

ABSTRAK

PEMBELAJARAN PENGUKURAN DI KELAS 2A SD KANISIUS DEMANGAN BARU SEMESTER I TAHUN AJARAN 2005/2006 DENGAN PENDEKATAN REALISTIK

Sikap murid terhadap pelajaran matematika di sekolah dapat diketahui dari beberapa publikasi penelitian bahwa mereka tidak suka atau bahkan takut pada beberapa pelajaran khususnya pelajaran matematika. Beberapa pendapat dibalik rendahnya prestasi dan negatifnya sikap murid khususnya terhadap matematika disebabkan oleh beberapa hal seperti : kurikulum yang padat, materi pada buku pelajaran yang dirasakan terlalu banyak dan sulit untuk diikuti, media belajar yang kurang efektif, metode pengajaran yang tradisional dan tidak interaktif, system evaluasi yang buruk. Karena latar belakang inilah, maka Indonesia kini mulai mencoba mengembangkan suatu pendekatan baru dalam pembelajaran matematika yang dikenal dengan PMRI (Pembelajaran Matematika Realistik Indonesia). Berdasarkan hal tersebut maka tujuan penelitian ini adalah : (1) Bagaimana pembelajaran pengukuran di kelas 2A SD Kanisius Demangan Baru semester I tahun ajaran 2005/2006 dengan pendekatan realistik, (2) Bagaimana peran guru dalam proses pembelajaran pengukuran di kelas 2A SD Kanisius Demangan Baru semester I tahun ajaran 2005/2006 dengan pendekatan realistik, (3) Bagaimana peran siswa dalam proses pembelajaran pengukuran di kelas 2A SD Kanisius Demangan Baru semester I tahun ajaran 2005/2006 dengan pendekatan realistik.

Jenis penelitian ini termasuk penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Data yang dibutuhkan dalam penelitian ini berasal dari observasi, foto, wawancara dan rekaman video. Peneliti menggumpulkan data berdasarkan observasi situasi wajar, sebagaimana adanya tanpa dipengaruhi dengan sengaja. Instrumen-instrumen yang digunakan yaitu lembar pengamatan atau lembar wawancara. Maka untuk mengetahui baik tidaknya instrumen penelitian ini menggunakan teknik triangulasi. Dalam penelitian ini, triangulasi dengan memanfaatkan penggunaan sumber berarti membandingkan dan mengecek data hasil pengamatan proses pembelajaran pengukuran dengan pendekatan realistik dan data hasil wawancara guru dan siswa. Data yang diperoleh melalui pengamatan lebih bersifat kualitatif. Oleh karena itu, analisis data dalam penelitian ini disajikan secara kualitatif deskriptif dan diinterpretasikan.

Proses pembelajaran pengukuran yang terjadi di kelas 2A SD Kanisius Demangan Baru sudah sesuai dengan 5 prinsip PMRI yaitu : prinsip aktivitas, prinsip realitas, prinsip penjenjangan, prinsip jalinan, dan prinsip interaksi. Peran guru dalam proses pembelajaran pengukuran adalah : guru hanya sebagai pembimbing atau fasilitator dalam proses pembelajaran. Peran siswa dalam proses pembelajaran adalah : Siswa terlibat secara aktif selama proses pembelajaran, Siswa mengkonstruksi sendiri dalam membentuk pengetahuannya dengan mengalami proses perubahan pengetahuan, dan Siswa aktif menyumbangkan ide-ide atau gagasan-gagasan mereka selama proses pembelajaran.

ABSTRACT

THE TEACHING OF MEASUREMENT IN GRADE 2A OF KANISIUS DEMANGAN BARU ELEMENTARY SCHOOL, IN THE FIRST SEMESTER OF THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2005/2006, USING REALISTIC APPROACH

The attitudes of students to mathematics in school can be known from several research publications, that many of them dislike mathematics or even are afraid of mathematics. Some views regarding the low achievement and the negative attitudes of students in mathematic mentioned the following reasons : crowded learning materials in the curriculum, crowded learning materials in the textbooks with are also hard to study, learning media which are not effective, traditional teaching methods which are not interactive, and the bad system of evaluation. Due to these facts, now an effort is being tried in order to implement a new approach in teaching mathematics, which is called PMRI (Pembelajaran Matematika Realistik Indonesia, the Indonesian Realistic Mathematics Education). On the basis of that, the questions investigated in this research were as follows :

- (1) How is the teaching and learning of measurement in Grade 2A of Kanisius Demangan Baru Elementary School (in the first semester of the academic year 2005/2006) using realistic approach ?
- (2) What is the role of the teacher in the above grade, in the teaching and learning of measurement using realistic approach ?
- (3) What is the role of the students in the above grade, in the teaching and learning of measurement using realistic approach ?

The type of research was qualitative descriptive. Data used in this research were obtained using observations, photos, interviews, and video records. The researcher collected the data in a naturalistic observation, which means that the class observed was not given any intervention. Instruments used were observation sheets and interview sheets. In order to obtain information on the quality of the instruments the researcher conducted a triangulation. In this research, the triangulation was done by comparing the data obtained and the results of interviews with the teacher and the students. Data obtained from the observations tended to be qualitative. Therefore, the analysis of the data in this research was performed qualitatively and descriptively, and the results were then interpreted by the researcher.

The process of teaching and learning of measurement in grade 2A of Kanisius Demangan Baru elementary school had been in accord with the 5 principles of Indonesian Realistic Education, namely : the activity principle, the reality principle, the staging principle, the intertwining principle, and the interaction principle. The role of the teacher in the teaching and learning of measurement was that the teacher acted just as a guide or facilitator in student learning. The role of the students in the teaching and learning, process was that the students were actively involved in the teaching and learning process, the students constructed their own understanding in experiencing the formation of knowledge, and the students actively contributed their ideas in the teaching and learning process.