

ABSTRAK

EFEKTIVITAS MODEL PEMBELAJARAN KOOPERATIF TIPE STAD BERBANTUAN *WORDWALL* UNTUK MENINGKATKAN *COLLABORATIVE PROBLEM SOLVING* SISWA KELAS X TEKNIK KOMPUTER DAN JARINGAN

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui keefektifan model pembelajaran kooperatif tipe STAD berbantuan *Wordwall* terhadap peningkatan kemampuan *Collaborative Problem Solving* (CPS) siswa kelas X Teknik Komputer dan Jaringan. Penelitian ini dilakukan di SMK Negeri 2 Bandar Lampung dengan menggunakan metode *quasi experiment* dengan desain penelitian *non-equivalent control group design*, kelas eksperimen diterapkan model STAD berbantuan *Wordwall* dan kelas kontrol menggunakan pembelajaran konvensional. Instrumen penelitian berupa tes kemampuan CPS yang menilai seluruh indikator CPS. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kemampuan CPS siswa pada kelas eksperimen lebih tinggi dibandingkan kelas kontrol, ditunjukkan dengan nilai rata-rata *N-Gain* sebesar 0,62 (kategori sedang), sedangkan kelas kontrol sebesar 0,28 termasuk dalam kategori (rendah). Keefektifan model pembelajaran ini diperkuat melalui uji *Effect Size* dengan ANCOVA, yang menunjukkan nilai Sig. 0,000 ($<0,05$) & *Partial Eta Squared* 0,744, termasuk kategori besar. Hasil tersebut menunjukkan bahwa model pembelajaran kooperatif tipe STAD berbantuan *Wordwall* efektif dalam meningkatkan kemampuan *Collaborative Problem Solving* siswa kelas X Teknik Komputer dan Jaringan.

Kata kunci: *collaborative problem solving*, SMK, STAD, teknik komputer dan jaringan, *wordwall*.

ABSTRACT

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STAD COOPERATIVE LEARNING MODEL SUPPORTED BY WORDWALL IN IMPROVING COLLABORATIVE PROBLEM SOLVING OF GRADE X COMPUTER AND NETWORK ENGINEERING STUDENTS

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This study aimed to determine the effectiveness of the STAD cooperative learning model supported by Wordwall in improving Collaborative Problem Solving (CPS) skills of Grade X Computer and Network Engineering students. The research was conducted at SMK Negeri 2 Bandar Lampung using a quasi-experimental method with a non-equivalent control group design, the experimental class applied the STAD model supported by Wordwall, and the control class used conventional learning. The research instrument was a CPS skills test covering all CPS indicators. The results showed that the CPS ability of students in the experimental class was higher than that of the control class, with an average N-Gain of 0.62 (moderate category), while the control class obtained 0.28 (low category). The effectiveness of this learning model was reinforced through an Effect Size test using ANCOVA, which showed a Sig. value of 0.000 (<0.05) & a Partial Eta Squared value of 0.744, categorized as large. These results indicate that the STAD-type cooperative learning model assisted by Wordwall is effective in improving the Collaborative Problem Solving skills of Grade X students in Computer and Network Engineering.

Keywords: collaborative problem solving, computer and network engineering, SMK, STAD, wordwall.