ABSTRAK

Angelina Manurung, NIM 4193321033 (2023). Pengaruh Model *Discovery Learning* Terhadap Hasil Belajar Siswa pada Materi Gelombang Bunyi.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui hasil belajar siswa dengan menerapkan model *discovery learning* dan model pembelajaran konvensional. Demikian juga pengaruh model *discovery learning* terhadap hasil belajar siswa. jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah *quasi eksperiment* dengan desain *two group pretest-posttest design.* Populasi yang digunakan yaitu siswa kelas XI Mia SMA N 1 Silaen yang berjumlah 4 kelas. Sampel penelitian terdiri dari dua kelas, kelas yang diambil yaitu XI Mia 1 sebagai kelas eksperimen dan XI Mia 2 sebagai kelas kontrol. Instrumen yang digunakan yaitu tes hasil belajar berbentuk pilihan ganda sebanyak 15 butir soal yang telah dinyatakan valid oleh validator. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian diperoleh nilai rata-rata *pretest* kelas eksperimen 25,76 dan hasil *pretest* kelas kontrol 22,86. Hasil pengujian hipotesis diperoleh bahwa $t_{hitung} < t_{tabel}$ yaitu 1,312 < 2,002 pada taraf signifikan $\alpha = 0,05$ dan dk =60 dinyatakan H_o diterima atau kedua kelas memiliki kemampuan awal yang sama. Setelah menerapkan model *discovery learning,* nilai rata-rata *posttest* kelas eksperimen sebesar 69,77 dan kelas kontrol sebesar 59,3. Hasil pengujian hipotesis menunjukkan bahwa $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ yaitu 3,921 > 1,671 pada taraf signifikansi $\alpha = 0,05$ dan dk =60 dinyatakan bahwa H_a diterima berarti terdapat pengaruh model *discovery learning* terhadap hasil belajar.

Kata Kunci : *Discovery learning,* Pembelajaran Konvensional, Hasil Belajar

ABSTRACT

Angelina Manurung, NIM 4193321033 (2023). The Effect of *Discovery Learning Model* on Student Learning Outcomes on Sound Waves Materials.

This study aims to determine student learning outcomes by applying the discovery learning model and conventional learning models. Likewise the influence of the discovery learning model on student learning outcomes. The type of research used is a quasi-experimental design with a two-group pretest-posttest design. The population used was students of class XI Mia SMA N 1 Silaen, totaling 4 classes. The research sample consisted of two classes, the class taken was XI Mia 1 as the experimental class and XI Mia 2 as the control class. The instrument used was a multiple-choice test with 15 multiple-choice questions that had been declared valid by the validator. Based on the results of the study, the average pretest score for the experimental class was 25.76 and the pretest for the control class was 22.86. The results of testing the hypothesis obtained that $t_{count} < t_{table}$, namely 1,3012 < 2,002 at a significant level α = 0.05 and dk = 60 otherwise is H_o accepted or both classes have the same initial abilities. After applying the discovery learning model, the average value of the posttest experimental class was 69,77 and that of the control class was 59.3. The results of hypothesis testing show that $t_{count} > t_{table}$, namely 3,921 > 2,002 at a significance level of α = 0.05 and dk = 60 it is stated that H_a is accepted meaning that there is an influence of the discovery learning model on learning outcomes.

Keywords : *Discovery learning,* Conventional learning models, learning outcomes.