

ABSTRAK

Intan Juwita, NIM 4213131058 (2025). Implementasi Bahan Ajar Hidrokarbon Terintegrasi Nilai Spiritual dengan Model POGIL untuk Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Siswa Kelas XI Ditinjau dari Minat Belajar

Tujuan penelitian ini yaitu untuk mengetahui adanya pengaruh yang signifikan bahan ajar hidrokarbon berbasis nilai spiritual terhadap hasil belajar siswa, adanya perbedaan sikap spiritual siswa sebelum dan sesudah pembelajaran, adanya pengaruh minat belajar terhadap hasil belajar, serta hubungan sikap spiritual terhadap hasil belajar hidrokarbon siswa di SMA Negeri 1 Percut Sei Tuan. Sampel dalam penelitian ini diambil secara *random sampling*. Penelitian ini mengambil sampel yang terdiri dari dua kelas, yaitu kelas XI-MATLANFOR sebagai kelas eksperimen dan XI-MATLANSOS sebagai kelas kontrol. Instrumen yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yakni instrumen tes hasil belajar siswa dalam bentuk pilihan berganda dan instrumen non tes angket untuk mengukur sikap spiritual dan minat belajar siswa. Teknik analisis data menggunakan uji normalitas, homogenitas, linieritas, dan uji hipotesis dengan uji independent t-test, uji paired t-test, dan uji regresi linier sederhana. Rata-rata nilai pretest pada kelas eksperimen > kontrol (44,14>31,71) dan posttest pada kelas eksperimen > kontrol (89,71>82,57) maka rata-rata N-gain kelas eksperimen > kontrol (0,8124>0,7423). Rata-rata sikap spiritual siswa pada kelas eksperimen sebelum < sesudah pembelajaran (81,18<88,46). serta rata-rata minat belajar pada kelas eksperimen > kontrol (74,066>69,606). Hasil uji independent t-test diperoleh nilai signifikansi $0,001 \leq \alpha (0,05)$ maka H_0 ditolak, H_a diterima. Hasil uji paired t-test diperoleh nilai signifikansi $0,000 \leq \alpha (0,05)$ maka H_0 ditolak, H_a diterima. Hasil uji regresi linier sederhana untuk hipotesis tiga diperoleh nilai signifikansi kelas eksperimen sebesar $0,002 \leq \alpha (0,05)$ dan kelas kontrol sebesar $0,000 \leq \alpha (0,05)$ maka H_0 ditolak, H_a diterima. Hasil uji regresi linier sederhana untuk hipotesis keempat diperoleh nilai signifikansi $0,028 < \alpha (0,05)$ maka H_0 ditolak H_a diterima, yaitu terdapat hubungan sikap spiritual terhadap hasil belajar. Maka dapat disimpulkan terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan bahan ajar hidrokarbon berbasis nilai spiritual terhadap hasil belajar siswa, terdapat perbedaan sikap spiritual siswa sebelum dan sesudah pembelajaran, terdapat pengaruh minat belajar terhadap hasil belajar, serta terdapat hubungan sikap spiritual terhadap hasil belajar di kelas XI SMA Negeri 1 Percut Sei Tuan.

Kata Kunci : Bahan ajar, nilai spiritual, hasil belajar, minat belajar

ABSTRACT

Intan Juwita, NIM 4213131058 (2025). Implementation of Hydrocarbon Teaching Materials Integrated with Spiritual Values Using the POGIL Model to Improve Learning Outcomes of Grade XI Students Viewed from Learning Interest

The aim of this research is to determine the significant influence of hydrocarbon teaching materials based on spiritual value on student learning outcomes, differences in students' spiritual attitudes before and after learning, the influence of learning interest on learning outcomes, and the relationship between spiritual attitudes and students' hydrocarbon learning outcomes at SMA Negeri 1 Percut Sei Tuan. The sample in this research was taken by random sampling. This research used samples consisting of two classes, namely class XI-MATLANFOR as the experimental class and XI-MATLANSOS as the control class. The instruments used in this research were student learning outcome test instruments in the form of multiple choices and non-test questionnaire instruments to measure students' spiritual attitudes and learning interests. Data analysis techniques used normality, homogeneity, linearity, and hypothesis testing with independent t-test, paired t-test, and simple linear regression tests. The average pretest score in the experimental class > control (44.14>31.71) and posttest in the experimental class > control (89.71>82.57) then the average N-gain of the experimental class > control (0.8124>0.7423). The average spiritual attitude of students in the experimental class before < after learning (81.18<88.46). and the average interest in learning in the experimental class > control (74.066>69.606). The results of the independent t-test obtained a significance value of $0.001 \leq \alpha$ (0.05) then H_0 was rejected, H_a was accepted. The results of the paired t-test obtained a significance value of $0.000 \leq \alpha$ (0.05) then H_0 was rejected, H_a was accepted. The results of the simple linear regression test for hypothesis three obtained a significance value of $0.002 \leq \alpha$ (0.05) for the experimental class and $0.000 \leq \alpha$ (0.05) for the control class, so H_0 is rejected, H_a is accepted. The results of the simple linear regression test for the fourth hypothesis obtained a significance value of $0.028 < \alpha$ (0.05) for H_0 is rejected, H_a is accepted, namely there is a relationship between spiritual attitudes and learning outcomes. So it can be concluded that there is a significant influence of hydrocarbon teaching materials based on spiritual values on student learning outcomes, there is a difference in students' spiritual attitudes before and after learning, there is an influence of learning interest on learning outcomes, and there is a relationship between spiritual attitudes and learning outcomes in class XI of SMA Negeri 1 Percut Sei Tuan.

Keywords: Teaching materials, spiritual value, learning outcomes, learning interests