

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui seberapa besar pengaruh penerapan metode pembelajaran demonstrasi dalam meningkatkan hasil belajar siswa pada kompetensi dasar memasang unit tata udara domestik. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *Pre-Experimental* dengan desain penelitian *one group pretest-posttest design*. Teknik pengambilan sampel yang peneliti gunakan adalah *nonprobability sampling* dengan salah satu teknik penentuan sampelnya yaitu *purposive sampling*. Peneliti memilih kelas XI Teknik Pendingin A sebagai sampel. Sebelum sampel diberikan perlakuan/treatment berupa penerapan metode demonstrasi dalam proses pembelajaran maka terlebih dahulu akan diberikan *pre test*. Kemudian setelah sampel diberikan *treatment* selanjutnya berikan soal *post test*. Soal *pre test* dan *post test* merupakan soal yang berbeda, namun memiliki indikator soal yang serupa. Dimana soal *post test* telah melewati proses dimodifikasi dari soal *pre test*, sedangkan soal *pre test* merupakan soal yang dipilih dari soal hasil diuji instrumen dan *judgment ahli*. Soal *pre test* sudah dinyatakan valid dan reliabel. Selain itu terdapat juga tes praktik yang dilakukan oleh siswa pada hari yang lain, setelah pembelajaran teori dilaksanakan. Nilai siswa hasil dari *pre test* diperoleh rata-rata 44,66. Sedangkan nilai rata-rata *post test* siswa diperoleh 90,64. Peningkatan hasil belajar siswa diukur menggunakan *N-gain* dan diperoleh nilai *N-gain* sebesar 0,82 dengan kriteria peningkatan hasil belajar yang tinggi. Analisis data hasil praktik diperoleh IPK sebesar 75,1 dengan interpretasi terampil. Sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa penerapan metode pembelajaran demonstrasi dapat meningkatkan hasil belajar siswa pada kompetensi dasar memasang unit tata udara domestik.

Kata kunci: Hasil Belajar, Metode Demonstrasi, Memasang AC
Domestik

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine how much influence the application of methods of demonstration learning in improving student learning outcomes on the basic competence of installing domestic air conditioning units. This research uses Pre-Experimental method with one group pretest-posttest design. The sampling technique that researchers use is nonprobability sampling with one of the sampling technique that is purposive sampling. The researcher chose class XI of Refrigerant A as a sample. Before the samples are given treatment / treatment in the form of application of demonstration methods in the learning process then first will be given a pre test. Then after the sample is given treatment then give post test questions. Pre-test and post test problems are different, but have similar indicators. Where the question of post test has passed the process modified from the problem of pre test, whereas the problem of pre test is a matter selected from the problem tested instrument and expert judgment. Problem pre-test has been declared valid and reliable. In addition there are also practical tests conducted by students on another day, after the theory learning is implemented. The student's score of the pre test was averaged 44.66. While the average value of post test students obtained 90.64. Increased student learning outcomes were measured using N-gain and obtained an N-gain value of 0.82 with a high learning outcome improvement criterion. Data analysis of the practice result obtained by GPA of 75.1 with skilled interpretation. So it can be concluded that the implementation of demonstration learning methods can improve student learning outcomes on the basic competence of installing domestic air conditioning units.

Keywords: Learning Outcomes, Demonstration Methods, Instaling Domestic Air Conditioners