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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kemampuan multirepresentasi siswa, perbedaan tiap jenis kemampuan multirepresentasi siswa, dan faktor yang mempengaruhi kemampuan multirepresentasi siswa kelas VII MTsN 2 Bojonegoro pada materi suhu dan kalor. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode *Mix Method* yaitu kuantitatif dan kualitatif dengan model *dominant-less dominant design*. Data dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan soal tes kemampuan multirepresentasi sebanyak 8 soal dengan 4 jenis representasi yaitu representasi verbal, matematika, grafik, dan gambar. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa : 1) Tingkat kemampuan multirepresentasi siswa kelas VII A MTsN 2 Bojonegoro berbeda-beda. Siswa yang memperoleh persentase kemampuan multirepresentasi pada kategori tinggi yaitu 4 siswa dengan persentase 13%, pada kategori sedang yaitu 17 siswa dengan persentase 57%, dan pada kategori rendah yaitu 9 siswa dengan persentase 30%. Rata-rata kemampuan multirepresentasi adalah 32% yang artinya kelas VII A MTsN 2 Bojonegoro memiliki kemampuan multirepresentasi sedang. 2) Persentase kemampuan representasi verbal kelas VII A MTsN 2 Bojonegoro yaitu 60%, representasi matematika 18%, representasi grafik 14%, dan representasi gambar 35%. 3) Faktor yang mempengaruhi kemampuan multirepresentasi siswa MtsN 2 Bojonegoro rendah yaitu penyajian materi dari guru yang hanya di sampaikan lewat *Elearning* sehingga membuat minat belajar siswa rendah.

Kata Kunci : Analisis, Kemampuan Multirepresentasi, Suhu dan Kalor

Kolila Umaiya. 2021. *Analysis of the Multi-Representation Ability of Junior High School Students on the Material of Temperature and Heat*. Thesis, Science Education Study Program, Faculty of Education, Trunojoyo University Madura. Supervisor : Wiwin Puspita Hadi.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the multi-representation ability of students, the differences in each type of student's multi-representation ability, and the factors that influence the multi-representation ability of class VII students of MTsN 2 Bojonegoro on temperature and heat. This study uses the Mix Method method, namely quantitative and qualitative with a dominant-less dominant design model. Data were collected using 8 multi-representation test questions with 4 types of representation, namely verbal representations, mathematics, graphs, and images. The results of the study showed that: 1) The level of multi-representation ability of students in grade VII A of MTsN 2 Bojonegoro was different. Students who get the percentage of multi-representation abilities in the high category are 4 students with a percentage of 13%, in the medium category are 17 students with a percentage of 57%, and in the low category are 9 students with a percentage of 30%. The average multi-representation ability is 32%, which means that class VII A MTsN 2 Bojonegoro has moderate multi-representation abilities. 2) The percentage of verbal representation ability of class VII A MTsN 2 Bojonegoro is 60%, mathematical representation is 18%, graphic representation is 14%, and image representation is 35%. 3) Factors that affect the low multi-representation ability of students at MtsN 2 Bojonegoro, namely the presentation of material from the teacher which is only conveyed through e-learning so that students' interest in learning is low.

Keywords: Analysis, Multirepresentation Ability, Temperature and Heat