

ABSTRAK

PENGARUH MODEL *PROBLEM BASED LEARNING- COMPUTATIONAL THINKING (PBL-CT)* TERHADAP KETERAMPILAN BERPIKIR ANALITIS DAN PEMECAHAN MASALAH
(Studi Eksperimen Di Kelas VIII SMP AL-Madinah Kabupaten Tasikmalaya Pada Materi Pemanasan Global)
(Fitri Listiani, 2025)

Keterampilan berpikir analitis dan pemecahan masalah merupakan keterampilan yang harus dimiliki peserta didik sebagai modal agar siap menghadapi tantangan di abad 21 salah satunya yaitu kemampuan menemukan solusi dari sebuah masalah yang tidak terlepas dari keterampilan analitis dan pemecahan masalah. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui pengaruh model *Problem Based Learning-computational thinking (PBL-CT)* terhadap keterampilan berpikir analitis dan pemecahan masalah pada materi pemanasan global. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan pada bulan September 2024 sampai Mei 2025. Metode yang digunakan adalah *quasi eksperimen* dengan menggunakan desain penelitian *nonequivalent control group desain*. Populasi dari penelitian ini adalah seluruh kelas VIII SMP AL-Madinah Kabupaten Tasikmalaya sebanyak 4 kelas yang terdiri dari 120 peserta didik. Untuk melihat kesetaraan kelas, penulis melakukan uji kesetaraan dengan menggunakan anova (*post-hoc test*). Sampel yang digunakan sebanyak 3 kelas diambil dengan menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan memberikan soal pilihan majemuk (*multiple choice*) sebanyak 20 nomor untuk keterampilan berpikir analitis dan 10 soal uraian (*essay*) untuk keterampilan pemecahan masalah pada materi pemanasan global. Berdasarkan hasil analisis data menggunakan uji MANCOVA, diperoleh kesimpulan bahwa hipotesis penelitian terbukti dapat diterima. Artinya penerapan model *Problem Based Learning-computational thinking (PBL-CT)* terbukti berpengaruh terhadap keterampilan berpikir analitis dan pemecahan masalah peserta didik pada materi pemanasan global di kelas VIII SMP AL-Madinah Kabupaten Tasikmalaya 2024/2025.

Kata kunci : *Problem Based Learning-computational thinking (PBL-CT)*, keterampilan berpikir analitis, pemecahan masalah, pemanasan global.

ABSTRACT

**THE EFFECT OF THE PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING-
COMPUTATIONAL THINKING (PBL-CT) MODEL ON ANALYTICAL
THINKING AND PROBLEM-SOLVING SKILLS (An Experimental Study in
Grade VIII of Al-Madinah Junior High School, Tasikmalaya Regency, on the
Topic of Global Warming)
(Fitri Listiani. 2025)**

Analytical thinking and problem-solving skills are essential skills that students must possess in order to be prepared to face the challenges of the 21st century. One such challenge is the ability to find solutions to problems, which is inseparable from analytical and problem-solving skills. This study aims to determine the effect of the problem-based learning-computational thinking (PBL-CT) model on analytical thinking and problem-solving skills in global warming material. This study was conducted from September 2024 to May 2025. The method used was a quasi-experiment with a nonequivalent control group design. The population of this study consisted of all 4 classes of 8th grade students at AL-Madinah Junior High School in Tasikmalaya Regency, totaling 120 students. To assess class equivalence, the author conducted an equivalence test using ANOVA (post-hoc test). The sample used consisted of 3 classes selected using purposive sampling. Data collection techniques were carried out by providing 20 multiple-choice questions for analytical thinking skills and 10 essay questions for problem-solving skills on the subject of global warming. Based on the results of data analysis using the MANCOVA test, it was concluded that the research hypothesis was proven to be acceptable. This means that the application of the Problem-Based Learning-computational thinking (PBL-CT) model was proven to have an effect on students' analytical thinking and problem-solving skills on the subject of global warming in class VIII of AL-Madinah Junior High School, Tasikmalaya Regency, 2024/2025.

Keywords: Problem-Based Learning-computational thinking (PBL-CT), analytical thinking skills, problem-solving, global warming.