

## ABSTRAK

### EFEKTIVITAS MODEL *DISCOVERY LEARNING* TERINTEGRASI PENDEKATAN *DEEP LEARNING* UNTUK MEMBANGUN *NATURE OF SCIENCE* PADA TOPIK CAHAYA DISEKOLAH DASAR

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Masalah rendahnya pemahaman *nature of science* peserta didik sekolah dasar menjadi fokus utama dalam penelitian ini. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan efektivitas model *discovery learning* terintegrasi pendekatan *deep learning* dalam meningkatkan pemahaman *nature of science* peserta didik pada topik cahaya. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah eksperimen semu dengan desain *nonequivalent control group design*. Populasi penelitian yaitu seluruh peserta didik kelas V SD Negeri 6 Metro Utara sebanyak 57 orang yang ditentukan menggunakan teknik *sampling jenuh*, dengan sampel sebanyak 29 peserta didik kelas eksperimen dan 28 peserta didik kelas kontrol. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah tes berupa soal uraian dan non-tes berupa observasi keterlaksanaan model pembelajaran dan dokumentasi kegiatan. Instrumen tes dianalisis menggunakan uji *N-Gain*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa pembelajaran dengan model *discovery learning* terintegrasi *deep learning* lebih efektif dalam membangun pemahaman *nature of science* peserta didik. Hal ini dibuktikan dengan nilai *N-Gain* kelas eksperimen sebesar 0,70 dan kelas kontrol sebesar 0,54.

**Kata kunci:** cahaya, *deep learning*, *discovery learning*, *nature of science*.

## ABSTRACT

### ***THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE INTEGRATED DISCOVERY LEARNING MODEL WITH A DEEP LEARNING APPROACH IN DEVELOPING THE NATURE OF SCIENCE IN THE MATERIAL OF LIGHT IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS***

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The problem of low understanding of the nature of science among elementary school students was the main focus of this research. This research aimed to describe the effectiveness of the discovery learning model integrated with a deep learning approach in improving students' understanding of the nature of science on the topic of light. The research method used a quasi-experiment with a nonequivalent control group design. The population of the research all fifth-grade students of SD Negeri 6 Metro Utara, totaling 57 students, who were selected using a saturated sampling technique, with 29 students as the experimental class and 28 students as the control class. The data collection techniques used were tests in the form of essay questions and non-tests in the form of observation of learning implementation and activity documentation. The test instruments were analyzed using the N-Gain test. The results of the research showed that learning using the discovery learning model integrated with deep learning was more effective approach in build students' understanding of the nature of science. This was proven by the N-Gain value of 0.70 in the experimental class and 0.54 in the control class.

**Keywords:** *deep learning, discovery learning, nature of science, light.*