

Nyi Rayasti Dwi Wahyudanti, 2019, *Pengaruh Metode Pembelajaran Eksperimen Terhadap Kemampuan Pemecahan Masalah Sederhana Anak Usia Dini Kelompok B TK Kartini Kamal*. Skripsi. Program Studi Pendidikan Guru Pendidikan Anak Usia Dini. Fakultas Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Trunojoyo Madura. Pembimbing: M. Busyro Karim, S.Ag., M.Si. dan Dewi Mayang Sari, S.Psi., M.Psi.

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh masalah yang dialami oleh anak, bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh pembelajaran eksperimen terhadap kemampuan pemecahan masalah sederhana anak usia dini. Metode pembelajaran eksperimen digunakan untuk mengembangkan kognitif proses berfikir menyusun bahna-bahan penjerih air keruh. Peneliti menggunakan pendekatan *Exsperimental Desain* jenis *one grup pretest, posttest*. Populasi dalam penelitian ini kelompok B TK Kartini Kamal dengan jumlah 15 anak. Peneliti menggunakan teknik analisis data statistik non parametik, berupa uji jenjang bertanda *Wilcoxon* dengan data berupa hasil penelitian *pretest* dan *posttest*. Hasil penelitian di peroleh pada saat *pretest* yaitu 8 anak memiliki kriteria mulai berkembang (MB) 5 anak belum berkembang (BB), dan 2 anak berkembang sesuai harapan (BSH). Sedangkan hasil pada *posttest* yaitu 14 anak memiliki kriteria berkembang sesuai harapan (BSH) dan 1 anak memiliki kriteria mulai berkembang (MB). Hasil perhitungan data pada penelitian ini menggunakan uji jenjang *Wilcoxon*, dapat diketahui bahwa nilai $T_{hitung} < T_{tabel}$ ($0 < 25$), maka H_a diterima. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa pembelajaran eksperimen berpengaruh terhadap pemecahan masalah sederhana anak usia dini.

Kata Kunci: Pembelajaran Eksperimen, Pemecahan Masalah Sederhana Anak Usia Dini, Kelompok B

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Abstract

This research is motivated by problems experienced by children, aiming to determine the effect of experimental learning on simple problem solving abilities of early childhood. Experimental learning methods are used to develop cognitive thinking processes in compiling turbid water ingredients. The researcher used the Exsperimental Design Design type one pretest group, posttest. The population in this study was group B TK Kartini Kamal with a total of 15 children. The researcher used non parametic statistical data analysis techniques, in the form of a level test marked Wilcoxon with data in the form of pretest and posttest research results. The results of the study were obtained at the pretest that 8 children had criteria for developing (MB) 5 undeveloped children (BB), and 2 children developed according to expectations (BSH). Whereas the results in the posttest were 14 children who had developed criteria according to expectations (BSH) and 1 child had criteria for developing (MB). The results of data calculations in this study using the Wilcoxon level test, it can be seen that the value of Calculate $<T_{table}$ ($0 < 25$), then H_a is accepted. Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that experimental learning has an effect on simple problem solving for early childhood.

Keywords: Experimental Learning, Solving Simple Problems of Early Childhood, Group B