ABSTRAK

Agung Setiawan. 2025. Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh rendahnya keaktifan dan hasil belajar siswa pada mata pelajaran Sistem Kelistrikan Kendaraan Ringan. Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk meningkatkan keaktifan dan hasil belajar siswa kelas XI TKR 2 SMK Giripuro Sumpiuh melalui penerapan model pembelajaran discovery learning. Penelitian ini merupakan Penelitian Tindakan Kelas (PTK) yang dilaksanakan dalam tiga siklus, masing-masing siklus terdiri atas tahap perencanaan, pelaksanaan, observasi, dan refleksi. Subjek penelitian berjumlah 42 siswa, sedangkan objek penelitian meliputi keaktifan dan hasil belajar siswa. Data dianalisis menggunakan teknik analisis kuantitatif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya peningkatan keaktifan belajar siswa, yaitu pada siklus I sebesar 52,38%, meningkat menjadi 64,29% pada siklus II, dan mencapai 74,79% pada siklus III. Peningkatan hasil belajar juga terjadi, dengan rata-rata nilai siklus I sebesar 47,62%, meningkat menjadi 64,29% pada siklus II, dan mencapai 88,10% pada siklus III. Berdasarkan temuan tersebut dapat disimpulkan bahwa penerapan model pembelajaran discovery learning dapat meningkatkan keaktifan dan hasil belajar Sistem Kelistrikan Kendaraan Ringan siswa kelas XI TKR 2 SMK Giripuro Sumpiuh.

Kata Kunci : model *discovery learning*, keaktifan belajar, hasil belajar

Abstract. *This study was motivated by the low activeness and learning outcomes of students in the subject of Automotive Electrical Systems. The aim of the research was to improve the activeness and learning outcomes of Grade XI TKR 2 students at SMK Giripuro Sumpiuh through the implementation of the discovery learning model. This research was a Classroom Action Research (CAR) conducted in three cycles, each consisting of planning, implementation, observation, and reflection stages. The research subjects were 42 students, while the objects of the study included student activeness and learning outcomes. Data were analyzed using quantitative analysis techniques. The results showed an increase in student activeness, namely 52.38% in the first cycle, increasing to 64.29% in the second cycle, and reaching 74.79% in the third cycle. Learning outcomes also improved, with an average score of 47.62% in the first cycle, 64.29% in the second cycle, and 88.10% in the third cycle. Based on these findings, it can be concluded that the implementation of the discovery learning model can improve student activeness and learning outcomes in Automotive Electrical Systems for Grade XI TKR 2 students at SMK Giripuro Sumpiuh.*

Keywords: discovery learning model, learning activeness, learning outcomes