

**PROSIDING
SEMINAR NASIONAL JURUSAN
MATEMATIKA 2023**

**“Transformasi Matematika dan Teknologi Menuju Generasi Matematika
Unggul untuk Pendidikan Indonesia Maju”**

**Kamis, 9 November 2023
Aula lantai 3 Gedung FMIPA**

Penyelenggara :

**Jurusan Matematika
Fakultas Matematika dan Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam
Universitas Negeri Medan**

**THE
Character Building
UNIVERSITY**



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Jurusan Matematika FMIPA - UNIMED

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Universitas Negeri Medan.

Layout :
Team
Desain Cover:
Team

Redaksi :

Lembaga Penerbitan dan Publikasi UNIMED PUBLISHER
Universitas Negeri Medan.
Jalan Willem Iskandar Pasar V – Kotak Pos Nomor 1589 – Medan 20221
Telepon/WA 0822 – 6760 – 0400, Email : publisher@unimed.ac.id
Website : <https://publisher.unimed.ac.id>

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ISBN : 978-623-5951-32-4
978-623-5951-33-1 (EPUB)

**TIM REDAKSI PROSIDING
SEMINAR NASIONAL JURUSAN MATEMATIKA
FMIPA UNIVERSITAS NEGERI MEDAN**

**“Transformasi Matematika dan Teknologi Menuju Generasi Matematika Unggul untuk
Pendidikan Indonesia Maju”**

Universitas Negeri Medan, 09 November 2023

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KATA PENGANTAR KETUA PANITIA

Segala puji dan syukur kepada Allah SWT atas terbitnya Prosiding Seminar Nasional Jurusan Matematika (SEMNASATIKA) FMIPA Universitas Negeri Medan. Prosiding ini merupakan kumpulan artikel ilmiah yang telah dipresentasikan pada kegiatan SEMNASATIKA 09 November 2023 di Aula Gedung Prof. Syawal Gultom, Universitas Negeri Medan. Adapun cakupan bidang kajian yang disajikan dalam prosiding ini meliputi Matematika, Statistika, Ilmu Komputer, dan Pendidikan Matematika.

Dengan mengangkat tema seminar, “Transformasi Matematika dan Teknologi Menuju Generasi Matematika Unggul untuk Pendidikan Indonesia Maju”, kami mengharapkan SEMNASATIKA dapat turut serta berkontribusi bagi perkembangan ilmu pengetahuan jurusan matematika sebagai wadah bagi para peneliti, praktisi, penggiat pendidikan matematika dan pengguna untuk terjalinnya komunikasi dan diseminasi hasil-hasil penelitian.

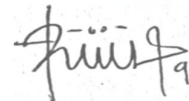
Kegiatan SEMNASATIKA dan prosiding ini dapat diselesaikan dengan baik tidak terlepas dari bantuan berbagai pihak, oleh sebab itu kami mengucapkan banyak terimakasih kepada:

1. Pimpinan Universitas Negeri Medan
2. Dekan FMIPA dan para Wakil Dekan FMIPA Universitas Negeri Medan
3. Para Narasumber yaitu Bapak Prof. Dr. Janson Naiborhu, M.Si., Bapak Mangara Marianus Simanjorang, M.Pd., Ph.D dan Bapak Ahmad Isnaini, M.Pd.
4. Ketua Jurusan Matematika FMIPA Universitas Negeri Medan
5. Para Ketua Program Studi di Jurusan Matematika Universitas Negeri Medan
6. Panitia SEMNASATIKA
7. Pemakalah dan Peserta SEMNASATIKA
8. Semua pihak yang terlibat dalam pelaksanaan SEMNASATIKA

Kami menyadari bahwa buku prosiding ini masih jauh dari kata sempurna, karena itu kami mengharapkan kritik dan saran yang membangun dari para pembaca untuk perbaikan selanjutnya. Akhirnya, kami menghaturkan maaf jikalau ada hal-hal yang kurang berkenan bagi para pembaca serta ucapan terimakasih kepada semua pihak yang telah berkontribusi bagi terbitnya buku prosiding ini. Semoga buku prosiding ini dapat memberikan manfaat sesuai dengan yang diharapkan.

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Medan, November 2023
Ketua Panitia,



Susiana, S.Si., M.Si.
NIP.197905192005012004

KATA PENGANTAR
DEKAN FAKULTAS MATEMATIKA DAN ILMU PENGETAHUAN ALAM
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI MEDAN

Puji dan Syukur kepada Allah SWT atas segala rahmat dan anugerah-Nya sehingga Prosiding Seminar Nasional Jurusan Matematika dengan tema “Transformasi Matematika dan Teknologi Menuju Generasi Matematika Unggul untuk Pendidikan Indonesia Maju” yang diselenggarakan oleh Jurusan Matematika FMIPA Universitas Negeri Medan pada hari Kamis, 09 November 2023 di Medan dapat diselesaikan.

Publikasi prosiding ini bertujuan untuk memperluas wawasan pengetahuan yang berasal dari para akademisi baik dari Universitas Negeri Medan maupun yang berasal dari luar Universitas Negeri Medan. Selain itu, prosiding ini juga sebagai sarana untuk mengkomunikasikan hasil penelitian dengan menyajikan topik-topik terbaru yang meliputi bidang Pendidikan Matematika, Statistika, Ilmu Komputer dan Matematika.

Kami mengucapkan terimakasih dan apresiasi yang setinggi-tingginya kepada semua pihak yang telah berkontribusi dalam Seminar Nasional Jurusan Matematika, baik sebagai keynote speakers yaitu Prof. Dr. Janson Naiborhu, M.Si., Mangara Marianus Simanjorang, M.Pd., Ph.D dan Ahmad Isnaini, M.Pd., reviewer makalah, peserta dan panitia yang terlibat. Akhir kata, semoga Prosiding Seminar Nasional Jurusan Matematika ini bermanfaat bagi kita semua sehingga dapat memberikan kontribusi maksimal bagi negara dan bangsa.



Medan, November 2023

Prof. Dr. Fauziyah Harahap, M.Si
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KATA PENGANTAR
KETUA JURUSAN MATEMATIKA
FMIPA UNIVERSITAS NEGERI MEDAN

Dengan penuh rasa syukur kepada Allah SWT, prosiding Seminar Nasional Jurusan Matematika FMIPA Universitas Negeri Medan ini dapat diselesaikan. Kemajuan ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi di era ini sangat berdampak bagi kehidupan manusia. Kajian penelitian terkait perkembangan ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi serta terapannya perlu disosialisasikan kepada khalayak. Seminar Nasional Jurusan Matematika merupakan forum diskusi ilmiah yang sangat penting dalam pengembangan dan penyebaran pengetahuan di bidang matematika yang meliputi pendidikan matematika, statistika, ilmu komputer dan matematika (non pendidikan). Melalui buku prosiding ini, kami berupaya untuk menyajikan rangkuman makalah-makalah yang telah dipresentasikan, serta memberikan wadah bagi pembaca untuk menjelajahi gagasan-gagasan cemerlang yang ditawarkan dan penelitian-penelitian terkini yang dihasilkan oleh para akademisi, peneliti, dan praktisi matematika.

Tema seminar kali ini, “Transformasi Matematika dan Teknologi Menuju Generasi Matematika Unggul untuk Pendidikan Indonesia Maju”, mencerminkan komitmen kami untuk terus menghadirkan diskusi yang relevan dan mendalam mengenai isu-isu terkini dalam dunia matematika. Melalui buku ini, kami berharap pembaca dapat mengeksplorasi berbagai sudut pandang, temuan, dan pemikiran-pemikiran baru yang dapat memperkaya wawasan serta menginspirasi penelitian dan pengembangan dan ilmu matematika.

Secara khusus, kami mengucapkan terimakasih kepada para narasumber, yaitu : Prof. Dr. Janson Naiborhu, M.Si., Mangara Marianus Simanjorang, M.Pd., Ph.D dan Ahmad Isnaini, M.Pd., yang telah membagikan ilmunya dalam kegiatan seminar. Terimakasih yang tulus juga kami sampaikan kepada semua pihak yang telah mendukung kegiatan ini, para pimpinan Universitas Negeri Medan dan para pimpinan FMIPA Universitas Negeri Medan. Apresiasi yang tinggi juga saya ucapkan teruntuk para penulis, reviewer, dan panitia yang telah berperan aktif dalam pembuatan buku prosiding ini. Kontribusi dari setiap individu adalah pondasi kesuksesan acara ini, dan semangat kolaboratif ini sangat berharga bagi perkembangan ilmu matematika.

Akhirnya, kami berharap buku prosiding ini dapat menjadi sumber pengetahuan yang bermanfaat dan memotivasi pembaca untuk terus menggali potensi dalam bidang matematika. Mari kita bersama-sama memperkuat dan memajukan ilmu matematika demi keberlanjutan pembaruan pengetahuan.

Medan, November 2023

Ketua Jurusan Matematika



Dr. Pardomuan Sitompul, M.Si
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SUSUNAN ACARA

Waktu	Kegiatan	PIC
08.00 - 08.30	Pendaftaran Ulang	Panitia
08.30 - 09.00	Acara Pembukaan 1. Salam Pembuka 2. Menyanyikan Lagu Indonesia Raya 3. Doa 4. Laporan Ketua Pelaksana 5. Sambutan dan Pembukaan acara seminar oleh Dekan Fakultas Matematika dan Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam 6. Foto Bersama	MC: Putri Maulidina Fadilah, S.Si., M.Si Nurul Ain Farhana, M.Si Khairuddin, M.Pd. Susiana, S.Si., M.Si. Prof. Dr. Fauziyah Harahap, M.Si
09.00 - 10.00	Pembicara I Prof. Dr. Janson Naiborhu, M.Si (Guru Besar Matematika ITB)	Moderator: Yulita Molliq Rangkuti, M.Sc., Ph.D
10.00 - 11.00	Pembicara II Mangaratua Marianus Simanjorang, M.Pd. Ph.D (Dosen Jurusan Matematika UNIMED)	Moderator: Andrea Arifsyah Nasution, S.Pd., M.Sc.
11.00 - 11.45	Pembicara III Ahmad Isnaini, M.Pd (Guru berprestasi Nasional)	Moderator: Dinda Kartika, S.Pd., M.Si.
11.45 - 13.00	ISOMA	
13.00 - 14.30	Sesi I : Seminar Paralel	Moderator Pemakalah Pendamping
14.30 - 16.00	Sesi II: Seminar Paralel	Moderator Pemakalah Pendamping
16.00	Penutupan acara oleh Dekan FMIPA	MC

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

KEYNOTE SPEAKER 1

Prof. Dr. Janson Naiborhu, S.Si., M.Si.



Prof. Janson Naiborhu memiliki dua gelar doktor yang ia peroleh dari Keio University (Jepang) dan Institut Teknologi Bandung. Kariernya sebagai dosen dimulai sejak tahun 1991, sejak ia bergabung sebagai Dosen FMIPA ITB, dengan Kelompok Keahlian Matematika Industri dan Keuangan. Ia menjadi Guru Besar sejak 1 Desember 2014 dan Pembina Utama Muda/Gol IV C sejak 1 April 2011.

Prof. Janson aktif dalam melakukan riset dan telah banyak menghasilkan jurnal ilmiah baik nasional maupun internasional. Namanyapun telah dikenal luas di dunia pendidikan dan industri, khususnya dalam bidang Matematika.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER 2

Mangaratua M Simanjorang, M.Pd., Ph.D



Mangaratua M Simanjorang, M.Pd., Ph.D adalah dosen Pendidikan Matematika di Universitas Negeri Medan. Beliau meraih gelar sarjana di Universitas HKBP Nomensen tahun 2003, dan di tahun 2007 beliau mendapat gelar magister dari Universitas Negeri Surabaya. Beliau melanjutkan program doktor di Murdoch University, Australia dan memperoleh gelar Ph.D tahun 2016. Fokus pada pendidikan matematika, beliau melaksanakan tridarma universitas, beliau mendapatkan penghargaan sebagai dosen muda terbaik tahun 2009.

Dengan menjadi reviewer dan narasumber dibanyak kegiatan seminar, beliau berbagi ilmu dalam bidang pendidikan matematika, pendidikan karakter dan media pembelajaran seperti *augmented reality*.

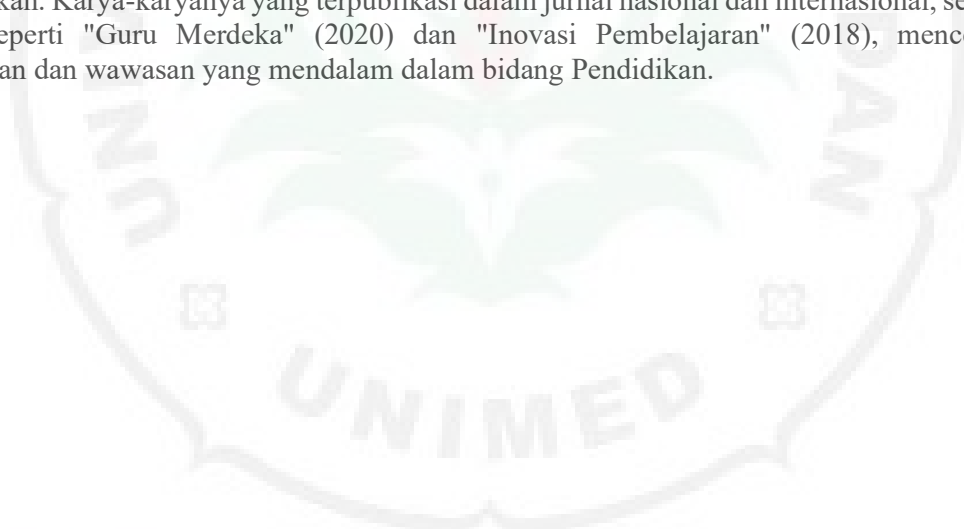
KEYNOTE SPEAKER 3

Ahmad Isnaini M.Pd.



Ahmad Isnaini, M.Pd adalah seorang pendidik yang memiliki dedikasi tinggi terhadap dunia pendidikan. Ia meraih gelar Sarjana Pendidikan Matematika dari Universitas Negeri Medan pada tahun 2010, kemudian melanjutkan studi pascasarjana dan meraih gelar Magister Pendidikan Matematika pada tahun 2019 dari universitas yang sama. Saat ini, Ahmad sedang mengejar gelar Doktor dalam bidang yang sama di Universitas Negeri Medan.

Ahmad Isnaini juga telah mengukir prestasi gemilang dalam berbagai kompetisi dan olimpiade. Sebagai Finalis Apresiasi GTK 2023 BBGP Sumatera Utara Tingkat Provinsi dan penerima berbagai medali emas, perak, dan perunggu dalam Olimpiade Guru tingkat Nasional dan Provinsi, Ahmad Isnaini memperlihatkan dedikasinya dalam pengembangan kemampuan diri dan juga siswanya. Tidak hanya aktif di dunia akademis, Ahmad Isnaini juga telah berkontribusi dalam literatur pendidikan. Karya-karyanya yang terpublikasi dalam jurnal nasional dan internasional, serta buku-buku seperti "Guru Merdeka" (2020) dan "Inovasi Pembelajaran" (2018), mencerminkan pemikiran dan wawasan yang mendalam dalam bidang Pendidikan.



DAFTAR ISI

	Hal
Halaman Cover	ii
Tim Redaksi	iii
Susunan Kepanitiaan	iv
Kata Pengantar Ketua Panitia	v
Kata Pengantar Dekan FMIPA	vi
Kata Pengantar Ketua Jurusan Matematika	vii
Rundown Acara	viii
Keynote Speaker	ix
Daftar Isi	xi

<u>Bidang Ilmu : Pendidikan Matematika</u>	1
PENGEMBANGAN MEDIA PEMBELAJARAN VIDEO ANIMASI BERBASIS PENDEKATAN PEMBELAJARAN KONTEKSTUAL UNTUK MENINGKATKAN MINAT BELAJAR SISWA SMP NEGERI PERISAI	
Dara Kartika, Syawal Gultom	2 -11
PENGEMBANGAN BAHAN AJAR MATEMATIKA BERNUANSA ETNOMATEMATIKA UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN PEMECAHAN MASALAH MATEMATIS SISWA	
Ikke Fatma, Katrina Samosir	12 - 21
PENGARUH MODEL PEMBELAJARAN BERBASIS MASALAH BERBANTUAN MEDIA GEOGEBRA TERHADAP KEMAMPUAN KONEKSI MATEMATIS SISWA SMP N 35 MEDAN	
Yulan Sari Dalimunthe, Pardomuan Sitompul	22 - 29
PENGARUH PENDEKATAN <i>REALISTIC MATHEMATICS EDUCATION</i> TERHADAP KEMANDIRIAN BELAJAR MATEMATIKA SISWA KELAS VII DI SMP NEGERI 5 PERCUT SEI TUAN	
Annisa Wahyuni Hasibuan, Mangaratua M. Simanjanrang	30 - 38
ANALISIS KEMAMPUAN BERPIKIR KREATIF SISWA KELAS VII SMP DITINJAU DARI KEPERIBADIAN <i>EKSTROVERT</i> DAN <i>INTROVERT</i> YANG DIBELAJARKAN DENGAN MODEL PEMBELAJARAN BERDASARKAN MASALAH	
Yana Tasya Damanik, Michael C Simanullang	39 - 47
PERBEDAAN KETERAMPILAN BERPIKIR KRITIS MATEMATIS ANTARA SISWA YANG BELAJAR MELALUI MODEL <i>THINKING ALOUD PAIR PROBLEM SOLVING</i> BERBANTUAN SOFTWARE GEOGEBRA DENGAN YANG BELAJAR MELALUI MODEL KONVENSIIONAL DI SMAS SANTA LUSIA SEI ROTAN	
Fransiskus J.P.S., Waminton R.	48 - 56
PENGARUH MODEL <i>GAME BASED LEARNING</i> BERBANTUAN WEB <i>EDUCANDY</i> TERHADAP MOTIVASI BELAJAR MATEMATIKA SISWA PADA MATERI ARITMATIKA SOSIAL DI KELAS VII SMP NEGERI 35 MEDAN	
Agusti Eka Wardani, Pardomuan Sitompul	57 - 65
PENERAPAN MODEL PEMBELAJARAN BERBASIS MASALAH UNTUK MENINGKATKAN PENALARAN MATEMATIS SISWA DI KELAS VIII SMP NEGERI 28 MEDAN	

Frida Yanti Br Lumban Batu, Hamidah Nasution 66 - 75

PENERAPAN MODEL PEMBELAJARAN KOOPERATIF TIPE STAD BERBANTUAN CABRI UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN PEMECAHAN MASALAH MATEMATIKA SISWA KELAS VII DI SMP NEGERI 29 MEDAN.....

Ewilda Sinaga, Zul Amry 76 - 83

PENGEMBANGAN LKPD BERBASIS PENDEKATAN MATEMATIKA REALISTIK UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN KOMUNIKASI MATEMATIS SISWA KELAS VII SMP NEGERI 35 MEDAN

Dea Aulia Rahma Rangkuti, Nurhasanah Siregar 84 - 92

PENGARUH MODEL PEMBELAJARAN MATEMATIKA *KNISLEY* DENGAN BERBANTUAN APLIKASI GEOGEBRA TERHADAP KEMAMPUAN KOMUNIKASI MATEMATIS SISWA SMP

Lina Sehat Sitanggang, Nurliani Manurung..... 93 - 103

PENGEMBANGAN E-LKPD BERBASIS *DISCOVERY LEARNING* BERBANTUAN *KVISOFT FLIPBOOK MAKER* UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN BERPIKIR KREATIF SISWA KELAS XI SMA

Rio Marcellino Sinaga, Marojahan Panjaitan 104 - 114

PENERAPAN MODEL PEMBELAJARAN *DISCOVERY LEARNING* UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN PEMECAHAN MASALAH MATEMATIS SISWA KELAS VII/I SMP NEGERI 2 MEDAN

Fadila, Asmin 115 - 123

ANALISIS KEMAMPUAN BERPIKIR KRITIS BERBASIS PENDEKATAN *REALISTIC MATHEMATICS EDUCATION* SISWA KELAS XI SMA NEGERI 17 MEDAN

Ricardo Manik, Zul Amry 124 - 133

PENINGKATAN MINAT BELAJAR MATEMATIKA SISWA MENGGUNAKAN MODEL PEMBELAJARAN *PROBLEM BASED LEARNING* BERBANTUAN MEDIA KOMIK DI SMP NEGERI 7 MEDAN

Sova Yunita Ritonga, Mukhtar 134 - 142

ANALYZING STUDENTS' MATHEMATICAL LITERACY OF SMP SWASTA MUHAMMADIYAH 21 DOLOK BATU NANGGAR USING PISA-BASED QUESTIONS

Dhea Anisah Putri, Mangaratua Marianus Simanjorang 143 - 154

PENGEMBANGAN MEDIA PEMBELAJARAN AUDIO VISUAL BERBANTUAN APLIKASI CAPCUT UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN PEMECAHAN MASALAH MATEMATIS SISWA KELAS VII SMP MUHAMMADIYAH 03 MEDAN

Nur Fidyati Ramadhan, Nurhasanah Siregar..... 155 - 163

PENGEMBANGAN MEDIA PEMBELAJARAN GEOGEBRA BERBASIS MODEL PEMBELAJARAN KOOPERATIF TIPE STAD DI KELAS X SMAN 4 BINJAI

Angela Farida P. Sitorus, Pargaulan Siagian 164 - 172

PERBEDAAN ANTARA MODEL PEMBELAJARAN KOOPERATIF TIPE TPS DAN EKSPOSITORI TERHADAP KEMAMPUAN PEMECAHAN MASALAH MATEMATIS SISWA DI KELAS XI SMA NEGERI 1 BATANG KUIS

Yemima Eymizia Silaban, Waminton Rajagukguk 173 - 181

PENERAPAN MODEL PEMBELAJARAN <i>PROBLEM BASED LEARNING</i> BERBANTUAN APLIKASI GEOGEBRA UNTUK MENINGKATKAN PEMAHAMAN KONSEP MATEMATIKA SISWA KELAS VIII SMP	
Areigi Doanta Sembiring, Izwita Dewi.....	182 - 191
PENGARUH MODEL PEMBELAJARAN KOOPERATIF TIPE TWO STAY TWO STRAY TERHADAP KEMAMPUAN KOMUNIKASI MATEMATIS SISWA PADA SISWA KELAS VIII DI SMP NEGERI 2 PANCUR BATU	
Sri Windi Br Ginting, Wingston L. Sihombing.....	192 - 200
PERBANDINGAN ANTARA MODEL PEMBELAJARAN <i>PROJECT BASED LEARNING</i> DAN MODEL PEMBELAJARAN KONVENSIONAL TERHADAP KEMAMPUAN PEMAHAMAN KONSEP MATEMATIS SISWA	
Ezra Pebiola Lumbantobing, Tiur Malasari Siregar.....	201 - 206
THE EFFORTS TO IMPROVE STUDENTS' ABILITY IN UNDERSTANDING MATHEMATICAL CONCEPT WITH MISSOURI MATHEMATIC PROJECT LEARNING MODEL IN GRADE VIII OF SMP NEGERI 1 AIR PUTIH	
Nurul Afifah Syahputri, Hasratuddin	207 - 214
PENERAPAN MODEL PEMBELAJARAN MATEMATIKA REALISTIK BERBANTUAN GEOGEBRA UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN SPASIAL SISWA SMP NEGERI 23 MEDAN	
Dewi Ramadhani, Hasratuddin	215 - 223
PENERAPAN MODEL PEMBELAJARAN KOOPERATIF TIPE <i>TEAM ASSISTED INDIVIDUALIZATION</i> UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN KOMUNIKASI MATEMATIS SISWA KELAS VIII SMP PAB 8 SAMPALI	
Muhammad Zulham Syahputra, Nurhasanah Siregar	224 - 232
PENGEMBANGAN BAHAN AJAR E-MODUL MENGGUNAKAN APLIKASI <i>KVISOFT FLIPBOOK MAKER</i> BERBASIS MODEL PEMBELAJARAN <i>PROBLEM BASED LEARNING</i> DI SMP NEGERI 16 MEDAN	
Vanny Rahmadani, Yasifati Hia	233 - 240
PENGARUH KEMAMPUAN KOMUNIKASI MATEMATIS, KEMAMPUAN VISUAL, KEMAMPUAN SPASIAL DAN KEMAMPUAN LITERASI MATEMATIS TERHADAP KEMAMPUAN PEMECAHAN MASALAH MATEMATIKA SISWA	
Vinky Ruth Amelia Br Hasibuan, Edi Syahputra	241 - 249
PENERAPAN MODEL PEMBELAJARAN KOOPERATIF TIPE STAD BERBANTUAN <i>SOFTWARE</i> GEOGEBRA UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN PEMECAHAN MASALAH MATEMATIS SISWA KELAS VIII	
Nurhalimah Manurung, Mukhtar	250 - 259
PENGEMBANGAN MEDIA PEMBELAJARAN INTERAKTIF BERBASIS PBL BERBANTUAN WEBSITE CANVA UNTUK MENINGKATKAN PEMAHAMAN KONSEP MATEMATIS SISWA	
Aisah Queenela Br Pelawi, Prihatin Ningsih Sagala.....	260 -269
EFEKTIVITAS MODEL PEMBELAJARAN KOOPERATIF TIPE <i>TEAMS GAMES TOURNAMENT</i> UNTUK MENINGKATKAN PEMAHAMAN KONSEP MATEMATIS SISWA	
Veronica Gulo, E. Elvis Napitupulu	270 - 279

PENGARUH MODEL PEMBELAJARAN *PROBLEM BASED LEARNING* MENGGUNAKAN CABRI 3D TERHADAP KEMAMPUAN SPASIAL SISWA KELAS VIII

Anggry F Hutasoit, Mangaratua Marianus Simanjorang280 - 286

PENERAPAN MODEL PEMBELAJARAN *PROBLEM BASED LEARNING* UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEAKTIFAN BELAJAR SISWA PADA PEMBELAJARAN MATEMATIKA

Mastiur Santi Sihombing, Syawal Gultom.....287 - 294

PENGARUH MODEL PEMBELAJARAN KOOPERATIF TIPE *PAIR CHECK* TERHADAP KEMAMPUAN PEMAHAMAN KONSEP MATEMATIS SISWA KELAS VIII MTs NEGERI 1 SIMALUNGUN

Lifia Humairah, Hamidah Nasution295 - 301

PERBEDAAN KEMAMPUAN KONEKSI MATEMATIS SISWA YANG DIAJAR MELALUI MODEL PEMBELAJARAN BERBASIS MASALAH DAN KONVENSIIONAL DI KELAS VIII SMP NEGERI 7 MEDAN

Audita Marselina Manik, Waminton Rajagukguk.....302- 310

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COOPERATIVE LEARNING MODEL STAD TYPE TO IMPROVE STUDENTS' PROBLEM-SOLVING ABILITY IN CLASS VII SMP NEGERI 37 MEDAN

Evelyn Angelika, Nurhasanah Siregar311 - 318

IMPLEMENTASI *VIDEO EXPLAINER* SEBAGAI STRATEGI DALAM PENINGKATAN KEMAMPUAN PEMECAHAN MASALAH SISWA

Nurul Bahri, Suci Frisnoiry319 - 327

UPAYA MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN BERPIKIR KREATIF SISWA KELAS VIII SMP NEGERI 17 MEDAN MELALUI PENERAPAN PEMBELAJARAN REALISTIC MATHEMATICS EDUCATION

Feby Greciana Damanik, Bornok Sinaga 328 - 337

UPAYA MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN PEMECAHAN MASALAH MATEMATIS SISWA KELAS VIII SMP PERGURUAN KEBANGSAAN MELALUI PENERAPAN MODEL PEMBELAJARAN *PROBLEM BASED LEARNING* BERBANTUAN AUTOGRAPH

Yuli Masita Sari, Bornok Sinaga 338 - 346

PENGUNAAN MEDIA BELAJAR E-MODUL TERHADAP KEMAMPUAN PEMECAHAN MASALAH MATEMATIS SISWA DI KELAS VIII SMP

Maria Nadia Sirait, Nurhasanah Siregar 347 - 355

PENGEMBANGAN E-MODUL INTERAKTIF MENGGUNAKAN FLIP PDF PROFESSIONAL BERBASIS PENDEKATAN RME UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN VISUAL THINKING SISWA KELAS VIII DI SMP SWASTA PRAYATNA MEDAN

Pelni Rodearni Sipakkar, Kms. Muhammad Amin Fauzi 356 - 363

PENERAPAN MODEL PEMBELAJARAN *PROBLEM BASED LEARNING* DENGAN PENDEKATAN *OPEN-ENDED* UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN PEMECAHAN MASALAH SISWA KELAS XI SMA MATEMATIKA

Oswaldo Raphael Sagala, Sri Lestari Manurung	364 - 372
ANALISIS KEMAMPUAN PEMECAHAN MASALAH MATEMATIS SISWA SMA Aprizal, E. Elvis Napitupulu	373 - 382
PENGARUH MODEL PEMBELAJARAN <i>BRAIN BASED LEARNING</i> BERBANTUAN <i>BRAIN GYM</i> TERHADAP KEMAMPUAN KOMUNIKASI MATEMATIS SISWA KELAS VIII SMP Syahir Sasri Habibi, Izwita Dewi	383 - 391
PENERAPAN MODEL PEMBELAJARAN KOOPERATIF TIPE STAD BERBANTUAN GEOGEBRA UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN PEMECAHAN MASALAH MATEMATIS SISWA KELAS VIII SMP Vida Gresiana Dachi, Mukhtar	392 - 400
IMPLEMENTATION OF RECIPROCAL TEACHING LEARNING MODEL TO IMPROVE STUDENTS' MATHEMATICAL REPRESENTATION ABILITY IN GRADE VII AT SMP NEGERI 37 MEDAN Royana Chairani, Hasratuddin	401 - 407
PENGEMBANGAN MEDIA PEMBELAJARAN INTERAKTIF BERBASIS POWERPOINT DAN ISPRING DI ANDROID UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN PEMECAHAN MASALAH MATEMATIS SISWA Dita Aryani, Katrina Samosir	408 - 417
PERBEDAAN PENINGKATAN KEMAMPUAN PEMECAHAN MASALAH MATEMATIKA SISWA MENGGUNAKAN MODEL <i>PROBLEM BASED LEARNING</i> DAN MODEL KOOPERATIF TIPE STAD SMA NEGERI 1 PERBAUNGAN Christian Javieri Andika, Sri Lestari Manurung	418 - 425
PENGARUH PENDEKATAN PEMBELAJARAN MATEMATIKA TERHADAP KEMAMPUAN LITERASI NUMERASI MATEMATIS SISWA SMP NEGERI 2 PERCUT SEI TUAN Fauziyyah, Dian Armanto	426 - 435
PENERAPAN MODEL PEMBELAJARAN <i>PROBLEM BASED LEARNING</i> DENGAN PENDEKATAN <i>CREATIVE PROBLEM SOLVING</i> UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN PEMAHAMAN KONSEP MATEMATIS SISWA MTsN 1 ACEH TENGGARA Naila Fauziah, Asrin Lubis	436 - 445
IMPLEMENTASI MODEL PEMBELAJARAN <i>LEARNING CYCLE 5E</i> UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN PEMECAHAN MASALAH MATEMATIS SISWA SMA Wilson Sihotang, Nurliani Manurung	446 - 453
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF PROBLEM BASED LEARNING MODEL ASSISTED BY GEOGEBRA SOFTWARE TO IMPROVE STUDENTS' MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM-SOLVING ABILITY IN GRADE X AT SMA NEGERI 8 MEDAN Grace Margareth Stevany Sinurat *, Pardomuan N.J.M Sinambela	454 - 461
PENGEMBANGAN MEDIA PEMBELAJARAN VIDEO ANIMASI UNTUK MENINGKATKAN MINAT BELAJAR MATEMATIKA SISWA KELAS X..... Marince, Katrina Samosir	462 - 471

PENGEMBANGAN MEDIA PEMBELAJARAN MATEMATIKA INTERAKTIF BERBASIS RME BERBANTUAN <i>SOFTWARE ISPRING</i> DALAM MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN PEMECAHAN MASALAH MATEMATIS SISWA Rupina Aritonang, Edi Syahputra.....	472 - 480
ANALYSIS OF STUDENT’S MATHEMATICAL COMMUNICATION ABILITY IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE JIGSAW TYPE COOPERATIVE LEARNING MODEL IN SMP NEGERI 35 MEDAN T. Asima Sulys Simanjuntak, Bornok Sinaga.....	481 - 490
PENGARUH PEMBELAJARAN MATEMATIKA MENGGUNAKAN MODEL PEMBELAJARAN <i>PROBLEM BASED LEARNING</i> TERHADAP KEMAMPUAN BERPIKIR KRITIS SISWA SMK Enikristina Simbolon, Edy Surya	491 - 500
PENERAPAN MODEL PEMBELAJARAN <i>MISSOURI MATHEMATICS PROJECT</i> UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN PEMECAHAN MASALAH MATEMATIS SISWA KELAS XI DI SMAN 1 KEJURUAN MUDA Hanifah Rusydah, Katrina Samosir.....	501 - 506
INCREASED UNDERSTANDING OF MATHEMATICAL CONCEPTS AND MOTIVATION WITH A PROBLEM POSING APPROACH ON CLASS VIII MTs NEGERI 2 RANTAUPRAPAT Miftahul Jannah, Nurhasanah Siregar	507 - 511
PENGEMBANGAN LKPD MATEMATIKA BERBASIS STEM UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN PEMECAHAN MASALAH SISWA KELAS VIII SMP Parah Galu Pangestu, Kms. Muhammad Amin Fauzi.....	512 - 519
PENGEMBANGAN MEDIA AUDIO VISUAL BERDASARKAN MODEL PEMBELAJARAN SAVI UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN PENALARAN MATEMATIS SISWA SMA NEGERI 1 TAMIANG HULU Nona Farahdiba, Syawal Gultom	520 - 529
PENGEMBANGAN MEDIA PEMBELAJARAN BERBASIS POWTOON PADA MATERI KEKONGRUENAN DAN KESEBANGUNAN DI KELAS IX SMP IT AD DURRAH Putri Heriyani, Nurhasanah Siregar	530 - 537
PENGARUH PEMBELAJARAN BERBASIS MASALAH DENGAN PENDEKATAN KONTEKSTUAL TERHADAP KEMAMPUAN REPRESENTASI MATEMATIS SISWA Siti Marwa Hernawan, Pardomuan Sitompul.....	538 - 546
IMPLEMENTASI MODEL PEMBELAJARAN BERBASIS MASALAH UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KOMUNIKASI MATEMATIKA DILIHAT DARI PARTISIPASI SISWA PADA PEMBELAJARAN MATEMATIKA Widya Ramadhani, Syawal Gultom	547 - 555
PENGEMBANGAN MEDIA PEMBELAJARAN MATEMATIKA INTERAKTIF APLIKASI ANDROID BERBASIS RME MELALUI PENDEKATAN <i>BLENDED LEARNING</i> Cristin Natalia Napitupulu, Edi Syahputra.....	556 - 563

PENGEMBANGAN PERANGKAT PEMBELAJARAN BERBASIS REALISTIC MATHEMATICS EDUCATION UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN VISUAL SISWA SMP

Oktalena Zai, Edi Syahputra 564 - 569

PENGEMBANGAN MEDIA PEMBELAJARAN QUIZ MATEMATIKA INTERAKTIF BERBASIS WEB UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN PEMECAHAN MASALAH SISWA KELAS XI SMA NEGERI 9 MEDAN

Aris Saputra Pardede, Muliawan Firdaus..... 570 - 576

PENERAPAN MODEL CONTEXTUAL TEACHING AND LEARNING BERBANTUAN E-LKPD DALAM MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN BERPIKIR KRITIS SISWA KELAS VIII SMPN 24 MEDAN

Teddy Soemantry Sianturi, Muliawan Firdaus..... 577 - 587

PENGEMBANGAN BAHAN AJAR MATEMATIKA MELALUI PEMBELAJARAN MATEMATIKA REALISTIK BERBANTUAN SOFTWARE GEOGEBRA UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN SPASIAL SISWA SMPN 35 MEDAN

Tri Ambarwati Nurul Putri, Muhammad KMS Amin Fauzi 588 - 594

PENGEMBANGAN LEMBAR KERJA PESERTA DIDIK (LKPD) BERBASIS *PROBLEM SOLVING* UNTUK MENINGKATKAN PEMECAHAN MASALAH MATEMATIS SISWA SMA KELAS X

Aida Hafni Rambe, Pargaulan Siagian..... 595 - 603

PENGEMBANGAN LKPD BERBASIS PMR UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN BERPIKIR KRITIS PADA SISWA KELAS XI SMA NEGERI 14 MEDAN

Sartika Rismaya Manihuruk, Pargaulan Siagian..... 604 - 610

PENGEMBANGAN BUKU DIGITAL BERBASIS PMR UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN LITERASI NUMERASI DAN SELF-EFFICACY SISWA KELAS VIII SMP

Nina Novsyiah Sihombing, Kms Muhammad Amin Fauzi..... 611 - 620

UPAYA MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN PEMAHAMAN KONSEP MATEMATIKA SISWA MELALUI PENERAPAN MODEL PEMBELAJARAN PROBLEM BASED LEARNING BERBANTUAN VIDEO PEMBELAJARAN DI KELAS VII

Dilla Hafizzah, Mukhtar..... 621 - 629

THE EFFECT OF PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING MODEL ASSISTED BY GEOGEBRA SOFTWARE ON STUDENTS' MATHEMATICAL COMMUNICATION ABILITY IN SMP N 1 SELESAI

Dwi Antika Br Nasution, E. Elvis Napitupulu 630 - 637

ANALISIS KEMAMPUAN BERPIKIR KREATIF MATEMATIS SISWA SETELAH DIBELAJARKAN DENGAN MODEL PEMBELAJARAN PROBLEM BASED LEARNING

Adrianus Juan Felix Butar Butar, Syawal Gultom..... 638 - 646

HUBUNGAN KEMANDIRIAN DAN MINAT BELAJAR TERHADAP KEMAMPUAN PENALARAN MATEMATIS SISWA DENGAN MODEL PROBLEM BASED LEARNING DI SMP NEGERI 29 MEDAN

Lulu Madame Silalahi, Dian Armanto 647 - 656

ANALISIS KESALAHAN SISWA DALAM PENYELESAIAN MASALAH MATEMATIS MELALUI MODEL PBL DI SMP

Maxwell Ompusunggu 657 - 663

PENGEMBANGAN LKPD BERBASIS PJBL-STEM UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN BERPIKIR KREATIF MATEMATIS PADA SISWA SMA NEGERI 1 DELI TUA

Dinda Riski Aulia, Asrin Lubis 664 - 673

THE APPLICATION OF PROBLEM BASED LEARNING BY USING LIVE WORKSHEET WEBSITE TO IMPROVE PROBLEM SOLVING SKILL IN LEARNING QUADRATIC EQUATION IN CLASS IX STUDENTS OF SMPN 1 GALANG

Erwin Syahputra, Waminton Rajagukguk 674 - 682

PENGEMBANGAN BAHAN AJAR BERBASIS CASE METHOD BERBANTUAN ANDROID UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN PEMAHAMAN MATEMATIS SISWA KELAS X SMA

Hidayah Tia Azriani Nasution, Tiur Malasari 683 - 692

PENGEMBANGAN MEDIA PEMBELAJARAN DIGITAL BERBASIS ETNOMATEMATIK BATAK DENGAN MODEL PBL UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN LITERASI MATEMATIS SISWA SMPN 3 KISARAN

Putri Ardhanita Harahap, Muhammad KMS Amin Fauzi 693 - 701

PENGARUH MODEL PEMBELAJARAN KOOPERATIF TIPE *TWO STAY TWO STRAY* TERHADAP KEMAMPUAN KOMUNIKASI MATEMATIS SISWA DI SMA NEGERI 7 MEDAN

Sarah Maulida Siahaan, Asmin 702 - 710

PENERAPAN MODEL PEMBELAJARAN SEARCH, SOLVE, CREATE, AND SHARE UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN BERPIKIR KREATIF MATEMATIS SISWA KELAS X DI SMA NEGERI 1 DELI TUA

Mia Rizki Idaroyanni Siregar, Dian Armanto 711 - 718

PENGARUH MODEL PEMBELAJARAN PBL TERHADAP KEMAMPUAN KOMUNIKASI MATEMATIS SISWA KELAS X SMA NEGERI 2 PANGURURAN

Arie O. Situngkir 719 - 727

PENERAPAN MODEL PEMBELAJARAN *DISCOVERY LEARNING* BERBANTUAN APLIKASI GEOGEBRA UNTUK MENINGKATKAN PENALARAN MATEMATIS SISWA KELAS VIII SMP

Robby Rahmatullah, Izwita Dewi 728 - 737

PENGEMBANGAN BAHAN AJAR MATEMATIKA BERBENTUK VIDEO PEMBELAJARAN ANIMASI BERBASIS *PROBLEM BASED LEARNING* UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN KOMUNIKASI MATEMATIKA SISWA SMA KELAS X

Mayana Angelita Tambunan, Nurliani Manurung 738 - 746

EFEKTIVITAS PEMBELAJARAN DARING MENGGUNAKAN MEDIA ONLINE SELAMA PANDEMI COVID – 19 (STUDY KASUS BELAJAR MATA PELAJARAN MATEMATIKA KELAS VIII SMPN 35 MEDAN)

Ulinsyah, Syawal Gultom 747 - 752

PENGEMBANGAN E-MODUL BERBASIS STEAM UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN PEMECAHAN MASALAH MATEMATIS SISWA KELAS VII Anita Khofifah Ray, Kms Muhammad Amin Fauzi.....	753 - 759
DIFFERENCES IN STUDENTS' MATHEMATICAL COMMUNICATION ABILITY USING RME APPROACH AND PROBLEM POSING APPROACH AT SMP NEGERI 1 BANDAR Pittauli Ambarita, Hasratuddin	760 - 765
ANALISIS KEMAMPUAN PEMAHAMAN KONSEP MATEMATIS DALAM MEMECAHKAN MASALAH DENGAN PENDEKATAN OPEN ENDED DITINJAU DARI KECENDERUNGAN GAYA BELAJAR SISWA SMP NEGERI 16 MEDAN Nadya Isti Amima Siagian, Waminton Rajagukguk.....	766 - 774
PENGARUH PENDEKATAN MATEMATIKA REALISTIK BERBANTUAN <i>WOLFRAM ALPHA</i> TERHADAP KEMAMPUAN PEMAHAMAN KONSEP MATEMATIS SISWA KELAS VIII SMP MUHAMMADIYAH 3 MEDAN Majdah Luthfita, Denny Haris	775 - 783
PENGARUH MODEL PEMBELAJARAN KOOPERATIF <i>TIPE THINK PAIR SHARE</i> TERHADAP KEMAMPUAN KOMUNIKASI MATEMATIS SISWA SMP Evi Yanti P Siregar, Nurhasanah Siregar.....	784 - 792
THE EFFECT OF THINK PAIR SHARE LEARNING MODEL ASSISTED BY WINGEOM SOFTWARE ON STUDENT'S MATHEMATICAL COMMUNICATION ABILITY IN SMP NEGERI 35 MEDAN Dinda Apriani Hia, Pardomuan N.J.M Sinambela	793 - 801
PENERAPAN MODEL PEMBELAJARAN <i>DISCOVERY LEARNING</i> UNTUK MENINGKATKAN PEMAHAMAN KONSEP MATEMATIKA Tharisyia Annida Radani, E. Elvis Napitupulu	802 - 810
PENGEMBANGAN BAHAN AJAR DENGAN PENDEKATAN MATEMATIKA REALISTIK BERBASIS ETNOMATEMATIKA PADA SONGKET MELAYU DELI UNTUK MENINGKATKAN HASIL BELAJAR MATEMATIKA SISWA Alneta Angelia Br Brahmana, Fevi Rahmawati Suwanto	811 - 819
UPAYA MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN KOMUNIKASI MATEMATIS SISWA MELALUI MODEL <i>PROBLEM BASED LEARNING</i> DI KELAS VIII SMP YPMA MEDAN Irma Dwi Suryani, Mukhtar	820 - 828
UPAYA MENINGKATKAN PEMAHAMAN KONSEP MATEMATIKA DENGAN MODEL PEMBELAJARAN <i>CONCEPTUAL UNDERSTANDING PROCEDURES</i> BERBANTUAN E-MODUL DI KELAS XI IPA SMAN 11 MEDAN Indah Veronika Susanti Tarigan, Mukhtar.....	829 - 839
PENERAPAN MODEL <i>PEMBELAJARAN SEARCH, SOLVE, CREATE, AND SHARE</i> UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN PEMAHAMAN KONSEP PADA SISWA Mhd. Ricky Murtadha, Sri Wahyuni, Aica Wira Islami	840 - 848
PENGEMBANGAN E-MODUL PEMBELAJARAN MATEMATIKA BERBASIS PENDEKATAN <i>REALISTIC MATHEMATICS EDUCATION</i> DALAM PEMAHAMAN KONSEP MATERI PELUANG Tri Ananda Girsang, Edy Surya	849 - 853

PENGARUH MODEL PEMBELAJARAN <i>MISSOURI MATHEMATICS PROJECT</i> TERHADAP KEMAMPUAN PEMECAHAN MASALAH MATEMATIKA PADA SISWA Dhiena Safitri, Fathul Jannah, Nur Imaniyanti	854 - 861
PENINGKATAN AKTIVITAS DAN HASIL BELAJAR MATEMATIKA MATERI KOMBINATORIK MELALUI PEMBELAJARAN KOOPERATIF BERBANTUAN KOMPUTER Fathur Rahmi.....	862 - 873
PENERAPAN MODEL PEMBELAJARAN <i>PROBLEM BASED LEARNING</i> BERBANTUAN GEOGEBRA UNTUK MENINGKATKAN KEMAMPUAN PEMECAHAN MASALAH SISWA KELAS VIII SMP NEGERI 6 MEDAN Bintang Tabita Sianipar, Marojahan Panjaitan	874 - 880
PENGEMBANGAN MEDIA INTERAKTIF PADA PEMBELAJARAN MATEMATIKA BERBANTUAN GEOGEBRA DENGAN PENDEKATAN STEM UNTUK MENINGKATKAN PEMAHAMAN KONSEP MATEMATIS SISWA SMP NEGERI 1 BINJAI LANGKAT Nurul Fidiah, Kms. M. Amin Fauzi	881 - 890
PENGARUH PENGGUNAAN MEDIA PEMBELAJARAN <i>ARTICULATE STORYLINE 3</i> TERHADAP KEMAMPUAN REPRESENTASI MATEMATIS SISWA SMP Santi Karla Silalahi, Mangaratua M. Simanjorang	891 - 899
PENGEMBANGAN E-LKPD DENGAN MENGGUNAKAN WIZER.ME BERBASIS <i>PROBLEM BASED LEARNING</i> UNTUK MENINGKATKAN PEMECAHAN MASALAH SISWA KELAS VIII SMP Sesili Andriana, Marojahan Panjaitan	900 - 909
PENGARUH DISPOSISI MATEMATIS SISWA TERHADAP KEMAMPUAN KOMUNIKASI MATEMATIS SISWA SMA NEGERI 4 KISARAN Zulaifatul Husna Br Siregar, Asmin	910 - 918
PENGEMBANGAN MEDIA PEMBELAJARAN BERBASIS <i>VIDEO EXPLAINER</i> PADA POKOK BAHASAN BARISAN DAN DERET UNTUK MENINGKATKAN MINAT BELAJAR SISWA Nova Yulisa Putri, Tiur Malasari Siregar	919 - 927
PENGARUH MODEL PEMBELAJARAN KOOPERATIF TIPE <i>MAKE A MATCH</i> DAN TIPE <i>STAD</i> TERHADAP KEMAMPUAN PEMECAHAN MASALAH MATEMATIS SISWA KELAS VIII DI MTS YASPI LABUHAN DELI Ismi Salwa Thohirah, Wingston Leonard Sihombing	928 - 936
PENGARUH MODEL PEMBELAJARAN <i>PROBLEM BASED LEARNING</i> BERBANTUAN KAHOOT TERHADAP <i>COMPUTATIONAL THINKING</i> PADA SISWA KELAS VIII SMP NEGERI 1 BINJAI Naomi Camelia, Erlinawaty Simanjuntak.....	937 - 945
DEVELOPMENT OF INTERACTIVE COMICS BASED ON REALISTIC MATHEMATICS APPROACH TO IMPROVE MATHEMATICAL COMMUNICATION ABILITIES OF STUDENTS OF SMPS MUSDA PERBAUNGAN Fitri Aulia, Asmin.....	946 - 952

Bidang Ilmu: Matematika	953
ANALISIS PENERIMAAN E-LEARNING BERDASARKAN <i>TECHNOLOGY ACCEPTANCE MODEL</i> DENGAN PENDEKATAN <i>PARTIAL LEAST SQUARE - STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELING</i>	
Rizka Annisa Mingka, Hamidah Nasution	954 - 960
IMPLEMENTASI <i>FUZZY GAME THEORY</i> DALAM MENENTUKAN STRATEGI PEMASARAN OPTIMAL (STUDI KASUS PERSAINGAN <i>E-COMMERCE</i> SHOPEE, TOKOPEDIA DAN LAZADA)	
Fasya Arsita, Hamidah Nasution	961 - 967
ANALISIS BIAYA SATUAN RAWAT INAP MENGGUNAKAN METODE <i>STEP DOWN</i> PADA RSUD DR. DJASAMEN SARAGIH PEMATANG SIANTAR	
Inra Wisada Manurung, Nerli Khairani	968 - 972
PENERAPAN METODE ASSIGNMENT HUNGARIAN DALAM MENENTUKAN PENUGASAN WAKTU KERJA PT. SINAR SOSRO	
Nickie Aulia Nerti Pane, Nerli Khairani	973 - 979
ANALISIS PREDIKSI HARGA EMAS BULANAN DI KOTA MEDAN MENGGUNAKAN METODE JARINGAN SYARAF TIRUAN ALGORITMA <i>BACKPROPAGATION</i>	
Meisal Habibi Perangin-angin, Chairunisah	980 - 987
ANALISIS FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI TINGKAT KRIMINALITAS DI SUMATERA UTARA MENGGUNAKAN METODE REGRESI DATA PANEL	Ika
Amelia, Faridawaty Marpaung	988 - 995
PENERAPAN ALGORITMA A* DALAM MENENTUKAN RUTE TERPENDEK PENGAMBILAN SAMPAH DI KOTA MEDAN	
Messyanti Br Simanjuntak, Faridawaty Marpaung	996 - 1009
METODE <i>SPATIAL AUTOREGRESSIVE</i> DALAM ANALISIS KASUS DEMAM BERDARAH DENGUE DI SUMATERA UTARA	
Nabila Khairunnisa, Elmanani Simamora	1010 - 1017
PENERAPAN <i>MINIMUM SPANNING TREE</i> PADA JARINGAN PIPA DISTRIBUSI AIR PDAM TIRTA BENGI DI SIMPANG TIGA REDELONG DENGAN MENGGUNAKAN ALGORITMA FLOYD-WARSHALL	
Andra Febiola Nita, Faridawaty Marpaung	1018 - 1024
PREDIKSI JUMLAH KEMISKINAN DENGAN MENGGUNAKAN METODE JARINGAN SYARAF TIRUAN <i>BACKPROPAGATION</i>	
Ceria Clara Simbolon, Chairunisah	1025 - 1031
IMPLEMENTASI METODE <i>ANT COLONY OPTIMIZATION</i> PADA PENCARIAN RUMAH SAKIT TERDEKAT BERBASIS ANDROID (STUDI KASUS: RUMAH SAKIT DI KOTA MEDAN)	
Sri Utami Dewi, Dinda Kartika	1032 - 1037
IMPLEMENTASI <i>FUZZY TIME SERIES MARKOV CHAIN</i> PADA PERAMALAN NILAI TUKAR RUPIAH TERHADAP DOLAR US	
Mita Cahyati, Chairunisah	1038 - 1043

PERBANDINGAN METODE <i>DOUBLE EXPONENTIAL SMOOTHING BROWN</i> DENGAN <i>TRIPLE EXPONENTIAL SMOOTHING BROWN</i> PADA PERAMALAN JUMLAH PENDUDUK DI KABUPATEN DELI SERDANG	
Agnes Anastasia, Chairunisah	1044 - 1049
ANALISIS KESTABILAN DARI MODEL MATEMATIKA UNTUK PENYEBARAN PENYAKIT CORONAVIRUS (COVID-19)	
Wulan Larassaty, Yulita Molliq Rangkuti	1050 - 1054
IDENTIFIKASI AUTOKORELASI SPASIAL MENGGUNAKAN <i>GEARY'S RATIO</i> PADA JUMLAH PENGANGGURAN DI SUMATERA UTARA	
Hanna Gabriel Srirani Manurung, Hamidah Nasution	1055 - 1059
PEMBANGKITAN ORNAMEN (GORGA) BATAK SIMALUNGUN MENGGUNAKAN <i>GRAPHICAL USER INTERFACE</i> MATLAB DENGAN MEMANFAATKAN GRUP <i>FRIEZE</i> DAN GRUP KRISTALOGRAFI	
Marlina Sinaga, Dinda Kartika	1060 - 1067
PENERAPAN ALGORITMA KOLONI LEBAH PADA PENJADWALAN PERAWAT DI RUMAH SAKIT UMUM PUSAT H. ADAM MALIK	
Novita Karnya Situmorang, Faiz Ahyaningsih	1068 - 1072
OPTIMALISASI WAKTU NYALA LAMPU HIJAU MENGGUNAKAN FUZZY LOGIC PADA PERSIMPANGAN JALAN SISINGAMANGARAJA-JALAN TURI KOTA MEDAN	
Jimmi Parlindungan Manalu	1073 - 1082
ANALISIS SISTEM ANTRIAN PADA TELLER BANK MANDIRI KCP MEDAN LETDA SUJONO DENGAN MENGGUNAKAN MODEL ANTRIAN <i>MULTI CHANEL SINGLE PHASE</i>	
Lowis Fernando Sitorus, Abil Mansyur	1083 - 1088
IMPLEMENTASI <i>GAME THEORY</i> DAN <i>MARKOV CHAIN</i> DALAM MENENTUKAN STRATEGI PEMASARAN SERTA PERPINDAHAN PELANGGAN APLIKASI <i>STREAMING</i> MUSIK	
Intan Siagian, Marlina Setia Sinaga	1089 - 1095
OPTIMALISASI HASIL PANEN PADI BERDASARKAN KOMBINASI PUPUK MENGGUNAKAN METODE <i>FUZZY GOAL PROGRAMMING</i> (STUDI KASUS DINAS PERTANIAN KABUPATEN TAPANULI UTARA)	
Ima Uli Sri Natasya Sitompul, Hamidah Nasution	1096 - 1106
PERBANDINGAN METODE NAIVE DAN METODE <i>A-SUTTE INDICATOR</i> DALAM MERAMALKAN JUMLAH PRODUKSI PADA CPO (STUDI KASUS: PT. BINA PITRI JAYA)	
Endang, Didi Febrian	1107 - 1116
PERBANDINGAN MODEL GREY MARKOV (1,1) DAN MODEL SARIMA DALAM PERAMALAN PENJUALAN ROTI (STUDI KASUS : UD SELINA BAKERY)	
Ezra Yolanda Siregar, Hanna Dewi M. Hutabarat	1117 - 1124
BILANGAN DOMINASI SIMPUL DAN BILANGAN DOMINASI SISI PADA GRAF POT BUNGA ($C_m S_n$)	
Desi Fitrahana Rambe, Mulyono	1125 - 1133

KAJIAN METODE ZILLMER DALAM MENGHITUNG NILAI CADANGAN PREMI PADA ASURANSI JIWA SEUMUR HIDUP	
Ade Sonia Putri, Sudianto Manullang.....	1134 - 1137
OPTIMALISASI PENJADWALAN SHIFT KERJA PERAWAT DAN BIDAN DI RUMAH SAKIT UMUM DAERAH TAPANULI TENGAH MENGGUNAKAN ALGORITMA GENETIKA	
Wardatul Ilma Pasaribu, Faridawaty Marpaung.....	1138 - 1143
TRANSPOSE MODUL PROJEKTIF RELATIF TERHADAP MODUL BAGIAN TAKPROJEKTIF	
Yudi Mahatma, Ibnu Hadi, Sudarwanto	1144 - 1146
PENERAPAN GRAF KOMPATIBEL PADA PENENTUAN WAKTU TUNGGU LAMPU LALU LINTAS DI BEBERAPA PERSIMPANGAN KOTA MEDAN	
Aisyah Nuri Sabrina, Mulyono	1147 - 1152
PENERAPAN ALGORITMA BELLMAN-FORD UNTUK MENENTUKAN LINTASAN TERPENDEK DALAM PENDISTRIBUSIAN BARANG PADA PT. GLOBAL JET CARGO (J&T CARGO)	
Enzel Sri Ulina Br. Ketaren, Faridawaty Marpaung	1153 - 1163
PERAMALAN <i>CRUDE PALM OIL</i> MENGGUNAKAN METODE <i>SEASONAL AUTOREGRESSIVE INTEGRATED MOVING AVERAGE</i> PADA PT. GRAHADURA LEIDONG PRIMA	
Putri Novianti, Tri Andri Hutapea	1164 - 1168
SISTEM PENDUKUNG KEPUTUSAN DALAM PEMILIHAN <i>OUTLET BUBBLE DRINK</i> TERBAIK DI KOTA MEDAN DENGAN METODE <i>SIMPLE ADDITIVE WEIGTING</i>	
Tenri Musdalifah, Arnah Ritonga.....	1169 - 1174
<i>MULTI ATTRIBUTE DECISION MAKING</i> DALAM MENENTUKAN APLIKASI BELANJA ONLINE TERBAIK DENGAN METODE <i>ANALYTICAL HIERARCHY PROCESS</i> (STUDI KASUS: MAHASISWA MATEMATIKA UNIMED 2019-2022)	
Crish Evangelyn Siboro, Lasker Pangarapan Sinaga	1175 - 1184
MODEL REGRESI <i>ROBUST</i> TINGKAT PENGANGGURAN DI INDONESIA DENGAN MEMBANDINGKAN PEMBOBOT <i>TUKEY BISQUARE</i> DAN <i>WELSCH</i>	
Thasya Febrianti Sitinjak, Hanna Dewi M. Hutabarat	1185 - 1192
OPTIMASI PORTOFOLIO SAHAM PADA SUBSEKTOR PERBANKAN MENGGUNAKAN <i>CAPITAL ASSET PRICING MODEL</i>	
Audrey Amelia Pardede, Hamidah Nasution	1193 - 1198
<u>Bidang Ilmu : Ilmu Komputer</u>	1199
IMPLEMENTASI ALGORITMA <i>K-NEAREST NEIGHBOR</i> UNTUK KLASIFIKASI PENERIMA BEASISWA PROGRAM INDONESIA PINTAR (STUDI KASUS : SMAN 1 PEMATANGSIANTAR)	
Edward Anggiat Maju Simanjuntak, Susiana.....	1200 - 1211
IMPLEMENTASI ALGORITMA <i>NAÏVE BAYES CLASSIFIER</i> PADA KLASIFIKASI PENDUDUK MISKIN (STUDI KASUS: DESA TEMBUNG)	
Gabriel Christian, Susiana.....	1212 - 1223

DETEKSI EMOSI MANUSIA BERDASARKAN REKAMAN SUARA MENGGUNAKAN PYTHON DENGAN METODE MFCC DAN DTW-KNN

Siti Khuzaimah, Hermawan Syahputra 1224 - 1229

PENERAPAN METODE WASPAS DALAM PENERIMA BANTUAN LANGSUNG TUNAI-DANA DESA (BLT-DANA DESA) (STUDI KASUS: DESA HUTA LIMBONG KECAMATAN PADANGSIDIMPUAN TENGGARA)

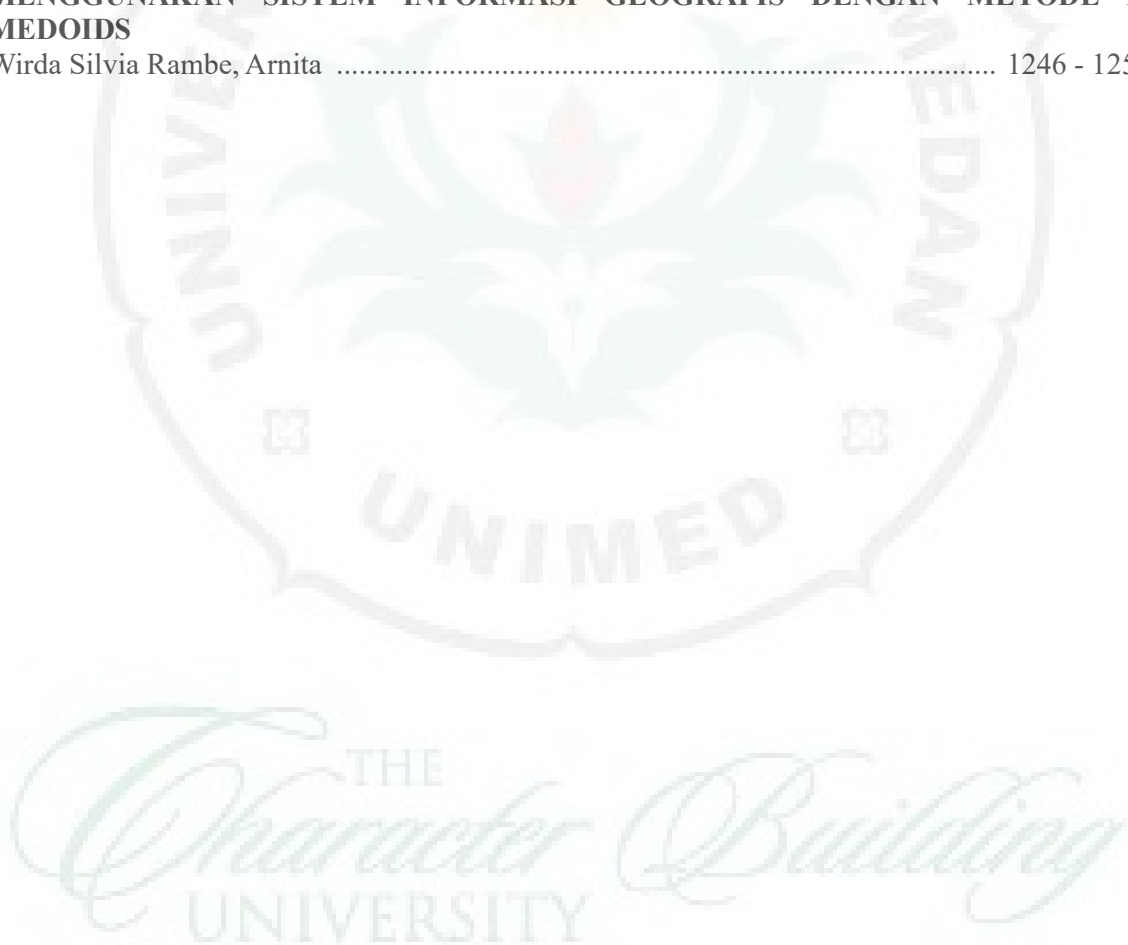
Yolanda Feby, Arnita 1230 - 1237

PERAMALAN PERSENTASE PENDUDUK MISKIN PROVINSI SUMATERA UTARA MENGGUNAKAN METODE *LONG SHORT TERM MEMORY*

Nazifatul Fadhilah, Arnita 1238 - 1245

PEMETAAN TINGKAT PENGANGGURAN DI PROVINSI SUMATERA UTARA MENGGUNAKAN SISTEM INFORMASI GEOGRAFIS DENGAN METODE K-MEDOIDS

Wirda Silvia Rambe, Arnita 1246 - 1256



IMPLEMENTATION OF RECIPROCAL TEACHING LEARNING MODEL TO IMPROVE STUDENTS' MATHEMATICAL REPRESENTATION ABILITY IN GRADE VII AT SMP NEGERI 37 MEDAN

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Abstract

This study aims to measure the increase in mathematical representation ability and classical completeness of VII grade students of SMP Negeri 37 Medan through the Reciprocal Teaching learning model on data presentation material. This research is a Classroom Action Research (CAR) conducted in three cycles. The subjects in this study were students of class VII-B SMP Negeri 37 Medan T.A 2022/2023, totaling 32 students. The research results obtained in the initial test before the Reciprocal Teaching model was applied, classically, there were seven students (21.8%) completed with an average score of 54.68 in the deficient category. In cycle I, there was an increase in classically obtained as many as 20 students (62.5%) completed with an average score of 71.09 in the medium category. In cycle II, increased again classically as many as 24 students (75%) were complete with an average score of 79.37. Then, in cycle III, increased classically as many as 28 students (87.5%) completed with an average score of 82.18 in the high category. The ability of seventh-grade students at SMP Negeri 37 Medan to accurately represent mathematical concepts can be enhanced by implementing the Reciprocal Teaching learning model.

Keyword: *Improvement in Mathematical Representation Ability, Mathematial Representation Ability, Reciprocal Teaching*

1. INTRODUCTION

As one of the math skills that students should master, representation ability is a crucial component developed in every mathematics learning activity. According to Jones and Knut (in Sabirin, 2014), there are several reasons for the need for representational abilities, one is to develop good concepts that can be used in problem-solving. The ability of mathematical representation will simplify and clarify mathematical problems to turn abstract ideas into concrete images, for example, symbols, graphs, pictures, words, tables, and others. So that complex problems can be seen more simply and presented more efficiently. Representational abilities in learning mathematics will help students communicate and think (Mulyati, 2016). This shows that representation is one of the standard capacities that should exist in learning science (Syafri, 2017).

Based on TIMSS (*Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study*) results in mathematics, Indonesia is still below the international level. TIMSS 2015 study results Indonesia was ranked 46th out of 51 countries with an average score of 397, and it can be concluded that from 2003 – 2015, Indonesia's ranking in TIMSS continued to decline. In addition to TIMSS, a survey of international student abilities was conducted by PISA (*Program for International Student Assessment*). This survey was conducted to assess students' ability to solve problems, reason, and communicate. Based on a survey from PISA in 2018, it was found that Indonesia was ranked 73 out of 79 participating countries or ranked 6th from the bottom, with a math ability score of 379 (Tohir, 2019). This score is still far below the OECD average score of 487. This score has also decreased from 2015 where the math ability score in 2015 was 386. Wardhani et al (2011) stated that TIMSS questions more specifically measure students' abilities in selection, representation, modeling, application, and problem solving. Based on the characteristics of the TIMSS questions, it can be seen that students' mathematical representation ability in Indonesia is still low compared to other countries.

Mudzakir (2006) states that mathematical representation ability is grouped into three types. First, the ability of representation expressed through images, diagrams, graphs, and tables is a visual representation. Second, the ability of representation expressed through mathematical expressions or equations is a symbolic representation. Third, the ability of representation described in the form of narrated sentences to explain the object of the problem is a verbal representation (Nur et al., 2020). In this study, the authors used a type of representational ability based on Mudzakir's opinion that mathematical representation ability has 3 kinds of representations, namely visual, symbolic, and verbal representations.

However, mathematical representation skills have not been fully developed explicitly in the learning process. The reality in the field shows that students'

mathematical representation skills are still low, and many students experience difficulties in learning mathematics. Many factors cause students' low ability to learn mathematics, one of which is the learning approach used by the teacher, for example, learning towards traditional methods that place students only as listeners. As a result, students are bored with learning math and are not motivated to explore math as a fun and challenging subject (Nurbadriah, 2018). In the learning process there is still a tendency to minimize the role and involvement of students, although we have long realized that learning requires the active involvement of the learner, the reality still shows a different trend. In traditional mathematics classrooms, teachers typically rely on conventional teaching methods. They start by providing explanations and examples of problems, and then move on to assigning practice questions for the students to work on. The learning experience is largely teacher-centric, with students being expected to passively listen to the teacher's lectures. Almost the majority of students experience difficulties in learning and mastering mathematics so that mathematics is considered a difficult, uninteresting and unpleasant subject, even students are pessimistic about mathematics. In this regard, it is unsurprising that students today struggle to learn mathematics.

Based on the preliminary observation's findings conducted at SMP Negeri 37 Medan on Wednesday, November 16, 2022, obtained information from the results of interviews with Mr. Aritonang, who is a VII grade mathematics teacher, that the learning model applied at the school is still educator focused, where the educator assumes a functioning part in making sense of the material before the class. He also stated that the mathematical representation skills of seventh-grade students at the school still needed to improve. Students tend to memorize mathematical concepts while their application to problems still needs to be improved. Students are only oriented toward using formulas and calculating. The students will find it very easy to calculate using the formulas they memorize, but to direct the problem to the stages of solving mathematical problems still needs to be solved. Students are less able to translate mathematical sentences into mathematical models or vice versa, especially when given story problems. It is common for students to struggle with interpreting graphs in both practical and abstract contexts. Furthermore, they may find it difficult to respond to questions that deviate from the examples provided during instruction, resulting in guesswork, so in the end they only guess answers. These indicators show a low mathematical representation.

This is also evidenced by the results of student diagnostic tests given on Saturday, December 3, 2022. This mathematical representation diagnostic test was given to class VII-B SMP Negeri 37 Medan students, totaling 32 students. This diagnostic test question measures three aspects of representation indicators: visual, symbolic (expressions or mathematical equations), and verbal (written tests or words). Based

on the test results given, it was obtained that 7 students had representation skills in the medium category (21.8%), 12 students had representation skills in the low category (37.5%), and 13 students had representation skills in the very low category (40.6%).

Based on the above problems, improving the teaching and learning process is necessary to enhance students' mathematical representation skills. This improvement can be as a functioning learning model, where educators are supposed to carry out a discovery that focuses on understudy contribution in learning and gives potential open doors to them to build their insight. In line with Legi (in Yosephina & Maria, 2022) and Suryowati (2015), These two studies suggest that teachers can develop representation skills in their students by selecting and utilizing the appropriate learning strategy to ensure optimal learning and that students can develop mathematical representation skills. Teachers and educators always need innovative teaching methods. Cooperative learning is one of the learning methods by the characteristics of mathematics subjects to improve mathematics learning outcomes by mastering the standards of the mathematics learning process. Cooperative learning is also student-centered. The Reciprocal Teaching model is a practical, suitable learning model to enhance students' mathematical representation ability. Through the Reciprocal Teaching model, students are expected to learn through experiencing rather than memorizing.

Reciprocal Teaching is one of the learning models carried out to accomplish learning goals through autonomous learning, and students can introduce it before the class. In Reciprocal Teaching, four procedures are utilized, specifically making questions (question creating), explaining terms that are challenging to comprehend (clarifying), foreseeing further material (predicting), and summing up (summarizing). In the Reciprocal Teaching model, students must always participate in learning activities. Applying the Reciprocal Teaching model will be more effective in creating learning that can make student learning independent (Susiyati, 2018). The author aims to enhance students' mathematical representation skills by employing the Reciprocal Teaching cooperative learning approach. As such, they propose conducting a study titled "Implementing the Reciprocal Teaching Learning Model to Enhance Mathematical Representation Ability Among Grade VII Students at SMP Negeri 37 Medan during the Academic Year 2022/2023."

2. METHOD

This research is a Classroom Action Research (CAR) which aims to determine the difficulties of students' mathematical representation skills in learning mathematics and seek to develop further students' mathematical representation ability by applying the reciprocal Teaching learning model on Data Presentation material in class VII. This research was

conducted at SMP Negeri 37 Medan which is located at Jl. Timor No.36B, Gaharu, Kec. Medan Timur, Kota Medan, North Sumatera. The data collection time in this study was carried out in semester II (even) of Academic Year 2022/2023 in class VII of SMP Negeri 37 Medan. The subjects of this research were all students of class VII-B SMP Negeri 37 Medan, totaling 32 students consisting of 15 boys and 17 girls. And the object of this study is the implementation of mathematics learning in Data Presentation material through the implementation of the *Reciprocal Teaching* model as an effort to improve the students' mathematical representation abilities of grade VII at SMP Negeri 37 Medan. The Classroom Action Research (CAR) model used in this study is the Kemmis and McTaggart model. According to (Zai et al., 2017), in the Kemmis and McTaggart research model, four things must be done in the action research process: planning, acting, observing/evaluating, and reflecting. The relationship of these four elements is seen as a cycle, as shown in Figure 1 below.

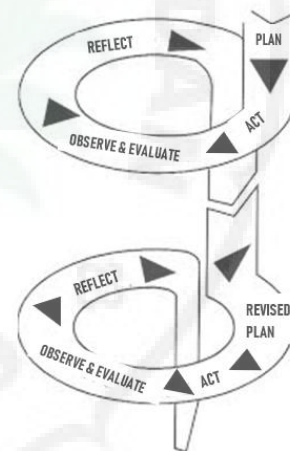


Figure 1. Kemmis and McTaggart CAR Model

The information utilized in this study is essential information, namely data obtained directly from students as research subjects. The research instruments used were observation and written test instruments. The data collection techniques used were the observation and written test methods. Data analysis techniques in this study used data analysis of observation results and data analysis of test results. The observation data collected can be analyzed using a formula adapted from Arikunto (2013) with the following formula:

$$P_i = \frac{\text{Total score of each aspect observed}}{\text{the number of aspects observed}}$$

Information:

P_i : the results of observations in the i -cycle

Furthermore, the average criterion for evaluating observations according to Soegito (in Valentino et al., 2013) is in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Criteria Results Observation Score

Range of scores obtained	Assessment Criteria
--------------------------	---------------------

0 – 1,1	Bad
1,2 – 2,1	Enough
2,2 – 3,1	Good
3,2 – 4,0	Very Good

Learning is successful if the observer's observations are included in the good or very good criteria.

The test data collected in each cycle was analyzed to determine student completeness. In this study, to determine individual and classical completeness, the following learning completeness guidelines were used:

a. Analysis of Individual Completeness

A student is said to have improved their achievement if they have reached a mastery level of at least 70% or with a score of 70 (the provision of the school).

Percentage completeness

$$= \frac{\text{Total score obtained}}{\text{Total score}} \times 100\%$$

(Ananda & Fauziah, 2022)

b. Classical Completeness

A class is said to have succeeded (accomplished learning fulfillment) if something like 85% of the all out number of understudies in the class have accomplished learning culmination. To determine the percentage of the achievement of student learning completeness, the formula is used:

$$PKK = \frac{\text{Many students with scores} \geq 70}{\text{Many research subject}} \times 100\%$$

(Mukhdi, 2015)

Furthermore, the guidelines used to classify the proportion of skills in mathematical representation are as shown in table below.

Table 2. Qualification Guidelines for the Results of the Written Test (Puspaningrum et al., 2021)

Percentage of scores obtained	Category
$90 \leq TKRM \leq 100$	Very high
$80 \leq TKRM < 90$	High
$70 \leq TKRM < 80$	Medium
$60 \leq TKRM < 70$	Low
$0 \leq TKRM < 60$	Very low

The indicators of the success of this research are as follows: first, the learning mastery of students in one class has met the completeness criteria of at least 85% of the number of students in the class who have achieved individual learning mastery. Individual learning completeness that has been set for Data Presentation material is if the student's score is at least 70. The percentage of students' mathematical representation ability indicators increased and reached the high criteria. Second, the results of observing the implementation of learning with the *Reciprocal Teaching* model were in accordance with the specified steps with increased results and reached good or very good criteria.

3. RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research was conducted on May 2 - May 30, 2023, in class VII-B SMP Negeri 37 Medan, consisting of 32 students. The research implementation consisted of 3 cycles, each with two meetings. At the first meeting, the researcher held an action in the form of a teaching and learning process. Then, at the second meeting, the researcher had a cycle test. The problem in this study is following the background of the problem, namely the low mathematical representation skills of students. The problem was obtained from the initial test of mathematical representation ability during observation. The results are described in the following table.

Table 3. Improving Students' Mathematical Representation Ability in Each Cycle

Indicator of Mathematical Representation Ability	Cycle			Total
	I	II	III	
Visual	70,70	76,56	78,90	8,2
Symbolic	82,03	83,20	84,37	2,34
Verbal	60,93	77,34	78,90	17,97
Class Average Score	71,09	79,37	82,18	11,09
Classical Completeness	62,50 %	75%	87,5 %	25%

The average value of mathematical representation ability obtained by students classically based on indicators in each cycle test has increased. This can be more clearly seen in the following diagram:

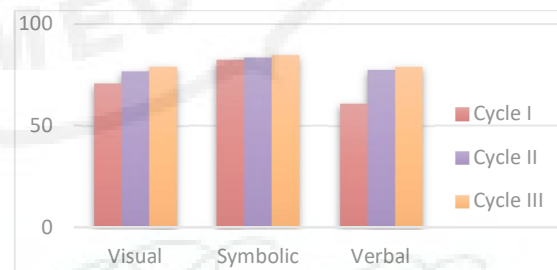


Figure 2. Description of Average Improvement of Mathematical Representation Ability based on Indicators

After conducting a mathematical representation ability test with students, we observed a significant improvement in their performance. The average test score increased from 54.68 to 71.09 in the first cycle, followed by a further increase to 79.37 in the second cycle, and finally reaching 82.18 in the third cycle. Additionally, the percentage of students who demonstrated classical completeness in their mathematical representation skills increased from 21.8% in the initial ability test to 62.5%, 75%, and 87.5% in the first, second, and third cycles, respectively. More details can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4. Mathematical Representation Ability Level of Each Cycle

Interval Value	Criteria	Initial Test	Cycle		
			I	II	III
90 ≤ TKRM ≤ 100	Very high	0	0	8	9
80 ≤ TKRM < 90	High	0	14	13	13
70 ≤ TKRM < 80	Medium	7	6	3	6
60 ≤ TKRM < 70	Low	6	6	7	4
0 ≤ TKRM < 60	Very low	19	6	1	0
Total		32	32	32	32
Class Average Score		54,68	71,0	79,3	82,1

The average score of students on the mathematical representation ability test classically for each cycle is presented in the following diagram.

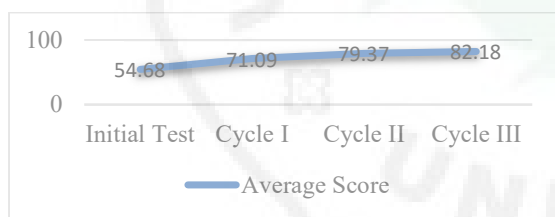


Figure 3. Description of Average Improvement of Mathematical Representation Ability Each Cycle

Based on observations of the learning process carried out from the beginning of the implementation of the action to the end of the learning action. In the first cycle, the learning process using Reciprocal Teaching is in the good category with a final score of 2.26. The observer concluded that what the researcher did was good, but there were still things that needed to be improved. At the first cycle, because students were new to the Reciprocal Teaching learning model, the teacher or researcher was overwhelmed in the use of time. So, it is necessary to pay attention to time efficiency.

At the second cycle, the learning process using Reciprocal Teaching was in the good category with a final score of 2.96. Observation of learning implementation in cycle II has improved from the previous cycle I. The observer concluded that the teacher had been much better at time management and had been able to provide lessons using the Reciprocal Teaching learning model. However, teachers need to pay more attention to the behavior of problematic

students when learning takes place. For this reason, the action of controlling the behavior of problematic students during learning needs to be improved.

At the third cycle, the learning process in cycle III using Reciprocal Teaching was in the very good category with a final score of 3.53. Observation of learning implementation in cycle III has improved from the previous cycle II. The observer concluded that the teacher had been able to manage time and had been able to provide lessons using the Reciprocal Teaching learning model. Teachers also pay attention to the behavior of students who have problems when learning takes place by going to these students and guiding them.

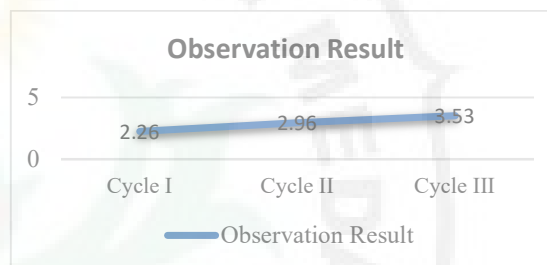


Figure 4. Improvement of Observation Result

The implementation of research in cycle I still has many obstacles experienced by students. At the first meeting for cycle I, students were still not used to the classroom situation where the researcher started learning as a teacher. There are still some students who are not active when group discussions take place. The researcher also lacked mastery of the class at the first meeting because at the beginning of learning, it began with group formation, which was not conducive, so when continuing the lesson, it also became less conducive, and time was inefficient. Based on the results of the first cycle reflection, it was concluded that the learning activities in the first cycle had not been maximally successful. This can likewise be seen from the students' mathematical representation ability and classical completeness that have not met the research success.

The action in cycle II that distinguishes it from cycle I is that groups are made randomly by looking at students' learning abilities, and group learning activities will involve all students to answer individually not only in groups

In the results of cycle II, the average mathematical representation ability of students increased but did not reach the research success target. The average score obtained was 79.37 with a class completion percentage of 75%, so that the results of cycle II were then used as a foothold for planning actions in cycle III. The results of observation and reflection in cycle II were used as the basis for action in cycle III in order to improve students' mathematical representation skills further to be as expected.

The actions taken in cycle III and differentiating from the previous cycle were that the teacher focused

more on guiding students whose test results and observation results in the previous cycle still did not reach the research target and also paid attention to each student who was inactive in the discussion. Based on the results of observations in cycle III, it can be seen that students have been active in discussing and seeking information both individually and in groups to get answers to the problems given in the student worksheet. In addition, students' participation in learning was more active compared to the previous cycle, students had the courage to express their opinions in learning activities and in group discussions.

Based on the data collected during the research, it's clear that students' mathematical representation skills improved significantly from cycle I to cycle III. In cycle I, the average score for the class was 71.09, which rose to 79.37 in cycle II and then to 82.18 in cycle III. The improvement from cycle I to cycle II was 8.28, while the increase from cycle II to cycle III was 2.81. Overall, there was a total improvement of 11.09 from cycle I to cycle III. The number of students who achieved learning completeness in the Mathematical Representation Ability Test I increased by 20 students (62.5%) in cycle II, by 24 students (75%) in cycle III, and by 28 students (87.5%) in cycle III. This means that the percentage of students who achieved learning completeness increased by 12.5% from cycle I to cycle II and cycle II to cycle III. The overall improvement from cycle I to cycle III was 25%.

Based on the aforementioned description, it can be inferred that the Reciprocal Teaching educational approach serves as a viable means to enhance students' mathematical representation skills. The progress in mathematical representation skills is evidenced by the upsurge in the class average score, the heightened proficiency in each indicator of mathematical representation ability, and the amplified individual learning and classical completeness.

From the results of research and observation, it is concluded that the Reciprocal Teaching learning model gives students the freedom to communicate to explain their ideas, listen to their friends' ideas with group discussions, discuss finding concepts contained in the problems given by linking their prior knowledge with new information. This is in line with the basic principles of constructivism, namely, students actively build their own knowledge based on their cognitive maturity. In accordance with the assumption that knowledge and understanding are the result of creative socialization arranged through a negotiation process between students and teachers or vice versa.

The Reciprocal Teaching learning model in this study is in line with Piaget's learning theory, Vygotsky's theory and Brunner's theory. In Piaget's theory, students learn to solve problems based on their understanding of the surrounding environment. In the learning process, students are given problems in the form of real problems. From concrete problems, students will be taken to the abstract so that it makes it easier for students to communicate mathematics. That

way, students can solve problems. In Vygotsky's theory, students learn through interaction with their environment or people around them, namely in the learning process the interaction between teachers and students and students with students. This is to create communication so that students can share information with each other by expressing ideas or giving their opinions in their own words. In the learning process, students are formed into groups to discuss solving the given math problems. In Brunner's theory, through real-life problems students can find new concepts then will be associated with existing concepts so that it can help understand the material. This shows that the Reciprocal Teaching learning model can improve students' mathematical representation ability. The results obtained by researchers based on the application of these actions have a positive impact. To strengthen the results of the discussion of this study, the researcher compared it with relevant previous research.

The results of research conducted by (Retta & Nopriyanti, 2020) states that judging from the n-gain test, the learning model RT is 0,3 while the conventional learning is 0,2. According to (Muanifah et al., 2021), the Reciprocal Teaching approach to teaching mathematics in class 3A produced better results than the Group Presentation method in class 3C. The difference in effectiveness was demonstrated by the lowest score, highest score, and average score of students who received the Reciprocal Teaching treatment in class 3A, which were 45, 93, and 74.8 respectively. While the highest, average and lowest value of students in class 3C who were given the Group Presentation treatment were 90, 64 and 36. These findings suggest that the class taught by the RT model outperformed the conventional model.

In a study titled "The Effectiveness of Students' Learning Motivation on Learning Outcomes Using the Reciprocal Teaching Learning Model" conducted by Muthik et al (2022), it was discovered that the Reciprocal Teaching learning model resulted in a good average score of 74.8 for all indicators in the experimental class students' learning motivation. The experimental class students' average score was 82.22, while the control class's average value during learning was 69.13, indicating that using the Reciprocal Teaching learning model can motivate students to learn and ultimately improve learning outcomes. Additionally, in a study titled "Students' Mathematical Representation Ability in Cooperative Learning Type of Reciprocal Peer Tutoring from Learning Style" conducted by Suryani et al (2023), it was concluded that the experimental class with Reciprocal Peer Tutoring cooperative learning had an average score of 76.54, while the control class with Problem-Based Learning (PBL) had an average score of 71.3 based on the mathematical representation ability test. This demonstrates that the Reciprocal Peer Tutoring cooperative learning is more effective than Problem-Based Learning and is effective in enhancing mathematical representation ability.

Thus, based on the discussion of the research results above, the *Reciprocal Teaching* learning model prevailed with regards to further developing advancing by expanding students' mathematical representation ability and student learning outcomes, especially on the subject of data presentation in class VII SMP Negeri 37 Medan. students to learn better so as to achieve optimal achievement.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research and discussion's findings, the authors conclude that by applying the Reciprocal Teaching learning model can increase the mathematical representation skills of VII grade students of SMP Negeri 37 Medan. This can be seen from the percentages of class completeness that increased in each cycle, namely the first cycle 62.50% (20 students), 75% (24 students) in the second cycle and 87.50% in the third cycle. The average student learning outcomes in cycle I of 71.09 increased in cycle II of 79.37 and increased again in cycle III of 82.18. With a total increase of 11,09 and the percentage increase in learning completeness is 25%. The increase in students' mathematical representation skills after the implementation of the Reciprocal Teaching model makes students active and involved in learning activities. The results of observations of the learning process in cycle I to cycle III show that the strategies used in each cycle by teachers can help students to learn better so as to achieve optimal achievement.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In pursuit of a bachelor's degree in education from the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences at Universitas Negeri Medan, this scientific article was created as a final assignment. The researcher acknowledges that this work would not have been possible without the generous assistance of several individuals and parties. The researcher extends sincere gratitude to Prof. Dr. Hasratuddin, M.Pd., for serving as supervisor, Jannes Aritionang S.Pd. for acting as tutor teacher, and the staff and employees at SMP Negeri 37 Medan for their invaluable contributions to this project.

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