

Model of Educational Reconstruction to Enhance Modeling, Domain-Specific Critical Thinking Skills, and View of NOST on the Solid State Chemistry

ABSTRACT

Solid State Chemistry (SSC) learning focuses on structure, properties, and application of solid material. It allows students to make connections between science, human daily life, and advance technology. However, abstract concepts in SSC make students difficult to understand it. The difficulty may cause misconception. They lack of students' ability to visualize structure of solid may be the main difficulty in studying SSC. Applying model and modeling activities in SSC learning may help student in visualizing structure of solid. Integrating domain-specific critical thinking (DS-CT) skills in SSC learning process may promote students' conceptual understanding into scientific conception. A learning sequence was designed based on model of educational reconstruction (MER) to enhance all domain needed by students on SSC learning. The purpose of this study was to examine the use of MER to developing students' conceptual knowledge (CK), modeling skills (MS), DS-CT skills, and NOST aspects. Mixed methods design with one group pre-test and post-test embedded experimental design was used in this study. Twenty four structured essay (SE) of CK, 22 SE of DS-CT skills, 5 SE of MS, and 9 questions of NOST aspects were developed to measure 33 pre-service chemistry teachers. Students' CK, MS, DS-CT skills, and view of NOST before and after their engagement with the activities were analyzed. Paired sample t-tests were employed and results showed significant differences in the overall domain knowledge, sub-MS and DS-CT skills ($p < .001$). Students' view of NOST aspects were improved from majority in naive (N) into real (R) category. Positive correlations among CK, DS-CT skills and MS ($R = .82$ and $p < .001$) showed that good DS-CT skills (explanations, inference, interpretation, and analysis skills) and MS (making a good structure, using model to explain, and using model to predict) help students to understand the concept well. Constant contribution of DS-CT skills and modeling skills on CK are 67.5%. This study provided insights into effective instructional designs for Chemistry educators in developing students' CK, MS, DS-CT, and view of NOST aspects. It found that metallic crystal, analysis skill, and sub-modeling 3 (using model to predict) have the lowest n-gain. For further researches, it is recommended to embed deeper analysis of the students' conception in body of knowledge in order to make them easier to predict, able to manipulate and create many chemical structures.

Keywords: MER, Domain-Knowledge, DS-CT Skills, Modeling skills, NOST, Solid State Chemistry

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ABSTRAK

Fokus pembelajaran *SSC* adalah menghubungkan struktur, sifat dan aplikasi material zat padat. Hal itu memungkinkan mahasiswa menghubungkan antara konten sains yang dipelajari dengan kehidupan sehari-hari dan teknologi terkini. Hanya saja konsep-konsep abstrak yang terdapat dalam *SSC* membuat mahasiswa kesulitan bahkan miskonsepsi dalam mempelajarinya. Kesulitan mahasiswa memvisualisasikan struktur zat padat menjadi kesulitan utama mempelajari *SSC*. Mengaplikasikan model dan pemodelan dalam proses pembelajaran *SSC* membantu mahasiswa memvisualisasikan struktur dengan baik. Mengintegrasikan domain-khusus *CT (DS-CT)* pada pembelajaran *SSC* dapat meningkatkan pemahaman yang mendalam mengenai suatu konsep. Tahapan pembelajaran *SSC* kemudian didesain berdasarkan kerangka *model of educational reconstruction (MER)* untuk meningkatkan kemampuan-kemampuan yang diperlukan dalam pembelajaran *SSC*. Oleh sebab itu tujuan penelitian ini untuk menguji penggunaan *MER* dalam mengembangkan pengetahuan konsep (*CK*), kemampuan pemodelan (*MS*), kemampuan *DS-CT* dan padangan mahasiswa mengenai aspek *NOST*. Desain *mixed method* dengan *setting one group pre-test and post-test embedded experimental* digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Dua puluh empat butir soal essay terstruktur (*SE*) terkait *CK*, 22 *SE* terkait *DS-CT*, 15 *SE* terkait *MS*, serta 9 pertanyaan tentang *NOST* dikembangkan untuk mengukur *CK*, *MS*, *DS-CT* dan aspek *NOST* 33 mahasiswa calon guru. Kemampuan-kemampuan tersebut sebelum dan sesudah terlibat dalam intervensi dianalisis menggunakan *paired sample t-test*. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat peningkatan yang signifikan pada seluruh domain pengetahuan, *sub-MS*, dan *DS-CT* ($p < 0.001$). Persepsi siswa meningkat dari sebelum pembelajaran ada di kategori *naive (N)* menjadi *real (R)*. Hubungan positif antara *CK* dan *MS* serta *DS-CT* ($R = 0.82$ and $p < 0.001$) menunjukkan bahwa kemampuan *DS-CT* (kemampuan mengeksplanasi, menginferensi, menginterpretasi dan menganalisis) dan *MS* (membuat model struktur, menggunakan model struktur untuk menjelaskan sifat, serta menggunakan model struktur untuk memprediksi) yang baik membantu mahasiswa memahami konsep dengan baik. Kontribusi konstan dari *DS-CT* dan *MS* sebesar 67.5%. Hasil penelitian ini memberi pemikiran yang mendalam untuk pendidik kimia mengenai efektivitas desain pembelajaran berbasis *MER* dalam mengembangkan *CK*, *MS*, *DS-CT*, serta aspek *NOST* mahasiswa. Ditemukan bahwa topik kristal logam, kemampuan menganalisis, dan *sub-MS 3* (menggunakan model untuk memprediksi) perolehan n-gainnya ada di kategori rendah, maka disarankan untuk menanamkan analisis yang mendalam mengenai konsepsi mahasiswa dalam suatu *body of knowledge* sehingga mereka mampu memprediksi, memanipulasi, serta membuat struktur kimia dengan mudah.

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