

Realistic Mathematics Education (RME) Berbantuan Scaffolding untuk Meningkatkan Mathematical Reasoning

Oleh:

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Pendahuluan

- Hasil survei PISA (Program for International Student Assessment) menunjukkan bahwa performa siswa Indonesia pada kemampuan pemecahan masalah matematis masih mengalami penurunan dari 386 menjadi 379 (OECD, 2019).
- Kemampuan siswa sekolah dasar dalam menggeneralisasi pernyataan terkait mathematical reasoning masih belum memadai (Romadhon et al., 2024).
- Integrasi mathematical reasoning dalam kurikulum sekolah dasar untuk memperkuat kemampuan pemecahan masalah siswa dianggap penting (Kaitera & Harmoinen, 2022).
- Mathematical reasoning diperlukan dalam problem solving untuk menjembatani kemampuan memahami informasi penting dengan penerapan logika dan strategi yang tepat dalam menyelesaikan masalah secara benar (Hughes et al., 2020).
- Masalah dalam RME dapat berasal dari dunia nyata, cerita fantasi, atau dunia matematika formal, selama masalah tersebut dianggap realistis oleh pikiran siswa (Inci et al., 2023).
- Scaffolding dapat memberikan dukungan bertahap untuk membantu siswa mengatasi kesulitan belajar, terutama dalam pembelajaran matematika kompleks (Liang & She, 2023; Masinading & Gaylo, 2022).

Pertanyaan Penelitian (Rumusan Masalah)

Apakah terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan kepada siswa ketika sebelum dan sesudah implementasi RME berbantuan scaffolding untuk meningkatkan mathematical reasoning?

Metode

- **Metode** → kuasi eksperimen dengan desain **Non-Equivalent Control Group Design**
- Desain penelitian tersebut menggunakan kelompok kontrol dan kelompok eksperimen, tetapi desainnya mungkin tidak melibatkan penugasan acak pada kelompok baik sebagian maupun seluruhnya (Creswell & Creswell, 2018)

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Group A } O \text{ --- } X \text{ --- } O \\ \hline \text{Group B } O \text{ ----- } O \end{array}$$

- **Sampel** yang terlibat sebanyak 48 siswa pada kelas eksperimen dan kelas kontrol.
- **Teknik probabilistic sample** digunakan untuk memilih sampel yaitu setiap individu dalam populasi memiliki kesempatan yang sama untuk dipilih sebagai sampel (Creswell & Creswell, 2018).
- **Instrumen** yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini berupa **tes mathematical reasoning** lima soal esai. Hasil uji validitas menunjukkan nilai kurang dari 0,05, sedangkan hasil uji reliabilitas menunjukkan nilai 0,66.
- **Pengumpulan data** dalam penelitian ini menggunakan teknik **tes (pretest dan posttest)**.
- **Analisis data** skor mathematical reasoning dilakukan melalui tahapan berikut, yaitu (1) Pengambilan data; (2) Uji Normalitas; (3) Uji Homogenitas; (4) Melakukan Uji T (Independen T-Test).

Hasil dan Pembahasan

Table 2. Test of normality

Class	Statistic	Shapiro-Wilk	
		df	Sig.
Control Class	0.947	23	0.258
Experimental Class	0.931	25	0.094

$\alpha = .05$

Table 3. Test of homogeneity

	Lavene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
Based on Mean	6.084	1	46	0.017
Based on Median	4.121	1	46	0.048

$\alpha = .05$

- Kedua kelompok (Kelas Kontrol dan Kelas Eksperimen) memenuhi asumsi normalitas ($p > 0.05$)
- Kedua kelompok (Kelas Kontrol dan Kelas Eksperimen) memiliki varian yang sama

Hasil dan Pembahasan

Table 4. Result independent sample t-test control class

	Control Class	n	Mean	Std. Deviation	Sig.
Mathematical Reasoning	Pre-test	23	11.61	7.715	0.002
	Post-test	23	23.61	15.117	0.002

$\alpha = .05$

Table 5. Result in independent sample t-test experimental class

	Experimental Class	n	Mean	Std. Deviation	Sig.
Mathematical Reasoning	Pre-test	25	16.48	8.357	0.000
	Post-test	25	48.08	23.622	0.000

$\alpha = .05$

- Pada kelas kontrol, uji signifikansi menghasilkan nilai p sebesar 0,002 yang menunjukkan bahwa peningkatan tersebut secara statistik signifikan.
- Pada kelas eksperimen, signifikansi statistik sebesar 0,000 pada kedua tes menunjukkan bahwa perbedaan antara tes awal dan tes akhir secara statistik signifikan, menunjukkan efektivitas intervensi pembelajaran yang diberikan.

Temuan Penting Penelitian

- RME yang didukung dengan scaffolding secara eksperimental dapat meningkatkan kemampuan penalaran matematis siswa.
- Keterampilan manipulasi matematika siswa meningkat dibandingkan dengan indikator penalaran matematika lainnya.
- Siswa mengalami kesulitan dalam membuktikan kebenaran suatu pernyataan matematis melalui argumen logis dan bukti yang kuat.

Manfaat Penelitian

- Acuan bagi guru dalam merancang bahan ajar, terutama dalam menyusun langkah-langkah pembelajaran dengan menerapkan RME yang didukung oleh scaffolding.
- Mendukung implementasi RME yang didukung dengan scaffolding sebagai pendekatan pembelajaran praktis di sekolah dasar.
- Meningkatkan kemampuan berlogika matematis siswa secara merata.

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