

ABSTRAK

Rosa Filiyani. 2025. **PENGARUH MODEL *PROBLEM SOLVING* DENGAN *SCAFFOLDING* TERHADAP KEMAMPUAN PEMECAHAN MASALAH PESERTA DIDIK PADA MATERI USAHA DAN ENERGI**

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh kemampuan pemecahan masalah peserta didik SMA Negeri 7 Tasikmalaya yang rendah dan dibuktikan ketika studi pendahuluan melalui observasi, wawancara dengan salah satu guru fisika, dan tes kemampuan pemecahan masalah dengan persentase 32% dalam kategori rendah. Berdasarkan permasalahan tersebut, peneliti menerapkan model *problem solving* dengan *scaffolding*. Tujuan penelitian ini untuk mengetahui pengaruh dari model *problem solving* dengan *scaffolding* pada materi usaha dan energi di kelas X Fase E SMA Negeri 7 Tasikmalaya tahun ajaran 2024/2025. Metode penelitian yang digunakan yaitu quasi experiment dengan desain penelitian *the matching only posttest only control group design*. Populasi dari penelitian ini yaitu kelas X SMA Negeri 7 Tasikmalaya dengan jumlah 433 peserta didik. Sampel penelitian diambil menggunakan teknik purposive sampling sebanyak dua kelas yaitu kelas X-7 dan X-8. Kemampuan pemecahan masalah diukur melalui tes berupa uraian dengan masing-masing soal memuat indikator kemampuan pemecahan masalah. Hasil hipotesis dengan uji t pada taraf signifikansi ($\alpha = 0,05$) menunjukkan bahwa $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ yaitu $5,341 > 1,669$ yang berarti H_a diterima dan H_0 ditolak. Model *problem solving* dengan *scaffolding* memberikan bantuan bertahap kepada peserta didik dan mendorong peserta didik untuk aktif, berpikir secara sistematis, dan mengevaluasi solusi yang ditemukan. Sehingga dapat disimpulkan bahwa model *problem solving* dengan *scaffolding* berpengaruh terhadap kemampuan pemecahan masalah peserta didik pada materi usaha dan energi.

Kata kunci: model *problem solving*, *scaffolding*, kemampuan pemecahan masalah, usaha dan energi.

ABSTRACT

Rosa Filiyani. 2025. **THE EFFECT OF THE PROBLEM SOLVING MODEL WITH SCAFFOLDING ON STUDENT'S PROBLEM SOLVING ABILITIES IN THE WORK AND ENERGY**

This research is motivated by the low problem-solving ability of students at SMA Negeri 7 Tasikmalaya and was proven during a preliminary study through observation, interviews with one of the physics teachers, and problem-solving ability tests with a percentage of 32.068% in the low category. To overcome this problem, the researcher applied a problem solving model with scaffolding. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of the problem-solving model with scaffolding on the material on work and energy in class X Phase E of SMA Negeri 7 Tasikmalaya in the 2024/2025 academic year. The research method used was a quasi-experiment with the matching only posttest only control group design. The population of this study was classes X SMA Negeri 7 Tasikmalaya with a total of 433 students. The research sample was taken using a purposive sampling technique for two classes, namely classes X-7 and X-8. To measure problem-solving ability, a test was given in the form of a description with each question containing indicators of problem-solving ability. The results of the hypothesis with the t-test at the significance level ($\alpha = 0,05$) show that $t_{hitung} > t_{tabel}$ namely $5,341 > 1,669$, which means that H_a is accepted and H_0 is rejected. The problem solving model with scaffolding provides gradual assistance to students and encourages students to be active, think systematically, and evaluate the solutions found. So it can be concluded that the problem solving model with scaffolding has an effect on students' problem solving abilities in the work and energy.

Keywords: *problem solving model, scaffolding, problem solving skills, work and energy*