

ABSTRAK

Eksplorasi etnomatematika khususnya anyaman *Base'k* dan *Raga'k* dapat dijadikan sebagai bahan ajar kontekstual dalam pembelajaran matematika di berbagai mata pelajaran matematika, berdasarkan informasi prariset menunjukkan bahwa optimalisasi tersebut belum terwujud. Metode penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif dengan pendekatan etnografi yang penerapannya bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi etnomatematika dan konsep matematika apa saja yang terdapat dalam kegiatan menganyam *Base'k* dan *Raga'k* Khas Masyarakat Dayak Bidayuh Kabupaten Bengkayang. Kegiatan etnomatematika yang terdapat pada proses anyaman *Base'k* dan *Raga'k* yaitu menghitung jumlah produk, jumlah anyaman, jumlah batang, ruas dan bilah rotan, ditemukan pada saat pengukuran panjang dan diameter, lebar dan tebal bilah rotan, waktu yang dibutuhkan untuk menyiapkan bahan rotan, luas anyaman, ukuran anyaman, harga produk, menentukan tempat pengambilan bahan rotan, penempatan bahan rotan, dan penempatan hasil anyaman, menentukan bentuk dasar anyaman dan jenis anyaman motif anyaman, menentukan teknik pewarnaan motif, aturan dan strategi, dan strategi pemasaran produk tenun, menentukan jangka waktu yang tepat pengambilan rotan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa konsep matematika yang terdapat pada anyaman *Base'k* dan *Raga'k* merupakan ciri khas masyarakat Dayak Bidayuh Kabupaten Bengkayang yaitu; Dalam kegiatan menghitung terdapat konsep operasi penjumlahan dan perkalian pada bilangan bulat dan konsep perbandingan senilai. Dalam kegiatan pengukuran terdapat konsep pengukuran, luas, geometri dan pemrograman linear. Dalam kegiatan *locating* terdapat konsep peluang dan himpunan. Dalam kegiatan perancangan terdapat konsep Transformasi Geometri. Dalam kegiatan bermain terdapat konsep pola bilangan. Dalam kegiatan menjelaskan terdapat konsep garis bilangan.

Kata Kunci: Etnomatematika, Anyaman *Base'k* dan *Raga'k*, Masyarakat Dayak Bidayuh

ABSTRACT

Ethnomathematics exploration content especially in Base'k and Raga'k handwovens can be used as contextual teaching materials in learning mathematics in various subject matter of mathematics, based on pre-research information showed that this optimization had not materialized. This research method was descriptive qualitative with an ethnographic approach whose application is aimed at identifying ethnomathematics and any mathematical concepts contained in the activity of weaving Base'k and Raga'k Typical of the Dayak Bidayuh Community, Bengkayang Regency. The ethnomathematics activities found in the Base'k and Raga'k weaving processes, namely calculating the number of products, the number of plaits, the number of rods, segments and rattan blades, are found when measuring the length and diameter, width and thickness of the rattan blades, the time needed to prepare rattan material, area of woven, size of woven, product price, determine where to take rattan material, placement of rattan material, and placement of woven products, determine basic shape of woven and types of woven motifs, determine motif coloring techniques, rules and strategies, and strategy marketing of woven products, determining the exact time frame for taking rattan. The results of the study showed that the mathematical concepts contained in the Base'k and Raga'k woven are typical of the Dayak Bidayuh community, Bengkayang Regency, namely; In the counting activity, there is the concept of addition and multiplication operations on integers and the concept of equivalent comparison. In the measure activity, there are the concepts of measurement, area, geometry and linear programming. In the locating activity there are the concepts of probability and set. In the designing activity there is the concept of Geometry Transformation. In playing activities, there is the concept of number patterns. In the explaining activity, there is the concept of a number line.

Keywords: *Ethnomatematics Studies, Base'k and Raga'k Webbing, Culture of the Dayak Bidayuh Community*