

ABSTRAK

Astuti, Yustina Dwi. 2021. Analisis Kemampuan Representasi Mahasiswa S1 Pendidikan Matematika Universitas Sanata Dharma dalam Materi Fungsi Kuadrat Setelah Mengalami Proses Pembelajaran dengan Menggunakan Pendekatan Pendidikan Matematika Realistik dengan Strategi *Flipped Classroom*. Tesis. Program Studi Magister Pendidikan Matematika, Jurusan Pendidikan Matematika dan Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam, Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Sanata Dharma, Yogyakarta.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mendeskripsikan langkah-langkah merencanakan dan mengimplementasikan materi Fungsi Kuadrat bagi mahasiswa Pendidikan Matematika semester 1 dengan menggunakan pendekatan Pendidikan Matematika Realistik dengan strategi *flipped classroom*, dan (2) mendeskripsikan kemampuan representasi matematis mahasiswa Pendidikan Matematika semester 1 setelah mengalami proses pembelajaran dengan menggunakan pendekatan Pendidikan Matematika Realistik dengan strategi *flipped classroom*. Jenis penelitian yang digunakan adalah penelitian desain. Subjek penelitian adalah mahasiswa Pendidikan Matematika Universitas Sanata Dharma yang mengikuti mata kuliah Aljabar dan Trigonometri kelas A dan kelas B. Metode pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah catatan harian, dokumentasi, tes tertulis, dan wawancara. Metode pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah lembar tes tertulis, catatan lapangan dan dokumentasi, dan wawancara. Instrumen pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah *Hypothetical Learning Trajectory (HLT)*, catatan lapangan, instrumen tes, pedoman wawancara, dan lembar catatan lapangan. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan atau verifikasi.

Penelitian ini menghasilkan suatu rancangan lintasan belajar untuk materi fungsi kuadrat yang dibangun dengan menggunakan pendekatan Pendidikan Matematika Realistik dan strategi *Flipped Classroom*. Langkah-langkah membelaarkan materi fungsi kuadrat menggunakan Pendekatan Pendidikan Matematika Realistik dengan Strategi *Flipped Classroom* sebagai berikut. Langkah 1: peneliti menyiapkan bahan ajar yang digunakan. Langkah 2: mahasiswa melihat dan mempelajari video pembelajaran. Langkah 3: mahasiswa menerapkan pengetahuannya dalam pembelajaran di kelas. Langkah 4: mahasiswa dapat mengambil kesimpulan selesai pembelajaran. Dalam penelitian ini, langkah 3 dan 4 diterapkan dalam pertemuan kedua. Peneliti mengadakan kelas tatap muka virtual menggunakan fasilitas *zoom meeting* berdasarkan karakteristik PMR, yaitu: penggunaan konteks, penggunaan model untuk matematisasi progresif, pemanfaatan hasil konstruksi, interaktivitas, dan keterkaitan.

Kemampuan representasi matematis adalah kemampuan untuk 1) menyajikan data atau informasi dari suatu masalah ke dalam bentuk gambar, 2) membuat model matematis dari masalah yang diberikan, 3) melibatkan ekspresi matematis dalam penyelesaian masalah, dan 4) menuliskan langkah-langkah penyelesaian masalah matematika dengan kata atau teks tertulis. Dari hasil tes untuk **kelas uji coba**, 42% mahasiswa dapat mencapai empat indikator kemampuan representasi matematis, 28% mahasiswa dapat mencapai tiga indikator kemampuan representasi matematis, 19% mahasiswa dapat mencapai dua indikator kemampuan representasi matematis, dan 11% mahasiswa dapat mencapai satu indikator kemampuan representasi matematis. Dari hasil tes untuk **kelas penelitian**, 31% mahasiswa dapat mencapai empat indikator kemampuan representasi matematis, 47% mahasiswa dapat mencapai tiga indikator kemampuan representasi matematis, 15% mahasiswa dapat mencapai dua indikator kemampuan representasi matematis, dan 7% mahasiswa dapat mencapai satu indikator kemampuan representasi matematis.

Kata kunci: Pendidikan Matematika Realistik, *flipped classroom*, kemampuan representasi matematis dan penelitian desain.

ABSTRACT

Astuti, Yustina Dwi. 2021. Analysis of Representation Ability of Sanata Dharma University Undergraduate Mathematics Education Students in Quadratic Functions Material After Experiencing the Learning Process Using a Realistic Mathematics Education Approach with a Flipped Classroom Strategy. Thesis. Master of Mathematics Education Study Program, Department of Mathematics and Natural Sciences Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Sanata Dharma University, Yogyakarta.

This study aims were to (1) describe the steps for planning and implementing the Quadratic Function material for first semester Mathematics Education students using the Realistic Mathematics Education approach with a flipped classroom strategy, and (2) describe the mathematical representation abilities of first semester Mathematics Education students after experiencing the process. learning using the Realistic Mathematics Education approach with a flipped classroom strategy. This type of research was a design research. The research subjects were students of Sanata Dharma University Mathematics Education who took the Algebra and Trigonometry courses in class A and class B. Data collection methods used were field notes, documentation, written tests, and interviews. Data collection methods used were written test sheets, field notes and documentation, and interviews. The data collection instruments used were Hypothetical Learning Trajectory (HLT), field note sheets, test, and interview guidelines. Data analysis techniques used were reducing data, presenting data, and drawing conclusions or verification.

This study produced a learning trajectory design for quadratic function material that was built using the Realistic Mathematics Education approach and the Flipped Classroom strategy. The results showed that the steps to teach the quadratic function material used the Realistic Mathematics Education Approach with the Flipped Classroom Strategy, namely step 1: the researcher prepared the teaching materials used; step 2: students saw and studied the learning video; step 3: students applied their knowledge in the classroom learning; step 4: students made conclusions after learning. Steps 3 and 4 were applied in the second meeting, the researcher held a virtual face-to-face class using a zoom meeting facility based on PMR characteristics, namely: use of context, use of models for progressive mathematics, utilization of construction results, interactivity, and intertwining.

Mathematical representation abilities were the ability to 1) present data or information from a problem in the form of images, 2) create a mathematical model of a given problem, 3) solve a mathematical model, and 4) analysis of mathematical problem solving steps by word or written text. From the test results for the trial class, 42% of students could achieve four indicators of mathematical representation ability, 28% of students could achieve three indicators of mathematical representation ability, 19% of students could achieve two indicators of mathematical representation ability, and 11% of students could achieve one indicator of ability mathematical representation. From the test results for the research class, 31% of students could achieve four indicators of mathematical representation ability, 47% of students could achieve three indicators of mathematical representation ability, 15% of students could achieve two indicators of mathematical representation ability, and 7% of students could achieve one indicator of representation ability mathematical.

Keywords: Realistic Mathematics Education, Flipped Classroom, Mathematical Representation Ability and Design Research.