

**PENGARUH MODEL PEMBELAJARAN *TWO STAY TWO STRAY*  
BERORIENTASI KEARIFAN LOKAL *MENYAMA BRAYA*  
TERHADAP HASIL BELAJAR IPA SISWA KELAS V SD  
GUGUS V KECAMATAN SUKASADA**

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**ABSTRAK**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh penerapan model *Two Stay Two Stray* berbasis kearifan lokal *menyama braya* terhadap hasil belajar IPA siswa kelas V SD se-Gugus V Kecamatan Sukasada. *Quasi experiment* digunakan sebagai jenis penelitian dengan rancangan *non-equivalent post-test only control group*. Seluruh kelas V se-gugus V Kec. Sukasada dilibatkan sebagai populasi yang sejumlah 237 siswa. Sampel ini meliputi kelas V SDN 5 Panji sebagai grup eksperimen dan kelas V SDN 3 Panji sebagai kelas kontrol dengan teknik pemilihan berupa *cluster random sampling*. Instrumen yang dipergunakan berbentuk tes hasil belajar IPA berjenis pilihan ganda yang telah tervalidasi dan reliabel melalui analisis ujicoba. Analisis data dilaksanakan melalui dua analisis yakni analisis statistik deskriptif serta analisis inferensial melalui uji-t. Hasil temuan menyatakan hasil belajar IPA melalui pengimplementasian model *Two Stay Two Stray* berkearifan lokal *menyama braya* mencapai rerata 85,67 lebih besar dibanding kelas kontrol yang menerapkan model *Two Stay Two Stray* tanpa berbasis kearifan lokal dengan nilai 59. Perolehan nilai uji-t yaitu  $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$  ( $t_{hitung} = 12,07 > t_{tabel} = 1,68$ ). Oleh karena itu, dapat ditarik simpulan terdapat pengaruh model *Two Stay Two Stray* berkearifan lokal *menyama braya* terhadap capaian hasil belajar IPA siswa kelas V SD.

Kata kunci: *two stay two stray*, hasil belajar IPA, kearifan lokal *menyama braya*

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This study aims to determine the effect of applying the Two Stay Two Stray model based on the local wisdom of menyama braya on the science learning outcomes of fifth grade elementary school students in Cluster V, Sukasada District. Quasi experiment was used as a type of research with a non-equivalent post-test only control group design. All class V in cluster V Kec. Sukasada was involved as a population of 237 students. This sample includes class V SDN 5 Panji as the experimental group and class V SDN 3 Panji as the control class with the selection technique in the form of cluster random sampling. The instrument used is in the form of a multiple-choice science learning outcomes test which has been validated and is reliable through trial analysis. Data analysis was carried out through two analyses, namely descriptive statistical analysis and inferential analysis via t-test. The findings stated that the results of learning science through the implementation of the Two Stay Two Stray model with local wisdom menyama braya reached an average of 85.67 greater than the control class which implemented the Two Stay Two Stray model without being based on local wisdom with a value of 59. The acquisition of the t-test score was  $t_{count} > t_{table}$  ( $t_{count} = 12.07 > t_{table} = 1.68$ ). Therefore, it can be concluded that there is an influence of the Two Stay Two Stray model with local wisdom menyama braya on the achievement of science learning outcomes for fifth grade elementary school students.

Keywords: two stay two stray, science learning outcomes, local wisdom menyama braya