

ABSTRAK

Adiyani, Vincensia Ratri. (2015). *Pengaruh Penggunaan Metode Inkuiiri Terhadap Kemampuan Membangun Empati dan Memahami Diri pada Pelajaran IPA di SD Kanisius Wirobrajan I Yogyakarta*. Skripsi. Yogyakarta: Program Studi Pendidikan Guru Sekolah Dasar, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Kata kunci: metode inkuiiri, kemampuan *membangun empati*, kemampuan *memahami diri*, mata pelajaran IPA.

Latar belakang penelitian ini berlandaskan keprihatinan terhadap rendahnya prestasi Indonesia dalam bidang IPA berdasarkan penelitian PISA 2009 dan 2012. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penggunaan metode inkuiiri terhadap 1) kemampuan *membangun empati* dan 2) kemampuan *memahami diri pada pelajaran IPA siswa SD Kanisius Wirobrajan I Yogyakarta tahun ajaran 2014/2015*.

Metode penelitian menggunakan *quasi-experimental design* tipe *non-equivalent control group design*. Populasi penelitian ini adalah seluruh siswa kelas IV SD Kanisius Wirobrajan I Yogyakarta sebanyak 61 siswa. Kelas IVB sebagai kelas kontrol terdiri dari 31 siswa dan kelas IVA kelas eksperimen terdiri dari 30 siswa.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 1) penggunaan metode inkuiiri berpengaruh terhadap kemampuan *membangun empati*. Rerata skor yang diperoleh pada kelompok eksperimen lebih tinggi dari kelompok kontrol $df = 59$; $t = -6,96$. Harga *Sig. (2-tailed)* sebesar 0,00 (atau $p < 0,05$) dengan nilai $M = 0,29$; $SD = 0,66$; $SE = 0,12$ untuk kelompok kontrol, dan $M = 1,44$; $SD = 0,63$; $SE = 0,12$ untuk kelompok eksperimen. Besarnya *effect size* adalah $r = 0,67$ atau 45% termasuk kategori efek besar. 2) penggunaan metode inkuiiri berpengaruh terhadap kemampuan *memahami diri*. Rerata skor yang diperoleh pada kelompok eksperimen lebih tinggi dari kelompok kontrol $df = 59$; $t = -5,57$. Harga *Sig. (2-tailed)* sebesar 0,00 (atau $p < 0,05$) dengan nilai $M = 0,34$; $SD = 0,74$; $SE = 0,13$ untuk kelompok kontrol, dan $M = 1,16$; $SD = 0,68$; $SE = 0,12$ untuk kelompok eksperimen. Besarnya *effect size* adalah $r = 0,51$ atau 26% termasuk kategori efek besar.

ABSTRACT

Adiyani, Vincensia Ratri. (2015). The Effect of the Use of Inquiry-Based Learning on the Empathy and Self-knowledge Ability in Science Class at Kanisius Wirobrajan I Yogyakarta Elementary School. Thesis. Yogyakarta: Elementary School Teacher Education Study Program, Sanata Dharma University.

Keywords: *Inquiry methods, Empathy ability, Self-knowledge ability, Science.*

This study was conducted after finding out how low the achievement owned by Indonesia in Science Education filed based on research done by PISA 2009 and 2012. This study aims to investigate the use of inquiry based learning method on 1) the ability of empathy, and 2)The self-knowledge in Science Education class at Kanisius Wirobrajan I Elementary School in the odd semester during the academic 2014/2015.

This study employed a nonequivalent control group design which is included as quasi experimental design as its method. The population of this research were 61 students of grade IV at Kanisius Wirobrajan I Elementary School. Class IVB was the experiment class which consisted of 31 student and IVA was the control class which consisted of 30 student.

The result of this study showed that 1) Inquiry based learning influenced significantly on the ability to empathy. The meanscore obtained in the experimental class higher than the control class with $df = 59$; $t = -6.96$. Price Sig. (2-tailed) of 0.00 (or $p < 0.05$) with the value of $M = 0.29$; $SD = 0.66$; $SE = 0.12$ for the control class, and $M = 1.44$; $SD = 0.63$; $SE = 0.12$ for the experimental class. The magnitude of the effect size was $r = 0.67$ or 45% which categorize as large effect. 2) Inquiry-based learning influenced significantly on the ability to self-knowledge. The mean score obtained in the experimental class is higher than the control class $df = 59$; $t = -5.57$. Price Sig. (2-tailed) of 0.00 (or $p < 0.05$) with the value of $M = 0.34$; $SD = 0.74$; $SE = 0.13$ for the control class, and $M = 1.16$; $SD = 0.68$; $SE = 0.12$ for the experimental class. The magnitude of the effect size was $r = 0.51$ or 26 % which categorize as large effect.