

PENGARUH PENERAPAN MODEL SAVI (*SOMATIC, AUDITORY, VISUAL, INTELLECTUAL*) TERHADAP KEMAMPUAN BERPIKIR KREATIF MATEMATIS SISWA DI SMP NEGERI 4 DENPASAR

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menguji pengaruh model pembelajaran SAVI terhadap kemampuan berpikir kreatif matematis siswa. Penelitian ini merupakan eksperimen semu dengan desain yang digunakan yaitu *post-test only control group*. Populasi penelitian ini adalah siswa kelas VII SMP Negeri 4 Denpasar,. Sampel penelitian yang digunakan adalah sebanyak 80 orang. Pengambilan sampel ditentukan dengan teknik *cluster random sampling*. Data kemampuan berpikir kreatif siswa didapatkan melalui tes dalam bentuk uraian. Analisis data menggunakan uji-*t* satu ekor dengan alpha 5%. Berdasarkan hasil analisis statistik deskriptif penelitian menunjukkan bahwa diperoleh $t_{hitung} = 2,02$ dan $t_{tabel} = 1,99$. Untuk rata-rata nilai kemampuan berpikir kreatif matematis siswa yang diperoleh setelah diberi perlakuan di kelas eksperimen sebesar 62,05 dan kelas kontrol sebesar 53,86. Hasil yang diperoleh berdasarkan data bahwa $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$. Berdasarkan hipotesis dapat disimpulkan bahwa H_0 ditolak jika $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$. Hal ini berarti, kemampuan berpikir kreatif siswa yang dibelajarkan dengan model pembelajaran SAVI lebih baik jika dibandingkan dengan kemampuan berpikir kreatif siswa yang dibelajarkan dengan model pembelajaran konvensional. Dengan demikian dapat disimpulkan bahwa terdapat pengaruh model pembelajaran SAVI terhadap kemampuan berpikir kreatif matematis siswa.

Kata kunci: SAVI (*somatic, auditory, visual, intellectual*), Kemampuan Berpikir Kreatif Matematis Siswa

**THE EFFECT OF APPLICATION SAVI (SOMATIC, AUDITORY,
VISUAL, INTELLECTUAL) MODELS ON MATHEMATICS CREATIVE
THINKING ABILITY OF STUDENTS IN
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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the effect of the SAVI learning model (somatic, auditory, visual, intellectual) on students' mathematical creative thinking abilities. This research is a quasi-experiment with post-test only control group design. The population of this study were all VII grade students of SMP Negeri 4 Denpasar, Bali in the academic year of 2019/2020, 436 people in total. This research used 80 people as the samples. The sample collection was determined by cluster random sampling technique. Data on students' creative thinking abilities were obtained through tests in the form of descriptions given at the end of the study. Data were analyzed using one-tailed t-test with a significance level of 5%. Based on the results of descriptive statistical analysis of the study showed that obtained $t_{count} = 2.02$ and $t_{table} = 1.99$. For the average value of students' mathematical creative thinking abilities obtained after being treated in the experimental class was 62.05 and the control class was 53.86. The results obtained are based on data that $t_{count} > t_{table}$. Based on the hypothesis it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected if $t_{count} > t_{table}$. This means that the creative thinking ability of students who were taught with the SAVI learning model is better when compared to the creative thinking abilities of students who were taught with conventional learning models. Thus it can be concluded that there is an effect of the SAVI learning model on students' mathematical creative thinking abilities.

Keywords: SAVI, creative thinking abilities