

ABSTRAK

Luh Fauline Suasta Tanjaya. (2021). Kajian Etnomatematika Terkait Pelaksanaan Hukum Waris Adat Jawa Khususnya di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta dan Keterkaitannya Pada Topik Pecahan. Skripsi. Program Studi Pendidikan Matematika, Jurusan Pendidikan Matematika dan Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) Mengetahui pelaksanaan hukum adat Jawa dalam pembagian warisan khususnya di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, (2) Mendeskripsikan keterkaitan antara budaya pelaksanaan hukum waris adat Jawa khususnya di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta dengan topik pecahan, dan (3) Mengetahui implementasi dari kajian etnomatematika dalam pelaksanaan hukum waris adat Jawa khususnya di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta pada topik pecahan.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Subjek penelitian ini yaitu narasumber yang merupakan seorang PPAT Sleman, Kepala Dukuh Dengok I, serta seorang warga asal Sleman yang pernah mendapatkan warisan di Bantul. Obyek penelitian adalah hukum waris adat Jawa. Penelitian ini dilakukan di Yogyakarta. Teknik pengumpulan datanya dilakukan dengan dua cara yaitu studi literatur dan wawancara daring dengan ketiga narasumber. Instrumen penelitian berupa kisi-kisi pertanyaan wawancara yang tertuang dalam instrumen wawancara.

Hasil penelitian ini adalah sebagai berikut. (1) Pelaksanaan hukum waris yang dahulu digunakan di Yogyakarta ialah sistem *sepikul segendong* yaitu laki-laki memperoleh bagian dua kalinya lebih banyak dari pada perempuan dengan perbandingan 2 : 1. Namun saat ini pembagian warisan di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta sudah menerapkan perbandingan pada pembagian warisan anak laki-laki dan anak perempuan yaitu 1:1. Walaupun demikian di Dengok I, Playen, Gunung Kidul menerapkan pembagian warisan dengan perbandingan 1:1 berdasarkan kuantitas petak tanah yang dimiliki oleh orang tuanya yang sudah meninggal (pewaris), di Sleman pembagian warisan dengan perbandingan 1:1 berdasarkan luas tanah yang dimiliki oleh orang tuanya yang sudah meninggal (pewaris) sedangkan di Kasongan Bantul pembagian warisan dengan perbandingan 1:1 berdasarkan hasil penjualan sebidang tanah yang dimiliki oleh orang tua (pewaris). (2) Keterkaitan antara budaya hukum waris adat Jawa dengan topik pecahan ialah proses pembagian waris menurut hukum waris adat Jawa khususnya di Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, terdapat konsep pecahan yang dapat dikaji melalui perbandingan dalam proses pembagian warisan serta terdapat konsep perkalian pecahan dengan bilangan skalar. (3) Terdapat aktivitas etnomatematika yang terdapat dalam pembagian waris menurut hukum waris adat Jawa khususnya di Yogyakarta ialah aktivitas menghitung yang dapat dikaitkan dalam Rencana Pelaksanaan Pembelajaran Matematika materi Pecahan kelas VII semester 1. Kata-kata kunci: etnomatematika, hukum waris adat Jawa, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, materi pecahan kelas VII semester 1.

ABSTRACT

Luh Fauline Suasta Tanjaya. (2021). Ethnomathematical Studies Related to The Application of Javanese Inheritance Law, Especially in The Special Region of Yogyakarta and It's Relation to The Topic of Fraction. Essay. Mathematics Education Study Program, Department of Mathematics and Natural Sciences Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Sanata Dharma University.

This study aims to (1) determine the implementation of Javanese customary law in the distribution of inheritance, especially in The Special Region of Yogyakarta, (2) describe the relationship between the culture of implementing Javanese customary law, especially in The Special Region of Yogyakarta with the topic of fraction, and (3) knowing the implementation of ethnomathematical studies in the implementation of Javanese customary inheritance law, especially in The Special Region of Yogyakarta on the topic of fraction.

This research is a descriptive qualitative research. The subject of the research is interviewees such as a Land Deed Official in Sleman, The Hamlet Chief of Dengok I and a resident from Sleman who had inherited in Bantul with the object of research is Javanese customary inheritance law. The research was conducted in Yogyakarta. The data collection technique was carried out in two ways such as study of literature and doing interviews with three sources by video call. The research instrument is in the form of the grid of interview questions contained in the interview instrument.

The results of this study are as follows. (1) The implementation of inheritance law that was previously used in Yogyakarta is the *sepikul segendong* system, where men get twice share as much as women with the ratio 2:1. However, currently the division of inheritance in the Special Region of Yogyakarta has implemented a ratio of the distribution of inheritance for boys and girls, which is 1:1. However in Dengok I, Playen, Gunung Kidul, inheritance is distributed in a ratio of 1:1 based on the quantity of land plots owned by their deceased parents (heirs), in Sleman the distribution of inheritance is at a ratio of 1:1 based on the area of land owned by their deceased parents (heirs), while in the Kasongan Bantul, inheritance is distributed in a ratio of 1:1 based on the sale of a plot of land that owned by their deceased parents (heirs). (2) The relationship between Javanese Customary inheritance law and the topic of fractions is the process of inheritance distribution according to the Javanese customary inheritance law, especially in the Special Region of Yogyakarta there is a fractions concept that can be studied through comparisons in the inheritance division process and there is the concept of multiplication of fractions with scalar numbers. (3) there is an ethnomathematical activity contained in the distribution of inheritance according to Javanese customary inheritance law, especially in Yogyakarta, namely counting activities that can be linked to the mathematics learning implementation plan for topic fraction in grade VII semester 1.

Keywords: ethnomathematics, Javanese inheritance law, Special Region of Yogyakarta, fractions material for grade VII semester 1