

## ABSTRAK

Kemampuan pemecahan masalah siswa secara umum masih rendah, diperlukan inovasi pembelajaran yang dapat meningkatkan kemampuan pemecahan masalah. Model *Discovery Learning* digunakan sebagai model pembelajaran berbasis penemuan sehingga siswa memiliki pengalaman menambah pengetahuannya untuk dapat menemukan solusi permasalahan yang ada. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui keefektifan model *Discovery Learning* terhadap kemampuan pemecahan masalah matematika materi bangun datar pada siswa kelas V di SD Negeri Genuksari 02. Kelas sampel diberi tes dengan instrumen yang sama. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis untuk uji hipotesis yaitu uji rata-rata (uji t), uji proporsi, uji beda rata-rata kemampuan pemecahan masalah. Hasil analisis data akhir diperoleh kesimpulan bahwa: (1) kemampuan pemecahan masalah matematika siswa kelas eksperimen memenuhi ketuntasan belajar individual  $\geq 65$  dengan perolehan nilai  $t \geq t_{\alpha/2}$  yaitu  $6,6023 \geq 1,6909$  dengan  $dk = n-1$  dan taraf signifikan 5%; serta memenuhi ketuntasan belajar klasikal  $\geq 75\%$  dengan perolehan nilai  $Z > -Z_{\alpha/2}$  yaitu  $2,692 > -1,64$  dengan  $Z = \frac{\bar{X}_e - \bar{X}_b}{S_p \sqrt{\frac{1}{n_e} + \frac{1}{n_b}}}$ ; (2) kemampuan pemecahan masalah matematika menggunakan model *Discovery Learning* lebih efektif dibandingkan dengan kemampuan pemecahan masalah matematika menggunakan model ekspositori dibuktikan dengan uji t dua pihak dengan kriteria uji: terima  $H_0$  jika  $-t_{\alpha/2} \leq t \leq t_{\alpha/2}$  perolehan nilai  $t = 2,931$  berada di area penolakan  $H_0$  yaitu  $-1,9969 \leq t \leq 1,9969$  maka  $H_0$  ditolak, dengan taraf signifikan 5% dan  $dk = n_e + n_b - 2$ . Berdasarkan hasil analisis data akhir penelitian dapat disimpulkan bahwa model *Discovery Learning* efektif terhadap kemampuan pemecahan masalah matematika materi bangun datar pada siswa kelas V di SD Negeri Genuksari 02. Peneliti menyarankan, dalam pelaksanaan model *Discovery Learning* guru harus melakukan kontrol dan dorongan lebih agar siswa tidak gaduh dan lebih aktif saat dalam pembelajaran.

**Kata Kunci:** Keefektifan, Model *Discovery Learning*, Kemampuan Pemecahan Masalah

## ABSTRACT

The capability of problem solving students in general still low, needed learning innovation can improve capability of problem solving students. Discovery Learning model used as principle discover learning so student have many experience and knowledge for discover problem solutions. The purpose research to knows the effectiveness of Discovery Learning model toward the capability of problem solving on mathematic's two-dimentional figure for fifth grade students in elementary school 02 Genuksari. Sample class was giving the same instrument test. Data which found analysis to hypothesis test consist of average test (t-test), proportion test (z-test), different average test of capability of problem solving. The conclusion of analysis final data research get that: (1) the capability of problem solving on mathematic's student experiment class was fill individual studying completeness  $\geq 65$  with get value  $t_{\alpha/2} \geq t_{\text{obs}}$  is  $6,6023 \geq 1,6909$  with  $df = n-1$  and standart signifikan 5%; and was fill classical studying completeness  $\geq 75\%$  with get value  $Z_{\alpha/2} > -Z_{\alpha/2}$  is  $2,692 > -1,64$  with  $Z_{\alpha/2} = (-\alpha)$ ; (2) the capability of problem solving on mathematic's used Discovery Learning model more effective than the capability of problem solving on mathematic's used ekspositori model which proof with t-two side with criteria test: accept  $H_0$  if  $-t_{\alpha/2} \leq t_{\text{obs}} \leq t_{\alpha/2}$  get value  $t_{\alpha/2} = 2,931$  in rejected area's  $H_0$  is  $-1,9969 \leq t_{\text{obs}} \leq 1,9969$  so  $H_0$  rejected, with standart signifikan 5% and  $df = n_1 + n_2 - 2$ . Based on final data analysis research can conclusion that Discovery Learning model more effective toward the capability of problem solving on mathematic's two-dimentional figure for fifth grade students in elementary school 02 Genuksari. Researcher recommended that in activities Discovery Learning model, techer must controlling and give more motivation in order to students not noisy and can be more active in learning.

**Key Word:** Effectiveness, Discovery Learning Model, Capability Of Problem Solving