

ABSTRAK

KEFAHAMAN TIGA ORANG GURU TENTANG PENAAKULAN MANTIK

Tujuan kajian ini adalah untuk mengenal pasti kefahaman yang dipunyai oleh guru tentang penaakulan mantik. Subjek bagi kajian ini terdiri daripada tiga orang guru matematik Tingkatan Empat dari sebuah sekolah menengah di Daerah Hulu Selangor. Subjek dipilih berasaskan minat dan kesanggupan mereka untuk terlibat dalam kajian ini. Data bagi kajian ini dikumpulkan melalui teknik temu duga Piaget.

Kajian ini telah mengenal pasti tiga bentuk kefahaman penaakulan mantik yang dipunyai oleh guru, iaitu logik, nombor, dan operasi. Subjek dalam kajian ini merujuk penaakulan mantik sebagai kebolehan membuat keputusan berdasarkan logiknya dan kebolehan memikirkan sesuatu secara logik. Subjek juga melihat penaakulan mantik sebagai sesuatu yang membabitkan nombor atau operasi dalam matematik.

Kajian ini mendapati bahawa pengajaran guru dalam bilik darjah dipengaruhi oleh pengalaman mereka semasa menjadi pelajar dahulu. Dalam kajian ini, didapati pengajaran yang menekankan penghafalan dan latih tubi, iaitu model pengajaran yang berlandaskan Fahaman Behaviourisme masih menjadi amalan seharian dalam kelas matematik. Pendekatan pengajaran yang berpaksikan takrif-contoh-latihan, terang-contoh-latihan, atau yang seumpama dengannya, menjadi fokus utama kaedah pengajaran oleh guru dalam kajian ini.

Kajian ini juga mengenal pasti beberapa kesukaran yang biasa dialami oleh guru yang mengajar tajuk penaakulan mantik, iaitu kesukaran mendapatkan contoh-contoh yang sesuai, kesukaran menerangkan maksud sesuatu konsep, pelajar kurang berminat tajuk penaakulan mantik, guru tidak terlatih untuk mengajar tajuk penaakulan mantik, kesukaran tafsiran berbahasa, dan kesukaran mendapatkan sumber rujukan dan pengajaran.

INDEKS: Kefahaman, Penaakulan Mantik, Pengajaran, Penilaian, Temu Duga Klinikal.

ABSTRACT

THE UNDERSTANDING OF LOGICAL REASONING AMONG THREE TEACHERS

The main purpose of this study is to identify teachers' understanding towards logical reasoning. The subjects consists of three Form four mathematics teachers from a secondary school in Hulu Selangor district. The subjects were chosen based on their interest and willingness to be involved in the study. Data is collected by using Piaget's clinical interview technique.

Three types of logical reasoning have been identified, namely logic, number, and operation. The subjects referring to logical reasoning as the ability to make decision based on its logic and the ability to think logically. Subjects also viewed logical reasoning as something related to number or mathematical operation.

Finding of this study has shown that teachers instructional in the classroom have been influenced by their own experience as a student. In this study, the finding has shown that teaching was carried out in a rote-learning manner and drills. The teaching model was based on Behaviourism that still in practised in a mathematics class today. Teaching approaches based on definition-example-practise, explain-example-practise, or the equivalent became the focused of the teaching method among teachers in this study.

Other findings of this study identifies several difficulties that commonly encountered by teachers who are teaching logical reasoning topics. There are the difficulties to get suitable examples, difficulties in explaining the meaning of certain concepts, students lack of interest in this topic, teachers are not exposed to the teaching of this topic, difficulties in language interpretations, and difficulties to get references and teaching resources.

INDEX: Understanding, Logical reasoning, Teaching, Evaluation, Clinical Interviews.