

## ABSTRAK

### **PENGARUH PENERAPAN MODEL PEMBELAJARAN *PROBLEM BASED LEARNING* DI LUAR DAN DI DALAM KELAS TERHADAP HASIL BELAJAR MATEMATIKA KELAS IV SD NEGERI 5 METRO TIMUR**

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Masalah penelitian ini adalah rendahnya hasil belajar matematika peserta didik kelas IV SD Negeri 5 Metro Timur. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis adanya pengaruh yang signifikan pada penerapan model *problem based learning* di luar dan di dalam kelas terhadap hasil belajar matematika peserta didik. Metode dalam penelitian ini adalah metode eksperimen semu dengan disain *non-equivalent control group design*. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif. Populasi penelitian berjumlah 43 peserta didik dengan sampel menggunakan *Ordinal Pairing*. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan teknik tes dan non tes. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa (1) ada pengaruh yang signifikan pada penerapan model *problem based learning* di luar kelas dengan nilai  $t_{hitung} = 9,805 > t_{tabel} = 2,086$  dengan 11 nilai “tinggi”, 7 nilai “sedang” dan 3 nilai “rendah”. (2) ada pengaruh yang signifikan pada penerapan model *problem based learning* di dalam kelas dengan nilai  $t_{hitung} = 9,789 > t_{tabel} = 2,086$  dengan 7 nilai “tinggi”, 10 nilai “sedang” dan 4 nilai “rendah”. (3) terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan pada penerapan model *problem based learning* di luar dan di dalam kelas dengan nilai  $t_{hitung} = 6,326 > t_{tabel} = 2,086$  dengan nilai *posstest* pada kelompok eksperimen sebesar 87% > kelompok kontrol sebesar 43%.

**Kata kunci:** hasil belajar, model *problem based learning*, matematika

## ABSTRACT

### ***THE EFFECT OF APPLYING THE PROBLEM BASED LEARNING MODEL OUTSIDE THE CLASSROOM AND IN THE CLASSROOM WITH THE RESULTS OF LEARNING MATHEMATICS IN CLASS IV SD NEGERI 5 METRO TIMUR***

By

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The problem of this research is the low mathematics learning outcomes of fourth grade students at SD Negeri 5 Metro Timur. The purpose of this research is to describe and analyze the presence of a significant influence on the application of problem based learning models outside the classroom and in the classroom on students' mathematics learning outcomes. The method used in this research is a quasi-experimental method (quasi-experimental design) with a non-equivalent control group design. This type of research is quantitative research. The research population consisted of 43 students. The research sampling technique uses Ordinal Pairing. Data collection techniques with test and non-test techniques. The data analysis technique uses a simple regression test and a statistical test of separated variance t-test. The results of this study indicate that (1) there is a significant effect on the application of the problem based learning model outside the classroom with a value of  $t_{\text{count}} = 9.805 > t_{\text{table}} = 2.086$  with 11 students "high", 7 students "medium", and 3 students "low". (2) there is a significant effect on the application of the problem based learning model in the classroom with a value of  $t_{\text{count}} = 9.789 > t_{\text{table}} = 2.086$  with 7 students "high", 10 students "medium", and 4 students "low". (3) there is a significant difference in the application of the problem based learning model outside and inside the classroom with a value of  $t_{\text{count}} = 6.326 > t_{\text{table}} = 2.086$  with a posttest value in the experimental group which is 87% > control group which is 43%.

***Keywords:*** *learning outcomes, problem based learning models, mathematics*