

ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah ingin membuktikan efektifitas metode pengajaran dengan *recency effect* pada bidang studi ilmu pengetahuan sosial terhadap prestasi belajar anak.

Subjek dalam penelitian ini adalah anak yang berumur sepuluh sampai sebelas tahun, merupakan siswa-siswi yang duduk di bangku SD kelas V, Santa Maria, Purwokerto. Terdiri dari 66 siswa, yang dipilih berdasarkan nilai rata-rata Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial (IPS) dalam raport 7,00. Siswa-siswi tersebut terbagi dalam 2 kelompok yaitu, 33 siswa kelompok kontrol (kelompok yang tidak mendapat treatment *recency effect*) dan 33 siswa kelompok eksperimen (kelompok yang mendapat treatment *recency effect*).

Analisis data dengan menggunakan uji independent t-test selisih antara data posttest kelompok kontrol dengan data pretest kelompok kontrol dan selisih antara data posttest kelompok eksperimen dengan data pretest kelompok eksperimen. Hasil analisis menunjukkan adanya efektifitas yang signifikan antara metode pengajaran dengan *recency effect* dan prestasi belajar anak (uji-t = 8,442, $p > 0,05$). Hasil tes prestasi IPS siswa menunjukkan siswa yang menerima metode pengajaran dengan *recency effect* memiliki rerata skor lebih tinggi dibandingkan siswa yang tidak menerima metode pengajaran dengan *recency effect* ($34,4423 > 16,170$).

Kesimpulan yang diperoleh dari penelitian ini adalah metode pengajaran dengan *recency effect* pada bidang studi ilmu pengetahuan sosial akan efektif meningkatkan prestasi belajar anak.

ABSTRACTION

The aim of this study is to prove the effectiveness of educating method with *recency effect* in social science to the learning performance of students.

The subject of this study was students with age of 10 until 11 years old, they are students who have sitting down in elementary school bench of Santa Maria of Purwokerto. There were 66 students, which were elected based on the average score of social science subjects in their report book of study with score 7.00. The students were divided in two groups, that are 33 students of control group (the group with no treatment of *recency effect*) and 33 students of experiment group (the group with treatment of *recency effect*).

The analysis of data using independent function of t-test is the difference between post-test and pre-test data of control group, and the difference between post-test and pre-test data of experiment group. The result of the analysis presenting the existence of effectiveness which is significant between educating method by *recency effect* and the learning performance of students (t function = 8.442; $p > 0.05$). The result of social science performance test of students had showing that students getting of educating method with *recency effect* have higher average score than the students who didn't get educating method with *recency effect* ($34.442 > 16.170$).

The conclusion from this study is that educating method with *recency effect* to social science subjects would be effective to improving the learning performance of students.