

**PENGGUNAAN DIFERENSIASI MEDIA AUDIOVISUAL TERHADAP
KEMAMPUAN REPRESENTASI SISWA SMA PADA MATERI
PERUBAHAN LINGKUNGAN**

SKRIPSI

*Diajukan untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat dalam memperoleh gelar Sarjana
Pendidikan Program Studi Pendidikan Biologi*



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**PROGRAM STUDI PENDIDIKAN BIOLOGI
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UNIVERSITAS PENDIDIKAN INDONESIA
2024**

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Sarjana Pendidikan pada Program Studi Pendidikan Biologi Fakultas Pendidikan
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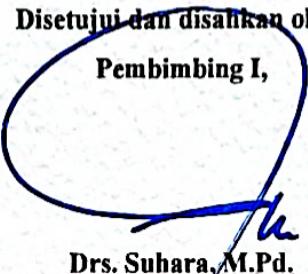
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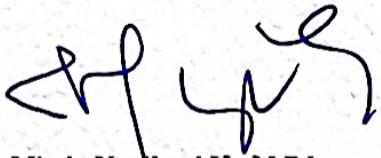
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ABSTRAK

Diferensiasi media audiovisual merupakan suatu bentuk modifikasi konten pembelajaran yang bertujuan untuk memfasilitasi semua siswa dengan gaya belajar yang berbeda agar mendapatkan hasil belajar yang maksimal. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dampak penggunaan diferensiasi media audiovisual berdasarkan gaya belajar terhadap kemampuan representasi siswa SMA pada materi perubahan lingkungan. Metode dalam penelitian ini adalah *pre-experiment* dengan desain penelitian *one group pretest-posttest design*. Subjek penelitian berjumlah 31 siswa dan hanya terdiri atas satu kelompok eksperimen. Pembelajaran materi perubahan lingkungan dilaksanakan sebanyak tiga kali pertemuan selama tiga minggu dengan masing-masing pertemuan diberikan media audiovisual yang berbeda. Data kemampuan representasi didapatkan dengan menggunakan instrumen tes berupa esai, sedangkan data respons siswa terhadap penggunaan diferensiasi media audiovisual didapatkan dengan menggunakan instrumen nontes berupa kuesioner, serta wawancara sebagai instrumen tambahan. Data kemampuan representasi diuji menggunakan *Paired Sample T-Test*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan diferensiasi media audiovisual berpengaruh signifikan terhadap naiknya skor kemampuan representasi siswa. Siswa dengan gaya belajar visual menunjukkan peningkatan kemampuan representasi yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan dengan siswa dengan gaya belajar auditorial dan kinestetik. Diferensiasi media audiovisual lebih efektif dalam memfasilitasi siswa dengan gaya belajar visual, terutama dalam memperbaiki kemampuan representasi dalam bentuk grafik dan/atau gambar.

Kata Kunci: Diferensiasi Media Audiovisual, Kemampuan Representasi, Gaya Belajar, Pembelajaran Perubahan Lingkungan

ABSTRACT

Audiovisual media differentiation is a form of learning content modification that aims to facilitate the maximum learning outcomes for all students with different learning styles. This study aims to analyze the impact of using audiovisual media differentiation based on learning styles on the representational abilities of high school students on environmental change material. The method in this study was a pre-experiment with a one-group pretest-posttest design. The research subjects were 31 students and consisted of only one experimental group. Learning the environmental change material was carried out in three meetings for three weeks with each meeting given different audiovisual media. Data on representational abilities were obtained using a test instrument in the form of an essay. In contrast, data on student responses to audiovisual media differentiation were obtained using a non-test instrument in the form of a questionnaire, and interviews as additional instruments. Representational ability data were tested using a Paired Sample T-Test. The results showed that the use of audiovisual media differentiation had a significant effect on increasing students' representational ability scores. Students with a visual learning style showed a higher increase in representational abilities compared to students with auditory and kinesthetic learning styles. Audiovisual media differentiation is more effective in facilitating students with a visual learning style, especially in improving representational abilities in the form of graphs and/or images.

Keywords: Audiovisual Media Differentiation, Representation Ability, Learning Style, Environmental Change Learning

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