

PROFIL KONSEPSI SISWA PADA MATERI HIDROLISIS GARAM
KELAS XI SMA NEGERI 1 KUTA UTARA TAHUN AJARAN 2019/2020

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan profil konsepsi siswa dan sumber penyebab miskonsepsi siswa kelas XI pada materi hidrolisis garam. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian campuran (*mixed method*) dengan strategi eksplanatoris sekuensial. Penelitian ini dilakukan di SMA Negeri 1 Kuta Utara pada tahun ajaran 2019/2020 semester genap. Populasi penelitian ini sebanyak 360 orang. Sumber data kuantitatif diperoleh dengan menggunakan teknik *cluster random sampling* dengan jumlah sampel 144 orang. Sumber data kualitatif diperoleh dengan menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling* dan *snowball sampling* dengan jumlah sampel 49 orang. Data konsepsi siswa dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan tes, sementara data sumber miskonsepsi siswa dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan observasi kelas dan wawancara. Sebelum instrumen tes digunakan, tes diuji validitas dan reliabilitasnya, dengan rentangan koefisien korelasinya berkisar antara 0,316 sampai 0,774 dan koefisien reliabilitasnya sebesar 0,798. Data yang diperoleh dianalisis menggunakan teknik analisis deskriptif. Hasil analisis data menunjukkan bahwa: (a) sebanyak 23,52% siswa memahami konsep, 56,53% siswa tidak memahami konsep, dan 19,95% siswa mengalami miskonsepsi. Miskonsepsi siswa dialami pada semua subpokok bahasan, yaitu: (1) pengertian hidrolisis garam dan sifat-sifat larutan garam yang mengalami hidrolisis; (2) jenis-jenis hidrolisis garam; (3) reaksi hidrolisis garam; dan (4) pH larutan garam yang terhidrolisis. (b) Sumber miskonsepsi siswa yaitu diri siswa itu sendiri, pengalaman siswa, internet, dan pengaruh teman.

Kata kunci: konsepsi, miskonsepsi, sumber miskonsepsi, hidrolisis garam.

ABSTRACT

This research aims to describe the conception profile of 11th grade students on salt hydrolysis chapter and to describe the 11th grade students' source of misconceptions on salt hydrolysis chapter. This research is a mixed method research with sequential explanatory strategy. This research was conducted at SMA Negeri 1 Kuta Utara in the second semester of 2019/2020 academic year. The population in this research was 360 people. The source of quantitative data were obtained by using cluster random sampling with the sample was 144 people, while the source of qualitative data were obtained by using purposive sampling and snowball sampling with the sample was 49 people. The students' conception data were collected by using test, while the students' misconception's sources data were collected by using classroom observation and interview. Before the test is used for this research, the test instrument was tested for its validity and reliability, with its correlation coefficient for each question ranged from 0,316 until 0,774 and its reliability coefficient is 0,798. The data obtained were analyzed using descriptive analysis techniques. The results of the data analysis show that: (a) 23,52% of 11th grade students understand the concept, 56,53% of students do not understand the concept, and 19,95% of students experience misconceptions on salt hydrolysis chapter. Students' misconceptions are experienced in all sub-topics: (1) the definition of salt hydrolysis and the properties of the saline solution undergoing hydrolysis; (2) types of salt hydrolysis; (3) salt hydrolysis reaction; and (4) the pH of the hydrolyzed salt solution. (b) The students' sources of misconceptions are students themselves, the students' experience, the internet, and the influence of friends.

Keywords: conceptions, misconceptions, the source of misconceptions, salt hydrolysis.