



UIN SUSKA RIAU

**AUGMENTED REALITY APPLICATION AS INTERACTIVE
LEARNING MEDIA TRADITIONAL WEAPONS USING UNITY AR**

Hak cipta milik UIN S

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tanpa izin.
- a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu buku.
- b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.



Diajukan Sebagai Salah Satu Syarat
untuk Memperoleh Gelar Sarjana Komputer pada
Program Studi Sistem Informasi

Oleh:

MOH. FADHIL HARDIANSYAH NAFIZ

11850310221



State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

FAKULTAS SAINS DAN TEKNOLOGI

**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SULTAN SYARIF KASIM RIAU
PEKANBARU**

2024

LEMBAR PERSETUJUAN

AUGMENTED REALITY APPLICATION AS INTERACTIVE LEARNING MEDIA TRADITIONAL WEAPONS USING UNITY AR

TUGAS AKHIR

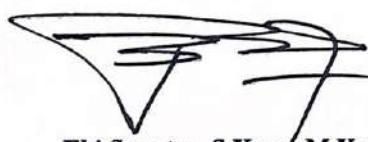
Oleh:

MOH. FADHIL HARDIANSYAH NAFIZ

11850310221

Telah diperiksa dan disetujui sebagai Laporan Tugas Akhir
di Pekanbaru, pada tanggal 12 Juli 2024

Ketua Program Studi



Eki Saputra, S.Kom., M.Kom.
NIP. 198307162011011008

Pembimbing



Dr. M. Luthfi Hamzah, B.I.T., M.Kom.
NIP. 199001242019031017

LEMBAR PENGESAHAN

AUGMENTED REALITY APPLICATION AS INTERACTIVE LEARNING MEDIA TRADITIONAL WEAPONS USING UNITY AR

TUGAS AKHIR

Oleh:

MOH. FADHIL HARDIANSYAH NAFIZ

11850310221

Telah dipertahankan di depan sidang dewan penguji
sebagai salah satu syarat untuk memperoleh gelar Sarjana Komputer
Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau
di Pekanbaru, pada tanggal 02 Juli 2024

Pekanbaru, 02 Juli 2024
Mengesahkan,



Ketua Program Studi

Eki Saputra, S.Kom., M.Kom.
NIP. 198307162011011008

DEWAN PENGUJI:

Ketua : Arif Marsal, Lc., MA.

Sekretaris : Dr. M. Luthfi Hamzah, B.IT., M.Kom.

Anggota 1 : Eki Saputra, S.Kom., M.Kom.

Anggota 2 : Mona Fronita, S.Kom., M.Kom.

Lampiran Surat :

Nomor : Nomor 25/2021

Tanggal : 10 September 2021

SURAT PERNYATAAN

Saya yang bertandatangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Moh. Fadhil Hardiansyah Nafiz

NIM : 11850310221

Tempat/ Tgl. Lahir : Tembilahan, 09 Juli 2000

Fakultas/Pascasarjana : Sains & Teknologi

Prodi : Sistem Informasi

Judul Disertasi/Thesis/Skripsi/Karya Ilmiah lainnya*:

AUGMENTED REALITY APPLICATION AS INTERACTIVE LEARNING MEDIA

TRADITIONAL WEAPONS USING UNITY AR

Menyatakan dengan sebenar-benarnya bahwa :

1. Penulisan Disertasi/Tesis/Skripsi/Karya Ilmiah lainnya* dengan judul sebagaimana tersebut di atas adalah hasil pemikiran dan penelitian saya sendiri.
2. Semua kutipan pada karya tulis saya ini sudah disebutkan sumbernya.
3. Oleh karena itu Disertasi/Tesis/Skripsi/Karya Ilmiah lainnya* saya ini, saya nyatakan bebas dari plagiat.
4. Apa bila dikemudian hari terbukti terdapat plagiat dalam penulisan Disertasi/Tesis/Skripsi/Karya Ilmiah lainnya* saya tersebut, maka saya bersedia menerima sanksi sesuai peraturan perundang-undangan.

Demikian Surat Pernyataan ini saya buat dengan penuh kesadaran dan tanpa paksaan dari pihak manapun juga.

Pekanbaru, 9 Juli 2024



*pilih salah salah satu sesuai jenis karya tulis



UIN SUSKA RIAU

LEMBAR HAK ATAS KEKAYAAN INTELEKTUAL

Tugas Akhir yang tidak diterbitkan ini terdaftar dan tersedia di Perpustakaan Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau adalah terbuka untuk umum, dengan ketentuan bahwa hak cipta ada pada peneliti. Referensi kepustakaan diperkenankan dicatat, tetapi pengutipan atau ringkasan hanya dapat dilakukan atas izin peneliti dan harus dilakukan mengikuti kaedah dan kebiasaan ilmiah serta menyebutkan sumbernya.

© Hak Cipta milik Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

- Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu
- Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

- Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.



UIN SUSKA RIAU

LEMBAR PERNYATAAN

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa dalam Tugas Akhir ini tidak terdapat karya yang pernah diajukan untuk memperoleh gelar kesarjanaan di suatu Perguruan Tinggi, dan sepanjang pengetahuan saya juga tidak terdapat karya atau pendapat yang pernah ditulis atau diterbitkan oleh orang lain kecuali yang secara tertulis dicantumkan dalam naskah ini dan disebutkan di dalam daftar pustaka.

Pekanbaru, 12 Juli 2024

Yang membuat pernyataan,

MOH. FADHIL HARDIANSYAH NAFIZ

NIM. 11850310221

© Hak Cipta milik UIN Suska Riau

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu karya tulis.
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.



UIN SUSKA RIAU

LEMBAR PERSEMPAHAN

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Dengan menyebut nama Allah yang maha pengasih lagi maha penyayang

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaaatuh.

Alhamdulillahi Rabbil 'Alamin, segala puji bagi Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala sebagai bentuk rasa syukur atas segala nikmat yang telah diberikan tanpa ada kekuatan sedikitpun. Shalawat beserta salam tak lupa pula kita ucapkan kepada Nabi Muhammad Shallallahu 'Alaihi Wa Sallam dengan mengucapkan Allahumma Sholli 'ala Sayyidina Muhammad Wa'ala Ali Sayyidina Muhammad. Semoga kita semua selalu senantiasa mendapat syafa'at-Nya di dunia maupun di akhirat, Aamiin Ya Rabbal 'Alaamiin.

Persembahan teristimewa saya berikan untuk kedua orang tua saya yang banyak berperan dalam perjalanan hidup saya selama ini. Terima kasih kepada ibu atas lantunan doa-doa yang terbaik sehingga saya dapat merampungkan Tugas Akhir ini guna untuk memperoleh gelar sarjana. Terima kasih kepada ayah atas perjuanganmu mencari nafkah untuk memberikan pendidikan terbaik anaknya yang tidak akan bisa diganti dengan apapun itu. Untuk itu saya anakmu ini selalu mendoakan yang terbaik untuk ibu dan ayah agar bahagia dunia dan akhirat, serta diberikan tempat istimewa di sisi-Nya kelak sehingga kita bisa berkumpul kembali bersama-sama di Jannah-Nya.

Tidak lupa saya ucapan terima kasih kepada seluruh Dosen Program Studi Sistem Informasi UIN Suska Riau yang telah memberikan ilmu kepada saya sehingga Tugas Akhir ini dapat terselesaikan. Terima kasih saya ucapan kepada teman-teman yang telah bersedia membantu dan bersedia saya repotkan. Semoga Allah SWT membalas semua kebaikan teman-teman dan dipermudahkan semua dalam menyelesaikan perkuliahan.

Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaaatuh.

© Hak cipta milik UIN SUSKA RIAU

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

UIN SUSKA RIAU



KATA PENGANTAR

© Hak Cipta milik UIN Suska Riau
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang
Alhamdulillahi Rabbil 'Alamin, bersyukur kehadirat Allah *Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala* atas segala rahmat dan karunia-Nya sehingga peneliti dapat menyelesaikan Tugas Akhir ini dengan baik dan tepat waktu. Shalawat serta salam tidak lupa pun kitaucapkan kepada Nabi Muhammad *Shallallahu 'Alaihi Wa Sallam* dengan mengucapkan *Allahumma Sholli 'Ala Sayyidina Muhammad Wa 'Ala Ali Sayyidina Muhammad*. Tugas Akhir ini dibuat sebagai salah satu syarat untuk memperoleh gelar Sarjana Komputer di Program Studi Sistem Informasi Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau.

Pada penulisan Tugas Akhir ini, terdapat beberapa pihak yang sudah berkontribusi dan mendukung peneliti baik berupa materi, moril, dan motivasi. Oleh karena itu, peneliti ingin mengucapkan banyak terima kasih kepada:

1. Bapak Prof. Dr. Hairunas, M.Ag sebagai Rektor Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau.
2. Bapak Dr. Hartono, M.Pd sebagai Dekan Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi.
3. Bapak Eki Saputra, S.Kom., M.Kom sebagai Ketua Program Studi Sistem Informasi sekaligus Penguji I yang sudah memberikan masukan dan saran yang sangat bermanfaat untuk penelitian ini.
4. Ibu Siti Monalisa, ST., M.Kom sebagai Sekretaris Program Studi Sistem Informasi.
5. Bapak Tengku Khairil Ahsyar, S.Kom., M.Kom sebagai Kepala Laboratorium Program Studi Sistem Informasi.
6. Bapak Arif Marsal, Lc., MA sebagai Ketua sidang yang sudah berkenan menghadiri dan memberikan masukan serta saran yang bermanfaat untuk penelitian dan diri saya sendiri.
7. Bapak Dr. Muhammad Luthfi Hamzah, B.IT., M.Kom selaku dosen pembimbing Tugas Akhir ini. Terima kasih atas bimbingan, bantuan, nasihat serta saran yang diberikan sehingga Tugas Akhir ini dapat terselesaikan.
8. Ibu Mona Fronita, S.Kom., M.Kom sebagai Penguji II yang berkenan memberikan saran serta masukan yang berguna untuk penelitian ini.
9. Ibu Medyantiwi Rahmawita Munzir, ST., M.Kom sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Akademik peneliti yang telah memberikan bantuan serta nasehat dari awal hingga akhir studi peneliti.
10. Seluruh Bapak dan Ibu Dosen Program Studi Sistem Informasi yang telah banyak memberikan ilmunya kepada peneliti. Semoga ilmu yang diberikan dapat peneliti amalkan dan menjadi amal jariyah.

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.



UIN SUSKA RIAU

- © Hak cipta milik UIN Suska Riau
11. Seluruh Pegawai dan Staf Fakultas Sains dan Teknologi yang telah membantu dan mempermudah proses administrasi selama perkuliahan ini.
 12. Kepada kedua orang tua yang peneliti sayangi yaitu kedua orang tua penulis yang telah memberikan cinta, kasih sayang, dukungan serta doa yang telah dilantunkan dalam sujudnya.
 13. Kepada saudari peneliti yang peneliti sayangi yaitu adik peneliti Nurfadila yang selalu memberikan semangat dan dukungan selama ini.
 14. Kepada teman-teman kontrakan sepi dan malagas *company* yang selalu memberikan dukungan serta hiburan ketika peneliti dalam keadaan lelah dan sedih.
 15. Kepada teman-teman kelas SIF A 18 yang telah membantu peneliti dalam berbagai hal dari awal perkuliahan hingga saat ini.
 16. Kepada seluruh pihak yang telah banyak membantu peneliti yang tidak dapat disebutkan satu persatu.

Semoga segala doa dan dorongan yang telah diberikan selama ini menjadi amal kebaikan dan mendapat balasan setimpal dari Allah *Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala*. Peneliti menyadari bahwa penulisan Tugas Akhir ini masih terdapat banyak kekurangan dan jauh dari kata sempurna. Untuk itu, kritik dan saran atau pertanyaan dapat diajukan melalui email 11850310221@students.uin-suska.ac.id. Semoga laporan ini bermanfaat bagi kita semua. Akhir kata peneliti ucapan terima kasih.

Pekanbaru, 12 Juli 2024

Peneliti,

MOH. FADHIL HARDIANSYAH NAFIZ

NIM. 11850310221

UIN SUSKA RIAU

- Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang**
1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
 2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.



JOURNAL OF INFORMATION SYSTEM RESEARCH (JOSH)

eISSN 2686-228X (media online)

Sekretariat: Forum Kerjasama Pendidikan Tinggi (FKPT) | Jl. Siemanggangaja No. 33K, Medan, Sumatera Utara

Website: <http://ejurnal.suskar-riau.id/index.php/josh>

Email: jurnal.josh@gmail.com

Medan, 05 Juni 2024

No : 405/JOSH/LOA/VI/2024

Lamp : -

Hal : Surat Penerimaan Naskah Publikasi Jurnal

Kepada Yth, sdr/i **Mohammad Fadhil Hardiansyah Nafiz**

Di Tempat

Terimakasih telah mengirimkan artikel ilmiah untuk diterbitkan pada **Journal of Information System Research (JOSH)** (eISSN 2686-228X), dengan judul:

Augmented Reality Application as Interactive Learning Media Traditional Weapons Using Unity AR

Penulis: **Mohammad Fadhil Hardiansyah Nafiz^(*), Muhammad Luthfi Hamzah, Eki Saputra, Mona Fronita**

Berdasarkan hasil review, artikel tersebut dinyatakan DITERIMA untuk dipublikasikan pada **Volume 5, No 4, Juli 2024**.

QR Code dibawah ini merupakan penanda keaslian LOA yang dikeluarkan yang akan menuju pada halaman website Daftar LOA pada Jurnal JOSH.

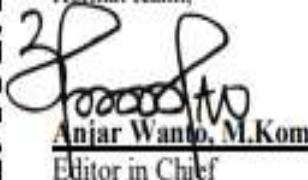
Sebagai informasi tambahan, saat ini **Journal of Information System Research (JOSH)** telah TERAKREDITASI dengan Peringkat **SINTA 4** berdasarkan SK Kepmendikbudristek No. 72/E/KPT/2024 tertanggal 1 April 2024 dimulai dari **Volume 4 No 3 (2023)**, hingga **Volume 9 No 2 (2028)**.

a

Demikian informasi yang kami sampaikan, atas perhatiannya kami ucapkan terimakasih.



Hormat Kami,



Anjar Wanto, M.Kom
Editor in Chief

Tembusan:

1. Pertinggal
2. Author
3. FKPT

- Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang**
1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
 2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.



Augmented Reality Application as Interactive Learning Media Traditional Weapons Using Unity AR

Mohammad Fadhil Hardiansyah Nafiz^{1*}, Muhammad Luthfi Hamzah², Eki Saputra³, Mona Fronita⁴

^{1,2,3,4}Information System, Faculty of Science and Technology, Universitas Islam Negeri Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau, Indonesia
Email: ¹m.fadhil2008@gmail.com, ²muhammad.luthfi@uin-suska.ac.id, ³eki.saputra@uin-suska.ac.id, ⁴monafronita@uin-suska.ac.id

Correspondence Author Email: emailpenuliskorespondensi@gmail.com

Submitted: 99/99/9999; Accepted: 99/99/9999; Published: 99/99/9999

Abstract—Technological advancements have widely permeated Indonesian society, particularly in education. The challenges of globalization and modernization are expected to pose new challenges for the education sector in creating interactive learning media to support the interest and willingness to learn among the younger generation, who are already dominated by current technology. Therefore, innovative and engaging learning approaches are necessary for students to actively participate in the teaching and learning process. The use of Augmented Reality (AR) is said to foster creativity, partial imagination, and help control learning according to their preferred learning styles, allowing teachers to create learning environments tailored to students' cognitive styles. This research directly integrates augmented reality applications as a cultural arts learning media, where students are assisted in learning innovatively and can actively interact with traditional weapons in Indonesia virtually. This aids teachers in providing instruction on weapons without the need to fear the physical dangers of weapon use. The agile method is utilized to ensure that changes are embraced, and evolving requirements can be readily accommodated, providing clients with a guarantee of adaptability. The implementation of the augmented reality application has received a very positive response with a score of 85.75%, indicating that it is well-received by MTsNGema students.

Keywords: Agile; Augmented Reality; Interactive; Learning Media; Unity

1. INTRODUCTION

The development of technology has widely spread in Indonesian society, especially in education. The challenges of globalization and modernization are expected to become new challenges for the education world in creating interactive learning media to support the interest and willingness of the younger generation who are dominated by current technology. Therefore, innovative and engaging learning approaches are needed for students to actively participate in the teaching and learning process[1].

The use of learning media is considered to be one of the keys that is very effective in delivering information to students. This is faced with the tendency of students who are increasingly interested in gadgets, so they are more interested in learning and understanding something from within the gadget. By introducing new effective learning tools such as the use of virtual or augmented reality, it is said to simplify the process, costs, and management of school investments such as learning tablets and others[2], [3].

The use of Augmented Reality (AR) is said to develop creativity, partial imagination and can help control learning according to their preferred learning styles, so that teachers can create learning environments that are suitable for students' cognitive styles[4], [5]. Augmented Reality itself is a combination of the real world and the virtual world in creating an integrated environment. Institutions that have adopted cloud environments and installed AR learning modules believe that AR itself can be a means of exchanging information between teachers, developers, and students. This proves that the use of AR as a learning media has a positive impression and can help the teaching and learning process between teachers and students[5], [6], [7].

The use of AR by displaying images and additional information in real-time and projected as physical objects in the real world. This can be a more cost-effective study tour equivalent to visiting museums or historical objects with physical presence[8], [9], [10]. Therefore, research and development of augmented reality applications become a topic that must be rapidly developed in Indonesia. This serves as an example of the application of innovative and creative technology in the world of education[10].

This research will directly integrate augmented reality applications as cultural art learning media. Where students are assisted to learn innovatively and can directly interact with traditional weapons in Indonesia virtually. This helps teachers in providing learning about weapons without having to worry about the dangers of physical weapon use later on[11].

The use of smartphones as information media and also as a tool for parents or educators to convey information and learning about Banjar culture using augmented reality is expected to make children more interested in getting to know the culture and preserving it if possible[11], [12]. Indonesia is a country rich in abundant natural resources. Not only that, but Indonesia also has numerous cultures, customs, and legacies left by ancestors. One example is traditional weapons, which almost every region possesses. Although Indonesia has

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.
1. Dilarang mengutip tanpa sumber



a plethora of traditional weapons, only a few people are knowledgeable about their names, origins, and forms, especially among elementary, middle, and high school students, and even university students, due to the lack of learning media available to introduce these traditional weapons[13], [14].

In this study, traditional Indonesian weapons will be analyzed as objects to be integrated into an augmented reality (AR) application. Subsequently, the design and development of an Android-based AR application will be carried out to visually display images and information related to traditional Indonesian weapons in the virtual world. This augmented reality-based traditional weapons recognition application is created with the aim of supporting the preservation of culture and traditions in Indonesia[15], [16].

The development of technology has led to various research studies on the application of augmented reality (AR) in education. For instance, Pramono and Setiawan's research on "Pemanfaatan Augmented Reality sebagai Media Pembelajaran Pengenalan Buah-Buahan" focused on using AR to teach fruit recognition to elementary school students. Similarly, Alifah et al.'s study on "Pemanfaatan Augmented Reality untuk Koleksi Kain Tapis (Studi Kasus: UPTD Museum Negeri Provinsi Lampung)" utilized ISO25010 as a quality measurement model. In contrast, this study employed System Usability Scale (SUS) to evaluate the learnability, efficiency, and error matrix. The main difference lies in the focus of the research. While other studies focused on specific topics like fruit recognition or textile collections, this study aimed to develop an AR application for construction building education. Additionally, the use of Agile Development as a method in this study distinguishes it from other research that employed different methodologies.

For implementing augmented reality, the delivery of information can become easier to understand, as users can gain a more detailed understanding through the utilization of 3D objects. The use of augmented reality is expected to increase users' motivation to enhance interest and curiosity about traditional weapons, thus ensuring that this heritage remains preserved and not forgotten[17], [18].

2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1 Research Stages

Augmented reality is described as a bridge between the physical reality and the virtual world that occurs in real-time. According to Haller, Billinghurst, and Thomas, research on augmented reality aims to develop technology that allows the integration of real-time digital content created by computers with the real-world environment. With augmented reality, users can perceive virtual objects, whether in two or three dimensions, seamlessly integrated with the real environment simultaneously[19], [20].

Augmented Reality based on markers is a type of Augmented Reality (AR) that recognizes and identifies patterns from a marker to add virtual objects into the real environment[21]. A marker in this context is a visual representation in the form of a two-dimensional image used to display virtual objects into the real world. Markers can be square images with black and white colors, featuring thick black borders, or displaying black patterns in the center of a square with a white background. Additionally, markers can also be images of desired objects according to the needs of the Augmented Reality application[17].

Unity is an integrated application used to create both two-dimensional (2D) and three-dimensional (3D) objects in the context of video games or other interactive environments, such as architectural visualization or real-time 2D and 3D animation. The Unity development environment can be operated on the Microsoft Windows and Mac OS X operating systems. Additionally, applications developed with Unity can run on various platforms, including Windows, Mac, Xbox 360, Playstation 3, Wii, iPad, iPhone, and Android platforms[20].

The decision to adopt Agile development methodology for creating the Augmented Reality application for learning media at MTsNGema. Agile methodology is a software development framework rooted in incremental and iterative principles. This approach emphasizes continuous planning, development, testing, and regular communication with system stakeholders[15], [22]. Agile methodology prioritizes flexibility, continuous improvement, uncertainty management, and speed in system analysis. It ensures that changes are embraced, and evolving requirements can be readily accommodated, thereby providing clients with a guarantee of adaptability[23], [24], [25].

The research stages conducted are requirement analysis, application design stage, implementation stage, and testing stage.

2.2 Need Analysis

Needs analysis is conducted, which includes both functional and non-functional requirements. Functional requirements encompass the services needed by the system, including responses to input and system behavior. On the other hand, non-functional requirements emphasize the behavioral properties or system services that affect performance and overall characteristics.



© Hak cipta milik UIN SUSKA RIAU

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu

b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

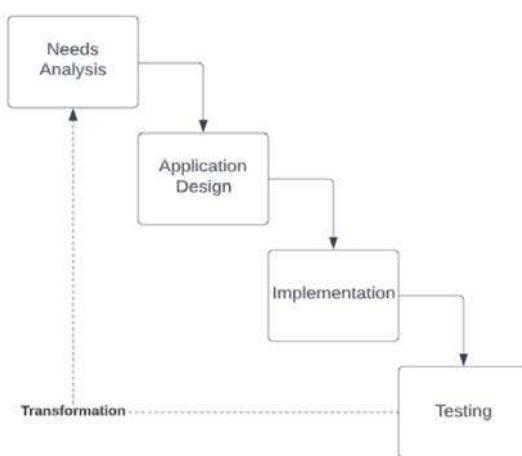


Figure 1. Research Stages

Based on figure 1 The need analysis phase involves identifying and recording the precise requirements of the final users. This phase is crucial in understanding the user's expectations and needs through various methods such as interviews, surveys, and focus groups. The collected data is then analyzed to distinguish essential features from desirable ones, resulting in a Requirements Specification Document that outlines the software's purpose, features, and functionalities. This document serves as a guide for the development team and provides cost estimates if needed. The design phase follows, where the development team outlines the software's functionality and aesthetic, resulting in a Software Design Document that details the software's structure, navigation, user interfaces, and database design. The implementation phase involves converting the design into tangible code, and the testing phase ensures the software's robustness and reliability through various types of tests.

2.3 Application Design

Application design planning is carried out to create the application with a series of logically organized workflow steps. This phase begins with collecting the necessary data to support the design process. The application design process involves the use of UML diagrams and interface design as the main components. The actors involved in the application can be seen in Table 1 below.

Table 1. Actor

Actor	Description
User	The people interacting with the system, namely the users, can utilize all the functions provided by the system..

In this research, the actor described in Table 1. is a user who will use the system in a traditional weapon augmented reality application, thus becoming a need to enhance the functions and features that will be used in the application.

2.4 Implementation

In this Implementation stage, the researcher develops the application based on the prepared interface design. Implementation involves coding and creating the application's displays according to the established design. This includes creating markers as camera targets to display 3D objects. The coding process involves writing the necessary code for the entire system development. The application is materialized by creating system pages according to the design planned in the application design stage.

2.4 Testing

In the testing phase, steps are taken to ensure that the application has been successfully tested and aligns with the plan. This application testing employs a black box approach, where the application is tested without considering its internal structure. The black box testing aims to evaluate whether the application functions according to the established system requirements and can be used for the next phase. The utilization of the System Usability Scale (SUS) in this research aims to assess the usefulness of the AR application. The research objective is to measure the usability level of the application and analyze the test results to evaluate its



effectiveness. Testing is conducted through a SUS questionnaire consisting of 10 statements, with responses using a Likert scale.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

During this phase, interaction takes place with the purpose of gathering information relevant to the desired software from the user. The main goal of this interaction is to acquire guidance and constraints that will steer the software development process. The purpose of this interaction is to obtain guidance and constraints that will guide the software development process. This data is obtained through interviews, literature studies, and direct surveys. The collected information is then analyzed to obtain the data needed by users.

3.1 Need Analysis

Functional requirements pertain to the services that the system must offer, encompassing its responses to specific inputs and behavior in various scenarios. In the case of an Android-based application for learning about traditional weapons using augmented reality technology, the functional requirements include marker detection, displaying 3D objects on the AR Camera, providing descriptions of objects, showcasing information about the application owner, presenting usage instructions, and directing users to the marker download page. Non-functional requirements refer to the requirements used in developing and running the application to be built. These requirements pertain to the devices used and their specifications in full detail. Non-functional requirements can be seen in the following table.

Table 2. Minimum Hardware Specifications

No	Hardware	specifications
1	Processor	CPu with SSE2 Compability
3	Memori	RAM 2 GB or More
4	Hard Drive	Min 4GB
5	GPU	GPU with DirectX 10 Compability
6	OS	Windows 7SP1+, Or newer

In Table 2, the minimum specifications of a computer device required to run the Unity software application are shown. Meanwhile, the minimum specifications of an Android device required to run the augmented reality application can be seen in the following Table 3.

Table 3. Minimum Android Specifications

No	Hardware	specifications
1	Graphic AS	OpenGL ES 3.x & Vulkan
2	RAM	2 GB or More
3	Engine Vuforia	NDK r21+, Gradle 6.7.1+, 30.0.3+,
4	OS	Android Version 8.0 (Oreo) or Later

Based on Table 2, the minimum smartphone requirements for running an augmented reality application are at least a smartphone with 2GB of RAM and Android 8.0 or higher, ensuring a more comfortable and better experience when running this traditional augmented reality application. An application can operate optimally if the user has the capability to run the said application. To run the augmented reality application as a learning media for traditional weapons based on Android, users should possess at least:

- Having experience operating an Android smartphone.
- Ability to run applications on an Android device.
- Capable of using instructions or help menus within the application.
- Proficiency in the Indonesian language.
- Understanding how augmented reality works.

3.2 Application Design

The design of an Augmented Reality application can be executed by implementing an object-oriented approach using Unified Modeling Language (UML).



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

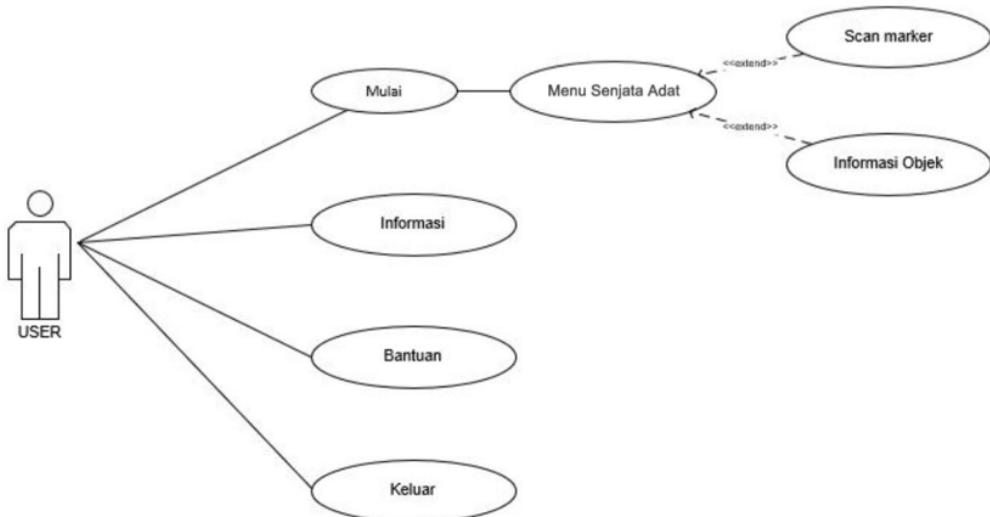


Figure 2. Use Case Diagram

The above use case diagram illustrates how the application can be utilized by users, serving as a fundamental reference for system planning and implementation. Furthermore, the functions of each use case depicted previously are described in the table below.

Table 4. Use Case Description

No	ID	Use Case	Description
1	UC-1	Mulai	This Use Case depicts the user initiating the application on the system.
2	UC-2	Informasi	This Use Case depicts the user viewing information related to the application on the system.
3	UC-3	Bantuan	This Use Case depicts the user accessing help regarding how to use the application on the system.
4	UC-4	Keluar	This Use Case illustrates the user exiting the application on the system.
5	UC-5	Scan Marker	This Use Case illustrates the user needing to scan the marker to display traditional weapon objects.
6	UC-6	Informasi Objek	This Use Case describes the user viewing information about the scanned object.

Next, an activity diagram is depicted, illustrating the activities occurring within the system and the steps involved in the system's workflow process. Activity diagram application augmented reality can be seen in table below.



© Hak cipta milik UIN Suska Riau

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa izin dan menyebutkan sumber:
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

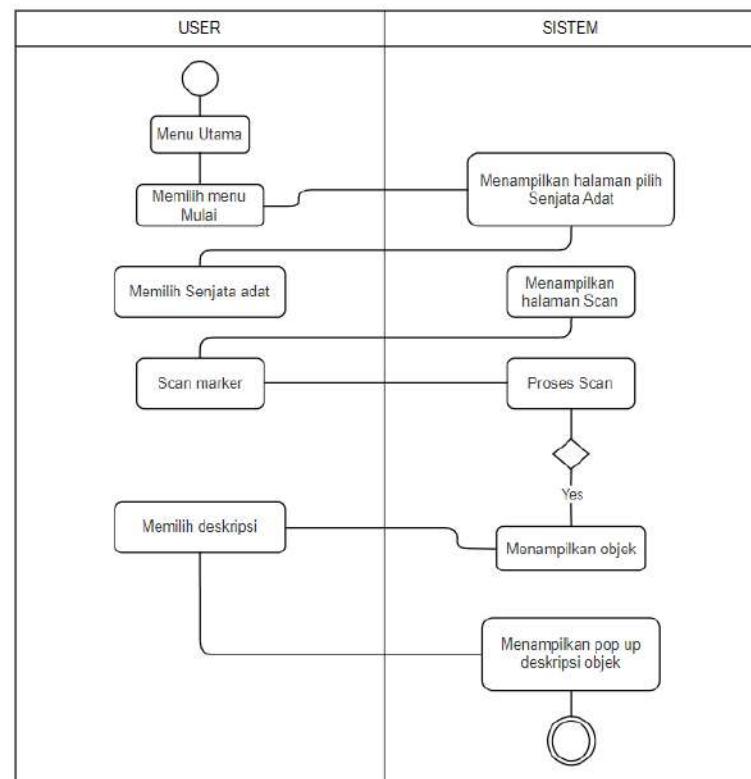


Figure 3. Activity Diagram

Based on Figure 3. The application starts by opening the application, then selecting the 'Start' menu, which will display the scan page. Next, it will direct the user to the available markers, displaying a 3D model of the weapon itself for further description and explanation. To view the description, users can press the 'Description' button, which will display the description of the traditional weapon on the smartphone screen. Interface design focuses on creating a system interface that is aesthetically pleasing, easy to understand, and includes menus that are easily comprehensible.

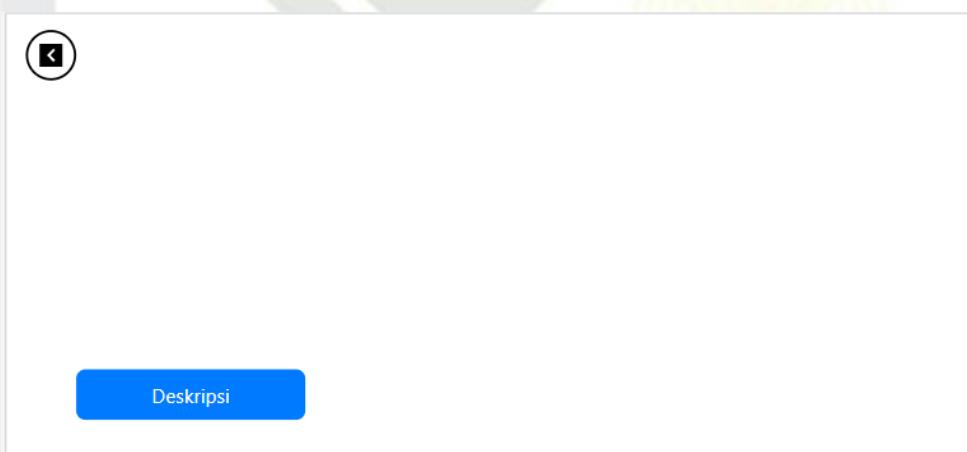


Figure 4. Scan Design

Implementation of design involves translating the interface design that has been created into program code that can be executed by the system. This entails creating interface elements such as buttons, menus, and layouts, as well as setting up the logic behind user interactions with the system.

3.3 Testing

In this phase, Testing is conducted to ensure quality and identify weaknesses in the software. Testing of this AR Traditional Weapon application employs the black box method. Black box testing is carried out to verify if the developed system aligns with what is outlined in the system's functional specifications. The results of black box testing can be seen in Table below.



Table 5. Blackbox Testing

No.	Scenario	Expectation Result	Result
		Marker Detection	
	Displaying 3D object on AR Camera	The System directly display 3D object on AR Camera	Success
	Displaying Information Pages	The system displays a 3D object corresponding to the marker.	Success
	Displaying Help Pages	The system displays an information page.	Success

In this research, testing was also conducted using the black box method, which yielded findings indicating that the system can operate fully in accordance with the established functional requirements, achieving a success rate of 100%. Furthermore, testing was carried out with 10 students from MTsNGema as one of the steps to accurately assess the effectiveness of learning media utilizing Augmented Reality (AR) in enhancing interest and ease in learning traditional Indonesian weapons based on Android.

The testing process involves dividing students into two sample groups: the experimental group, which receives Android-based media learning, and the control group, which does not use this media. At the end of the sessions, both experimental and control groups are given a post-test to evaluate the extent of cognitive changes in students after receiving the learning treatment.

The utilization of the System Usability Scale (SUS) in this research aims to evaluate the usefulness of the AR application. The research objective is to measure the level of usability of the application and analyze the test results to evaluate its effectiveness. Testing is conducted through a SUS questionnaire comprising 10 statements, with responses rated on a Likert scale. Evaluation involves 10 participants, with statements arranged so that values at odd-numbered positions are calculated using the formula $(xi-1)$, and at even-numbered positions using the formula $(5-xi)$, where xi refers to the value selected by the respondent on the Likert scale.

Table 6. System Usability Score (SUS)

Rep	S1	S2	S3	S4	S5	S6	S7	S8	S9	S10	Total
1	3	4	3	4	3	3	4	4	3	3	34
2	3	5	3	3	4	2	4	4	3	3	34
3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	32
4	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	3	3	4	34
5	5	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	4	4	35
6	5	3	4	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	32
7	3	4	5	4	3	2	4	4	5	5	39
8	3	4	5	5	3	3	3	4	3	3	36
9	3	3	3	5	4	2	3	4	4	3	34
10	3	3	4	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	33

In Tabel 6 this research results of the scores from the respondents who have used the application directly will be provided, followed by a questionnaire. The questionnaire data will be processed again. The next step is to calculate the total score for each statement, then multiply the result by 2.5. This process is repeated for each respondent.

$$\text{Avarage Score of SUS} = \frac{\sum x}{n} = \frac{857.5}{10} = 85.75 \%$$

Based on the results, data interpretation is carried out on the average score using the SUS score interpretation scale, which is 85.75%. This can be seen in Figure 4.19 below.

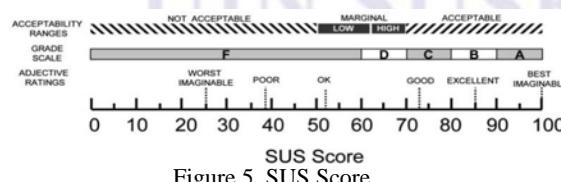


Figure 5. SUS Score



In Figure 5, the SUS Score is used as a parameter to determine whether the learning using interactive applications such as augmented reality is "good" or "bad". The application is considered good if it reaches a percentage above 50%, and the higher the percentage, the better the application is considered. Based on figure 5, with a calculated result of 85.25%, it can be interpreted that the research findings on the augmented reality application for traditional weapon learning media are "excellent". This means that the application is well-received by students at MTsNGema and provides the best innovation in traditional weapon learning media.

2. Dilarang mengutip hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu
- a. Pengutipan mengutip hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu
- b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

4. CONCLUSION

Research and development of augmented reality applications has become a topic that must be rapidly developed in Indonesia. This serves as an example of the application of innovative and creative technology in the field of education. The decision to adopt Agile development methodology for creating the Augmented Reality application for learning media at MTsNGema. Agile methodology is a software development framework rooted in incremental and iterative principles. Testing in this research uses black box testing with a system success rate of 100% in accordance with the specified functional requirements. The System Usability Scale (SUS) testing, obtained from 10 respondents, resulted in an average SUS score of 85.75%, falling into the acceptable category with a class B rating and an "Excellent" description. It is hoped that this application can enhance innovation in improving learning media, especially in traditional weapon learning, thereby stimulating students' curiosity in the teaching and learning process.

REFERENCES

- [1] S. D. Riskiono, T. Susanto, and K. Kristianto, "Augmented reality sebagai Media Pembelajaran Hewan Purbakala," *Krea-TIF*, vol. 8, no. 1, p. 8, May 2020, doi: 10.32832/kreatif.v8i1.3369.
- [2] R. Salkiawati, R. Ramadhan, and H. Lubis, "PENERAPAN AUGMENTED REALITY SEBAGAI MEDIA PEMBELAJARAN BERBASIS ANDROID," *JSI (Jurnal Sistem Informasi)*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 53–58, 2021, doi: DOI: <https://doi.org/10.35968/jsi.v8i2.715>.
- [3] S. Dadi Riskiono, T. Susanto, and dan Kristianto, "RANCANGAN MEDIA PEMBELAJARAN HEWAN PURBAKALA MENGGUNAKAN AUGMENTED REALITY," 2020.
- [4] M. A. Khairi, T. A. Munandar, and S. Setiawati, "Implementasi Augmented Reality untuk Pengembangan Aplikasi Pengenalan Senjata Tradisional Kujang," *Journal of Dinda : Data Science, Information Technology, and Data Analytics*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 82–89, 2022, doi: 10.20895/dinda.v2i2.704.
- [5] X. Zhou, L. Tang, D. Lin, and W. Han, "Virtual & augmented reality for biological microscope in experimenter education," *Virtual Reality and Intelligent Hardware*, vol. 2, no. 4, pp. 316–329, Aug. 2020, doi: 10.1016/j.vrih.2020.07.004.
- [6] R. Kurniawan, M. Luthfi Hamzah, T. Khairil Ahsyar, and E. Saputra, "Pengenalan Aplikasi Augmented Reality Sebagai Media Pembelajaran Konstruksi Bangunan Berbasis Android," *Journal of Information System Research*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 392–400, 2023, doi: 10.47065/josh.v4i2.2739.
- [7] T. H. T. Maryadi, T. Sukisno, A. N. Chandra, and A. W. Atmoko, "Augmented Reality-Based Instructional Media for Electrical Power Protection Learning," in *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, Institute of Physics Publishing, Dec. 2019. doi: 10.1088/1742-6596/1387/1/012015.
- [8] K. H. Cheng and C. C. Tsai, "Affordances of Augmented Reality in Science Learning: Suggestions for Future Research," *Journal of Science Education and Technology*, vol. 22, no. 4, pp. 449–462, Aug. 2013. doi: 10.1007/s10956-012-9405-9.
- [9] M. Sarosa, A. Chalim, S. Suhari, Z. Sari, and H. B. Hakim, "Developing augmented reality-based application for character education using Unity with Vuforia SDK," in *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, Institute of Physics Publishing, Nov. 2019. doi: 10.1088/1742-6596/1375/1/012035.
- [10] S. Zafar and J. J. Zachar, "Evaluation of HoloHuman augmented reality application as a novel educational tool in dentistry," *European Journal of Dental Education*, vol. 24, no. 2, pp. 259–265, May 2020, doi: 10.1111/eje.12492.



- [11] H. Schaffernak, B. Moesl, W. Vorraber, and I. V. Koglauer, "Potential augmented reality application areas for pilot education: An exploratory study," *EducSci (Basel)*, vol. 10, no. 4, Apr. 2020, doi: 10.3390/educsci10040086.
- [12] Y. Aoki, "Augmented Reality Teaching Aid for Electromagnetic Induction for Middle School Students," 2019.
- [13] J. Xiao, M. Cao, X. Li, and P. Hansen, "Assessing the effectiveness of the augmented reality courseware for starry sky exploration," *International Journal of Distance Education Technologies*, vol. 18, no. 1, pp. 19–35, Jan. 2020, doi: 10.4018/IJDET.2020010102.
- [14] M. T. Adnan, I. Widiaty, and B. Mulyanti, "Analysis development of augmented reality in android-based computer learning in vocational schools," *IOP Conf Ser Mater Sci Eng*, vol. 830, no. 3, 2020, doi: 10.1088/1757-899X/830/3/032059.
- [15] R. Salar, F. Arici, S. Caliklar, and R. M. Yilmaz, "A Model for Augmented Reality Immersion Experiences of University Students Studying in Science Education," *J Sci Educ Technol*, vol. 29, no. 2, pp. 257–271, Apr. 2020, doi: 10.1007/s10956-019-09810-x.
- [16] S. Ulfah, D. R. Ramdania, U. Fatoni, K. Mukhtar, H. Tajiri, and A. Sarbini, "Augmented reality using Natural Feature Tracking (NFT) method for learning media of makharijul huruf," in *IOP Conference Series: Materials Science and Engineering*, Institute of Physics Publishing, Jul. 2020. doi: 10.1088/1757-899X/874/1/012019.
- [17] I. Made E. Warmanto, A. Lahinta, M. Kom, S. Mohammad, and M. Tuloli, "PENERAPAN TEKNOLOGI AUGMENTED REALITY DENGAN METODE MARKER BASED TRACKING PADA PENGENALAN GEDUNG FAKULTAS TEKNIK," 2021.
- [18] S. B. Lorena Ginting and F. Sofyan, "APLIKASI PENGENALAN ALAT MUSIK TRADISIONAL INDONESIA MENGGUNAKAN METODE BASED MARKER AUGMENTED REALITY BERBASIS ANDROID."
- [19] C. N. Peterson, S. Z. Tavana, O. P. Akinleye, W. H. Johnson, and M. B. Berkmen, "An ideatoexplore: Use of augmented reality for teaching three-dimensional biomolecular structures," *Biochemistry and Molecular Biology Education*, vol. 48, no. 3, pp. 276–282, May 2020, doi: 10.1002/bmb.21341.
- [20] D. Elford, S. J. Lancaster, and G. A. Jones, "Exploring the Effect of Augmented Reality on Cognitive Load, Attitude, Spatial Ability, and Stereоchemical Perception," *J Sci Educ Technol*, vol. 31, no. 3, pp. 322–339, Jun. 2022, doi: 10.1007/s10956-022-09957-0.
- [21] M. Nasir, Z. Fakhruddin, and R. B. Prastowo, "Development of Physics Learning Media Based on Self-Efficacy Use Mobile Augmented Reality for Senior High School," in *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*, Institute of Physics Publishing, Dec. 2019. doi: 10.1088/1742-6596/1351/1/012018.
- [22] E. Demitriadou, K. E. Stavroulia, and A. Lanitis, "Comparative evaluation of virtual and augmented reality for teaching mathematics in primary education," *Educ Inf Technol (Dordr)*, vol. 25, no. 1, pp. 381–401, Jan. 2020, doi: 10.1007/s10639-019-09973-5.
- [23] R. Alifah, D. A. Megawaty, M. Najib, and D. Satria, "PEMANFAATAN AUGMENTED REALITY UNTUK KOLEKSI KAIN TAPIS (STUDY KASUS: UPTD MUSEUM NEGERI PROVINSI LAMPUNG)," *Jurnal Teknologi dan Sistem Informasi (JTSI)*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 1–7, 2021, [Online]. Available: <http://jim.teknokrat.ac.id/index.php/JTSI>
- [24] K. Matsuo and L. Barolli, "IoT sensors management system using Agile-Kanban and its application for weather measurement and electric wheelchair management," *International Journal of Web Information Systems*, vol. 16, no. 3, pp. 281–293, Oct. 2020, doi: 10.1108/IJWIS-06-2020-0036.
- [25] F. Nadhira, Moh. I. Wahyuddin, and R. T. K. Sari, "Penerapan Metode AgileScrum Pada Rancangan SisIAM4," *JURNAL MEDIA INFORMATIKA BUDIDARMA*, vol. 6, no. 1, p. 560, Jan. 2022, doi: 10.30865/mib.v6i1.3525.

1. Dilarang mengutip hanya sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber
a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu b. Pengutipan tidak merujuk ke karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.



UIN SUSKA RIAU

LAMPIRAN A

DOKUEMNTASI PENELITIAN

A.1 Dokumentasi Aplikasi



Gambar A.1. Menu Utama



Gambar A.2. Menu Informasi

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.



UIN SUSKA RIAU

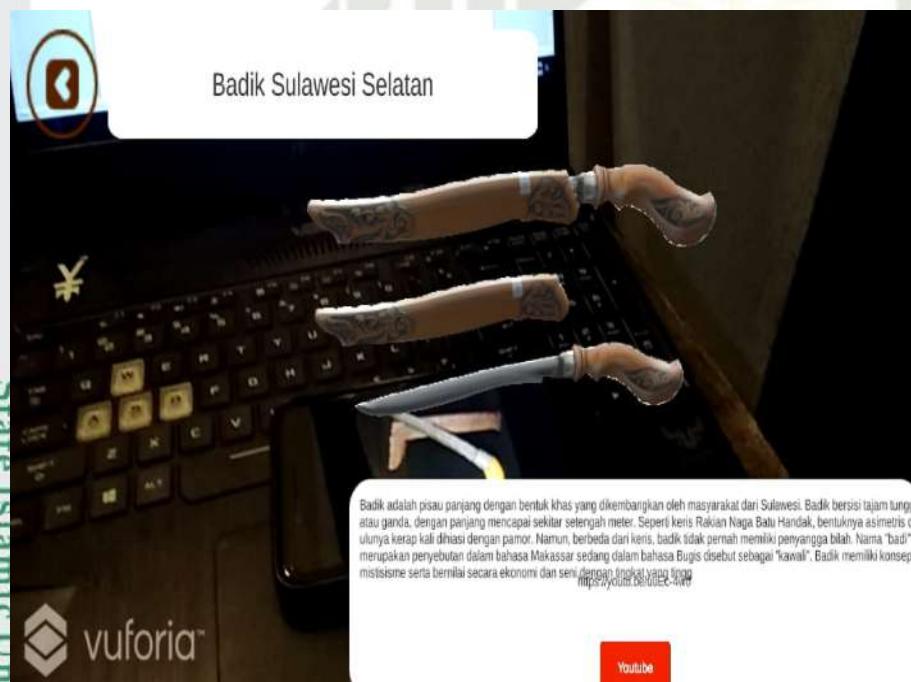
Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.



Gambar A.3. Menu Bantuan

A.2 Dokumentasi Senjata Tradisional



Badik adalah pisau panjang dengan bentuk khas yang dikembangkan oleh masyarakat dari Sulawesi. Badik bersisik tajam tunggal atau ganda, dengan panjang mencapai sekitar setengah meter. Seperti keris Rakian Naga Batu Handak, bentuknya asimetris dan ulurnya kerap kali dihiasi dengan pamor. Namun, berbeda dari keris, badik tidak pernah memiliki penyanga bilah. Nama "badik" merupakan pernyebutan dalam bahasa Makassar sedang dalam bahasa Bugis disebut sebagai "kawali". Badik memiliki konsep mistisisme serta bernilai secara ekonomi dan seni dengan tingkat yang tinggi.
<https://youtu.be/1fIwz-1wv7w>

Youtube

Gambar A.4. Senjata Tradisional Badik Sulawesi Selatan

Riau

State Islamic University of Sultan Syarif Kasim Riau

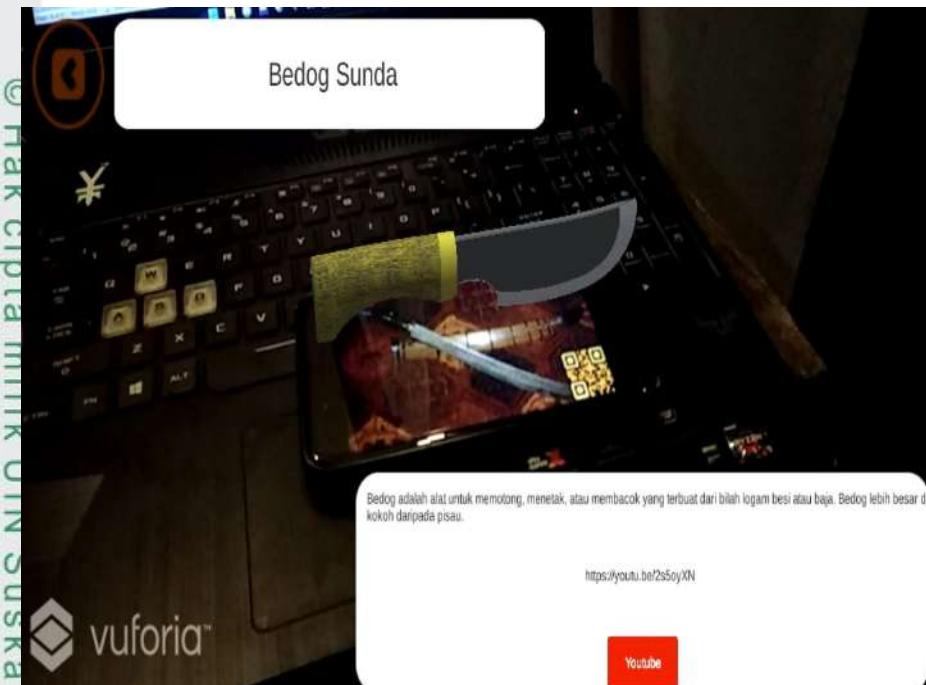
UIN SUSKA RIAU



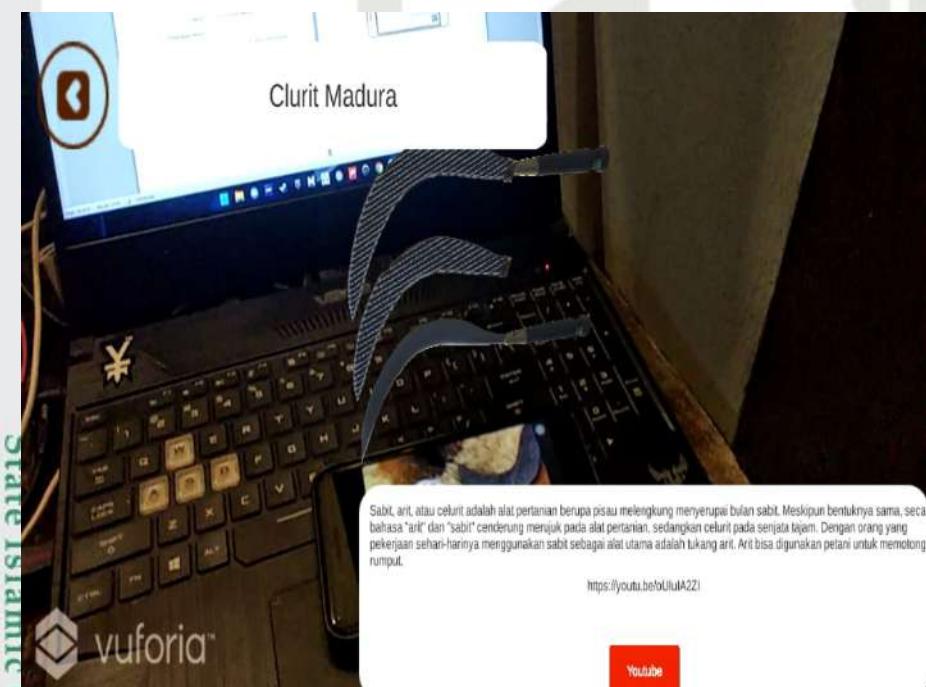
UIN SUSKA RIAU

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.



Gambar A.5. Senjata Tradisional Bedog Sunda

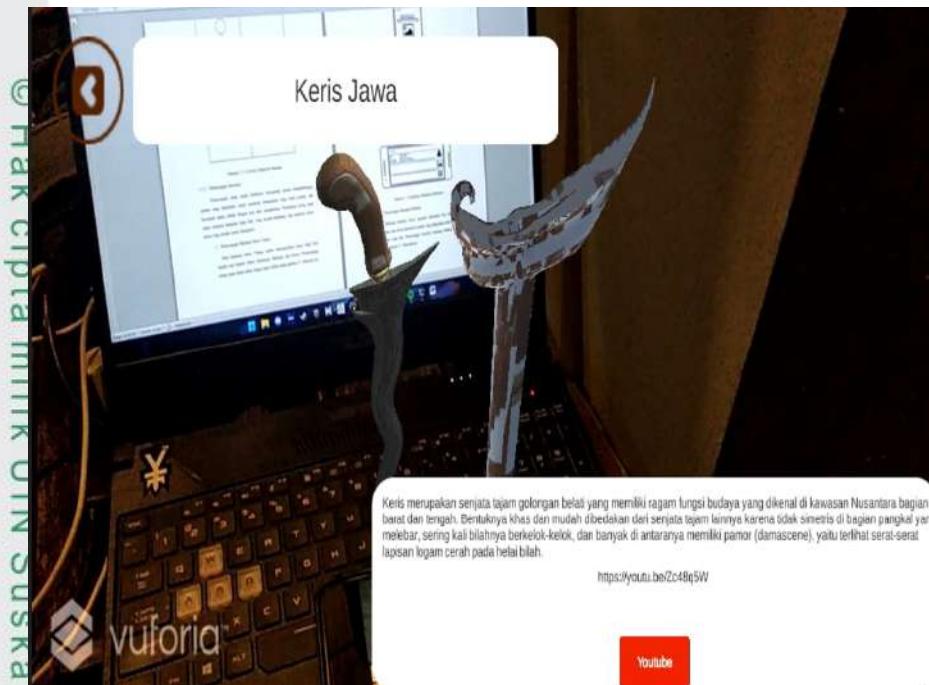


Gambar A.6. Senjata Tradisional Clurit Madura

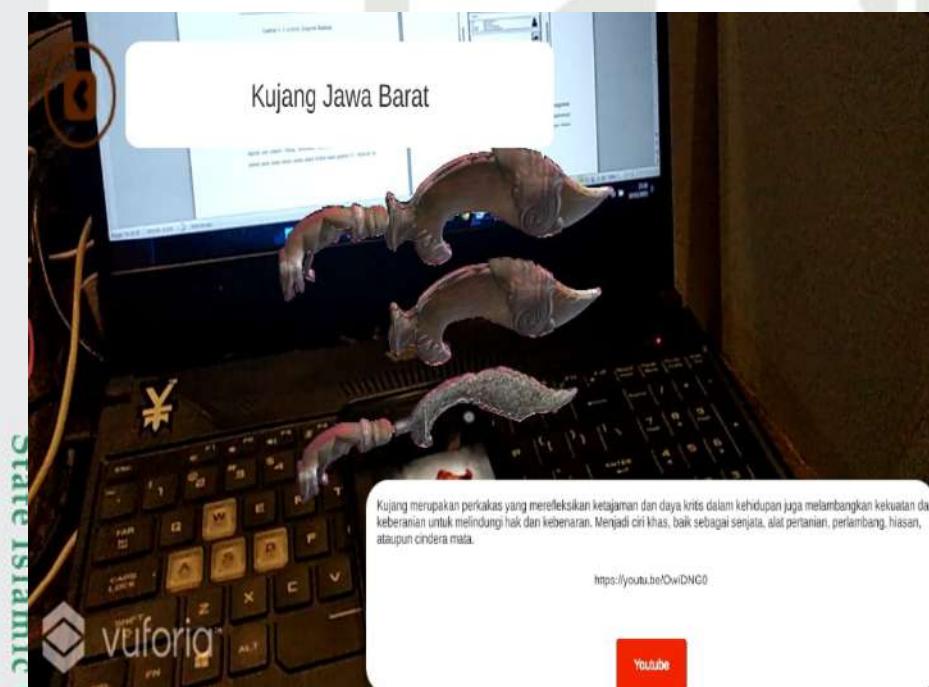
UIN SUSKA RIAU

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.



Gambar A.7. Senjata Tradisional Keris Jawa



Gambar A.8. Senjata Tradisional Badik Kujang Jawa Barat

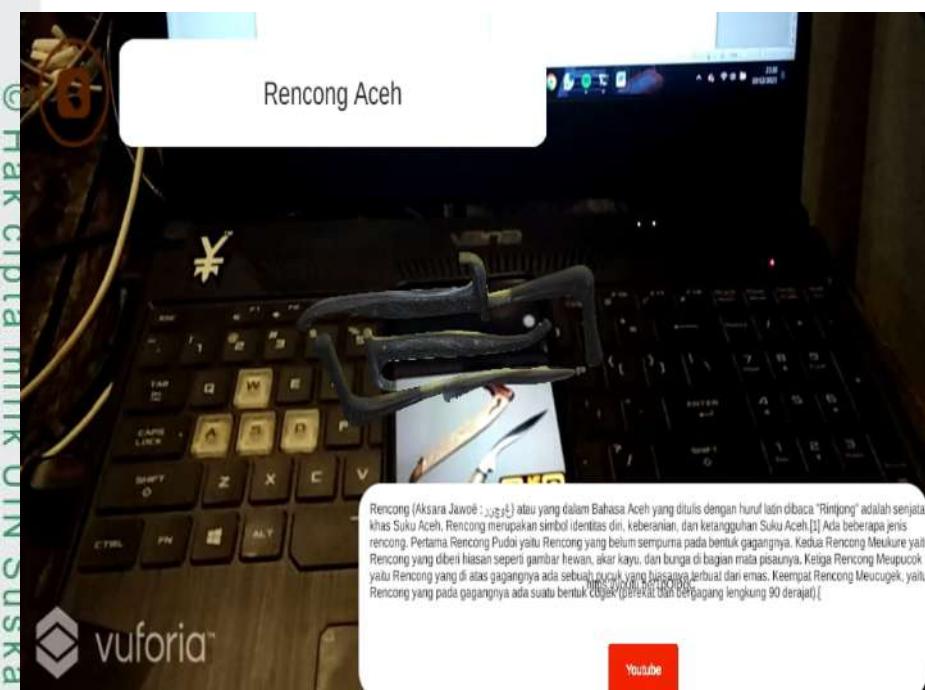
UIN SUSKA RIAU



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

- Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang**

 1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
 2. Dilarang menggumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.



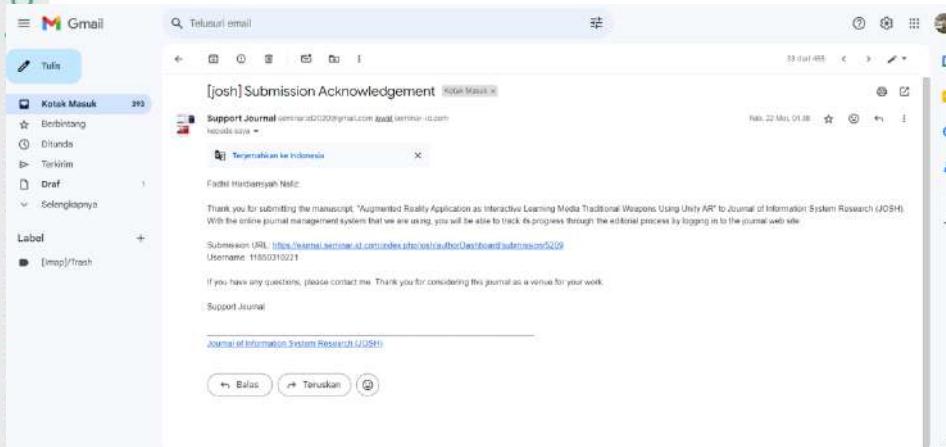
Gambar A.9. Senjata Tradisional Rencong Aceh



LAMPIRAN B

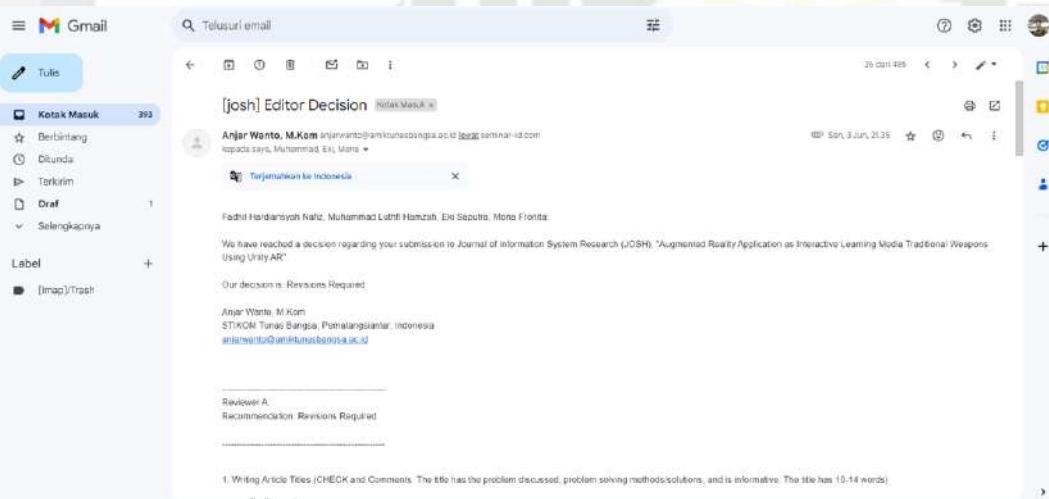
DOKUMENTASI JURNAL

B.1 Bukti Submit Jurnal



Gambar B.1. Submit Jurnal

B.2 Review Jurnal



Gambar B.2. Review Jurnal A

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:

- Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu
- Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.

2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.



UIN SUSKA RIAU

Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

Reviewer A
Recommendation: Revisions Required

1. Writing Article Titles (CHECK and Comments): The title has the problem discussed, problem solving methods/solutions, and is informative. The title has 10-14 words)
Pretty good
The title already has the problem discussed, as well as a solution to the problem, and is quite informative.
2. Writing an Abstract (CHECK and Comments): The Abstract must have the problems discussed in the research, the solutions/methods used, the aims and contribution of the research, and the provisional results achieved. The results can be numbers/percentages/linguistics)
Pretty good
Already have problems discussed in the research, solutions/methods used, objectives and contributions of the research, as well as interim results achieved.
3. Content of the INTRODUCTION (CHECK and Comments): The contents of the introduction describe the research problem, comparative methods, similar/relevant research, gaps/differences from previous research (at least 4 research results), research objectives to be carried out, linking the theory used with existing REFERENCES in REFERENCES, and has a statement of contribution from research results. References/citations are written in IEEE format using Soft Scientific References eg Mendeley)
Pretty good
It has described the research problem, similar/relevant research, and the objectives of the research to be carried out, but has not yet looked at comparative methods, and GAP/Differences from previous research
4. Writing RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (CHECK and Comments): This methodology section must have research stages that describe what steps were carried out in the research, visible implementation of solutions/methods at research stages, and have a literature review of the algorithms/methods used. Each writing MUST have references/citations in IEEE format written using Soft Scientific Reference eg Mendeley)
Pretty good
Already have research stages that describe what stages are carried out in the research, you can see the application of solutions/methods at the research stages, and have a

Gambar B.3. Review Jurnal A1

Reviewer A
Recommendation: Revisions Required

5. Writing the stages of applying the method in solving problems, as well as the results obtained from the algorithm/method used
Pretty good
It has outlined the stages of applying the method in solving problems, as well as the results obtained from the algorithm/method used
6. Writing CONCLUSION (CHECK and Comment): Conclusion contains one paragraph, does not use points, which contains a final statement, results/findings from the research conducted and explains the limitations of the results of your research)
Pretty good
It contains one paragraph, does not use points, which contains a final statement containing the results/findings of the research
7. Writing REFERENCES (CHECK and Comments): MANDATORY Reference Contents using Soft Scientific References eg Mendeley with IEEE Format. Minimum number of 20 references used as references for literature, for PRIMARY LITERATURE as much as 80% of reference sources from related research and the latest 5 years. For references from books and supporting sources at least 20% from the last 10 years. All references must be in the content/body of the article)
Good
Already using Scientific Reference Soft, for example Mendeley, with IEEE Format. Minimum number of 20 references used as literary references
8. Writing Tables and Figures (CHECK and Comments): Figures and tables are numbered and entitled with a minimum of 2 words. Images are clear, colorless and of good quality. Tables should not be used as images. Each Table and Figure is given a detailed explanation and links the table/figure numbering to the contents of the explanation that has been made. Before the figure/table an introductory sentence must be given
Not good
There are tables and figures that have not been given detailed explanations and link the table/figure numbering to the contents of the explanation that has been made. Before the figure/table an introductory sentence must be given
9. The contribution of the article to the development of science
Have a Contribution
10. Quality Assessment and Manuscript Quality as a whole
Pretty good

Gambar B.4. Review Jurnal A2



UIN SUSKA RIAU

- Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang**
1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
 2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.

Reviewer B
Recommendation: Revisions Required

1. Writing Article Titles (CHECK and Comments: The title has the problem discussed, problem solving methods/solutions, and is informative. The title has 10-14 words)
[Already Appropriate](#)
2. Writing an Abstract (CHECK and Comments: The Abstract must have the problems discussed in the research, the solutions/methods used, the aims and contribution of the research, and the professional results achieved. The results can be numbers/percentages/linguistics)
[Already Appropriate](#)
3. Content of the INTRODUCTION (CHECK and Comments: The contents of the introduction describe the research problem, comparative methods, similar/relation research, gaps/differences from previous research (at least 4 research results), research objectives to be carried out, linking the theory used with existing REFERENCES in REFERENCES, and has a statement of contribution from research results. References/citations are written in IEEE format using Soft Scientific References eg Mendeley)
[It is recommended to add 4 to 5 related studies or similar studies that are used as references in this research](#)
4. Writing RESEARCH METHODOLOGY (CHECK and Comments: This methodology section must have research stages that describe what steps were carried out in the research, visible implementation of solutions/methods of research stages, and have a literature review of the algorithms/methods used. Each writing MUST have references/citations in IEEE format written using Soft Scientific Reference eg Mendeley)
[Already Appropriate](#)
5. Writing RESULTS and DISCUSSION (CHECK and Comments: This section describes the stages of applying the algorithm/method in solving problems, as well as the results obtained from the algorithm/method used. The results of testing the algorithm/method. The discussion can also compare research results with research if the research is in the form of making tools, describe the prototyping of the tools made and the results of the tests)
[Already Appropriate](#)

Gambar B.5. Review Jurnal B

Reviewer B
Recommendation: Revisions Required

5. Writing RESULTS and DISCUSSION (CHECK and Comments: This section describes the stages of applying the algorithm/method in solving problems, as well as the results obtained from the algorithm/method used. The results of testing the algorithm/method. The discussion can also compare research results with research if the research is in the form of making tools, describe the prototyping of the tools made and the results of the tests)
[Already Appropriate](#)
6. Writing CONCLUSION (CHECK and Comment: Conclusion contains one paragraph, does not use points, which contains a final statement, results/findings from the research conducted and explains the limitations of the results of your research)
[Already Appropriate](#)
7. Writing REFERENCES (CHECK and Comments: MANDATORY Reference Contents using Soft Scientific References eg MENDELEY with IEEE Format. Minimum number of 20 references used as references for literature, for PRIMARY LITERATURE as much as 80% of reference sources from related research and the latest 5 years. For references from books and supporting sources at least 20% from the last 10 years All references must be in the contents/body of the article)
[Already Appropriate](#)
8. Writing Tables and Figures (CHECK and Comments: Figures and tables are numbered and entitled with a minimum of 2 words. Images are clear, colorless and of good quality. Tables should not be used as images. Each Table and Figure is given a detailed explanation and links the table numbering/picture on the contents of the explanation that is carried out. Before the picture / table must be given an introductory sentence)
[Tables and figures must be explained](#)
9. The contribution of the article to the development of science
[Have a Contribution](#)
10. Quality Assessment and Manuscript Quality as a whole
[Pretty good](#)

Gambar B.6. Review Jurnal B1



UIN SUSKA RIAU

DAFTAR RIWAYAT HIDUP



Hak Cipta Dilindungi Undang-Undang

1. Dilarang mengutip sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini tanpa mencantumkan dan menyebutkan sumber:
 - a. Pengutipan hanya untuk kepentingan pendidikan, penelitian, penulisan karya ilmiah, penyusunan laporan, penulisan kritik atau tinjauan suatu
 - b. Pengutipan tidak merugikan kepentingan yang wajar UIN Suska Riau.
2. Dilarang mengumumkan dan memperbanyak sebagian atau seluruh karya tulis ini dalam bentuk apapun tanpa izin UIN Suska Riau.