Intan Putri Pratiwi. Influence Learning Model Means-Ends-Analysis (MEA) toward Enhancement of Mathematical Problem Solving Ability of Junior High School Students.

ABSTRAK

In Curriculum Education Unit stated that the problem-solving ability is the focus of learning. But in reality we have encountered students math problem-solving ability is low, this may be related to the learning model used by the teacher. One alternative model of learning that can improve mathematical problem solving ability of students is learning model Means-Ends Analysis. Based on this research method is a quasi-experimental study. The population in this study were junior high school students. The sample in this study were students of class VII SMP Negeri 52 Bandung chosen randomly by class. Instruments used in this research is to test and attitude scale. The test used is a test description type questions problem-solving abilities. While the attitude scale using Likert Scale models containing statements about math by using model Means-Ends Analysis and mathematical problem-solving ability. Tests tested beforehand. From the results of these trials obtained medium and high validity, highreliability, index of difficulty is easy, medium and difficult, as well as distinguishing enough and good. Based on the results of the trial, all the question were used for this research. Data analysis was performed using t-test of SPSS 23.0 for Windows program by using the Independent Sample t-Test. Based on the analysis of data and research results, we concluded that: mathematical problem solving ability of students who received teaching model Means-Ends Analysis better than students who received conventional mathematics learning; students' attitudes toward math, math learning with models Means-Ends Analysis, and problems of mathematical problemsolving were generally positive; there is a positive correlation between the students' attitude with mathematical problem solving ability.

Keywords: Problem-Solving, Means-Ends Analysis.