

**PENGARUH MODEL PROBLEM BASED LEARNING TERHADAP
KEMAMPUAN BERPIKIR KREATIF FISIKA SISWA**

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ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah menganalisis pengaruh model pembelajaran *problem based learning* dan *direct instruction* terhadap kemampuan berpikir kreatif fisika siswa. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuasi eksperimen dengan desain penelitian *one way non-equivalent pre test post test control group*. penelitian ini melibatkan seluruh siswa kelas XI MIPA di SMA Negeri 1 Selat. XI A dan XI C dengan masing-masing 34 siswa, digunakan sebagai sampel penelitian yang ditentukan dengan menggunakan teknik *random assignment*. 10 soal esai dengan konsistensi internal butir soal berkisar antara $\gamma = 0,552$ sampai $\gamma = 0,805$ dan koefisien reliabilitas sebesar $\alpha = 0,817$ digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data kemampuan berpikir kreatif. Analisis deskriptif dilakukan untuk menganalisis data dan analisis kovarian (ANAKOVA) serta pengujian lanjut LSD digunakan untuk menguji hipotesis pada tingkat signifikansi 0,05. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan pengaruh antara model *problem based learning* dan model *direct instruction* terhadap kemampuan berpikir kreatif fisika siswa di SMA Negeri 1 Selat. Hasil ini dibuktikan pada nilai F di uji ANAKOVA sebesar 2022,347 yang lebih besar dari nilai F pada tabel sebesar 3,989 serta signifikansi menunjukkan kurang dari 0,05. Kemampuan berpikir kreatif fisika siswa meningkat sebagai hasil dari pembelajaran dengan model problem based learning yang mendorong siswa untuk aktif, memotivasi dalam berpikir lebih fleksibel, dan memberikan ide-ide unik dalam memecahkan permasalahan.

Kata Kunci: *problem based learning, direct instruction, keterampilan berpikir kreatif.*

**THE EFFECT OF THE PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING (PBL) MODEL ON
STUDENTS' CREATIVE THINKING SKILLS IN PHYSICS**

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to analyze the effect of the problem-based learning model and direct instruction on students' creative thinking skills in physics. This research used a quasi-experimental approach with a one-way non-equivalent pre-test post-test control group design. The study involved all 11th-grade science students at SMA Negeri 1 Selat. Classes XI A and XI C, each consisting of 34 students, were selected as research samples using a random assignment technique. Ten essay questions with item internal consistency ranging from $\gamma = 0.552$ to $\gamma = 0.805$ and a reliability coefficient of $\alpha = 0.817$ were used to collect data on creative thinking skills. Descriptive analysis was conducted to examine the data, and analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) along with LSD post-hoc tests were used to test the hypotheses at a significance level of 0.05. The results show that there is a difference in the effect between the problem-based learning model and the direct instruction model on students' creative thinking skills in physics at SMA Negeri 1 Selat. This finding is evidenced by the F value in the ANCOVA test, which reaches 2022.347—greater than the F table value of 3.989—and the significance value is less than 0.05. Students' creative thinking skills in physics improve as a result of learning through the problem-based learning model, which encourages students to be active, motivates them to think more flexibly, and enables them to generate unique ideas in solving problems.

Keywords: problem-based learning, direct instruction, creative thinking skills.