

**TRANSPOSISI DIDAKTIK DALAM KONSEP PERTIDAKSAMAAN:
SEBUAH STUDI FENOMENOLOGI**

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**Diajukan untuk Memenuhi Sebagian dari Syarat Memperoleh Gelar
Doktor Pendidikan Matematika**



Oleh

**MUHAMMAD DAUT SIAGIAN
1802624**

**PROGRAM STUDI PENDIDIKAN MATEMATIKA
FAKULTAS PENDIDIKAN MATEMATIKA DAN ILMU PENGETAHUAN ALAM
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**TRANSPOSISI DIDAKTIK DALAM KONSEP PERTIDAKSAMAN:
SEBUAH STUDI FENOMENOLOGI**

Oleh

Muhammad Daut Siagian

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Sebuah disertasi yang diajukan untuk memenuhi sebagian syarat memperoleh
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LEMBAR PENGESAHAN

MUHAMMAD DAUT SIAGIAN

NIM.1802624

TRANSPOSISI DIDAKTIK DALAM KONSEP PERTIDAKSAMAAN:
SEBUAH STUDI FENOMENOLOGI

Disetujui dan disahkan oleh Panitia Disertasi

Promotor



Prof. Dr. H. Didi Suryadi, M. Ed

NIP. 195802011984031001

Ko-Promotor



Dr. Elah Nurlaelah, M.Si

NIP. 196411231991032002

Anggota



Dr. H. Sufyani Prabawanto, M.Ed

NIP. 196008301986031003

Penguji



Dr. H. Dadang Juandi, M.Si

NIP. 196401171992021001

Penguji



Prof. Dr. Cholis Sa'dijah, M.Pd., M.A

NIP. 196104071987012001

Mengetahui,
Ketua Departemen Pendidikan Matematika
FPMIPA Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia



Dr. H. Dadang Juandi, M.Si

NIP. 196401171992021001

ABSTRAK

Muhammad Daut Siagian (2023). Transposisi Didaktik dalam Konsep Pertidaksamaan: Sebuah Studi Fenomenologi.

Penelitian ini bertujuan menghasilkan pengetahuan yang terjustifikasi melalui penyelidikan bagaimana proses transposisi internal (dari *knowledge to be taught* ke *taught knowledge*) yang dialami oleh guru dalam mengajarkan konsep pertidaksamaan linear, serta mengeksplorasi pembentukan konsep pertidaksamaan pada diri siswa melalui eksplorasi pengalaman belajarnya dan melalui penyelidikan hambatan belajar yang dialaminya. Rancangan penelitian kualitatif dengan pendekatan fenomenologi dipilih untuk mencapai tujuan penelitian dengan melibatkan 22 siswa kelas 11. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa sifat urutan pada $\mathbb{R}$ dan definisi “Misalkan $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$; Jika $a - b \in \mathbb{P}$, maka kita dapat menuliskannya sebagai $a > b$ (atau ekuivalen $b < a$); Jika $a - b \in \mathbb{P} \cup \{0\}$, maka kita dapat menuliskannya sebagai $a \geq b$ (atau ekuivalen $b \leq a$), merupakan dasar yang digunakan untuk menurunkan “aturan pertidaksamaan”. Makna $a > b$ menurut *scholarly knowledge* yaitu, jika $a - b$ adalah positif, atau dengan kata lain selisih antara a dan b lebih dari nol. Sedangkan makna $a \geq b$, yaitu jika $a - b$ adalah positif dan gabungan 0. Namun, makna atau pengetahuan ini tidak diperkenalkan atau tidak sampai kepada siswa. Temuan penelitian juga menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar siswa memahami pertidaksamaan sebagai membandingkan dua nilai. Juga, siswa cenderung memandang pertidaksamaan sebagai persamaan. Disamping itu, diperoleh tujuh ragam *concept image* siswa terkait dengan konsep pertidaksamaan, yaitu perkalian dan pembagian terhadap bilangan negatif tidak merubah tanda ketaksamaan; generalisasi konsep pertidaksamaan linear yang melibatkan nilai mutlak pada konsep pertidaksamaan linear satu variabel; tidak ada perbedaan makna notasi interval terbuka dan tertutup dalam mengekspresikan bentuk pertidaksamaan; pertidaksamaan sebagai alat untuk membandingkan besaran-besaran yang diketahui; pertidaksamaan sebagai ekspresi dan proses aljabar; sistem pertidaksamaan linear dua variabel sebagai teknik dalam menyelesaikan pertidaksamaan linear dua variabel; dan hanya ada satu nilai bilangan real dari variabel dalam pertidaksamaan yang membuat pertidaksamaan itu benar. Secara keseluruhan, berdasarkan eksplorasi pemahaman siswa terhadap konsep pertidaksamaan ditemukan adanya hambatan belajar (ontogenik, didaktik, dan epistemologis) yang dialami siswa.

Kata Kunci: Transposisi didaktik; pertidaksamaan; *concept image*; praksiologi; *learning obstacle*.

ABSTRACT

Muhammad Daut Siagian (2023). Didactic Transposition in the Concept of Inequality: A Phenomenological Study.

This study aims to explore teacher experience through investigating how the internal transposition process (from knowledge to be taught to taught knowledge) is carried out by teachers in teaching the concept of linear inequality, as well as exploring the meaning of the concept of inequality in students through exploring their learning experiences and investigating learning obstacles. The research design with a qualitative approach using the phenomenological method was chosen to achieve the research objectives by involving 22 students in grade 11. The research results show that the nature of the order in $\mathbb{R}$ and the definition of "Suppose $a, b \in \mathbb{R}$; if $a - b \in \mathbb{P}$, then we can write it as $a > b$ (or equivalently $b < a$); if $a - b \in \mathbb{P} \cup \{0\}$, then we can write it as $a \geq b$ (or equivalently $b \leq a$), which is the basis used to derive the "rule of inequality". According to scholarly knowledge, $a > b$ means that $a - b$ is positive, or that the difference between a and b is greater than zero. While the meaning of $a \geq b$ is if $a - b$ is positive and the combination is 0. However, this meaning or knowledge is not introduced or does not reach students. The research findings also show that most students understand inequality as a comparison of two values. Also, students tend to view inequality as equality. In addition, seven kinds of student concept images were obtained related to the concept of inequality, namely: multiplication and division of negative numbers do not change the sign of the inequality; generalization of the concept of linear inequalities involving absolute values in the concept of one-variable linear inequalities; there is no difference in the meaning of open and closed interval notations in expressing forms of inequality; inequalities as a tool to compare known quantities; inequalities as expressions and algebraic processes; a system of two-variable linear inequalities as a technique for solving two-variable linear inequalities. Overall, based on the exploration of students' understanding of the concept of inequality, it was found that there were learning obstacles (ontogenic, didactic, and epistemological) experienced by students.

Keywords: Didactic transposition; inequality; concept image; praxeology; learning obstacles.

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DAFTAR ISI

	Halaman
ABSTRAK	i
ABSTRACT	ii
KATA PENGANTAR	iii
DAFTAR ISI	v
DAFTAR TABEL	vi
DAFTAR GAMBAR	viii
DAFTAR LAMPIRAN	xi
BAB I PENDAHULUAN	1
1.1 Latar Belakang Masalah	1
1.2 Tujuan Penelitian	13
1.3 Pertanyaan Penelitian	13
1.4 Manfaat Penelitian	14
1.5 Defenisi Operasional	14
BAB II KAJIAN PUSTAKA	18
2.1. Transposisi Didaktik	18
2.2. Teori Antropologi Didaktik	26
2.3. Teori Situasi Didaktis	33
2.4. Concept Image – Concept Definition	38
2.5. Learning Obstacle	44
2.6. Pengertian Aljabar	49
2.7. Konsep Pertidaksamaan	50
2.7.1. Sejarah Notasi Pertidaksamaan	50
2.7.2. Apa itu Pertidaksamaan	52
2.7.3. Dasar Pertidaksamaan	54
2.7.4. Manipulasi Pertidaksamaan	62
2.7.5. Pertidaksamaan Nilai Mutlak	65
2.7.6. Metode dalam Menyelesaikan Pertidaksamaan	70
2.8. Penelitian yang Relevan	74
2.9. Kerangka Berpikir	77
BAB III METODE PENELITIAN	79
3.1. Desain Penelitian	79
3.2. Waktu dan Tempat Penelitian	80
3.3. Partisipan Penelitian	80
3.4. Prosedur Penelitian	80
3.5. Teknik Pengumpulan Data	81
3.6. Teknik Analisis Data	82
3.7. Teknik Keabsahan Data	86
BAB IV HASIL PENELITIAN DAN PEMBAHASAN	89
4.1. Hasil Penelitian	89
4.2. Pembahasan	189
BAB V SIMPULAN DAN REKOMENDASI	211
5.1. Simpulan	211
5.2. Rekomendasi	214
DAFTAR PUSTAKA	216

DAFTAR TABEL

	Halaman
Tabel 2.1. Komponen <i>Concept Image</i>	45
Tabel 2.2. Bentuk Beberapa Bilangan dan Notasi Urutan pada Bilangan Real	55
Tabel 2.3. Interval Terbatas pada Garis Bilangan Riil.....	61
Tabel 2.4. Interval Tanpa Batas pada Garis Bilangan Real	62
Tabel 4.1. Kompetensi Dasar dan Materi Pembelajaran dalam Konsep Pertidaksamaan	92
Tabel 4.2. Praksiologi Matematika pada T_1 Masalah Awal Menemukan Konsep Pertidaksamaan Linear Satu Variabel.....	95
Tabel 4.3. Praksiologi Matematika pada T_2 Masalah Awal Menemukan Konsep Pertidaksamaan Linear Satu Variabel.....	97
Tabel 4.4. Praksiologi Matematika pada T_3 Masalah Awal Menemukan Konsep Pertidaksamaan Linear Satu Variabel.....	97
Tabel 4.5. Praksiologi Matematika pada T_4 Masalah Awal Menemukan Konsep Pertidaksamaan Linear Satu Variabel.....	98
Tabel 4.6. Praksiologi Matematika pada T_5 Masalah Awal Menemukan Konsep Pertidaksamaan Linear Satu Variabel.....	98
Tabel 4.7. Praksiologi Matematika pada T_6	100
Tabel 4.8. Praksiologi Matematika pada T_7	101
Tabel 4.9. Praksiologi Matematika pada T_8	101
Tabel 4.10. Praksiologi Matematika pada T_9	102
Tabel 4.11. Praksiologi Matematika pada T_{10}	102
Tabel 4.12. Praksiologi Didaktik pada T_1	106
Tabel 4.13. Praksiologi Didaktik pada T_2	107
Tabel 4.15. Praksiologi Matematika pada T_{11}	109
Tabel 4.16. Praksiologi Matematika pada T_{12}	109
Tabel 4.17. Praksiologi Matematika pada T_{13}	110
Tabel 4.18. Praksiologi Matematika pada T_{14}	111
Tabel 4.19. Praksiologi Matematika pada T_{15}	111
Tabel 4.20. Praksiologi Matematika pada T_{16}	112
Tabel 4.21. Praksiologi Matematika pada T_{17}	113
Tabel 4.22. Praksiologi Matematika pada T_{18}	114
Tabel 4.23. Praksiologi Matematika pada T_{19}	114
Tabel 4.24. Praksiologi Matematika pada T_{20}	115
Tabel 4.25. Praksiologi Matematika pada T_{21}	115
Tabel 4.30. Praksiologi Matematika dalam Konsep Nilai Mutlak.....	123
Tabel 4.31. Praksiologi Matematika dalam Konsep Pertidaksamaan Linear Dua Variabel	124
Tabel 4.32. Praksiologi Matematika dalam Konsep Pertidaksamaan Linear yang Melibatkan Nilai Mutlak.....	126
Tabel 4.33. Praksiologi Matematika dalam Konsep Pertidaksamaan Linear yang Melibatkan Nilai Mutlak.....	127

Tabel 4.34. Komponen <i>Concept Image</i>	129
Tabel 4.35. Kategori Jawaban Siswa pada Masalah 1	129
Tabel 4.36. Kategori Jawaban Siswa pada Masalah 2	135
Tabel 4.37. Kategori Jawaban Siswa pada Masalah 3 Ditinjau dari Representasi Visual	138
Tabel 4.38. Kategori Jawaban Siswa pada Masalah 3 Ditinjau dari Representasi Notasi Interval	143
Tabel 4.39. Kategori Jawaban Siswa pada Masalah 4	148
Tabel 4.40. Kategori Jawaban Siswa pada Masalah 5	150
Tabel 4.41. Kategori Jawaban Siswa pada Masalah 6	156
Tabel 4.42. Kategori Jawaban Siswa pada Masalah 7	160
Tabel 4.43. Kategori Concept Image Siswa dalam Konsep Pertidaksamaan Linear	165
Tabel 4.44. Data Siswa yang Tidak dapat Menyelesaikan Masalah	174
Tabel 4.45. Uraian Kesalahan Siswa dalam Menyelesaikan Masalah Konsep Pertidaksamaan Linear	180

DAFTAR GAMBAR

	Halaman
Gambar 1.1. Visualisasi Overlay pada Co-occurrence	11
Gambar 2.1. Didaktik Sistem dalam Transposisi Didaktik.....	19
Gambar 2.2. Transformasi dalam Dua Tahap pada Transposisi Didaktik	20
Gambar 2.3. Proses dalam Transposisi Didaktik	22
Gambar 2.4. Brousseau's Didactic Triangle.....	24
Gambar 2.5. Struktur Praksiologis	29
Gambar 2.6. Penafsiran Struktur dalam Praksiologis	31
Gambar 2.7. Struktur Penyajian Praksiologi Matematika.....	32
Gambar 2.8. Struktur Penyajian Praksiologi Didaktik.....	32
Gambar 2.9. Situasi Aksi di dalam TDS	35
Gambar 2.10. Situasi Formulasi di dalam TDS	36
Gambar 2.11. Situasi Didaktik di dalam TDS.....	38
Gambar 2.12. Diagram Hubungan antara <i>Concept Image</i> dan <i>Concept Definition</i>	42
Gambar 2.13. Interaksi antara <i>Concept Image</i> dan <i>Concept Definition</i>	43
Gambar 2.14. Pertumbuhan Kognitif dari Konsep Formal	43
Gambar 2.15. Struktur <i>Concept Image</i>	44
Gambar 2.16. Skala Bilangan Real	54
Gambar 2.17. Grafik Garis Real untuk Penyelesaian $4x + 8 > 0$	64
Gambar 2.18. Grafik Penyelesaian Pertidaksamaan $2x - 2y < 6$	64
Gambar 2.19. Grafik Garis Real untuk Penyelesaian $ x < 3$ dan $ x > 3$	68
Gambar 2.20. Grafik Garis Real untuk Penyelesaian $ x - 4 < 2$	68
Gambar 2.21. Grafik Garis Real untuk Penyelesaian $ 3x - 5 \geq 1$	69
Gambar 2.22. Grafik Garis Real untuk Penyelesaian $-2x - 1 \geq 5$	70
Gambar 2.23. Grafik Penyelesaian Pertidaksamaan $x^2 + 2x - 3 \geq 0$..	71
Gambar 2.24. Diagram Tanda untuk Pertidaksamaan $x^2 + 2x - 3 \geq 0$..	72
Gambar 3.1. Struktur Penyajian Praksiologi Matematika.....	85
Gambar 3.2. Struktur Penyajian Praksiologi Didaktik.....	86
Gambar 4.1. Praksiologi Matematika.....	94
Gambar 4.2. Praksiologi Didaktik.....	94
Gambar 4.3. Tampilan Sajian Materi Pertidaksamaan dalam Buku Teks	96
Gambar 4.4. Himpunan Selesaian dengan Garis Bilangan yang Tersaji di dalam Buku Teks	104
Gambar 4.5. Penyajian Himpunan Penyelesaian dengan Garis Bilangan	105
Gambar 4.6. Tampilan Sajian Buku Teks pada Kelas 10	119
Gambar 4.7. Sajian Formulasi dalam Buku Teks	121

Gambar 4.8. Peta Konsep Materi Persamaan dan Pertidaksamaan Nilai Mutlak dalam UKBM	123
Gambar 4.9. Ringkasan Konsep pada Materi Pertidaksamaan Linear Dua Variabel	126
Gambar 4.10. Bentuk Jawaban Siswa dengan Kategori Prosedur Benar, Namun Tidak Disertai dengan Alasan.....	130
Gambar 4.11. Bentuk Jawaban Siswa dengan Kategori Prosedur Benar, dan Disertai dengan Alasan yang Tepat	131
Gambar 4.12. Bentuk Jawaban Siswa dengan Kategori Prosedur Tidak Benar, dan Alasan Tidak Tepat.....	132
Gambar 4.13. Bentuk Jawaban Siswa dengan Kategori Prosedur Tidak Benar, dan Alasan Tidak Tepat.....	132
Gambar 4.14. Bentuk Jawaban Siswa dengan Kategori Representasi Visual Tepat, Namun Bentuk Pertidaksamaan dan Penyelesaiannya Salah	136
Gambar 4.15. Bentuk Jawaban Siswa dengan Kategori Representasi Visual Tidak Tepat, Bentuk Pertidaksamaan dan Penyelesaiannya Salah	136
Gambar 4.16. Bentuk Jawaban Siswa dengan Kategori Representasi Visual Tidak Tepat, dan Tidak Menuliskan Bentuk Pertidaksamaan dan Penyelesaiannya	137
Gambar 4.17. Bentuk Jawaban Siswa dengan Kategori Prosedur Penyelesaian dan Representasi Bentuk Visual Tepat.....	139
Gambar 4.18. Bentuk Jawaban Siswa dengan Kategori Prosedur Penyelesaian dan Representasi Bentuk Visual Tidak Tepat	140
Gambar 4.19. Bentuk Jawaban Siswa dengan Kategori Prosedur Penyelesaiannya Tepat, Namun Tidak Dapat Merepresentasikan ke dalam Bentuk Visual	141
Gambar 4.20. Bentuk Jawaban Siswa dengan Kategori Prosedur Penyelesaiannya Tidak Tepat, dan Tidak Dapat Merepresentasikan ke dalam Bentuk Visual	143
Gambar 4.21. Bentuk Jawaban Siswa dengan Kategori Prosedur Penyelesaian dan Representasi Bentuk Notasi Interval Tepat	144
Gambar 4.22. Bentuk Jawaban Siswa Dengan Kategori Dapat Mengubah Masalah Nyata ke dalam Simbol Matematik Secara Tepat, Namun Tidak Dapat Menentukan Himpunan Penyelesaiannya ..	148
Gambar 4.23. Bentuk Jawaban Siswa dengan Kategori Tidak Dapat Mengubah Masalah Nyata ke dalam Simbol Matematik dan Menentukan Himpunan Penyelesaiannya Secara Tepat	149
Gambar 4.24. Bentuk Jawaban Siswa dengan Kategori Representasi Simbol Matematik dan Alasan Tepat.....	151
Gambar 4.25. Bentuk Jawaban Siswa dengan Kategori Representasi Simbol matematika Tepat, Namun Alasan Tidak Tepat	152
Gambar 4.26. Bentuk Jawaban Siswa dengan Kategori Representasi Simbol Matematika Tepat, Namun Tidak Disertai Alasan	153
Gambar 4.27. Bentuk Jawaban Siswa dengan Kategori Representasi Simbol Matematik Tidak Tepat, dan Tidak Disertai Alasan.....	154

Gambar 4.28. Bentuk Jawaban Siswa dengan Kategori Menyelesaikan Masalah dengan Melibatkan Konsep Pertidaksamaan Secara Tepat.....	156
Gambar 4.29. Bentuk Jawaban Siswa dengan Kategori Menyelesaikan Masalah dengan Melibatkan Konsep Pertidaksamaan, Namun Tidak Tepat	157
Gambar 4.30. Bentuk Jawaban Siswa dengan Kategori Menyelesaikan Masalah Tanpa Melibatkan Konsep Pertidaksamaan	159
Gambar 4.31. Bentuk Jawaban Siswa dengan Kategori Dapat Merepresentasikan ke dalam Notasi Pertidaksamaan Secara Tepat	161
Gambar 4.32. Bentuk Jawaban Siswa dengan Kategori Tidak Dapat Merepresentasikan ke dalam Notasi Pertidaksamaan Secara Tepat	162
Gambar 4.33. Bentuk Kesalahan Jawaban Siswa dalam Menafsirkan Solusi	170
Gambar 4.34. Contoh Hambatan Ontogenik yang Bersifat Instrumental.....	172
Gambar 4.35. Contoh Hambatan Ontogenik yang Bersifat Instrumental.....	173
Gambar 4.36. Contoh Kesalahan Siswa dalam Aturan/ Sifat Pertidaksamaan	181
Gambar 4.37. Contoh Kesalahan Tidak Adanya Makna Semantik dan Simbolis dari Pertidaksamaan	183
Gambar 4.38. Bentuk Lain Contoh Kesalahan Tidak Adanya Makna Semantik dan Simbolis dari Pertidaksamaan	184
Gambar 4.39. Contoh Keterbatasan Siswa dalam Merubah Konteks Permasalahan ke Bentuk Pertidaksamaan.....	184
Gambar 4.40. Kesalahan dalam Generalisasi Aturan Pertidaksamaan ...	185

DAFTAR LAMPIRAN

	Halaman
Lampiran 1. Data Praksiologi Didaktik Buku Teks Kelas 7	234
Lampiran 2. Data Praksiologi Didaktik Buku Teks Kelas 7	235
Lampiran 3. Data Praksiologi Matematika Buku Teks Kelas 10	239
Lampiran 4. Data Praksiologi Didaktik Buku Teks Kelas 10	240
Lampiran 5. Data Praksiologi Matematika Buku Teks Kelas 10	243
Lampiran 6. Transkrip Wawancara terkait Persepsi Siswa pada Masalah 1	245
Lampiran 7. Transkrip Wawancara terkait Persepsi Siswa pada Masalah 2	247
Lampiran 8. Transkrip Wawancara terkait Persepsi Siswa pada Masalah 3	249
Lampiran 9. Transkrip Wawancara terkait Persepsi Siswa pada Masalah 4	252
Lampiran 10. Transkrip Wawancara terkait Persepsi Siswa pada Masalah 5	253
Lampiran 11. Transkrip Wawancara terkait Persepsi Siswa pada Masalah 6	255
Lampiran 12. Transkrip Wawancara terkait Persepsi Siswa pada Masalah 7	257
Lampiran 13. Transkrip Wawancara terkait <i>Concept Image</i>	259
Lampiran 14. Transkrip Wawancara terkait Hambatan Ontogenik	260
Lampiran 15. Transkrip Wawancara terkait Hambatan Didaktik	261
Lampiran 16. Transkrip Wawancara terkait Hambatan Epistemologis ..	262
Lampiran 17. Instrumen Tes Konsep Pertidaksamaan	263
Lampiran 18. Kunci Jawaban Instrumen Tes Konsep Pertidaksamaan ..	264

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