

## Utilization of Search Engines for Academic Success of STAIN Sultan Abdurrahman Kepulauan Riau Students in Bintan

**Ediyansyah**

Manajemen Pendidikan Islam, STAIN Sultan Abdurrahman Kepulauan Riau

Email: [ediyansyah@stainkepri.ac.id](mailto:ediyansyah@stainkepri.ac.id)

### Abstrak

*Search Engine* sangat bermanfaat dalam segala bidang kehidupan manusia, salah satunya dalam bidang pendidikan dimana mahasiswa atau dosen dapat menggunakan *search engine* ini sebagai media untuk menunjang proses belajar mengajar sehingga dapat memberikan manfaat bagi mereka. Sumber daya manusia dalam penelitian ini adalah mahasiswa STAIN Sultan Abdurrahman Kepulauan Riau di Bintan, sedangkan tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis hubungan penggunaan *search engine* dengan keberhasilan akademik mahasiswa STAIN Sultan Abdurrahman Kepulauan Riau di Bintan. Ini adalah penelitian kualitatif yang bersifat kuantitatif. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan angket skala likert. Analisis menggunakan teknik analisis korelasi parsial dan analisis regresi berganda dengan uji prasyarat, serta analisis korelasi product moment. Besarnya koefisien korelasi antara variabel X dan variabel Y adalah 0,78501, yang berarti  $R > 0,75$  artinya terdapat pengaruh yang kuat. Kesimpulan dalam penelitian ini berdasarkan hasil pengujian bahwa terdapat pengaruh antara penggunaan search engine terhadap keberhasilan akademik mahasiswa STAIN Sultan Abdurrahman Kepulauan Riau di Bintan

**Kata Kunci:** *Search Engine, Sukses Akademik, Mahasiswa.*

### Abstract

Search Engine is very beneficial in all fields of human life, one of them is in the field of education where students or lecturers can use this search engine as a media to support the teaching and learning process so that it can provide benefits to them. The human resources in this study were students of the STAIN Sultan Abdurrahman Kepulauan Riau in Bintan, while the purpose of this study was to analyze the correlation of the use of search engines for the academic success of STAIN Sultan Abdurrahman Kepulauan Riau students in Bintan. This is qualitative research that is quantitative. Data collection techniques using a Likert scale questionnaire. The analysis uses partial correlation analysis techniques and multiple regression analysis with prerequisite tests, as well as product moment correlation analysis. The magnitude of the correlation coefficient between variables X and Y is 0.78501, which means that  $R > 0.75$  means that there is a strong influence. The conclusion in this study is based on the test results that there is an influence between the use of search engines for the academic success of STAIN Sultan Abdurrahman Kepulauan Riau students in Bintan.

**Keywords:** *Search Engine, Academic Success, Student.*

### INTRODUCTION

The development of globalization today, especially the use of the Internet is a must in life by students in Indonesia. When surfing the internet, a person can do many things, for example, so easy to get a lot of information (Engel et al., 2015).

At this time so many internet sites are available, one of which is a Search Engine, the search engine is a database that contains an index of every website page that was found by certain software, which then the data can be accessed by everyone by entering certain keywords as a marker of what data will be searched (Setiyani, 2010).

There are three largest search engines in the world of cyberspace, namely Google, Yahoo! and MSN, each of which has its own search algorithm and database (Winkel, 2004). As for the other search engines, they usually use the databases of the three search engines. For example, AOL Search uses Google's AOL, while Lycos and Altavista use Yahoo!, as well as Bing, which uses MSN's database. To

improve productivity, quality, and efficiency when searching, some well-known search engines add several facilities to their websites. In addition, there are now also many search engines that use a dual system between Web directories and Web-crawlers (Supranto, 1998).

Search engines are very useful in all areas of human life, one of which is in the field of education where students or lecturers can use this search engine as a supporting medium in the teaching and learning process so that it can provide good benefits for them (Davis, 1986).

Progress and rapid development in the world of Communication Information and Technology has been utilized by all people in the world, this indicates that the progress of a country can be measured from its ICT development. Because the Internet is part of ICT, its existence makes campus academics the luckiest party because many references, journals, or published research results have been available in extraordinary numbers, so there are enormous benefits of search engines when we access these data (Davis, 1986).

Search engines can also be used as a learning tool. With the use of search engines as a medium of learning is expected to boost student learning outcomes. In relation to search engines as a learning medium, it will have a significant influence on learning motivation because in it there are activities to find relevant learning resources, download data, study and finally use it for certain academic activities (Siswanto, 2015).

In general, the use of the internet has provided opportunities for the development of a lot of creativity and independence for students in their learning. Through the internet, especially when visiting sites using search engines, students will obtain a variety of information in a wider and deeper coverage in order to improve their knowledge, so that the existence of Search Engines is an alternative source of learning media that can provide a strong stimulus in growing the level of student creativity (Syah, 2010).

Based on the relationship of variables in this study, the authors want to formulate the problem as follows: a) How to model the relationship between search engine use and academic success of STAIN Sultan Abdurrahman Kepulauan Riau students in Bintan?, b) Will the more frequent use of search engines (X), the academic success of students (Y) STAIN Sultan Abdurrahman Kepulauan Riau in Bintan will increase?, c) Is the relationship between search engine utilization (X) and student academic success (Y) STAIN Sultan Abdurrahman Kepulauan Riau in Bintan statistically significant?

While the purpose of the authors conducted this study to analyze the correlation of the use of search engines for the academic success of students STAIN Sultan Abdurrahman Kepulauan Riau in Bintan.

## **METHOD**

Research is the investigation of a field of science that is carried out to obtain facts or principles patiently, carefully and systematically. In accordance with its purpose, research can be interpreted as an effort to find, develop and test the truth of a knowledge, where the efforts are carried out using the scientific method. In this sense, research activity is an objective activity in an effort to discover and develop and test science, based on principles and theories arranged systematically through an incentive process in developing its generalization (Sumarsono, 2004).

In this study using a combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches (mixed methods). According to Creswell states that "mixed method research is an approach to inquiry that involves collecting quantitative and qualitative data, integrating two forms of data, and using different designs that may involve philosophical assumptions and theoretical frameworks. The core assumption of this form of inquiry is that the combination of qualitative and quantitative approaches provides a more complete understanding of the research problem than either approach alone".

Furthermore, according to Sugiyono, this mixed methods research method combines or combines quantitative and qualitative research methods to be used together in a research activity, so that more complete, valid, reliable and objective data is obtained (Sugiyono, 2009). So, in this study will analyze the correlation analysis of the use of search engines (X) for the academic success of students (Y) STAIN Sultan Abdurrahman Kepulauan Riau in Bintan.

This study uses qualitative research with independent variables utilization of search engines with

dependent variables, namely student academic success (Priyono, 2016). The research is relationship/correlational research that aims to find the relationship/ influence of the independent variable to the dependent variable. Judging from the way the data were collected, this study includes survey research. Surveys are used to gather data or information about a large population using a relatively small sample. Sugiyono defined population as the area of generalization of an object or subject that has certain qualities and characteristics set by the researcher to be studied and then drawn conclusions (Sugiyono, 2011). The population of this study were students in STAIN Sultan Abdurrahman Kepulauan Riau in Bintan which amounted to 795 active students then the sample used amounted to 159 students based on Suharsimi Arikunto taken 20% of the sample population (Arikunto, 2013).

Data collection techniques used are by collecting documents, observations, and interviews. These techniques and methods are needed to collect and process data obtained from the field so that this research is expected to run smoothly and systematically. In this study the method used to collect data is the method of observation, interviews and documentation (Nasution, 2000). *First*, observations made will play a role in two roles at once, namely as an observer and at the same time also be an official member of the group to be observed. Observation or observation is a very important technique of a study. The observation is used for various reasons and can be classified on the observation through participation, while the observation without the participation of the Observer only performs one function, namely conducting observations. Observation technique used in this study is to observe the use of search engines (X) for the academic success of students (Y) STAIN Sultan Abdurrahman Kepulauan Riau in Bintan. *Second*, structured interview technique is used as a data collection technique, if the researcher or data collector has known for sure about what information will be obtained. Therefore, in conducting interviews, data collectors have prepared research instruments in the form of written questions, which alternative answers have been prepared. So that each interviewer has the same skills, it is necessary to train the prospective interviewer. *Third*, documentation method is used to collect data on the use of search engines (X) for the academic success of students (Y) STAIN Sultan Abdurrahman Kepulauan Riau in Bintan. Documentation is used to study various sources of documentation especially those in the high school itself and is also supported by Representative sources. Documents are often used in research as a source of data because in many ways the document as a source of data is used to test, interpret, even to predict. According to Guba and Lincoln, documents are used for research purposes for reasons such as: 1) documents and records are used because they are stable, rich, and encouraging sources, 2) are useful as evidence for a Test, 3) are both useful and appropriate to qualitative research because they are natural, appropriate to the context, born, and are in context, 4) records are relatively inexpensive and not difficult to, 5) the results of the content assessment will open up opportunities to further expand the science of something investigated (Moleong, 2007).

Data analysis techniques that researchers use is the interactive analysis model (analysis interactive model) as proposed by Miles and Huberman, which is at the start of the data collection stage (data collection), then continued with data reduction (data reduction), presentation of data (display data) and the last stage is the conclusion or verification (conclusions). *First*, starting from data collection, the researchers tried to get data from interviews, observations, and various documents based on categorization in accordance with the research problem to be used as a foundation in researching the theme that has been determined before the study began, which then developed sharpening data through subsequent data searches. Data collection tool used by researchers is the questionnaire method (Arikunto, 2013). Questionnaire is a data collection technique that is done by giving a set of questions or written statements to respondents to be answered. The questionnaire was used to obtain data on the use of search engines (X) for the academic success of students (Y) STAIN Sultan Abdurrahman Kepulauan Riau in Bintan.

The second is followed by data reduction, which is a form of analysis that sharpens, sorts, focuses, discards, and organizes data in such a way that final conclusions can be drawn and verified. Data reduction can take place continuously as long as the study has not ended. The product of data reduction is a summary of the field record, either from the initial record, expansion, or addition. Then the third is carried out the presentation of the data is an organized and compressed collection of

information that allows the drawing and action of conclusions. The presentation of varied data will help the research to understand what is going on and do something (either analyze further or take action) based on that understanding. Presentation of data can be in the form of narrative sentences, images/schemes, networks and tables as the narrative. Where researchers process data that is still in the form of a semi-finished that has been uniform in writing and already has a plot for a clear theme into the matrix which will then be used to draw a conclusion. Instrument trials in this study are divided into two, namely questionnaires and tests. For the questionnaire using the validity test by using the validity of the idea (construct validity) and reliability test by means of internal consistency. To test the test is done with the validity test using pearson product moment correlation, reliability testing test with Cronbach's Alpha formula ( $\alpha$ ), the differentiating power of the problem and the calculation of the difficulty level (Arikunto, 2013).

Data analysis techniques used are (1) prerequisite analysis test which includes normality test, linearity test, multicollinearity. (2) the first and second hypothesis using Pearson product moment correlation, (3) hypothesis three using simple linear regression, and (4) or the last is the conclusion or verification. At the beginning of data collection, qualitative analysis begins to decide what the problem means, noting regularities, patterns, explanations, possible configurations, causal flows, and propositions. Researchers verify conclusions to maintain openness and skepticism, but they still exist but are vague and vague at first, then increasingly explicit and grounded. The "final" conclusion may not come until the data collection is complete, depending on the size of the data corpus of field records; the coding, storage, and retrieval methods used; the sophistication of the researcher; and the demands of the funding agencies, but it is often designed from scratch (Sukamadinata & Syaodih, 2007).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 1. Definition of Student Academic Success

Academic success is a reflection of the student's potential itself is influenced by the quality of the teaching and learning process. Deep The teaching and learning process has at least three very influential modifiers, namely: the quality of lecturers, curriculum and goals and infrastructure (Dwipurwani, 2012). At the level of higher education, students are required to be active in the process teaching and learning. Almost all tasks assigned in higher education are generally requires students to search for other literature and develop their mindset itself for the effective completion of tasks. However, academic requirements in higher education are not just taking lectures, but there are other provisions, namely the percentage of attendance in lectures, completing independent assignments and structured assignments, as well as participating in other academic activities such as discussions, presentations, quizzes, and exams (Nurrizzati, 2017).

According to Basri, it is stated that the success of students including students in achieving their learning achievements cannot be separated from the factors that influence them, both factors that come from within the individual and factors that come from outside the individual self (Basri, 2012). Meanwhile, according to Muliani, Sumardi, and Munir explained that the motivation, commitment, and culture of the learning environment affect learning achievement (Muliani et al., 2015). Furthermore, according to Kurnia, related to student academic success, many factors affect the success rate. These factors include factors from inside and outside the student's self (internal factors and external factors) (Kurnia, 2011).

**Table 1.**  
Statistics

		STUDENT ACADEMIC SUCCESS (Y)	UTILIZATION OF SEARCH ENGINES (X)
N	Valid	159	159
	Missing	0	0
Mean		28.81	43.77
Std. Error of Mean		.273	.422
Median		28.00	44.00
Mode		28	43
Std. Deviation		3.448	5.326
Variance		11.888	28.370

Range	18	32
Minimum	17	23
Maximum	35	55
Sum	4581	6959

## 2. Student Academic Success (Y)

The results of measurement of student academic success obtained the lowest score range of 17 and the highest score of 35 consisting of 7 questionnaire questions about student academic success with the lowest score of answers per item 1 and the highest 5. The average score of the questionnaire is 28.81, meaning that the average student academic success is good because the average amount of Student Academic Success is close to the ideal score of 28 with std deviation of 3.448. The Median of 28.00 shows the middle score of the answer and the mode score of 63 shows the score that often appears is 63. More details can be seen in the statistics table above.

## 3. Utilization of Search Engines (X)

The results of measurements of the utilization of search engines totaling 11 questionnaire items obtained the lowest score range of 23 and the highest score of 55 consists of 11 questionnaire questions about the utilization of search engines with a score of answers per item lowest 1 and highest 5. The average score of the questionnaire is 43.77 which means the average utilization of search engines is good, because this is the average score is above the ideal score of 43, with a std deviation of 5,326. The Median of 44.00 shows the middle score of the answer and the mode of 43 shows the score that often appears is 53.

## 4. Data Analysis

### a. Hypothesis Testing

In testing this hypothesis to determine the relationship of X to Y, consists of: all tests by conducting correlation analysis, regression linearity and contribution of the independent variable (X) to the dependent variable (Y).

As for the results of SPSS 25 for Windows, the correlation coefficient between variables can be seen in the table below:

**Table 2.**  
Correlation coefficient between variables (n=159).

		Student Academic Success (Y)	Utilization Of Search Engines (X)
Student Academic Success (Y)	Pearson Correlation	1	.785**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	156	156
Utilization Of Search Engines (X)	Pearson Correlation	.785**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	156	156

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

From table 2. above it can be seen that the correlation coefficient for Search engine utilization variable (X) to student academic success (Y) obtained a value of 0.785.

### b. Correlation analysis of X to Y

In this hypothesis is done by analyzing the correlation between variables utilization of Search engines (X) to the academic success of students (Y), by proposing the hypothesis: "there is a significant

relationship utilization of Search engines to the academic success students of STAIN Sultan Abdurrahman Kepulauan Riau in Bintan". This means that the more often you use search engines, the higher the academic success of students, because they will get used to and quickly get information, so that any given task will be immediately done and completed.

**Tabel 3.**

*Model Summary<sup>b</sup>: Utilization of Search Engines For Academic Success Students.*

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.785 <sup>a</sup>	0.617	0.614	4.739

a. Predictors: (Constant), UTILIZATION OF SEARCH ENGINES (X)

b. Dependent Variable: STUDENT ACADEMIC SUCCESS (Y)

Based on the results of calculations with SPSS 25 for Windows, the magnitude of the relationship between variable X and variable Y is shown by the correlation coefficient of 0.785 (see table 2 and table 3). The results of this study indicate that there is an influence of the use of search engines on the academic success of students with a value (R) of 0.785 (78.5 %). According to Supranto, (1998) value of  $R < 0.2499$  means there is no influence at all;  $R 0.2500 - 0.4999$  there is a weak influence;  $R 0.500 - 0.7499$  there is a moderate influence, and  $R > 0.75$  there is a strong influence.

Thus, in this study it was found that the use of search engines on student academic success has a strong influence and the correlation coefficient is very significant influence and positive value. Positive coefficient means that there is a positive relationship between X and Y, the more X increases, the more y increases.

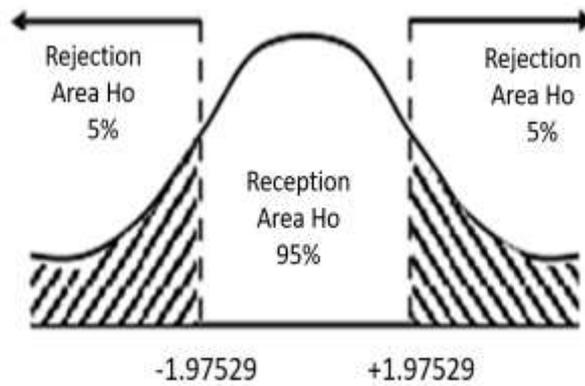
**Table 4.**

Coefficientsa: Utilization of Search Engines for student academic success

Model		Un-standardized Coefficients		t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error		
1	(Constant)	22,676	3,194	7,100	0,000
	Utilization of Search engines (X)	1,730	0,110	15,745	0,000

a. Dependent Variable: student academic success (Y)

The significance test of the correlation coefficient of variable X to Y is done by looking at the results of tcount in Table 4 above. The test criteria: if the value of  $t_{count} > \text{value of } T_{table}$ , then  $H_0$  is rejected or  $H_1$  is accepted, meaning the correlation coefficient is significant, and if the value of  $t_{count} < \text{value of } T_{table}$ , then  $H_0$  is accepted or  $H_1$  is rejected, meaning the correlation coefficient is not significant. Based on the above calculation, with the provisions of  $\alpha=0.05$ ;  $dk=n-2-1=159-2-1=156$ , then obtained  $T_{table}=1.97529$  (see Appendix Table T). Thus, because  $t_{count}$  is greater than  $T_{table}$  that is  $15.745 > 1.97529$  then the research hypothesis/working hypothesis ( $H_1$ ) is accepted. The results of data processing in Table 3 look at the Coefficients, it is known that the value of  $t_{count}$  for X is 15.745 (Sig. 0.000).



**Figure 1.**

Ho acceptance and rejection areas (bidirectional test with a significant rate of 5%).

The value of T calculated for the independent variable  $X=15.745$  (Sig. 0.000), is in the rejection area Ho or has a Sig value. below 0.05 (5%). Thus, it can be concluded that the variable X has a significant influence on the dependent variable Y.

**c. Linearity regression testing of X against Y**

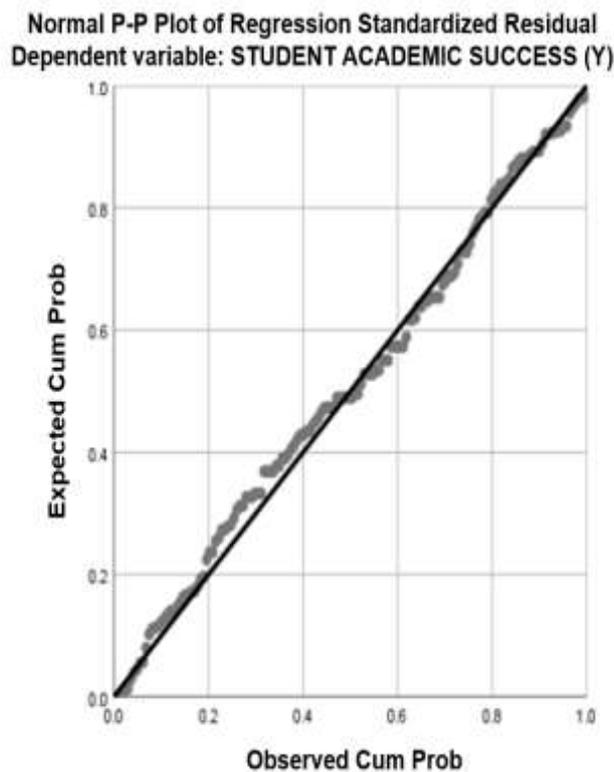
In this test the simple linear regression equation to be tested is the linearity of regression X to Y. Linearity regression testing of variable X (utilization of search engines) to Y (student academic success) applied by using SPSS 25 for Windows. In Table 4, shown the value of coefficients a and b as well as the result of the value of t count and the degree of significance. From the table obtained the regression equation as follows:

$$Y = a + b_1 X$$

$$Y = 22,676 + 1,730X$$

The equation states that the result of 22.676 is a constant value that shows that if there is an influence of the use of search engines in terms of the use of search engines, then the academic success of students will reach 22.676. The value of 1.730 is a regression coefficient that indicates that every time there is an increase of one point in the use of search engines, it will be followed by an increase of 1.730 in student academic success, or if you want to increase student academic success by 10 points, the use of Search engines should be increased by  $1.730 \times 10 = 17.30$  times. The conclusion is that the regression equation line  $Y = 22.676 + 1.730 X$  is linear. As can be seen in Figure 2 below.

From the analysis of the curve in Figure 2 can be seen that the data spread around the diagram and follow the regression model so that it can be concluded that the data processed is normally distributed data so that the normality test is met.



**Figure 2.**

Normal P-P Plot of Regression Standardized Residual: utilization of search engines on student academic success.

To compare the above results used Kolmogorov-Smirnov method. In this analysis data does not use images but with numbers. The advantage is that the results are more accurate. The results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov One-Sample Test are shown in Table 5.

**Table 5.**  
One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test.

		Unstandardized Residual
N		156
Normal Parameters <sup>a,b</sup>	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	4.72412500
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.054
	Positive	.042
	Negative	-.054
Test Statistic		.054
Asymp. 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.

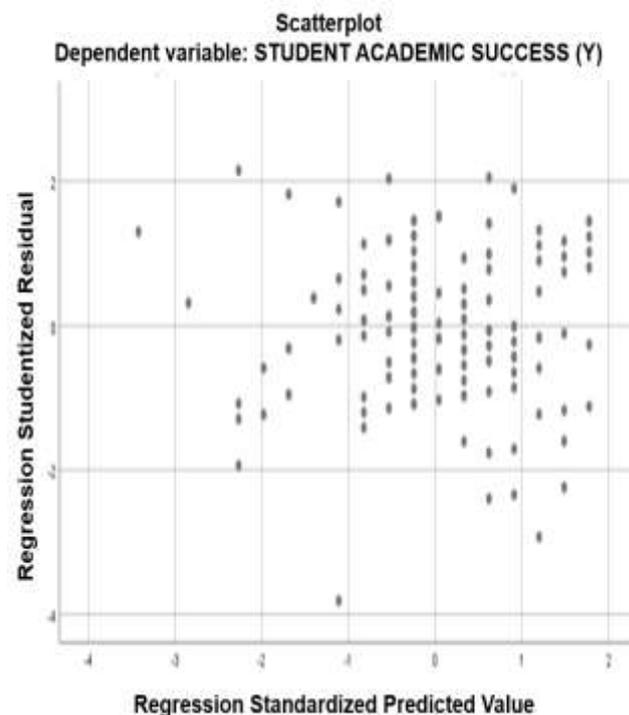
Analysis of Table 5 above, can be seen in the line "Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)" at the very bottom, where the value of each variable must be more than 0.05 ( $>0.05$ ) then the normality test can be said to be fulfilled. The criterion used is that the data is said to be normally distributed if the price coefficient is asymmetric. Sig at the output of Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is greater than the specified alpha is 5% (0.05). The results of the normality test are summarized in Table 5, based on the table above, the significant value of the search engine utilization variable (X) is 0.200, the results are greater than alpha ( $>0.05$ ). Thus, it can be stated that the distribution of data from each variable is normally distributed.

**Table 6.**  
ANOVA<sup>b</sup>: Use of search engines for student academic success.

Model	Sum of Squares	df	F	Sig.	
1	Regression	5.568.169	1	247.890	.000 <sup>b</sup>
	Residual	3.459.190	154		
	Total	9.027.359	155		

A. Dependent Variable: Student Academic Success (Y)

B. Predictors: (Constant), Utilization Of Search Engines (X)



**Figure 3.**

Scatterplot: the use of search engines on student academic success.

From Figure 3 Scatterplot above can be seen that there is no heteroskedasticity because there is no clear pattern and the points spread above and below the number 0 on the Y axis, so it can be said heteroskedasticity test is fulfilled.

In Table 6. ANOVA<sup>b</sup> from the analysis of variance test (anova) or F test, it turns out that the value of  $F_{count} = 247.890$  with a significance level of 0.000. The resulting probability value (0.000) is less than 0.05. Test criteria: if  $F_{count} < F_{table}$  then  $H_0$  is accepted and  $H_1$  is rejected means there is no significant effect, and if  $F_{count} > F_{table}$  then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_1$  is accepted means there is a significant effect. Based on the above considerations, using a confidence level of 95%,  $\alpha = 5\%$ ,  $df_1$  (number of variables-1) = 2, and  $df_2$  (n-k-1) or 159-1-1= 156 (n is the number of cases and k is the number of independent variables), the results obtained for  $F_{table}$  of 2.66 (see Appendix Table F). Because  $F_{count} > F_{table}$  ( $247.890 > 2.66$ ), then  $H_0$  is rejected while  $H_1$  is accepted, meaning that there is a significant influence between X to Y. So from this case it can be concluded that X has a significant effect on Y.

From the two hypothesis tests conducted through correlation and regression coefficient tests, it can be concluded that the research hypothesis states "there is a significant positive contribution between the use of search engines to the academic success students of STAIN Sultan Abdurrahman Kepulauan Riau in Bintan". The first hypothesis was accepted.

## 5. Contribution of X to Y

Besides conducted through correlation coefficient significance test to answer research questions about the contribution of the use of Search engines to the academic success of students also conducted regression tests and determine the coefficient of determination. As for getting the size of the

contribution of the variable X to Y or the coefficient of the determinant is by using the formula:  $KP = r^2 \times 100\%$ , then  $KP = 0.7852 \times 100\% = 0.617$ .

Based on the results of calculations using SPSS 25 for windows, the magnitude of the relationship between variable X and variable Y is shown by the correlation coefficient of 0.785 (seen in table 2 and table 3 on the value of R). In finding the amount of contribution to the utilization of search engines (X) to the academic success of students (Y) by using the determination formula that is the result of the square of the correlation coefficient multiplied by 100%, then  $KP = 0.785^2 \times 100\% = 0.617 = 61.7\%$ . Based on the determination formula, it can be seen that the contribution of search engine utilization to the academic success students of STAIN Sultan Abdurrahman Kepulauan Riau in Bintan is 61.7 %. This figure shows the contribution of search engine utilization in increasing student academic success by 61.7%. The remaining 38.4% is influenced by other factors.

The description of regression linearity test results from variables X and Y, namely the use of search engines (X), and student academic success (Y), can be seen in the table below:

**Table 7.**  
Summary of X and Y regression linearity test results.

Variabel	Regression Equation	F count	Probability	Interpretation
X against Y	$Y = 22,676 + 1,730X$	247,890	0,000<0,05	Linier

## CONCLUSION

Based on testing using SPSS then obtained the results of correlation analysis in this study it can be concluded as follows:

- The relationship between the use of search engines (X) and student academic success (Y) STAIN Sultan Abdurrahman Kepulauan Riau in Bintan, which is shown from the regression equation  $Y = 22.676 + 1.730 X$ , means the relationship is a model of straight-line relationship or linear on both variables. So, the more X increases, the better Y (there is a positive relationship between X and Y), the positive relationship of the two variables is shown in the value of the regression coefficient  $b = 1.730 > 0$ .
- There is a positive and significant relationship utilization of search engine (X) to the academic success of students (Y) STAIN Sultan Abdurrahman Kepulauan Riau in Bintan, which is shown the value of  $R_{count}$  (0.785),  $r^2$  (0.617) and  $t_{count}$  (15.745)  $>$   $T_{table}$  (1.97529) at the level of significance of 5%.
- The relationship of search engine utilization (X) and student academic success (Y) STAIN Sultan Abdurrahman Kepulauan Riau in Bintan is statistically significant shown from the value of  $F_{count} >$   $F_{table}$  (247.890  $>$  2.66, because  $F_{count} >$   $F_{table}$  then  $H_0$  is rejected while  $H_1$  is accepted, meaning there is a significant influence between X to Y. So, it can be concluded that X has a significant effect on Y.

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