

**PENGARUH MODEL PEMBELAJARAN INKUIRI TERBIMBING
BERBANTUAN SIMULASI PhET TERHADAP HASIL BELAJAR FISIKA
SISWA KELAS XI SMA**

Oleh

Putu Ratna Indah Pratiwi, NIM 2013021013

Program Studi Pendidikan Fisika

ABSTRAK

Tujuan penelitian ini untuk menganalisis perbedaan hasil belajar fisika antara siswa yang belajar menggunakan model pembelajaran inkuiiri terbimbing berbantuan PhET dengan model pembelajaran konvensional. Jenis penelitian ini yaitu quasi-eksperimental dengan desain yang digunakan ialah *the non-equivalent pretest-posttest control group design*. Populasi kajian ini adalah siswa kelas XI di SMA Negeri 1 Sukasada sebanyak 97. Pada penelitian ini dua kelas digunakan sebagai sampel penelitian yang dipilih dengan teknik *random assignment* dengan total sampel yaitu 64. Data hasil belajar diukur melalui instrumen tes pilihan berganda yang memiliki reliabilitas 0,85 dan konsistensi internal butir berada pada rentang 0,31-0,84. Data yang didapatkan dianalisis dengan analisis deskriptif, uji ANAKOVA satu jalur, dan uji lanjut LSD dengan taraf signifikansinya yaitu 0,05. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa nilai *posttest* siswa pada model inkuiiri terbimbing berbantuan PhET yaitu 81,9 ($SD = 7,66$) dan pada model konvensional yaitu 61,76 ($SD = 7,78$). Hasil pengujian hipotesis menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan hasil belajar fisika antara siswa yang mengikuti model inkuiiri terbimbing berbantuan PhET dengan siswa yang mengikuti model pembelajaran konvensional ($F=41,099$; $p<0,01$). Hasil uji LSD menunjukkan bahwa hasil belajar fisika siswa yang belajar dengan model inkuiiri terbimbing berbantuan *PhET* lebih baik diterapkan dibandingkan dengan model konvensional. Kesimpulan pada penelitian ini yaitu pengaruh model inkuiiri terbimbing berbantuan *PhET* terhadap hasil belajar fisika siswa secara statistik lebih unggul dibandingkan dengan pengaruh model konvensinal terhadap hasil belajar fisika siswa.

Kata kunci: Model Inkuiiri Terbimbing Berbantuan *PhET*, Model

Konvensional, Hasil Belajar

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to analyze the differences in physics learning outcomes between students who learn using the guided inquiry learning model assisted by virtual laboratories with conventional learning models. This type of research is quasi-experimental with the design used is the non-equivalent pretest-posttest control group design. The population of this study was grade XI students at SMA Negeri 1 Sukasada as many as 97. In this study, two classes were used as research samples selected by random assignment technique with a total sample of 64. Learning outcome data was measured through a multiple choice test instrument that has a reliability of 0.85 and internal consistency of items in the range of 0.31-0.84. The data obtained were analyzed by descriptive analysis, one-way ANOVA test, and LSD further test with a significance level of 0.05. The results showed that the posttest value of students in the guided inquiry model assisted by a virtual laboratory was 81.9 ($SD = 7.66$) and in the conventional model was 61.76 ($SD = 7.78$). The results of hypothesis testing showed that there were differences in physics learning outcomes between students who followed the virtual laboratory-assisted guided inquiry model and students who followed the conventional learning model ($F = 41.099$; $p < 0.01$). The LSD test results show that the physics learning outcomes of students who learn with the guided inquiry model assisted by virtual laboratories are better applied compared to conventional models. So it can be concluded that the effect of guided inquiry model assisted by virtual laboratory on student physics learning outcomes is statistically superior to the effect of conventional model on student physics learning outcomes.

Keywords: Guided Inquiry Model, PhET Simulation, Learning Outcomes

