

ABSTRAK

Iis Adelia. 2023. KAJIAN ETNOMATEMATIKA PADA TRADISI RUWAT BUMI DI GUNUNG TIDAR DAN IMPLEMENTASINYA DALAM PEMBELAJARAN MATEMATIKA SMP. SKRIPSI. Program Studi Pendidikan Matematika. Jurusan Pendidikan Matematika dan Ilmu Pengetahuan Alam. FKIP. Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui (1) sejarah tradisi ruwat bumi di Gunung Tidar, (2) Tata cara pelaksanaan tradisi ruwat bumi di Gunung Tidar, (3) Aktivitas fundamental matematis menurut Bishop yang terkandung dalam tradisi ruwat bumi di Gunung Tidar, (4) Implementasi tradisi ruwat bumi di Gunung Tidar dalam pembelajaran matematika.

Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif etnografi. Penelitian kualitatif etnografi merupakan jenis penelitian yang digunakan untuk menguraikan keunikan dari suatu kebudayaan secara mendalam. Subjek penelitian ini adalah Juru Kunci dan Pengelola Gunung Tidar. Objek penelitian ini adalah Tradisi ruwat bumi di Gunung Tidar. Metode pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah wawancara, observasi, dan dokumentasi. Teknik analisis data yang digunakan adalah (1) Reduksi data, (2) Penyajian data, dan (3) Penarikan kesimpulan. Validasi data yang digunakan adalah triangulasi.

Hasil penelitian ini adalah (1) Tradisi ruwat bumi dilaksanakan sejak tahun 1980, tradisi ini merupakan gagasan juru kunci Gunung Tidar dalam rangka mengenang jasa-jasa leluhur di Gunung Tidar dan sebagai ungkapan syukur atas berkah yang diberikan Tuhan melalui Gunung Tidar. (2) Tata cara pelaksanaan ruwat bumi diawali persiapan, kesenian, dan kenduri. Pada malam 1 Suro terdapat sambutan, pemukulan gong, arak-arakan menuju makam di puncak Gunung Tidar, makan bersama, dan rebutan gunung. (3) Terdapat enam aktivitas fundamental matematis pada tradisi ruwat bumi yaitu *counting* (jumlah orang yang mengikuti, jumlah sesaji, jumlah anak tangga yang dilewati, jumlah kesenian, jumlah tempat pelaksanaan, jumlah orang yang mengangkat gunung), *measuring* (durasi ruwat bumi, durasi kesenian, tinggi gunung, durasi mengangkat sesaji/gunungan, berat gunung, panjang Makam Kyai Sepanjang, dan jumlah anggaran yang digunakan), *locating* (lokasi ruwat bumi, lokasi kesenian, lokasi rebutan gunung, lokasi selamatan), *designing* (rancangan sesaji/gunungan, rancangan pakaian, rancangan Makam Semar, rancangan Tugu Sa, rancangan Makam Syekh Subakir), *playing* (proses ruwat bumi, urutan arak-arakan, urutan waktu pelaksanaan), *explaining* (makna sesaji/gunungan, makna tradisi ruwat bumi, makna tempat pelaksanaan, makna makan bersama, makna pakaian, makna kesenian, makna keris) (5) Implementasi tradisi ruwat bumi pada pembelajaran matematika terdapat pada soal kontekstual tingkat SMP kurikulum merdeka meliputi elemen bilangan (perbandingan), elemen aljabar (persamaan linier satu variabel), dan elemen pengukuran (luas bangun ruang balok, limas, kerucut, dan tabung).

Kata Kunci: Ruwat Bumi, Grebeg Suro, Budaya, Etnomatematika, Gunung Tidar

ABSTRACT

Iis Adelia. 2023. ETHNOMATHEMATIC OF THE RUWAT BUMI TRADITION IN MOUNT TIDAR AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION IN MATHEMATICS LEARNING JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL. THESIS. Mathematics Education Study Program. Department of Mathematics and Natural Sciences Education. FKIP. Sanata Dharma University.

This study aims to find out (1) the history of the ruwat bumi tradition on Mount Tidar, (2) Procedures for carrying out the ruwat bumi tradition on Mount Tidar, (3) Fundamental mathematical activities according to Bishop contained in the ruwat bumi tradition on Mount Tidar, (4) Implementation of the ruwa bumi tradition on Mount Tidar in learning mathematics.

This type of research is ethnographic qualitative research. Ethnographic qualitative research is a type of research that is used to describe the uniqueness of culture in depth. The subject of this research is the caretaker and manager of Mount Tidar. The object of this research is the Ruwa Bumi Tradition on Mount Tidar. Data collection methods used are interviews, observation, and documentation. The data analysis techniques used are (1) data reduction, (2) data presentation, and (3) conclusion. The data validation used is triangulation.

The results of this study are (1) The ruwat bumi tradition has been carried out since 1980, this tradition was the idea of the caretaker of Mount Tidar in order to commemorate the services of the ancestors on Mount Tidar and as an expression of gratitude for the blessings given by God through Mount Tidar. (2) The procedure for performing ruwat bumi begins with preparations, performing arts and festivities. On the night of 1 Suro there is a welcome, the beating of gongs, a procession to the tomb at the top of Mount Tidar, eating together, and fighting over mountains. (3) There are six fundamental mathematical activities in the ruwat bumi tradition, namely counting (the number of people following, the number of offerings, the number of steps passed, the number of arts, the number of venues, the number of people who lift the mountains), measuring (the duration of the ruwat bumi, the duration art, the height of the mountains, the duration of lifting the offerings/mountains, the weight of the mountains, the length of Kyai Sepanjang Tomb, and the amount of budget used), locating (location of ruwat bumi, location of arts, location of grabbing mountains, location of salvation), designing (design of offerings/mountains, clothing designs, plans for Semar Tomb, plans for Tugu Sa, plans for Sheikh Subakir's Tomb), playing (the process of ruwat bumi, the order of the procession, the time sequence of implementation), explaining (the meaning of the offerings/mountains, the meaning of the ruwat bumi tradition, the meaning of the venue, the meaning eating together, the meaning of clothing, the meaning of art, the meaning of the keris) (5) The implementation of the ruwat bumi tradition in mathematics learning is found in contextual questions at the junior high school level of the merdeka curriculum including elements of numbers (comparisons), algebraic elements (one-variable linear equations), and elements of measurement (area of cuboid, pyramid, cone, and cylinder shapes).

Keywords: *Ruwat Bumi, Grebeg Suro, Culture, Ethnomatematics, Mount Tidar*