

Development of Problem-Based Learning (PBL) E-worksheet on Comparative Material

Cherryn Oktavera*

Matemathics Education Study Program, Universitas Maritim Raja Ali Haji, Kepulauan Riau, Indonesia

Nur Izzati

Matemathics Education Study Program, Universitas Maritim Raja Ali Haji, Kepulauan Riau, Indonesia

*Correspondence author: <u>oktaveracherryn@gmail.com</u>

DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.18592/tarbiyah.v12i1.8545

Key Words:	Abstract:
comparative material	This research was conducted to the lack of availability of
e-worksheet	teaching materials based on the student's need, namely
problem-based learning	variations in the use of teaching materials that are suitable
	for use in the learning process. This research aims to
	determine the feasibility of the developed e-worksheet. It
<i>Received</i> : 1 January 2023	used Research and Development (R&D) with a 4D
Revision : 12 March 2023	development model. The subjects were 26 students of class
Accepted : 1 June 2023	VII.6 of Tanjungpinang 6 Junior High School (SMP). The
<i>Published</i> : 28 June 2023	data collection instrument was a validation questionnaire
	assessed by material expert validators, linguists and media
	experts. The results of the validation obtained regarding
	the eligibility information of the e-worksheet, with the
	assessment of material experts, obtained a percentage of
	81% in the valid category, the assessment of language
	experts obtained a percentage of 76% in the very valid
	category, and the assessment of the media obtained a
	percentage of 73% in the valid category. Based on the
	overall data analysis results, it was concluded that the
	developed PBL-based e-worksheet was declared feasible
	and could be used in learning mathematics.

To cite this article: Oktavera, C., & Izzati, N. (2023). Development of Problem-Based Learning (PBL) E-worksheet on Comparative Material. *Tarbiyah: Jurnal Ilmiah Kependidikan*, 12(1), 11-22. <u>http://dx.doi.org/10.18592/tarbiyah.v12i1.8545</u>

This is an open access article under the CC-BY License (https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/)



Introduction

Excellent education is a source of support for the progress of the nation. All countries definitely want the best education to get quality human resources (HR). Therefore a good education system is needed to implement learning runs systematically, effectively and efficiently (Rahmat, 2013). Education in the 21st century today wants students to have the common abilities referred to as 4C, namely Critical Thinking and Problem-Solving, Creativity, Communication Skills, and the Ability to Work Collaboratively (Effendi et al., 2021). This ability can be trained in mathematics because it is closely related to reasoning abilities to solve a problem (Umaroh et al., 2020). Mathematics is a universal science that plays a vital role in education as the basis for developing modern technology to develop human mindsets (Mashuri, 2019). Mathematics has an important role in solving problems in various fields (Prastowo & Waluya, 2019). Mathematics is fundamental because human activity is inseparable from calculating activities, so mathematics is very embedded in everyday activities. Thus, students need to be provided with the ability to think logically and systematically to solve problems found in daily activities.

One of the strategies that educators need to prepare is to develop teaching materials. Teaching materials can facilitate understanding concepts and solving problems, increase student activity, and make learning experiences more interesting and varied (<u>Umaroh et al., 2020</u>). Thus, one of the teaching materials that can be used when teaching is the Student Worksheet. Student Worksheets are teaching materials that can facilitate students in the learning process, so interactions between students and teachers are established and can increase student learning interest so that learning can be achieved and carried out correctly (<u>Umbaryati, 2016</u>). Student worksheets can ease educators in the assessment process as almost all student activity is recorded on the worksheet (<u>Kosasih, 2021</u>).

Based on the results of interviews conducted at SMP Negeri 6 Tanjungpinang on September 22, 2022, educators rarely develop teaching materials in the form of worksheet. The contents are in the form of questions and practice questions without explaining how the completion process was obtained. With worksheet, students' ability to interpret events can increase (Aini et al., 2021). Then, students also find it difficult to do practice questions, one of which is comparative material. Based on the results of the interviews, in the Comparative material, students find it difficult to distinguish the completion of comparison questions of equivalent and reversed values. If students have difficulty solving problems in the questions, their learning outcomes will be low (Susanti et al., 2022).

Efforts to develop student performance and abilities in learning activities are recommended to apply learning activities involving students to play an active role in solving problems in daily activities. An alternative worksheet that can overcome this problem is based on Problem-Based Learning (PBL). According to <u>Prastowo & Waluya (2019)</u> the Problem-Based Learning (PBL) model is a learning model with a characteristic that is centered on problems. The PBL model can also develop students' abilities in terms of creativity, both individually and in groups, because at every step, it requires students to be active (<u>Fitriyah & Ghofur, 2022</u>). Relevant studies in the development of Problem-Based Learning (PBL) e-worksheet by <u>Munika et al. (2021</u>), it was found that the PBL-based e-worksheet obtained a level of validity, feasibility,

effectiveness and increase students' critical thinking skills.

The worksheet that will be developed is based on technology. This time life is very sophisticated, and teaching materials should also progress to keep up with the times. According to Yakin (2021), using technology-based worksheet is an effort so that students can take advantage of technology. Through worksheet, students can play an active role during the learning process (Nisa & Fitriani, 2018). The worksheet is technology-based, which uses software capable of developing media and teaching materials interactively, one of which is using *Articulate Storyline 3*. Articulate Storyline 3 software can create innovative and interactive learning objects (Sindu et al., 2020). The advantage of this software is the ease of making navigation buttons without doing complicated coding (Rianto, 2020). The use of e-worksheet made using *Articulate Storyline 3* makes it easy for students to use it, motivates students' independent learning, and students are active in finding learning resources (Indriani et al., 2021). Using *Articulate storyline 3* can increase independent learning by students to develop student skills that do not always depend on educators (Indriani et al., 2021).

Based on the background, research is needed to produce a feasible PBL-based e-worksheet so that students can solve problems, especially in comparative material, by adjusting to the times, technology, and current learning conditions. So, researchers conducted research to development of e-worksheet based on Problem-Based Learning (PBL) on comparative material. This study aims to describe the development of a valid Problem Based Learning (PBL) e-worksheet.

Research Method

This research is included in the *Research and Development* (R&D) research type. Sugiyono (2019) explains that development research makes a product through research, design, manufacture and validity testing. This study uses the 4D research model (Four D models). This research was put forward by <u>Thiagarajan (1974)</u> where the 4D model consists of 4 stages, namely *Define, Design, Development* and *Disseminate*. However, this research only reaches *Development* until the expert validation stage.

At the Define stage, defining what conditions are needed in learning by analyzing the boundaries and objectives of the material developed and described by (Kristianti & Julia, 2017). At the Design stage, researchers have to prepare, design and make teaching materials in the form of e-worksheet provided that they meet the criteria and are in accordance with what has been done before. The Development stage, researchers have produced learning tools in the form of worksheet, which have previously been revised and given input and suggestions by experts.

In the research, questionnaires are used for data collection techniques. The questionnaire sheet used is the validation sheet to see and know the validity of the e-worksheet. There are two data analysis techniques, namely qualitative descriptive analysis techniques, which contain input and suggestions from the validator, and descriptive statistical analysis techniques, whose data are obtained from questionnaires in the form of descriptive percentages. Data analysis is used to measure the validity of the products that have been developed, namely the *Likert* scale described by (Sugiyono, 2017). Data processing uses the following formula:

$$V = \frac{\Sigma X}{N} \times 100\%$$

Explanation : V = score $\sum X = acquired score$ N = maximum score

The validity of the developed e-worksheet can be seen from the assessment criteria in the following Table 1.

Assessment	Kriteria
80% < x < 100%	Very Valid
60% < <i>x</i> < 80%	Valid
40% < x < 60%	Acceptable
20% < <i>x</i> < 40%	Less Valid
0% < <i>x</i> < 20%	Not Valid

Tabel 1. Validation criteria

(Riduwan and Akdon, 2013)

Finding and Discussion

The research produced a product of e-worksheet Problem Based Learning (PBL) on comparative material. This e-worksheet is produced in an accessible application format for Android. The e-worksheet used uses PBL stages, such as (1) introduction of problems in material comparisons of value and comparison of value reversed; (2) organizing students to learn, which aims to identify the concepts contained in the questions given; (3) guiding investigations, aims to provide guidance in the form of additional information to solve problems; (4) present the results of the work, where the teacher guides students in solving the correct problems to use, and (5) evaluates the problem-solving process, where students provide conclusions to measure the level of understanding of students (Rusmono, 2017). In this research and development, researchers use the 4D model, the stages of which are Define, Design, and Development. The following is an explanation of the results of the development that researchers have carried out.

Define Stage

In the define stage, the researcher analyzed the characteristics of the students through interviews with mathematics teachers at SMP (Junior High School) Negeri 6 Tanjungpinang. According to the interview results on September 22, 2022, during the teaching and learning process, educators use teaching materials, namely textbooks. The use of book only allow one-way communication and result the lack of students' opportunities to develop their understanding (Basri et al., 2020). Teaching material is a learning tool that can support the learning process so students are more creative and think critically when working on the questions given. Due to the unavailability of teaching materials in the form of worksheet, the learning atmosphere tends to be

boring and makes students' interest in learning decrease.

As a result, students have difficulty solving problems in questions, especially in comparative material. When studying Comparison material, students find it difficult to understand the formula concepts of Comparison of Values and Comparisons of Reversed Values. Then, students still find it difficult to distinguish between Value Comparison formulas and Reverse Value Comparisons. Next, to analyze the characteristics of students, the researcher analyzes the material and learning objectives. The material analysis aims to identify what material needs to be taught and classify material related to CP and TP so that it can then be organized and still follow the applicable procedures. Formulating learning objectives aims so that the discussion made by the researcher does not cross the boundaries of the problem or the boundaries of the goals that have been made before so that the researcher only focuses on the formulation of these objectives.

Design Stage

At this stage, the aim is to prepare and design teaching materials in the form of eworksheet. The steps stage are:

a. Media selection

This stage aims to select the media that fits the needs of students for the learning environment and material characteristics.

b. Media design

At the media design stage, a design is carried out to create a PBL-based e-worksheet. c. Media creation

At the stage of making this media is making PBL-based e-worksheet on comparative material from all the materials designed to become one to become teaching materials that have been conceptualized.

Development Design

At this stage, the PBL-based e-worksheet was made on comparative material. Based on the design in the previous stage, this e-worksheet includes:

a. E-worksheet Cover Design Section

The cover display uses pictures and colors that match the students' characters, as shown in Figure 1. Then, there are columns for the name and number of absences that students must fill in to enter the e-worksheet of comparative material. Then, after students click the "save and next" button, the main menu slide will be displayed, as shown in Figure 2.



Figure 1. Cover display E-worksheet



Figure 2. Main Menu

E-worksheet Content Design

The content section shows an example of a PBL-based worksheet, where the instructions for doing this are under the syntax in PBL, as shown in Figure 3 until 7. Here students are directed to solve the problems in comparison questions in e-worksheet.

Oktavera, C., and Izzati, N



Figure 5. PBL-Based Worksheet Page Display



Figure 6. PBL-Based Worksheet Page Display



Figure 7. PBL-Based Worksheet Page Display

E-worksheet Closing Menu

In this closing menu section, if students have completed the questions on the e-worksheet, as shown in Figure 8. Then click the "X" button, the e-worksheet will automatically close.



Figure 8. Closing Display

After the e-worksheet was developed, the results were obtained through expert validation, namely the validation of media, material, and language experts.

Media expert

Validation by media experts aims to obtain assessments, suggestions and input for improvements related to the media presented in the e-worksheet. In this stage, the expert validator fills out a validation questionnaire consisting of 7 aspects of assessment with 17 questions. Based on a questionnaire filled out by media experts, the researcher obtained a total score of 62, while the percentage of the overall assessment obtained was 73%, included in the "Valid" category. Based on usability, color, language, balance, shape, integration and quality of program processing, each obtained an assessment percentage of 80%; 60%; 90%; 60%; 71%; 73% and 80%. So the media presented in the PBL-based e-worksheet is valid and can be continued to the following process. This is in line with <u>Weli (2021)</u> that a learning device is said to be valid if the learning device is of good quality, namely focusing on the material and approach used. Then, in line with the opinion of <u>Riza et al. (2022)</u>, a good e-worksheet is the compatibility of the learning objectives with the material and clarity of work instructions.

Material expert

Validation by material experts aims to obtain assessments, suggestions and input for improvements related to the material presented in the e-worksheet. In this stage, the expert validator fills out a validation questionnaire which consists of 4 aspects of assessment with 14 questions. Based on a questionnaire filled out by material experts, the researcher obtained a total score of 57. In contrast, the percentage of the overall assessment obtained was 81%, included in the "very valid" category. Based on content feasibility, PBL, language and presentation quality, each gets an assessment percentage of 80%, 93%, 73% and 80%. So the material presented in the PBL-based e-worksheet is valid and can be continued to the following process.

In the line with the statement of <u>Fitriyah & Ghofur (2022</u>), the quality of learning material can be seen from the display aspect, the appropriateness and picture quality, and the use of colour and writing font.

Linguist

Validation by linguists aims to obtain assessments, suggestions and input for improvements related to the language presented in the e-worksheet. In this stage, the expert validator fills out a validation questionnaire consisting of 1 assessment aspect with 6 questions. Based on a questionnaire filled out by material experts, the researcher obtained an overall score of 23, while the overall percentage of the assessment obtained was 76%, included in the "Valid" category. Based on the aspect of language feasibility, a rating percentage of 76% is obtained. So the language presented in the PBL-based e-worksheet is valid and can be continued to the following process. According to the Ministry of National Education (2003), one of the preparations of teaching materials is related to easy sequences, clear cognitive structures, summaries, and easy-to-understand language. In line with the opinion of Riza et al. (2022) that language feasibility in the e-worksheet is perfect if there is ease in understanding information and the effectiveness of sentences.

Regarding the validation results above, from the media expert validation, a score percentage of 73% is included in the Valid category, which can be used without revision. The material expert validation obtained a score percentage of 81% which is included in the very valid category and can be used without revision. Then, linguist validation obtained a score percentage of 76% `included in the valid category and can be used without revision. Based on the validation results, it can be concluded that the Problem-Based Learning (PBL) e-worksheet is declared valid and can be used without revision. In line with the results of research by (Umaroh et al., 2020) PBL-based e-worksheet obtains a level of validity and practicality that facilitates students' reasoning abilities.

Conclusion

Based on the research objectives and the validity of teaching materials in the form of Problem-Based Learning (PBL) e-worksheet on Comparative Materials, it is feasible to use in the learning process. As for the suggestions given by researchers as material for improvement and consideration in the teaching and learning process, namely (1) Researchers hope that the PBL-based e-worksheet on Comparative Material can be used as a support and teaching material in learning mathematics in schools; (2) Continuation of research that applies PBL-based e-worksheet teaching materials to different applications and materials is needed.

References

- Aini, N. A., Syachruroji, A., Hendracipta, N. (2021). Pengembangan LKPD Berbasis Problem Based Learning Pada Mata Pelajaran IPA Materi Gaya. JPD: Jurnal Pendidikan Dasar, 2(1):28–34.
- Basri., Tayeb, T., Abrar, A. I. P., Nur, F., Angriani, A.D. (2020). Pengembangan Lembar Kerja Peserta Didik Berbasis Masalah Dalam Meningkatkan Pemahaman Konsep Aljabar. *Al-Khwarizmi: Jurnal Pendidikan Matematika Dan*

Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam, 8(2):173–82. doi: 10.24256/jpmipa.v8i2.1542.

- Depdiknas. (2003). Undang-Undang RI No.20 Tahun 2003, Tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional.
- Effendi, R., Herpratiwi, Sutiarso, S. (2021). Pengembangan LKPD Matematika Berbasis Problem Based Learning di Sekolah Dasar. *Jurnal Basicedu*, 5(2):920– 29. doi: 10.31004/basicedu.v5i2.846.
- Fitriyah, I. M. N., & Ghofur, M. A. (2022). Pengembangan E-worksheet Berbasis Android Dengan Model Pembelajaran Problem Based Learning (Pbl) Untuk Meningkatkan Berpikir Kritis. Jurnal Ekonomi Dan Pendidikan, 18(2):218–29. doi: 10.21831/jep.v18i2.41224.
- Indriani, S. M., Artika, I. W., Ningtias, D. R. W. (2021). Penggunaan Aplikasi Articulate Storyline Dalam Pembelajaran Mandiri Teks Negosiasi. *Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Dan Sastra Indonesia*, 11(1):25–36.
- Kosasih. (2021). Pengembangan Bahan Ajar. Bumi Aksara.
- Kristianti, D. & Julia, S. (2017). Pengembangan Perangkat Pembelajaran Matematika Model 4D Untuk Kelas Inklusi Sebagai Upaya Meningkatkan Minat Belajar Siswa. *Jurnal MAJU*, 4(1):38–50.
- Mashuri, S. (2019). Media Pembelajaran Matematika. Yogyakarta.
- Munika, R. D., Marsitin, R., Sesanti, N. R. (2021). E-LKPD Berbasis Problem Based Learning Disertai Kuis Interaktif Matematika Untuk Meningkatkan Kemampuan Berpikir Kritis. *Jurnal Tadris Matematika*, 4(2):201–14. doi: 10.21274/jtm.2021.4.2.201-214.
- Nani, D., Rezeki, S., Herlina, S. (2019). Implementasi Model Pembelajaran Problem Based Learning Untuk Meningkatkan Self Efficacy Dan Hasil Belajar Matematika Siswa SMP. *Eproceedings.Umpwr.Ac.Id.*, 7(3):57–65.
- Nisa, K., & Silvia, F. (2018). Pengembangan Lembar Kerja (LKS) Berbasis Problem Based Learning (PBL) Pada Materi Himpunan Siswa Kelas VII SMP N 10 Muara Bungo. *PHI: Jurnal Pendidikan Matematika*, 2(1):23–32.
- Prastowo, A. Y., & Waluya, S. B. (2019). Kemampuan Pemecahan Masalah Ditinjau Dari Percaya Diri Pada Model Project Based Learning dengan Asesmen Kinerja. *Jurnal Pendidikan: Riset & Konseptual*, 3(3):209–2017.
- Rahmat, A. (2013). Pengantar Pendidikan Teori, Konsep, Dan Aplikasi. *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*, (9):1689–99.
- Rianto. (2020). Pembelajaran Interaktif Berbasis Articulate Storyline 3. *Indonesian Language Education and Literature*, 6(1):84. doi: 10.24235/ileal.v6i1.7225.
- Riduwan & Akdon. (2013). *Rumus Dan Data Dalam Analisis Statistika*. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Riza, M., Fajriah, N., Hidayanto, T. (2022). Pengembangan LKPD Elektronik Materi Perbandingan Trigonometri Pada Segitiga Siku-Siku Berbasis Etnomatematika. Jurnal Derivat: Jurnal Matematika Dan Pendidikan Matematika, 9(1):20–31, doi: 10.31316/j.derivat.v9i1.2275.
- Rusmono. (2017). *Strategi Pembelajaran Dengan Problem Based Learning*. edited by R. Sikumbang. Bogor: Ghalia Indonesia.
- Sindu, I. G. P., et al. (2020). Keefektifan Penerapan Objek Pembelajaran Articulate Storyline 3 Terhadap Kognitif Mahasiswa Pada Mata Kuliah Sistem Komputer Dasar. https://doi.org/10.21831/jpv.v10i3.Vokasi.

Vol. 12 No. 1 June 2023

Sugiyono. (2017). Metode Penelitian (Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, R&D). Bandung: Alfabeta.

Sugiyono. (2019). Statistika Untuk Penelitian. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Susanti., Siregar, N. A. R., Elvi, M. (2022). Efektivitas LKPD Berbasis Penemuan Terbimbing Untuk Meningkatkan Kemampuan Pemecahan Masalah Matematis Kelas XI SMA. Indonesian Journal of Intellectual Publication, 2(2):44– 53. doi: 10.51577/ijipublication.v2i2.197.

Thiagarajan, S. (1974). Instructional Development for Training Teachers of Exceptional Children. *A Sourcebook* (Mc):195.

- Umaroh, U., Novaliyosi., Setiani, Y. (2020). Pengembangan Lembar Kerja Peserta Didik Elektronik (e-worksheet) Berbasis Problem Based Learning Untuk Memfasilitasi Kemampuan Penalaran Peserta Didik Pada Materi Lingkaran. *WILANGAN: Jurnal Inovasi Dan Riset Pendidikan Matematika*, 3(1):61–70.
- Umbaryati. (2016). Pentingnya LKPD Pada Pendekatan Scientific Pembelajaran Matematika. 2016: Prosiding Seminar Nasional Matematika IX 2015 1(9):217–25.
- Weli, S. (2021). Pengembangan Worksheet Model Problem-Based Learning Berorientasi Kemampuan Berpikir Kritis Pada Materi Bentuk Aljabar Kelas VII. 1–173.
- Yakin, A. (2021). "Pengembangan E-LKPD Berciri Multimedia Untuk Meningkatkan Kemampuan Pemecahan Masalah Dan Disposisi Matematis." (September):53.