

## ABSTRAK

**Widya Dwi Astuti. 2024.** Pengaruh Model Pembelajaran Problem Based learning (PBL ) Berbantuan Media Flashcard Terhadap Hasil Belajar Siswa Kelas IV SDN Mejayan 01 Skripsi. Pendidikan Guru Sekolah Dasar, FKIP, Universitas PGRI Madiun, Pembimbing (1) Sri Lestari, S.Pd., M.Pd. Pembimbing (2) Dr.Sri Budyartati, M.Pd

Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengaruh model pembelajaran PBL Berbantuan media *flashcard* terhadap hasil belajar pada mata pelajaran PPKn kelas IV SDN Mejayan 01. Metode penelitian ini menggunakan metode kuantitatif dengan desain Quasi Eksperimental. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa model PBL berbantu flashcard berpengaruh terhadap hasil belajar siswa dari segi kognitif, nilai rata-rata posttest pada kelas kontrol 66,00 meningkat setelah diberi perlakuan menjadi 11,33 sedangkan nilai rata-rata posttest kelas eksperimen 77,33 .setelah itu melakukan uji prasyarat meliputi uji normalitas dan homogenitas dengan hasil nilai signifikansi kelas kontrol sebesar  $0,556 > 0,05$  ,kelas eksperimen sebesar  $0,102 > 0,05$  , sedangkan nilai uji homogen kedua kelas diperoleh nilai sig 0,633.dari nilai signifikansi tersebut dapat disimpulkan bahwa kedua nilai kelas kontrol dan kelas eksperimen berdistribusi normal dan memiliki varian yang sama. Setelah melakukan uji prasyarat kemudian melakukan uji hipotesis menggunakan uji independent sampel t-test dengan hasil kelas eksperimen dan kontrol diperoleh t hitung= 4,243 dan t tabel =2002, karena t hitung  $>$  t tabel maka  $H_0$  ditolak dan  $H_a$  diterima, oleh karena itu dapat disimpulkan ada pengaruh model pembelajaran PBL berbantuan flashcard terhadap hasil belajar PPKn siswa kelas IV sekolah dasar Mejayan 01. Hasil pengujian hipotesis dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat pengaruh penggunaan model *PBL* berbantuan *flashcard* terhadap hasil belajar siswa pada mata pelajaran PPKn

**Kata kunci:** Model Problem Based Learning, Flashcard, Hasil Belajar

## ABSTRACT

**Widya Dwi Astuti. 2024.** The Effect of Problem Based Learning (PBL) Model Assisted by Flashcard Media on Learning Outcomes of Fourth Grade Students of SDN Mejayan 01 Thesis. Elementary School Teacher Education, FKIP, Universitas PGRI Madiun, Supervisor (1) Sri Lestari, S.Pd., M.Pd. Supervisor (2) Dr.Sri Budyartati, M.Pd

The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of the PBL learning model assisted by flashcard media on learning outcomes in the PPKn subject of fourth grade students of SDN Mejayan 01. This research method uses a quantitative method with a Quasi Experimental design. The results of the study showed that the flashcard-assisted PBL model had an effect on student learning outcomes in terms of cognitive, the average post-test score in the control class of 66.00 increased after being treated to 77.33 while the average post-test score in the experimental class was 77.33. After that, a prerequisite test was carried out including normality and homogeneity tests with the results of the control class significance value of  $0.556 > 0.05$ , the experimental class of  $0.102 > 0.05$ , while the homogeneity test value of the two classes obtained a sig value of 0.633. From the significance value, it can be concluded that both the control class and experimental class values are normally distributed and have the same variance. After conducting the prerequisite test, then conducting a hypothesis test using an independent sample t-test with the results of the experimental and control classes obtained  $t_{count} = 4.243$  and  $t_{table} = 2002$ , because  $t_{count} > t_{table}$  then  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted, therefore it can be concluded that there is an influence of the PBL learning model assisted by flashcards on the learning outcomes of PPKn students in grade IV of Mejayan 01 elementary school. The results of the hypothesis test can be concluded that there is an influence of the use of the PBL model assisted by flashcards on student learning outcomes in the PPKn subject.

**Keywords:** Problem Based Learning Model, Flashcard, Learning Outcomes