

ABSTRAK

AWLA MIKAMAHULY: Penerapan Model Pembelajaran *Two Stay Two Stray* Untuk Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Fisika Kelas XI. **Program Studi Pendidikan Fisika FKIP UNIVERSITAS MALIKUSSALEH, 2024**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui meningkatkan hasil belajar fisika dengan menerapkan model pembelajaran *Two Stay Two Stray* di MAS Darul Falah,

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *Quasi Eksperimental* dengan desain *non-equivalent control group desain*. Teknik pengambilan sampelnya adalah *purposive sampling* terdiri dari 26 siswa, dimana 13 siswa dari kelas XI IPA 2 sebagai kelas eksperimen dan 13 siswa dari kelas XI IPA 1 sebagai kelas kontrol. Instrumen pengumpulan data penelitian ialah berupa tes soal pilihan ganda. Untuk analisis data, melakukan uji prasyarat yang didalamnya berupa uji normalitas, dan uji homogenitas, serta uji hipotesis dan N-Gain.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa nilai rata-rata *Posttest* eksperimen 93 dan nilai rata-rata *Posttest* kelas kontrol yaitu 81. Berdasarkan hasil uji hipotesis dengan menggunakan uji parametric yaitu independent sampel t-test, diperoleh hasil sig (2-tailed) sebesar 0,000 lebih kecil dari signifikan 0,05 artinya H_a diterima dan H_0 ditolak yang artinya terdapat peningkatan hasil belajar siswa dengan model pembelajaran *Two Stay Two Stray*. Sedangkan rata-rata N-Gain score untuk kelas eksperimen yaitu 91% termasuk kategori tinggi dan rata-rata N-Gain score untuk kelas kontrol 75%. Sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa terjadi peningkatan hasil belajar pada kelas eksperimen yang menerapkan model pembelajaran *Two Stay Two Stray*.

Kata Kunci: Model *Two Stay Two Stray*, Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar Siswa

ABSTRACT

AWLA MIKAMAHULY: *Implementation of Two Stay Two Stray Learning Model to Improve Physics Learning Outcomes of Grade XI. Physics Education Study Program, FKIP, MALIKUSSALEH UNIVERSITY, 2024*

This study aims to determine the improvement of physics learning outcomes by implementing the Two Stay Two Stray learning model at MAS Darul Falah,

This study uses a Quasi Experimental method with a non-equivalent control group design. The sampling technique is purposive sampling consisting of 26 students, where 13 students from class XI IPA 2 as the experimental class and 13 students from class XI IPA 1 as the control class. The research data collection instrument is in the form of a multiple-choice test. For data analysis, a prerequisite test is carried out which includes a normality test, and a homogeneity test, as well as a hypothesis test and N-Gain

The results of the study showed that the average value of the experimental Posttest was 93 and the average value of the control class Posttest was 81. Based on the results of the hypothesis test using the parametric test, namely the independent sample t-test, the sig result (2-tailed) of 0.000 was obtained, which was smaller than the significance of 0.05, meaning that H_a was accepted and H_0 was rejected, which means that there was an increase in student learning outcomes with the Two Stay Two Stray learning model. While the average N-Gain score for the experimental class was 91%, including the high category and the average N-Gain score for the control class was 75%. So it can be concluded that there was an increase in learning outcomes in the experimental class that applied the Two Stay Two Stray learning model.

Keywords: *Two Stay Two Stray Model, Improving Student Learning Outcomes*