

Tria Masitah. 2020. *Analisis Kemampuan Berpikir Kritis Siswa Materi Pencemaran Lingkungan Pada Kelas VII*. Skripsi, Program Studi Pendidikan IPA, Fakultas Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Trunojoyo Madura. Pembimbing 1: Ana Yuniasti Retno Wulandari dan Pembimbing 2: Wiwin Puspita Hadi.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi persentase dan proses kemampuan berpikir kritis siswa SMP kelas VII. Penelitian menggunakan jenis penelitian campuran (*mix methods*) dengan model *sequinteal explanatory* dilakukan pada siswa SMP Negeri 3 Sampang dengan jumlah populasi siswa SMP kelas VII dan jumlah sampel 32 siswa tahun ajaran 2019/2020. Teknik pengambilan sampel dilakukan dengan teknik *purposive sampling*. Data dikumpulkan melalui teknik tes, dokumentasi dan wawancara. Data penelitian diperoleh dari analisis jawaban siswa terhadap tes kemampuan berpikir kritis. Pada penelitian ini menggunakan indikator kemampuan berpikir kritis menurut Ennis, yaitu memberikan penjelasan sederhana, membuat keterampilan dasar, serta mengatur strategi dan teknik. Hasil penelitian kemampuan berpikir kritis siswa SMP kelas VII di SMP Negeri 3 Sampang masuk dalam kriteria rendah dengan persentase 56,25%. Namun secara kuantitatif sebesar 12,5% siswa kemampuan berpikir kritis sedang dan siswa kemampuan berpikir kritis tinggi sebesar 31,25%. Siswa dengan kemampuan berpikir kritis kriteria tinggi mampu memenuhi tiga indikator. Siswa kemampuan berpikir kritis sedang menjawab pertanyaan kurang detail. Siswa kemampuan berpikir kritis rendah menulis jawaban tidak sesuai dengan pertanyaan.

Kata kunci: Berpikir kritis, Pencemaran lingkungan

Tria Masitah. 2020. *Analysis of Students' Critical Thinking Skills on Environmental Pollution Material at Seventh Grade*. S-1 Thesis. Natural Sciences Study Program, Faculty of Education, Trunojoyo University of Madura. Advisor I: Ana Yuniasti Retno Wulandari and Advisor II: Wiwin Puspita Hadi.

ABSTRACT

This study was aimed at identifying the percentage and process of critical thinking skills of seventh grade students of junior high school. Mix-method research design with a sequential explanatory model was employed in this study, carried out on students of State Junior High School 3 Sampang with the total population of seventh grade students and total samples of 32 students in the 2019/2020 academic year. In this study, purposive sampling technique was employed as the sampling technique. Data were collected through test, documentation and interview techniques. The research data were obtained from the analysis of students' answers to the critical thinking skills tests. This study used critical thinking skills indicators proposed by Ennis, namely providing simple explanations, making basic skills, and setting strategies and techniques. The results of the study of critical thinking skills of seventh grade students of State Junior High School 3 Sampang, are in the low criteria with a percentage of 56.25%. Quantitatively, however, 12.5% students was at medium critical thinking skills and the remaining 31, 25% students was at high critical thinking skills. Students of high critical thinking skills in the high criteria reaches three indicators. Students of critical thinking skills in the criteria is being able to write answers uncler. Students with low critical thinking ability write answer that don't fit the questions.

Keywords: *Critical Thinking, Environmental pollution*