

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apakah terdapat pengaruh metode eksperimen terhadap kemampuan sains proses pada anak usia 4-5 tahun di paud citra kabupaten samosir. Pada penelitian terdapat dua kelas yaitu kelompok kelas eksperimen dan kelompok kelas kontrol. Yang ditentukan secara random dengan jumlah sampel sebanyak 20 orang anak. Metode penelitian ini adalah metode penelitian kuantitatif, dengan bentuk *Quasi Eksperimental* serta berdesain *Nonequivalent Control Group Design*. Teknik pengumpulan data ini adalah berupa observasi dan dokumentasi. Teknik analisis data penelitian ini yaitu Teknik analisis data kuantitatif dengan uji peringkat Mann Whitney (U Test). Hasil penelitian dapat dipaparkan sebagai berikut : kemampuan sains proses pada anak di paud citra masih sangat rendah, hal ini dibuktikan hasil *pre test* 3 dari 10 anak kelompok eksperimen belum berkembang karena mendapat nilai 2 yang berarti belum berkembang, begitu pula kelompok kontrol 4 dari 10 anak juga mengalami hal yang sama, penggunaan metode pembelajaran masih belum berkembang sehingga sangat berbeda antara kelompok eksperimen dan kelompok kontrol, yakni dari 10 anak 8 yang mampu mendapat nilai 4 di kelompok eksperimen yang berarti telah berkembang sangat baik, Metode eksperimen berpengaruh terhadap kemampuan sains proses pada kelompok A di Paud Citra Kabupaten Samosir, dimana syarat perbandingan, yaitu $U_{hitung} < U_{tabel}$ maka tolak H_0 , secara otomatis jika H_a diterima.

Kata Kunci : Metode Eksperimen, Kemampuan Sains Proses, Anak Usia 4-5 Tahun

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine whether there is an effect of the experimental method on the process science ability of children aged 4-5 years in early childhood image, samosir district. In the study there were two classes, namely the experimental class group and the control class group. Which is determined randomly with a sample of 20 children. This research method is a quantitative research method, with a quasi-experimental form and the design of the nonequivalent control group design. This data collection technique is in the form of observation and documentation. The data analysis technique of this research is quantitative data analysis technique with the mann whitney ranking test (U test). The results of the study can be described as follows : the process science ability of children in early childhood images is still very low, this is evidenced by the results of the pre test 3 out of 10 children in the experimental group have not developed because they get a value of 1 which means they have not developed, as well as the control group 4 out of 10 children also experienced the same thing, the use of learning methods is still not developed so that it is very different between the experimental group and the control group, 7 out of 10 children were able to get a score of 4 in the experimental group which means they have developed very well, the experimental method has an effect on the ability of process science in the group A in paud citra, samosir Regency, where the comparison requirement, namely $u_{count} < U_{tabel}$, rejects H_0 automatically if H_1 is accepted.

Keywords: *Experimental Method, Process Science Ability, 4-5 Years Old Children*

