007 and graduated in 2012. Then continued Junior High School at Madrasah Tasanawiah in 2012 and graduated in 2015. Then continued to senior high school at SMA Negeri 1 Wera Peda in 2015 and graduated in 2018. in 2018. The author continued his undergraduate education at the Teaching and Education Faculty of the Education Program. Elementary School Teacher Education (PGSD), Makassar Islamic University (UIM) and until now.