

**PENGARUH MODEL *DISCOVERY LEARNING* BERBANTUAN
VIDEO ANIMASI TERHADAP KEMAMPUAN
LITERASI SAINS IPA SISWA KELAS V
101843 BANDAR BARU
T. P 2025/2026**

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh rendahnya kemampuan literasi sains siswa kelas V pada materi siklus air di UPT SD Negeri 101843 Bandar Baru yang disebabkan oleh penggunaan metode pembelajaran konvensional yang kurang melibatkan keaktifan siswa, sehingga diperlukan model pembelajaran yang mampu mendorong siswa untuk berpikir kritis dan menemukan konsep secara mandiri. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui pengaruh penerapan model *Discovery Learning* berbantuan video animasi terhadap kemampuan literasi sains IPA siswa kelas V. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kuantitatif dengan *desain quasi experiment* yang melibatkan dua kelas, yaitu kelas eksperimen dan kelas kontrol, masing-masing berjumlah 16 siswa, dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui tes *pretest* dan *posttest*, serta analisis data menggunakan uji normalitas, uji homogenitas, dan uji hipotesis dengan uji-t. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa nilai rata-rata *pretest* kelas kontrol sebesar 30,62 dan meningkat menjadi 40,00 pada *posttest*, sedangkan nilai rata-rata *pretest* kelas eksperimen sebesar 56,25 dan meningkat menjadi 68,12 pada *posttest*. Hasil uji hipotesis menunjukkan nilai thitung sebesar 4,09 dan nilai ttabel sebesar 2,14 pada taraf signifikansi 0,05, sehingga $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ dan H_0 ditolak serta H_a diterima, yang berarti terdapat perbedaan yang signifikan antara kemampuan literasi sains siswa pada kelas eksperimen dan kelas kontrol. Dengan demikian, dapat disimpulkan bahwa penerapan model *Discovery Learning* berbantuan video animasi berpengaruh signifikan dalam meningkatkan kemampuan literasi sains IPA siswa kelas V pada materi siklus air dibandingkan dengan pembelajaran konvensional.

Kata Kunci : Discovery Learning, video animasi, literasi sains, siklus air, siswa kelas V

**THE EFFECT OF THE DISCOVERY LEARNING MODEL
ASSISTED BY ANIMATED VIDEO ON THE SCIENCE
LITERACY ABILITY OF FIFTH-GRADE
STUDENTS AT SD NEGERI 101843
BANDAR BARU, ACADEMIC
YEAR 2025/2026**

ABSTRACT

This study is motivated by the low level of scientific literacy among fifth-grade students on the topic of the water cycle at UPT SD Negeri 101843 Bandar Baru, which is caused by the use of conventional teaching methods that do not sufficiently engage students' active participation. Therefore, a learning model is needed to encourage students to think critically and discover concepts independently. The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of implementing the Discovery Learning model assisted by animated videos on the scientific literacy skills of fifth-grade students in science. This study employed a quantitative approach with a quasi-experimental design involving two classes, namely an experimental class and a control class, each consisting of 16 students. Data were collected through pretest and posttest, and analyzed using normality tests, homogeneity tests, and hypothesis testing with a t-test. The results showed that the average pretest score of the control class was 30.62 and increased to 40.00 in the posttest, while the experimental class had an average pretest score of 56.25 and increased to 68.12 in the posttest. The hypothesis testing results indicated a t-value of 4.09 and a t-table value of 2.14 at a significance level of 0.05, so H_0 is rejected while H_a is accepted, meaning that there is a significant difference in scientific literacy skills between the experimental and control classes. Therefore, it can be concluded that the Discovery Learning model assisted by animated videos has a significant effect on improving the scientific literacy skills of fifth-grade students in science on the topic of the water cycle compared to conventional learning.

Keywords: *Discovery Learning, animated video, scientific literacy, water cycle, fifth-grade students.*