

The Effect Of The Power Of Two Type Of Active Learning Strategy On The Students' Learning Outcomes Of Indonesian Language Class

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Abstract

The main problem in this study is how to influence the active learning strategy of the Power of Two type on the learning outcomes of Indonesian language students in grade III SD Negeri 3 Batu, Sidrap Regency. This study aims to determine the effect of the active learning strategy of the Power of Two type on the learning outcomes of Indonesian language students. This research is an experimental research using pre-experimental designs with the type of one-group pretest-posttest design which only has one group of subjects which is carried out without any comparison group and is given treatment using an active learning strategy type The Power of Two. The data analysis technique used the t-test to test the effect of using the Active Learning Strategy Type The Power of Two on students' Indonesian learning outcomes. The results of the research using inferential statistical analysis using the t test formula, it is known that the calculated t value obtained is 13.64 with a frequency of $dk = 20 - 1 = 19$, at a significance level of 0.05 obtained t table = 2.093. So, $t\text{-count} > t\text{-table}$. It can be concluded that the application of The Power of Two method has an influence on the learning outcomes of Indonesian in class III SD Negeri 3 Batu, Sidrap Regency.

Keywords: The Power of Two Method, Indonesian, Learning Outcomes

INTRODUCTION

Education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process so that students actively develop their potential (Amir, et al., 2022; Efendi, 2022), to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, noble character intelligence and the skills needed by themselves and society in an environment. In line with the challenges of global life, education is very important

because education is one of the determinants of the quality of Human Resources (Adam, 2022). Where today the superiority of a nation is no longer marked by the abundance of natural wealth, but by the superiority of Human Resources (HR). The quality of education can be said to be in good condition (Samsuddin, et al., 2021), if it meets the requirements and all the components that must be contained in education, these components are input, process, output, teaching staff, students, infrastructure, and learning strategies implemented.

The professionalism of the teaching staff is considered the most important factor in the quality of education, because quality education really needs professional educators. Educators have a very important role in forming the knowledge, skills, and character of students. Therefore, professional educators will carry out their duties in a professional manner so as to produce higher quality graduates.

In delivering material, there are still many teachers who are not optimal in using a variety of learning strategies (Cahyani, 2013), and there are still many teachers who use the lecture model in which students only sit, take notes, and listen to what the teacher says and there is little opportunity for students to ask questions or provide feedback. Thus, the learning atmosphere becomes boring so that students become passive. In improving student learning achievement (Yuriatson, et al., 2022), creative teachers are needed, by applying active learning so as to make learning more interesting and liked by students (Nurhikmah, et al., 2022). The classroom atmosphere needs to be planned and built in such a way by using active learning strategies so that students can get the opportunity to interact with each other so that optimal learning achievement can be obtained.

Good students or students are students who can think and understand, provide feedback, ask questions and discuss learning material with other students. If this is done it will help students to be more active in the learning process and help students to be more confident in expressing ideas in front of their friends and teachers. However, there are still many students who are constrained in generating ideas or opinions so that they become passive in the learning process, so that appropriate techniques are needed to improve students' ability to provide responses. Raehang, R (2014: 150) stated that one of the techniques that can be used in active learning is the type of The Power of Two.

METHOD

This study used an experimental research type in the form of a One Group Pretest-PostTest Design which explained that in this research design there was a pretest before being given treatment. Thus the results of the treatment can be known to be accurate because they can be compared with the conditions before being given treatment (Sugiyono, 2019: 99). This research was conducted in class III at SD Negeri 3 Batu, Sidrap Regency. The population in this study were class III students whose total was 20 people. Sampling in this study using total sampling technique. The number of samples in this study were 20 people with a total of 11 female students and 9 male students. The research design was a pre-experimental design type of One-Group Pretest-Posttest Design. The instrument used in this study was a test of learning outcomes and observation sheets of students' activities in learning. Data

collection techniques used by researchers in this study were the initial test (pretest), treatment (action) and final test (posttest). Data analysis techniques in this study are descriptive data analysis and inferential statistical data analysis.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Description of Indonesian Language Pretest Results for Class III SD Negeri 3 Batu, Sidrap Regency Before Using The Power Of Two Active Learning Strategy

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers at SD Negeri 3 Batu, Sidrap district, the data was collected through a test instrument so that it could be seen that student learning outcomes were in the form of grades III at SD Negeri 3 Batu, Sidrap Regency, with a minimum of 45 and a maximum of 80. To find the mean (average) pre-test value of class III students at SD Negeri 3 Batu, Sidrap Regency, it can be seen in the table below:

Table 1. Calculations to Find the Mean (Average) Pretest Value

F	X	FX
45	3	135
50	3	150
55	3	165
60	2	120
65	5	325
70	1	70
75	2	150
80	1	80
Amount	20	1195

Source: Research Data

From the data above it can be seen that the value of $\sum fx = 1195$, while the value of N itself is 20. Therefore, the average value (mean) can be obtained as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{x} &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k fx_i}{n} \\ &= \frac{1195}{20} \\ &= 59.75\end{aligned}$$

From the results of the calculation above, the average value of the learning outcomes of class III SD Negeri 3 Batu was obtained before using the power of two active learning strategy, namely 59.75. Student learning outcomes at the pretest stage using the test instrument were categorized as very low, namely 0%, low 30%, moderate 25%, high 45% and very high at a percentage of 0%. Looking at the results of the existing percentages, it can be said that the results of learning Indonesian students before using the The power of two method were classified as low. indicators of completeness learning outcomes criteria determined by the researcher, namely if the number of students who reach or exceed the KKM score (75) so that it can be concluded that the results of learning Indonesian in class III SD Negeri 3 Batu kec. Pitu Riase Kab. $\geq 75\%$, $\leq 75\%$.

2. Description of Indonesian Language Post-test Results for Class III SD Negeri 3 Batu, Sidrap district after using The Power of Two method

During the research there was a change in the class after being given treatment. These changes are in the form of learning outcomes whose data are obtained after being given a post-test with different values before carrying out the post-test so that the following average is obtained:

Table 2. Calculation of the Mean (average) value of the post-test

X	F	FX
70	2	140
85	2	170
88	4	352
90	6	540
95	4	380
98	2	196
Amount	20	1778

Source: Primary data processed from attachments

From the data above, it can be seen that the value of $\sum fx = 1778$, while the value of N itself is 20. Therefore the mean value can be obtained as follows

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{x} &= \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k f x_i}{n} \\ &= \frac{1778}{20} \\ &= 88.90\end{aligned}$$

From the results of the calculation above, the average value of the learning outcomes of class III SD Negeri 3 Batu after using the power of two type of active learning strategy is 88.90. Student learning outcomes at the posttest stage using the test instrument were categorized as very low, namely 0%, low 0%, moderate 0%, high 10% and very high at a percentage of 90%. Looking at the results of the existing percentages, it can be said that the results of learning Indonesian students after using the The power of two method are classified as high.

indicators of completeness learning outcomes criteria determined by the researcher, namely if the number of students who reach or exceed the KKM score (75) so that it can be concluded that the results of learning Indonesian in class III SD Negeri 3 Batu kec. Pitu Riase Kab. Sidrap has not met the criteria of completeness in classical learning outcomes where 90% of students complete $\geq 75\%$, $\leq 75\%$.

3. Description of Indonesian Language Learning Activity Writing Exposition for Class III Students of SD Negeri 3 Batu While Using The Power of Two Method

The results of observing students' activities in participating in learning using the explicit instruction interactive learning model on the subject of understanding the elements of exposition writing during 3 meetings are expressed in percentages.

Observation results for meeting I to meeting 3 show that:

- The percentage of student attendance is 98.3%

- b. Percentage of students who pay attention when the teacher explains the material 65%
- c. The percentage of students who volunteered to answer after the teacher asked 66.65%
- d. Percentage of students who answered teacher's questions both orally and in writing 68.3%
- e. Percentage of students working together in groups 76.65%
- f. Percentage of students who do the questions correctly 85%
- g. Percentage of students who are able to conclude learning material at the end of learning 96.65%
- h. The average percentage of student activity towards the implementation of Indonesian lessons using The power of Two method is 79.50%.

In accordance with the student criteria that have been determined by the researcher, namely students are said to be active when in the learning process the number of students who are active % for both indicator student activity and average student activity, from the results of observations the average percentage of students who are active in carrying out the expected activity is reaching 79.50% so it can be concluded that ≥ 75 active.

4. The Effect of Using The Power of Two Method on Indonesian Language Learning Outcomes for Grade III students at SD Negeri 3 Batu

In accordance with the research hypothesis that " The use of active learning strategies type the power of two has an influence on learning outcomes in class III Indonesian subjects at SD Negeri 3 Batu Kec. Pitu Riase Kab. Sidrap". Then the technique used to test the hypothesis is an inferential statistical technique using the t-test.

1. Find the price of "Md" using the formula:

$$\begin{aligned} Md &= \frac{\sum d}{N} \\ &= \frac{583}{20} \\ &= 29.15 \end{aligned}$$

2. Looking for a price " $\sum X^2 d$ " by using the formula:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum d &= \sum -x^2 d^2 \frac{(\sum d)^2}{N} \\ &= 18729 - \frac{(583)^2}{20} \\ &= 18729 - \frac{339,889}{20} \\ &= 18729 - 16994.45 \\ &= 1734.55 \end{aligned}$$

3. Determine the price t Count

$$\begin{aligned}
 t &= \frac{Md}{\sqrt{\frac{\sum x^2 d}{N(N-1)}}} \\
 t &= \frac{29,15}{\sqrt{\frac{1734,55}{20(20-1)}}} \\
 t &= \frac{29,15}{\sqrt{\frac{1734,55}{380}}} \\
 t &= \frac{29,15}{\sqrt{4,56}} \\
 t &= \frac{29,15}{2,13} \\
 t &= 13.64
 \end{aligned}$$

4. Determine price Table

To find researchers using the t distribution table with a significant level and $df = N-1 = 20-1 = 19$, then obtained = 2.093. After obtaining = 13.64 and = 2.093, it is obtained $>$ or $13.64 > 2.093$. So it can be concluded that rejected and accepted. This means that the use of The Power of Two method has an effect on the learning outcomes of Indonesian in class III SD Negeri 3 Batu. $t_{Tabel} \alpha = 0,05$ $t_{Tabel} t_{Hitung} t_{Tabel} t_{Hiting} t_{Tabel} H_0 H_a$.

The Power Of Two method is one of the active learning strategies. The Power of Two learning strategy is a tactic or trick that must be mastered and applied by educators so that learning objectives can be achieved maximally, namely by forming small groups consisting of two people. So, in learning with this strategy the teacher forms students into groups consisting of two people in order to get better results.

The active learning model with The Power of Two method is learning the power of two heads which is used to enhance cooperative learning and to emphasize the importance and benefits of synergy, because two heads are much better than one.

After conducting the tests and the results of the calculations carried out, it can be seen that there is a difference in values before the application of The Power of Two method (pretest) and after the application of The Power of Two method (posttest). Before being given the treatment, students were first given a pretest. The highest score on the pretest score was 80, the lowest score was 45, and the pretest average was 59.75.

After the pretest was carried out, the researcher began to apply the The Power of Two method for 3 meetings. After the third meeting was over, the researcher gave the posttest questions to the students. The average value obtained by students shows different numbers. Students obtained the highest posttest score of 98, the lowest score of 70, and the posttest average of 88.90.

Based on the results of inferential statistical analysis using the t test formula, it can be seen that the t count value is 13.64. With a frequency (dk) of $20 - 1 = 19$, at

a significant level of 0.05, the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected and the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted, which means that the application of The Power of Two method can affect Indonesian learning outcomes student.

The results of the analysis above show that there is an influence of the active learning strategy type The Power of two on the learning outcomes of Indonesian students in class III D Negeri 3 Batu, Sidrap Regency. Based on research conducted by researchers there were changes in students where at the beginning of learning activities there were some students who were not active during the teaching and learning process and after the treatment or use of the The Power of Two method all students were active in the teaching and learning process.

Based on the results of the analysis of descriptive statistics and inferential statistics obtained as well as the results of the research conducted, it can be concluded that the application of The Power of Two learning method has an influence on the results of learning Indonesian in class III SD Negeri 3 Batu, Sidrap Regency.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

SD Negeri 3 Batu, Sidrap Regency In discussing the active learning method of the Power of Two type, more specific findings were put forward that the application of the power of two method was effective for the learning outcomes of Indonesian language students in class III SD Negeri 3 Batu, Sidrap Regency after obtaining $t_{\text{Count}} = 13.64$ and $t_{\text{Table}} = 2.093$, then $t_{\text{Count}} > t_{\text{Table}}$ or $12.83 > 2.093$ is obtained.

As recommendation that this method improves student learning outcomes in Indonesian subjects, it is hoped that Indonesian language teachers will consider using The Power of Two method as an alternative in learning. They be able to apply the The Power of Two method to arouse students' interest and motivation in learning. to improve the quality of the teaching and learning process and alternative solutions to existing learning problems can be provided to improve learning outcomes in Indonesian subjects. And researchers are expected to be able to develop the The Power of Two method by applying it to other materials to be able to find out whether this method is suitable for other materials in order to achieve the expected goals.

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