

ABSTRAK

**PENGARUH PENERAPAN MODEL *PROBLEM BASED LEARNING* TERHADAP
KEMAMPUAN *EKSPLANASI* DAN *REGULASI DIRI*
PADA MATA PELAJARAN IPA KELAS V
SD KANISIUS KALASAN YOGYAKARTA**

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Kata kunci: model *Problem Based Learning*, kemampuan *eksplanasi*, kemampuan *regulasi diri*, mata pelajaran IPA.

Latar belakang penelitian ini adalah keprihatinan terhadap rendahnya kemampuan IPA siswa Indonesia pada penelitian PISA tahun 2015 yang masih di bawah rata-rata. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh penerapan model *Problem Based Learning* terhadap kemampuan *eksplanasi* dan *regulasi diri* pada mata pelajaran IPA kelas V SD Kanisius Kalasan Yogyakarta pada semester gasal tahun ajaran 2016/2017.

Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian *quasi experimental* tipe *non-equivalent control group design*. Populasi penelitian ini adalah seluruh siswa kelas V SD Kanisius Kalasan Yogyakarta sebanyak 61 siswa. Sampel penelitian terdiri dari 31 siswa kelas V A sebagai kelompok eksperimen dan 30 siswa kelas V B sebagai kelompok kontrol. *Treatment* yang diterapkan di kelompok eksperimen adalah model *Problem Based Learning*. Ada lima langkah dalam model *Problem Based Learning* yaitu mengorientasikan siswa pada masalah, mengorganisasikan siswa untuk belajar, penyelidikan mandiri dan kelompok, mengembangkan dan mempresentasikan hasil karya, serta menganalisis dan mengevaluasi proses pemecahan masalah.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: 1) model *Problem Based Learning* berpengaruh terhadap kemampuan *eksplanasi*. Rerata skor kelompok eksperimen ($M = 0,88$ dan $SE = 0,14$) lebih tinggi dari kelompok kontrol ($M = 0,29$ dan $SE = 0,10$). Perbedaan tersebut signifikan dengan $t(59) = -3,37$, $p = 0,001$ ($p < 0,05$). *Effect size* terhadap kemampuan *eksplanasi* adalah $r = 0,42$ atau 18% yang setara dengan “efek menengah”. 2) model *Problem Based Learning* berpengaruh terhadap kemampuan *regulasi diri*. Rerata skor kelompok eksperimen ($M = 0,59$ dan $SE = 0,11$) lebih tinggi dari kelompok kontrol ($M = 0,07$ dan $SE = 0,11$). Perbedaan tersebut signifikan dengan $t(59) = -3,24$, $p = 0,002$ ($p < 0,05$). *Effect size* terhadap kemampuan *regulasi diri* adalah $r = 0,39$ atau 15% yang setara dengan “efek menengah”.

ABSTRACT**THE EFFECTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING MODEL ON THE ABILITY TO EXPLAIN AND SELF REGULATE IN SCIENCE SUBJECT FOR THE FIFTH GRADE STUDENTS IN KANISIUS KALASAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL YOGYAKARTA**

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Keywords: Problem-Based Learning model, the ability to explain, ability to self regulate, natural science subject.

The background of this study was concern about the low of students science ability at Indonesian country according to PISA 2015 research were still below average. The aims of the study was to find out the effect of the implementation of Problem-Based Learning model on the ability to explanation and self regulation in science subject for the fifth grade students in Kanisius Kalasan Elementary School, Yogyakarta in odd semester 2016/2017.

This study used quasi experimental research with nonequivalent control group design. The population of this study were 61 of the 5th grade students in Kanisius Kalasan Elementary School. The samples were 31 students of class VA as the experimental group and 30 students of class VB as the control group. The treatment for the experimental group was Problem-Based Learning model. There are 5 steps in the Problem-Based Learning model including problem orientation, organizing class, organize student to learn, independent inquiry and groups, to develop and present the result of the work, as well as analyze and evaluate problem-solving.

The result of this study showed that 1) Problem-Based Learning model affects on the ability to explanation. The average experimental group ($M = 0,88$ and $SE = 0,14$) is higher than control group ($M = 0,29$ and $SE = 0,10$). It has significant difference in $t(59) = -3,37$, $p = 0,001$ ($p < 0,05$). The effect size of Problem-Based Learning model on the ability to explanation was $r = 0,42$ or 18% categorized into "medium effect". 2) Problem-Based Learning model affects on the ability to self regulation. The average experimental group ($M = 0,59$ dan $SE = 0,11$) is higher than control group ($M = 0,07$ and $SE = 0,11$). It has significant difference in $t(59) = -3,24$, $p = 0,002$ ($p < 0,05$). The effect size of Problem-Based Learning model on the ability to self regulation was 0,39 (15%) categorized into "medium effect".