ABSTRAK

FITRIA NURSHABILLA, Pengaruh Model Pembelajaran *Auditory Intelectually Repetition* (AIR) Untuk Meningkatkan Hasil Belajar IPS (Penelitian Quasi Eksperimen: Kelas VII SMP Negeri 97 Jakarta Timur). **SKRIPSI**. Jakarta: Program Studi Pendidikan IPS, Jurusan Pendidikan IPS, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial, Universitas Negeri Jakarta, 2019.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh model pembelajaran *Auditory, Intelectually, Repetition* (AIR) terhadap hasil belajar IPS di SMP Negeri 97 Jakarta. Penelitian ini dilakukan di SMP Negeri 97 Jakarta dengan sampel kelas VII. Sampel penelitian diambil secara *purposive random sampling* yang dilakukan secara acak dengan pertimbangan tertentu. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *quasi eksperimental* yaitu untuk mengetahui pengaruh dari perlakuan (*treatment*) yang dilakukan berupa penggunaan model pembelajaran *Auditory, Intelectually, Repetition* (AIR) terhadap hasil belajar IPS.

Teknik pengumpulan data dengan menggunakan tes awal (*pre-test*), dan tes akhir (*post-test*). Setelah data terkumpul, maka langkah selanjutnya uji prasyarat analisis dilanjutkan dengan uji normalitas menggunakan *Uji Liliefors* dan uji homogenitas menggunakan *Uji Fisher* menunjukan bahwa kedua sampel berasal dari populasi yang berdistribusi normal dan homogen.

Hasil penelitian menunjukan bahwa nilai t_{hitung} lebih besar dari t_{tabel} (3,483 > 1,994) pada materi kehidupan masyarakat pada masa Hindu-Budha dengan taraf signifikan 0,05 yang artinya hipotesis H_1 diterima. Hasil ini menunjukan bahwa ada pengaruh model pembelajaran *Auditory, Intelectually, Repetition* (AIR) terhadap hasil belajar IPS.

Kata Kunci : *Model Pembelajaran Auditory, Intelectually, Repetition (AIR), Hasil Belajar IPS.*

ABSTRACT

FITRIA NURSHABILLA, The Effect of Learning Model Auditory Intellectual Repetition (AIR) To Improve Social Studies (IPS) Learning Outcomes (Quasi Experimental Research: Class VII SMP Negeri 97 East Jakarta). **SKRIPSI**. Jakarta: Social Studies Education Study Program (IPS), Social Sciences Education Department (IPS), Faculty of Social Sciences, State University of Jakarta, 2019.

This research aims to determine the effect of learning model Auditory, Intelectually, Repetition (AIR) on social studies (IPS) learning outcomes at SMP Negeri 97 Jakarta. The research was conducted at Jakarta 97 Junior High School with a sample of class VII. The research sample was taken by purposive random sampling which was carried out randomly with certain considerations. This research uses a quasi-experimental method that is to determine the effect of the treatment conducted in the form of the use of learning models Auditory, Intelectually, Repetition (AIR) on social studies (IPS) learning outcomes.

Data collection techniques using the preliminary test (pre-Test), and the final test (post-Test). After the data is collected, the next step of the analysis prerequisite test is followed by the normality test using the Liliefors Test and the homogeneity test using the Fisher Test shows that both samples come from populations that are normally distributed and homogeneous.

The results showed that the t-count value was greater than the t-table (3,483> 1,994) in the material life of the people in the Hindu-Buddhist period with a significance level of 0,05 which means the H_1 hypothesis was accepted. These results indicate that there is an influence of Learning Model Auditory, Intelectually, Repetition (AIR) towards the learning outcomes of social studies (IPS).

Keywords: Learning Model Auditory, Intelectually, Repetition (AIR), Social Studies Learning Outcomes.