

ABSTRAK

MODEL PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING TERHADAP MULTIREPRESENTASI PESERTA DIDIK DI SEKOLAH DASAR

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Masalah pada penelitian ini adalah rendahnya kemampuan multirepresentasi peserta didik dalam pembelajaran. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh model problem based learning terhadap multirepresentasi peserta didik di sekolah dasar. Metode penelitian ini adalah Pre-Experimental dengan jenis penelitian kuantitatif. Desain penelitian yang digunakan yaitu The One Group Pretest-Posttest Design dengan jumlah populasi 112 peserta didik. Teknik pengambilan sampel pada penelitian ini menggunakan teknik convenience sampling dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 25 peserta didik. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah tes dan observasi. Analisis statistik yang digunakan yaitu uji normalitas, uji homogenitas, dan uji hipotesis. Hasil penelitian ini mendapati adanya pengaruh penerapan dengan menggunakan model problem based learning. Hal ini terlihat dari perbedaan rata-rata yang signifikan dalam multirepresentasi peserta didik antara hasil pretest dan posttest pada kelas eksperimen setelah diterapkannya model pembelajaran problem-based learning di kelas V SD Muhammadiyah 1 Bandar Lampung. Dibuktikan melalui uji hipotesis menggunakan uji beda rata-rata (dependent sample t-test) yang menunjukkan tingkat perbedaan nilai yang signifikan. Dengan demikian, penerapan model *problem based learning* efektif dalam meningkatkan kemampuan multirepresentasi peserta didik, khususnya pada topik organ pernapasan pada manusia.

Kata Kunci: Model *Problem-Based Learning*, Multirepresentasi, Sekolah Dasar

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING MODEL FOR MULTIREPRESENTATION OF LEARNERS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

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The problem in this research is the low ability of students to solve problems in the form of pictorial or tabular representations in learning. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of problem based learning model on the multirepresentation of students in elementary school. This methods of research is Pre-Experimental with type of research is quantitative research. The research design used is the one group Pretest-Posttest Design with a population of 112 students. Sampling techniques in this study using convenience sampling techniques with a sample of 25 students. Data collection techniques used are test and observation techniques. Statistical analysis used is normality test, homogeneity test, and hypothesis test. The results of this study found the influence of the application using a problem-based learning model. This can be seen from the significant average difference in students' multi-representation between the pretest and posttest results in the experimental class after the application of the problem-based learning model in class V of SD Muhammadiyah 1 Bandar Lampung. Proven through a hypothesis test using a dependent sample t-test which showed a significant level of difference in values. Thus, the application of the problem-based learning model is effective in improving students' multi- representation abilities, especially on the topic of human respiratory organs.

Keywords: Problem-Based Learning Model, Multirepresentation, Elementary School