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Submission date: 20-Apr-2023 01:29AM (UTC-0500)

Submission ID: 2070105067

File name: C27_Analyzing the Ability of Mathematics.pdf (944.87K)

Word count: 3695

Character count: 21585

Analyzing the Ability of Mathematics Students as Prospective Mathematics Teachers on Multiple Mathematical Representation

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Abstract— This study aims to describe the ability of mathematics students as prospective mathematics teachers on multiple mathematical representations. Multiple mathematical representation is the ability to present mathematical cases in various forms namely visual, verbal, and symbolic. The population of this study were students of the mathematics education department at a university located in Mataram, Lombok. Simple random sampling technique was used and 169 students from various class years were selected as the sample. The research instrument was in the form of a multiple mathematical representation ability test which consist of four questions in the form of an essay. Because of the Covid-19 pandemic, the data were collected through an online platform (daring) which then were analyzed by using descriptive quantitative method. Generally, the data analysis indicated that the ability of multiple mathematical representations of students was 72.73% (moderate). Specifically, it was obtained that (1) the ability of visual representation was 84.22% (high), (2) the ability of verbal representation was 71.73% (moderate), and (3) the ability of symbolic representation was 63.95% (low). It is believed that the low percentage of symbolic representation was influenced by the ability of verbal representation and problem-solving abilities.

Keywords—mathematical representation, multiple, visual, verbal, symbolic

I. INTRODUCTION

It was cited in the curriculum of the National Education System of the Republic of Indonesia year 2013 and National Council of Teacher of Mathematics (NCTM) [1] that there are five process skills students must possess through learning mathematics namely problem solving, reasoning, communication, connection, and representation. These five process skills are needed in developing high order mathematical thinking which indicates that these five mathematical process skills need to be studied thoroughly and deeply, as well as to be linked to the experience of the students directly. Problems on mathematical communication [2], solving problems [3], reasoning, and concept understanding have [4] been studied. In order to

obtain a comprehensive overview of the five process skills, this research focuses on the problem of mathematical representations and the connections between representations known as multiple mathematical representations.

Representation is a configuration (form or arrangement) that describe, represent, or symbolizes something in a way [5]. For example, a word describes a real-life object or a number represents a position on a number line. In this case, the relation between representations can be viewed as a two-way relation. The representation process involves translating problems or ideas into new forms that include converting diagrams or physical models into symbols or words. In addition, the representation process can also be used in the translation or analysis of verbal problems to make the meaning clear [6]. Representation is the essence of learning mathematics [1]. Based on these opinions, it can be concluded that mathematical representation is the depiction, translation, disclosure, re-designation, symbolization, or modeling of an idea, concept, principle, or mathematical relations. The multiple mathematical representation model can be broadly grouped into three models, namely: (1) a visual representation model, (2) a verbal representation model, and (3) a symbolic representation model.

The ability to state and to present mathematical ideas are important things that must be done by people who are studying mathematics, including students [7]. In the process of learning mathematics, it is necessary to construct a link between the material being studied with mathematical ideas in various types of presentation models. Representation is needed in mathematics learning since it plays a role in giving students fluency in building a concept, thinking mathematically, and strengthening conceptual understanding [8]. This ability is very important for students and is closely related to communication and problem-solving skills. According to NCTM [1] "representation also help students communicate their thinking". To be able to communicate something, someone needs to make representations in the form of

pictures, graphs, diagrams, or other forms of representation. With representation, problems that at first seem complicated and complex look simpler, so that the problems presented can be solved smoothly.

In their research, Prayitno, Kurniati, and Saputra [3] showed that the solving ability of students of mathematics education study program is classified as low. Another research conducted by Prayitno, Arjudin, and Hapipi [4] found that a high misconception of geometry among students of mathematics education courses. Furthermore, Hatagaol [9] found that the problem of representation at the primary and secondary school levels has not been handled properly so that the mathematical representation ability of students is low. Hudiono [10] found that the weakness of student representation such as presentation in the form of tables, pictures, and models is due to the delivery of representations to students only as a complement in delivering material. In addition, Minarni, Napitupulu, and Husein [11] and Fitrianna et al. [12] found that the ability of high school students to understand and represent mathematics is still low.

These situations in which the representation ability of students at the high school level still low occurs might be because the teacher is also not used to presenting mathematical ideas in various representations. Students must be accustomed to use visual representations and must be carried out with adequate practice [13]. Students of mathematics education as prospective mathematics teachers need to have multiple knowledge on mathematical representations needed to solve math problems and complete mathematics learning strategies. The enrichment of mathematical representation knowledge for prospective mathematics teachers is an absolute requirement to become professional teachers in the future and be ready to present quality mathematics learning in the 21st century. Therefore, it is necessary to examine the representation abilities of prospective mathematics teachers in terms of various representation models or known as the ability of multiple mathematical representations.

The idea of representation which plays an important role in learning mathematics makes this topic important to be studied. Relevant studies include the multi-representational discourse [10], on multiple mathematical representations through an open-ended approach [14], on the ability of representation in contextual learning [9], on the ability of representation in realistic mathematics learning [15], and about increasing the ability of representation through a contextual approach [16]. This research is one of the interesting comparative studies to support the development of knowledge about multiple mathematical representations, especially multiple mathematical representations of the candidates of mathematics teacher or prospective mathematics teacher. Therefore, this study aims to describe the ability of multiple mathematical representations of mathematics students as prospective mathematics teachers.

II. METHODS

This research is descriptive quantitative in nature in which quantitative data were obtained through a test to measure the ability of students to represent multiple

mathematical representations. The study was conducted on a population of students in the Department of Mathematics Education at a university in Mataram, Indonesia. The sampling technique used was simple random sampling, the sample consisted of 169 mathematics students in the III, V, VII, and IX semesters.

The data in this research are the ability of multiple mathematical representations. Those data were obtained through a written test which consisted of 4 essay tests. Multiple mathematical representations that had been collected contain three models, namely (1) a visual representation model, (2) a verbal representation model, and (3) a symbolic representation model. The Data were collected through an online platform during the Covid-19 pandemic. The test was carried out individually using online learning facilities (for several courses) at <http://daring.unram.ac.id> and WhatsApp application. The Guidelines for scoring multiple mathematical representations were based on a modification from Huda and Surya [17]. The score of the student's mathematical representation ability was then calculated based on the maximum ideal score. The percentage of students' mathematical representation ability was categorized using the category guidelines for the level of mathematical representation ability based on Purwanto [18]. After categorizing students' answers, descriptive analysis was carried out, namely describing the ability of multiple mathematical representations achieved by students. Apart from that, a model of interaction between representation models had also been sought.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this research, an instrument had been developed in order to measure the ability of multiple mathematical representations which was broken down into the ability of visual, verbal, and symbolic mathematical representations. The instrument was in the form of an incomplete diagnostic test in which the students were asked to complete it according to the form of representation to be measured. Students were asked to work on 4 questions in various types of representation. The maximum score for multiple representation abilities for each item is 3. Therefore, for this research, the criteria for the category of representation ability in Purwanto [18] need to be converted as presented in Table I.

TABLE I CONVERSION CATEGORY GUIDELINES OF MULTIPLE MATHEMATICAL REPRESENTATION ABILITY

Representation Ability		Category
In %	In Skor	
$90 \leq KR \leq 100$	$2,7 \leq KR \leq 3,0$	Very High
$80 \leq KR < 90$	$2,4 \leq KR < 2,7$	High
$70 \leq KR < 80$	$2,1 \leq KR < 2,4$	Average
$60 \leq KR < 70$	$1,8 \leq KR < 2,1$	Low
$0 \leq KR < 60$	$0,0 \leq KR < 1,8$	Very Low

The results of data analysis on students' multiple mathematical representation abilities can be seen in Table II.

Table II The Results of Data Analysis of Students' Multiple Mathematical Representation Ability

No	Measured Representation	Representation Ability		Category
		Score	%	

1	Verbal Representation	2,04	68,05	Low
	Symbolic Representation	1,59	52,86	Very Low
2	Visual Representation	2,86	95,26	Very High
	Symbolic Representation	2,65	88,36	High
3	Visual Representation	2,34	78,10	Average
	Verbal Representation	1,62	53,85	Very Low
	Symbolic Representation	1,23	40,83	Very Low
4	Visual Representation	2,38	79,29	Average
	Verbal Representation	2,79	93,29	Very High
	Symbolic Representation	2,21	73,77	Average
	Means	2,17	72,37	Average

Based on Table II, it can be calculated that the ability of multiple mathematical representations of mathematics students is presented in the form of a bar chart in Figure 1.

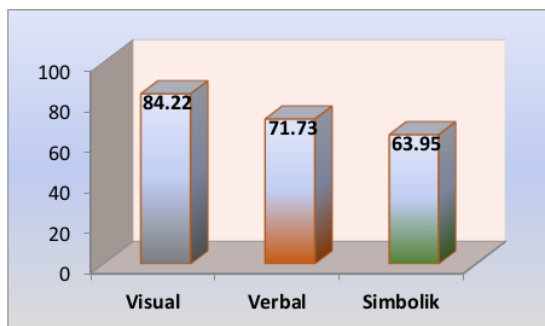


Fig. 1. the ability of visual, verbal, and symbolic representation of prospective mathematics teacher.

Based on Table 2 and Figure 1, the multiple representation abilities of prospective mathematics teachers are as follows. In general, the students' multiple mathematical representation ability reached 72.73% or in the average category. Students' visual representation ability reaches 84.22% or is in the high category. Students' verbal representation ability reached 71.73% or in the average category. The ability of student symbolic representation reaches 63.95% or in the low category.

As shown in Figure 1 and Table 2, the multiple representation abilities of students reached 72.73% or in the medium category. Figure 1 also indicates the differences in the ability to represent visual, verbal, and symbolic.

Students' visual representation ability reaches 84.22% and is in the high category. This indicates that students do not experience problems when converting various information into visuals or images. Figure 2 below the student's worksheet in transforming information in the form of verbal representations into visual representations.

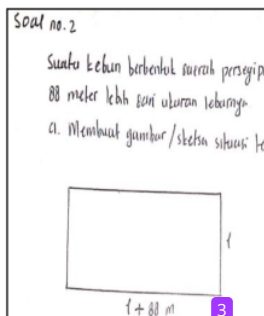


Fig. 2. Changing Information in the Form of Verbal Representations into Visual Representations

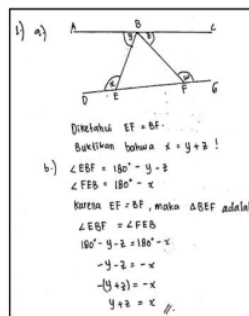


Fig. 3. Information Processing Forms of Visual Representations into Other Forms of Representations

Figure 3 is the student's works in changing visual representations to other forms. Students were asked to make questions based on pictures and solve them at once. The questions and answers made by the students were predominantly symbolic representations, with little verbal. Here, students were able to use the information provided in the image to be converted into problems and the solution in other forms of representation.

Furthermore, it was discussed that the ability of students to represent multiple mathematical representations in the form of verbal representations means the ability of verbal mathematical representation is the ability to present mathematical information in the form of words. Based on the data analysis presented in Table 2 and Figure 1, the ability of students' verbal mathematical representation reached 71.73% and is in the sufficient category. In order to measure the ability of verbal representation, students had been exposed to information in the form of visual or symbolic representations, then students were asked to make questions in the form of words.

In Figure 4, based on symbolic and visual information, students made questions that are applied in nature, namely looking for the minimum value of a target function. The questions made by students contain verbal and symbolic information that has not been applied to applied questions in everyday life which tend to be in the form of verbal representations. The ability of verbal representation for prospective mathematics teacher who is in average condition is influenced by mathematical communication skills. This is in line with the results of Prayitno's research [19] which states that students (especially boys) have difficulty expressing mathematical information in the form of words. If asked what is a rectangle? Students cannot mention the exact definition or characteristics of a rectangle but can present it in the form of images or visuals appropriately. Umaroh and Pujiastuti's research [20] also found that the verbal representation ability of the students they studied was in an average category, students were less confident in expressing the answer in the form of words, but students could present their answers visually well. This might be because visual representations are easier for students to solve math problems. The benefit of visual representation is that it helps students distinguish important relationships between variables, quantities, and relational terms in mathematical problems [21]. Visualization has an

important role in describing mathematical concepts, exploring mathematical relationships, and solving mathematical problems [22].

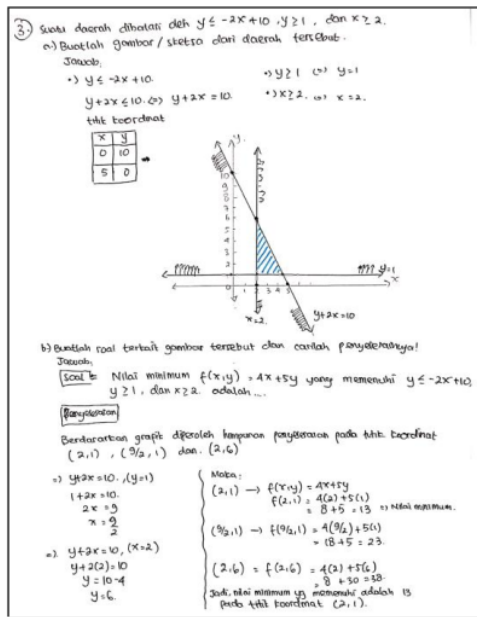


Fig. 4. Use of Information in the Form of Symbolic Representations to Reveal the Ability of Visual, Verbal, and Symbolic Representations

The next discussion is about the ability of multiple mathematical representations of symbolic forms. The symbolic form of mathematical representation is a form of presenting mathematical ideas in the form of symbols, which can be in the form of variables, parameters, terms, numbers, or notations. Symbol is a short form of meaning that can be expressed in words, for example, symbol Δ means triangle, symbol \leq means less than or equal to, symbol x^2 means the variable x (or something) is squared or squared, and so on. The language of mathematics is synonymous with the language of symbols, a language that is less meaningful to those who do not learn it.

The ability of students to represent multiple mathematical representations in symbolic form reaches 63.95% or is included in the low category. The ability of symbolic representation is measured by solving the problems made by the students themselves. The low ability of symbolic representation is influenced by the ability to solve problems. The problem-solving ability of students of mathematics education study program that was studied previously indicated low ability, especially in geometry problems, where students had difficulty compiling symbolic mathematical models of geometric problems that were presented verbally [3]. The results of this study are in line with Dewi et al. [23] that the representation ability of students is low due to the ability to compose a mathematical model (symbolic) and present it in the form of words (verbal). Luo's research [24] also found something similar to this study, namely that a significant percentage of prospective mathematics teachers could not

understand the problem of multiplying fractions by being given a symbolic representation. Likewise, Duru's research [25] found that candidates of mathematics teachers have higher scores in graphic or visual representations than symbolic representations.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussions, it can be concluded that in general, the ability of multiple mathematical representations of mathematics students reaches 72.73% or in the average category. The visual representation ability reaches 84.22% or is in the high category. The ability of verbal representation of mathematics reached 71.73% or in the average category. The ability of symbolic representation reached 63.95% or in the low category. The low ability of student symbolic representation is due to the quality of the questions made by the students and the ability to compose mathematical models in the problem-solving process. The relations obtained between the three representational abilities is that the ability of visual representation affects the ability of verbal representation, and both of them affect the ability of symbolic representation.

The results of this research can be used as evaluation material for the improvement of lectures in the Mathematics Education, undergraduate program and can be used as a reference for further research. Suggestions that can be given are based on the results of this study which are educators should be able to learn mathematics in a meaningful way, not just symbols without meaning. The application of the problem-posing learning model needs to be applied to improve verbal representation skills which will affect increasing symbolic representation.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We would like to thank DIPA BLU of the University of Matara for funding this research in 2020 with the agreement contract number: 2626 / UN18.L1 / PP / 2020.

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