



Mathematical Literacy Reviewed from Self Regulated Learning on Collaborative Problem Solving Assisted By Qr Code

Mufaridah Dinar Nirmala [✉], Isnarto Isnarto, Mulyono Mulyono

Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia

Article Info

Article History:
Received :
10 October 2022
Accepted:
06 November 2022
Published:
30 December 2022

Keywords:
Mathematical literacy skills, self regulated learning, collaborative problem solving, QR Code

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to describe students' literacy skills in terms of Self Regulated Learning in the Collaborative Problem-Solving model assisted by QR Code. This type of research is descriptive research with a qualitative approach. The research subjects for class XI MIPA 2 SMA Bustanul Ulum NU Bumiayu for the 2021/2022 academic year were 36 people. Data was collected by the method of tests, questionnaires, observation, documentation, and interviews. The results of research on students' TLM achievement in terms of Self Regulated Learning on Collaborative Problem Solving with the help of QR Code are very varied. Mathematical literacy in terms of Self Regulated Learning shows that students with high category TLM and high and medium Self Regulated Learning categories can understand and master the seven basic stages of mathematical literacy, but stage 1 can be completed with additional time. Students with medium category TLM and high and medium categories of Self Regulated Learning can understand and master the three basic stages of mathematical literacy, and students with low category TLM and high and medium categories of Self Regulated Learning can understand and master one stage of basic mathematical literacy.

[✉]Correspondence:
Jl. Kelud Timur III Semarang 50237 Semarang, Indonesia
E-mail: luluk.ulfachasani@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Mathematical literacy ability is only one of the abilities possessed by students from a cognitive perspective. In the current education system, achievement in the cognitive and affective domains is an important goal of mathematics education (Cheung, Mak & Sit, 2018). The psychological concept explains that the affective aspect also makes a major contribution to improving students' cognitive abilities. One of the affective aspects that is expected to play a role in students' cognitive development is Self Regulated Learning. Self Regulated Learning or better known as independent learning is a process of careful planning and self-monitoring of cognitive and affective processes in completing academic assignments (Hargis in Hendriana, et.al, 2018).

A teacher must have innovation in learning that varies such as strategies, models, and media that are applied in learning. Things like this are appropriate to use to improve the quality of learning in the classroom so that learning can achieve the expected goals. Efforts to find the right learning model must be done so that learning objectives can be further enhanced. Dillenbourg (1999: 7) Collaborative Problem Solving is a collaboration carried out by two or more people who have the same goal, namely to solve a particular problem.

Collaborative Problem Solving according to Nelson (1999: 245) is a combination of two learning approaches, namely collaborative learning and problem-based learning.

Based on the description of the background above, it encourages researchers to describe mathematical literacy in terms of Self-Regulated Learning in Collaborative Problem Solving assisted by QR Code.

METHOD

This research was conducted at SMA Bustanul Ulum NU Bumiayu. This type of research is descriptive research with a qualitative approach. The research subjects were students of class XI MIPA 2 SMA Bustanul Ulum NU Bumiayu for the 2021/2022 academic year. Intake of research subjects in this study was determined by cluster random sampling. Research data were collected by tests,

questionnaires, interviews, observation and documentation. Determination of research subjects is based on the results of tests of mathematical literacy skills and assessments from the Self Regulated Learning questionnaire.

Mathematical literacy data was obtained from the results of the mathematical literacy test, while data on Self Regulated Learning characters were obtained from the results of the Self Regulated Learning questionnaire. Data analysis was carried out by data reduction, data presentation, and data conclusion.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

To obtain a description of students' mathematical literacy in terms of Self Regulated Learning. Researchers used 3 instruments consisting of tests of mathematical literacy abilities, Self Regulated Learning questionnaires, and interviews.

Mathematical literacy test, conducted in limited face-to-face compliance with health protocols. With test questions that have been validated by an expert validator with the results of the validation being in the category of good criteria and can be used for tests. The mathematical literacy test is in the form of a written essay test with the aim of identifying the results of students' mathematical literacy. The categories for grouping students' mathematical literacy tests are presented in table 1 below (Pujiastuti, 2014).

Table 1 Categories of Students' Mathematical Literacy Grouping

Score	Category
$x \geq 70\%$	High
$60\% \leq x < 70\%$	Average
$x < 60\%$	Low

Self Regulated Learning questionnaires are distributed and filled in directly by students on the questionnaire sheet given at the beginning of learning, the aim is to identify the Self Regulated Learning characteristics possessed by students. The broad intervals covering each category are determined as follows:

Table 2 Ideal Categorization of Students' Mathematical Literacy Data Scores

Interval Area	Note
$(\mu + 1,0 \sigma) \leq x$	High
$(\mu - 1,0 \sigma) \leq x < (\mu + 1,0 \sigma)$	Average
$x < (\mu - 1,0 \sigma)$	Low

In case:

μ : mean

σ : standard deviation

The last instrument is the interview. The interviews were conducted privately between the researchers and the research subjects based on the interview guidelines that had been prepared by the researchers.

Explanation of the description of students' mathematical literacy in terms of Self Regulated Learning students go through several stages.

Data reduction, in this stage the researchers carried out the following: (1) prepared learning tools in the form of syllabi, lesson plans, worksheets, self-regulated learning questionnaires, and math literacy test questions that had been validated by expert validators with results feasible to implement, (2) provide an assessment of the results of the Self Regulated Learning questionnaire and the results of the mathematical literacy test and (3) the researcher determines 12 children as research subjects, consisting of 2 students from each category.

Presenting the data, in this stage, two kinds of categories are obtained, namely (1) the mathematical literacy of students with Self Regulated Learning is in the high category, and (2) the mathematical literacy of students with Self Regulated Learning is in the medium category. The percentage of TLM results can be seen in table 3 below.

Table 3. Percentage of TLM Results

TKLM Category	Amount of Student	Percentage
High	13	36,11%
Average	15	41,67%
Low	8	22,22%
Total	36	100%

Table 3 shows that students who are included in the high category of TLM are only 36.11% or 13 out of 36 students. Students who are included in the average category of TLM are 41.67% or 15 of 36 students. Furthermore, students who are included in the low TLM category are 22.22% or 8 of 36 students.

While the percentage of the results of the Self Regulated Learning questionnaire can be seen in Table 4.

Table 4. Percentage of Self Regulated Learning Questionnaire Results

Self Regulated Learning Category	Amount of Student	Percentage
High	20	55,5%
Average	16	44,5%
Total	36	100%

Table 4. shows that students who are included in the high category of Self Regulated Learning are 55.5% or 20 out of 36 students. Students who are included in the average category of Self Regulated Learning are as much as 44.5% or 16 of 36 students.

Conclusion in this last stage, the following results are obtained: (1) students with high category TLM and high and medium categories of Self Regulated Learning can understand and master the seven stages of basic mathematical literacy skills, but stage 1 can be completed with additional time. (2) students with medium category TLM and high and average Self Regulated Learning categories can understand and master the three stages of basic mathematical literacy skills, and (3) students with low category TLM and high and average Self Regulated Learning categories can understand and master one stage of basic mathematical literacy skills.

The results of research on students' TLM achievement in terms of Self Regulated Learning on Collaborative Problem Solving with the help of QR Code are very varied. Mathematical literacy in terms of Self Regulated Learning shows that students with high category TLM and high and medium Self Regulated Learning categories can understand and master the seven stages of basic mathematical literacy skills, but stage 1 can be completed with additional time. Students with medium category TLM and high and medium categories of Self Regulated Learning can understand and master the three basic stages of mathematical literacy, and students with low category TLM and high and medium categories of Self Regulated Learning can understand and master one stage of basic mathematical literacy.

Table 5 Recapitulation of SRL Questionnaire Results and TLM Results

SRL	TKLM		
	High	Average	Low
High	8	7	5
Average	7	6	3

Based on Table 5, 2 students from each category were chosen as research subjects. The following will describe each category.

Description of Students' Mathematical Literacy with High Category Self Regulated Learning.

The achievement of subjects based on high-value TLM results with high Self Regulated Learning can understand and master the seven stages of basic mathematical literacy skills. When interviewed, the student was able to complete the seven stages. There were 8 students who were included in both high categories. Achievement of subjects with average TLM with high Self Regulated Learning can understand and master the three basic stages of mathematical literacy. There are 7 students based on average TLM results with high Self Regulated Learning. Achievement of subjects with low TLM with high Self Regulated Learning can understand and master one stage of basic mathematical literacy skills. There are 5 students based on low TLM results with high Self Regulated Learning.

Description of Students' Mathematical Literacy with Self Regulated Learning in Medium Category.

The achievement of the subject based on high-value TLM results with Medium Self Regulated Learning can understand and master the seven stages of basic mathematical literacy skills, but stage 1 can be completed with additional time. When interviewed, the student was able to complete the seven stages. There are 7 students who fall into this category. Achievement of subjects with average TLM with average Self Regulated Learning can understand and master the three stages of basic mathematical literacy skills. There are 6 students based on average TLM results with average Self Regulated Learning. Achievement of subjects with low TLM with average Self Regulated Learning can understand and master one stage of basic mathematical literacy skills. There are 3 students based on low TLM results with average Self Regulated Learning.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and discussion, it was concluded that students with high category TLM and high and medium categories of Self Regulated Learning could understand and master the seven stages of basic mathematical literacy, but stage 1 could be completed with additional time. Students with medium category TLM and high and medium categories of Self Regulated Learning can understand and master the three basic stages of mathematical literacy, and students with low category TLM and high and medium categories of Self Regulated Learning can understand and master one stage of basic mathematical literacy.

REFERENCES

- Akinmola, E. a. 2014. 'Developing Mathematical Problem-Solving Ability: a Panacea for Sustainable Development in the 21st Century'. *International Journal of Education and Research*, 2(2): 1-8
- Anastasi, A, dan Urbina, S., 1997. *Tes Psikologi (Psychological Testing)*. Bandung: PT. Prehanllindo.cc. p. 14.
- Arifin, Z. 2013. *Evaluasi Pembelajaran*. Bandung: Rosda.
- Arikunto, S. 2013. *Dasar- Dasar Evaluasi Pendidikan*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.
- Astuty, E. S. Waluya., et. Al. (2018). "Mathematical Reasoning Ability Based on Self Regulated Learning by Using the Learning of Reciprocal Teaching with RME Approach". *Unnes Journal of Mathematics Education*.
- Azwar, S., 2001. *Reliabilitas dan Validitas*. 3 ed. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Bandura, A. (2017). Towards the psychology of human agency: pathways and reflection. Perspectives on psychological science. *In Press*.
- Behling, O, 1998, Employee Selection: Will Intelligence and Conscientiousness Do The Job?, *The Academy of Management Executive*, 12(1) :77-86
- Broandbent, J., & Galianti, T. M. (2017). "Self-Regulated Learning Strategies & Academic Achievement in Online Higher Education Learning Environments: A Systematic Review". *ELSEVIER Internet and Higher Education*. 27. 1-13
- Budiningsih, A. 2012. *Belajar dan Pembelajaran*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.

- Burger, W.F. & J.M. Shaughnessy. 1986. Characterizing The Van Hiele Levels Of Development In Geometry. *Journal for Research In Mathematics Education*, 17(1): 31-48.
- Butler T.J., Gene E. Likens, Francoise M. Vermeylen, Barbara J.B. Stunder. (2003) The relation between NOx emission and precipitation NO3 - in the eastern USA: *Atmospheric Environment*, 37: 2093-2104.
- Chaviaris, P. & Kafoussi, S. 2010. Developing Students' Collaboration in a Mathematics Classroom Throught Dramatic Aktivitie". *International Electronic Journal of Mathematics Education* Vol. 5, 213-402
- Chiu, M. M. 2008. "Effects of argumentation on group micro-creativity: Statistical discourse analyses of algebra students' Collaborative Problem Solving". *Contemporary Educational Psychology*, 33(3), 382-402
- Creswell, J. W. 2017. *Research Design Pendekatan Kualitatif, Kuantitatif, dan Mixed*. Terjemahan Achmad Fawaid. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Danielson, C. (2013). The Framework for Teaching Evaluation Instrument. Virginia: *Assosiation for Supervisum and Curriculum Development*
- Depdiknas, 2011, UU No. 20 Tahun 2003 tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional, Jakarta: Grafika Offset.
- Dignath, C., & Büttner, G. (2018). "Teachers' direct and indirect promotion of self regulated learning in primary and secondary school mathematics classes-insights from video-based classroom observations and teacher interviews". *Metecognition and Learning* (Springer US).13 (2).127-157
- Dillenbourg, 1999, "What Do You Mean by „Collaborative Learning“?", dalam P. Dillenbourg, *Collaborative Learning: Cognitive and Computational Approaches*, Oxford: Elsevier, hlm. 7
- Dwijayanti Pangestu. (2008). Pengaruh Kecerdasan Intelektual, Kecerdasan Emosional, dan Kecerdasan Sosial Terhadap Pemahaman Akuntansi. Jakarta. Skripsi. Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran.
- Faridh R F, A., Sukestiyarno., & Mariani, S (2019). "Mathematical Literacy Based On Student's Self Regulated Learning By Fliped Classroom With Whatsapp Module". *Unnes Journal of Mathematics Education Research*. 8(2). 125-132
- Fawcett, L. M., & Garton, A. F. 2005. "The Effect of peer Collaboration on children's problem-solving ability". *British Journal of education Pscology*. 75(2). 157-169
- Ghufron, M., & Risnawati, N. R. (2011). *Teori-teori Psikologi*. Yogyakarta: Ar-Ruzz Media
- Gunawan, A. W. (2007). *Genius Learning Strategy*, Jakarta: PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, Cet. Ke-IV.
- Hidayati, D. W., & Kurniati, L. (2018). "The influence of self Regulated Learning to Mathematics Critical Thinking Ability on 3D-Shapes Geometry Leraning Using Geogebra". *Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Matematika*. 7 (1) 40-48
- Hudojo. 2003. *Pengembangan Kurikulum dan Pengembangan Matematika*. Malang: IMSTEP.
- Isnaeni, S., et.al. (2018). "Analisis Kemampuan Penalaran Matematis dan Kemandirian Belajar Siswa SMP pada Materi Persamaan Garis Lurus". *Journal of Medives*. 2(1). 107-115
- Johar, R. (2012). "Domain Soal PISA untuk Literasi Matematika". *Jurnal Peluang*. 1(1). 30-41
- Joseph, G. 1978. *Interpreting psychological Test Data*, Vol 1. NewYork VNR
- Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia. 2015. *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI)*. Online. Tersedia di <http://kbbi.web.id/>
- Lengnink. K, 2005. "Relecting Mathematics: An Approach to Achieve Mathematical Literacy". *Journal ZDM*. 37 (3): 246-249
- Lestari, K.E., dan M. Ridwan Yudhanegara. 2015. *Penelitian Pendidikan Matematika*. Bandung: PT Refika Aditama.
- Mathew, R., & Balachandran, U. (2018). "Comparison of the Educational System in Singapore and India and How India Can reform Its Current Practices to Improve the Quality of Leraning". *International Journal of Advance Research and Development*. 3(1). 224-248
- Meleong, L.J. 2013. *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif Edisi*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya.
- Menteri Pendidikan. (2006). Peraturan Menteri Nomor 22, Tahun 2006, Tentang Standar Isi untuk Satuan Pendidikan Dasar dan Menengah.
- Mustakim, S., Walanda D. K, dan Gonggo, S. T. 2013. *Penggunaan QR Code da-lam Pembelajaran Pokok Bahasan Sis-tem Periodik Unsur pada Kelas*

- X SMA Labschool Untad. J. Akad. Kim.* 2(4): 215-221
- National Council of Teacher of Mathematics (NCTM). 2000. Principles and Standars for School Matematic. Reston, VA: NCTM.
- Nelson, ML, 1999, "Collaborative Problem Solving" dalam Reigeluth, *Instructional Design Theories and Models A New Paradigm of Instructional Theory*, New York: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Inc., hlm. 245
- Ngalim Purwanto. 2007. *Psikologi Pendidikan*. Bandung: Remaja Rosdakarya. Hal. 52.
- Octarini, D. (2017). "Self Regulated Learning dalam Pendidikan Matematika". *Journal of Mathematics Education and Science*. 2(2). 10-16
- OECD. (2013). PISA 2012 Assesment and Analytical Framework. Mathematics, Reading, Science, Problem Solving and Financial Literacy. OECD Publishing
- OECD. (2016). Result in Focus. OECD Publishing
- Ojose, B. (2011). "Mathematics Literacy: Are We Able to Put The Mathematics We Learn Into Everyday Use?". *Journal of Mathematics Education*. 4(1). 89-100
- Orton, A. 2004. *Learning Mathematics 3rd Edition Isus, Theory, and Classroom Practise*. Cornwall: MPG Books Ltd.
- PISA 2015, "Draft Collaborative Problem Solving Framework", hlm. 3
- Retnawati, H. (2015). *Validitas, Reliabilitas & Karakteristik Butir*. Yogyakarta: Parama Publishing
- Riau, B. E. S., & Junaedi, I. 2016. Analisis Kemampuan Pemecahan Masalah Matematik Siswa Kelas VII Berdasarkan Gaya Belajar Pada Pembelajaran PBL. *Unnes Journal of Mathematics Education Research*, 5(2): 166-177.
- Rifa'i, A & Anni, C.T. 2011. *Psikologi Pendidikan*. Semarang: UPT Unnes Press.
- Ruseffendi, E.T (2006). *Pengantar kepada Membantu Guru Mengembangkan Kompetensiya dalam Pengajaran Matematika untuk Meningkatkan CBSA*. Bandung: TARSITO.
- Santrock, Jhon W. 2008. *Psikologi Pendidikan Edisi Kedua*. Jakarta: Kencana.
- Siregar, E. & Nara, H. 2010. *Teori Belajar dan Pembelajaran*. Cetakan pertama. Bogor: Ghalia Indonesia.
- Sopiawati. (2014). Pengaruh Pendekatan Collaborative Problem Solving terhadap Kemampuan Komunikasi Matematis Siswa SMK. Skripsi FKIP UNPAS. Bandung: Tidak diterbitkan.
- Stacey, K. (2011). "The PISA View of Mathematical Literacy in Indonesia". *Journal of Mathematics Education*. 2(2). 95-126
- Stacey, K. 2010. "Mathematical and Cientific Literacy Around the Word". *Journal of science and Mathematics Education in Southeast Asia*. 33 (1): 1-16
- Sugiyono. (2015). *STATISTIKA untuk Penelitian*. Bandung: ALFABETA.
- Sugiyono. 2015. *Metode Penelitian Kombinasi (Mixed Methods)*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Suherman, E., dkk. 2003. *Strategi Pembelajaran Matematika Kontemporer*. Bandung: Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia.
- Suherman, I., Turmudi., Suryadi, D., Herman, T., Suhendra., Prabawanto, S., Nurjanah., & Rohayati, A. 2003. *Strategi Pembelajaran Matematika Kontemporer*. Bandung: UPI.
- Sukestiyarno. 2013. *Olah Data Penelitian Berbantuan SPSS*. Semarang: Universitas Negeri Semarang.
- Sukmadinata, Nana Syaodih. 2013. *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan*. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya
- Sun, Z, Xie, K., & Anderman, L. H. (2018). The role of self-regulated learning in students' success in flipped undergraduate math courses. *The Internet and Higher Education*, 36 (1), 41-53.
- Suparlan, A. (2013). *Eksperimentasi Pembelajaran Kooperatif Tipe Numbered Heads Together (NHT) dan Tipe Two Stay Two Stray(TSTS) pada Pembelajaran Matematika Ditinjau dari Intelligence Quotient Siswa Kelas VIII SMP di Kabupaten Purworejo Tahun Pelajaran 2011/2012. (Tesis)*. Solo: Universitas Sebelas Maret.
- Suprihatiningrum, J. 2013. *Strategi Pembelajaran Teori dan Aplikasi*. Cetakan Pertama. Yogyakarta: Ar-Ruz Media.
- TIMSS & PIRLS. 2011. *Overview TIMSS and PIRLS 2011 Achievemets*.
- Uno, H. B., dan Umar, M. K. 2009. *Mengelola Kecerdasan Dalam Pembelajaran*. Jakarta: Bumi Aksara.
- Wardono, & Mariani, S. 2014. "The Realistic Model with Character Education and PISA Assesment to Improve MathematicsLiteracy".

International Journal of Education and Research. 2
(7). 361-372

- Wardono, Waluya, S.B., Mariani, S., dan Candra, S.D. 2016. Mathematics Literacy on Problem Based Learning with indonesia Realistic Mathematics Education Approach Assited E-learning Edmodo. *Journal of Physics Conference Series*, 693.
- Wayase, U. R. (2015). QR Code : An Innovative Teaching Learning Tool. *International Journal of Innovative Science, Engineering & Technology*, 2(7), 402–405.
- Widjajanti. (2008). “*Strategi Pembelajaran Kolaboratif Berbasis Masalah*”, *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Matematika dan Pendidikan Matematika*. Yogyakarta: FMIPA UNY.
- Zimmerman, B.J. & Schunk, D. H. (Eds). (1998). *Self Regulated Learning and Academic Achievement*. Mahwah, NJ: Erlbaum.