EKSPLORASI ETNOSAINS PROSES PEMBUATAN TERITES DI KABUPATEN KARO SEBAGAI PENDUKUNG MATERI IPA SMP

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan dan menjelaskan alat dan bahan, proses pembuatan terites, kajian etnosains, dan keterkaitan proses pembuatan terites dengan materi pembelajaran IPA SMP. Penelitian ini menggunakan jenis penelitian kualitatif deskriptif dengan pendekatan etnosains. Lokasi penelitian dilakukan di Kecamatan Kabanjahe, Kabupaten Karo, Sumatera Utara. Teknik sampling yang digunakan adalah *purposive sampling* dengan subjek penelitian yaitu pembuat terites sebanyak 3 orang dan guru IPA di SMP Santo Xaverius 2 Kabanjahe sebanyak 3 orang. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan meliputi observasi, wawancara, dokumentasi, dan angket. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa bahan utama terites terdiri dari sari rumen sapi dan berbagai rempah seperti cabai, bawang, kunyit, jahe, serai, andaliman, serta daun jeruk, daun salam, dan daun kunyit, kemudian alat yang digunakan meliputi dandang, pisau, dan alat penghalus bumbu. Proses pembuatan meliputi penyaringan, penghalusan bumbu, pencampuran, dan pemasakan dengan api kecil. Kajian etnosains mengungkap adanya konsep sistem pencernaan hewan, perubahan fisika dan kimia, zat aditif, pemisahan campuran, perpindahan kalor, dan klasifikasi makhluk hidup. Proses tersebut berkaitan dengan materi IPA SMP seperti sistem pencernaan, zat dan perubahannya, serta energi dan kalor. Dengan demikian, pembuatan terites dapat dijadikan sebagai sumber belajar kontekstual berbasis etnosains dalam pembelajaran IPA.

Kata kunci: etnosains, pembelajaran IPA, sumber belajar kontekstual, *terites*.

ETHNOSCIENCE EXPLORATION OF THE TERITES MAKING PROCESS IN KARO REGENCY AS A SUPPORT FOR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL SCIENCE LEARNING MATERIALS

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to describe and explain the tools and ingredients, the process of making terites, the ethnoscientific aspects, and the relevance of the terites-making process to junior high school science learning materials. This study employed a descriptive qualitative research design with an ethnoscience approach. The research was conducted in Kabanjahe District, Karo Regency, North Sumatra. The sampling technique used was purposive sampling, involving three terites makers and three science teachers from Santo Xaverius 2 Junior High School Kabanjahe as research subjects. Data were collected through observation, interviews, documentation, and questionnaires. The results showed that the main ingredients of terites consist of cow rumen extract and various spices, including chili peppers, onions, turmeric, ginger, lemongrass, andaliman, as well as kaffir lime leaves, bay leaves, and turmeric leaves. The tools used include a steamer pot, knives, and spice-grinding tools. The preparation process involves filtering, grinding the spices, mixing the ingredients, and cooking over low heat. The ethnoscientific analysis revealed scientific concepts related to the digestive system of animals, physical and chemical changes, food additives, mixture separation, heat transfer, and the classification of living organisms. These concepts are relevant to junior high school science topics, particularly the digestive system, matter and its changes, and energy and heat. Therefore, the process of making terites can serve as a contextual ethnoscience-based learning resource in science education.

Keywords: *ethnoscience, science learning, contextual learning resources, terites.*