Hipotenusa: Journal of Mathematical Society Volume 7 Issue 1 Year 2025 ISSN: 2716-3156 Website: https://ejournal.uinsalatiga.ac.id/index.php/hipotenusa/index

Optimising the Mathematical Creative Thinking Process of Deporter's Learning Style Assisted E- Module Strukbar Based on Case Method

Isti Hidayah ¹*, Emy Sohilait ², Isnarto ³, Kristina Wijayanti⁴

^{1,2,3,4} Department of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Department of Mathematics Education, Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia

¹ Pusat Unggulan Ipteks Pendidikan Ramah Anak (PUI-PRA), Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia.

> * Corresponding Author. E-mail: <u>isti.hidayah@mail.unnes.ac.id</u> DOI: 10.18326/hipotenusa.v7i1.3915

Article submitted: April 20, 2025 Article reviewed: May 29, 2025 Article published: June 17, 2025

Abstract

The purpose of this research is (1) to identify the patterns of mathematical creative thinking processes based on DePorter's learning styles, and (2) to determine the improvement in mathematical creative abilities through learning assisted by the Strukbar E-module based on the Case Method. This research uses the Mixed Method with a Sequential Exploratory type. The research subjects are third-semester students of the 2024/2025 academic year in the Mathematics Education Study Program at STKIP Gotong Royong Masohi, Central Maluku, who are taking the Algebra Structure 1 course. In the qualitative research, the subjects consisted of three prospective teachers with DePorter's learning styles, while the quantitative research involved 26 participants. Data collection techniques include tests, DePorter learning style questionnaires, interviews, and documentation of prospective teachers' work. The research results show that DePorter's Visual, Auditory, and Kinesthetic learning styles each have their own advantages at the stages of mathematical creative thinking, from orientation, preparation, incubation, illumination, to verification. Moreover, the implementation of the Strukbar E-module based on the Case Method has been proven to significantly enhance the mathematical creative abilities of prospective teachers. These findings underscore the importance of teaching methods that align with individual learning styles and the use of digital technology in education.

Keywords: mathematical creative thinking, prospective teachers, case method, strukbar e-module, deporter learning style



INTRODUCTION

The preliminary study results on mathematical creative abilities conducted at STKIP Gotong Royong Masohi on third-semester prospective teachers for the 2024/2025 academic year in the Algebra Structure 1 course of the Mathematics Education program at STKIP Gotong Royong Masohi show that they have a poor understanding of the given problems, do not optimize their abilities, and therefore only use one idea or imitate example problems. Based on the interview results, prospective teachers study using books, watching YouTube lessons, studying while listening to music, and simulating material.

Creative thinking is very important in solving mathematical problems and generating new ideas. This is reinforced by research (Hidayah and Asikin 2021) that someone who is able to perform the final stage (creating) means they have mastered the previous stages. To reach the final stage of creating new ideas, in addition to measuring mathematical creative ability using indicators of fluency, flexibility, novelty, and elaboration (Wahyudi et al. 2021), it is also necessary to refine the thinking process.

The indicators of mathematical creative thinking in this study were developed into indicators of sensitivity, fluency, flexibility, novelty, and detail (Suherman and Vidákovich 2022; Wijayanti et al. 2021). Sensitivity is the ability to recognize, understand, discover, and respond to problems. Fluency is the ability to generate and produce a wide variety of ideas in solving problems. Flexibility is the ability to try using various ideas, strategies, and different approaches in solving mathematical problems. Novelty is the ability to generate unusual ideas that are rarely thought of by most people in solving problems. Detail is the ability to develop ideas so that they are more interesting in solving mathematical problems.

The process of mathematical creative thinking is generally analyzed using Wallas's theory (Munahefi and Waluya 2020) through four stages: preparation, incubation, illumination, and verification. Unlike Osborn, the creative thinking process consists of seven stages: orientation, preparation, analysis, ideation, incubation, synthesis, and evaluation (Misechko and Lytniova 2022). Research on the mathematical creative thinking process of the Wallas model in the Problem Posing model with Lesson Study at each level of creative thinking. (de Vink et al. 2022) uses qualitative methods to analyze the mathematical thinking process through convergent and divergent thinking in students.

This research uses the orientation stage in mathematics learning, which is an effort to recognize and understand mathematical problems. The preparation stage for problemsolving involves learning to think, searching for answers, asking others for help to gather relevant information and data, and finding an approach to the solution. The incubation stage is when someone temporarily shifts their attention away from the problem, meaning they do not consciously think about the issue but rather let it simmer unconsciously. The illumination stage includes the initial steps of the psychological process to generate insights, inspiration, and new ideas. The verification stage is the phase of testing new ideas or creations against reality.

It is important for lecturers to understand the characteristics of learning styles, so the DePorter learning styles, namely Visual, Auditory, Kinesthetic, are used (Rahmawati and Gumiandari 2021). Learning styles significantly influence academic achievement (El-Bishouty et al. 2019) and the ability to think creatively in mathematics. The role of prospective teachers in mathematics education emphasizes that they must develop mathematical creative thinking skills not only for themselves but also to teach students. DePorter identifies three learning styles: visual, auditory, and kinesthetic. Visual is a learning style where someone learns best when they see pictures of what they are studying. Auditory learners learn by using their hearing and tend to be interdependent. They also use a lot of interpersonal intelligence. Kinesthetic is a learning style where prospective teachers are physically active.

The case study learning method is a teaching technique that involves problemsolving in situations resembling real cases. The case study method provides an opportunity for prospective teachers to develop their potential, self-actualization, innovate, and find solutions to the cases that will be discussed (Widiastuti, Amin, and Hasbullah 2022). With the implementation of the case study method, it is expected to enhance the ability to think creatively in mathematics, the ability to communicate ideas/concepts, and the ability to collaborate with group members in creating a democratic atmosphere (Wospakrik, Sundari, and Musharyanti 2020).

Along with the development of technology, e-modules have become one of the effective means in the teaching and learning process. Modules that can be read on technological devices such as mobile phones and computers (Serevina, Nugroho, and Lipikuni 2022). Flipbook maker can be defined as software that has benefits or roles in editing, where some of its advantages include the ability to insert hyperlinks, images, videos, and audio as complementary multimedia objects on the available pages that can be flipped like a regular printed book (Nurlaela and Imami 2022). The E-Module assistance facilitates understanding of the material and enhances mathematical creative thinking skills, in this case, the Strukbar E-Module Based on the Case Method using the flipbook application.

The formulation of the problem in this research is (1) How is the process of mathematical creative thinking of prospective teachers viewed from DePorter's learning styles? (2) How does the improvement in mathematical creative ability assisted by the Strukbar E-module based on the Case Method for prospective teachers?

The purpose of this research is (1) to identify patterns of mathematical creative thinking processes based on DePorter's learning styles, and (2) to determine the improvement in mathematical creative abilities through learning assisted by the Strukbar E-module based on the Case Method.

METHODS

The research lasted for one month with a focus on the syllabus of the Algebra Structure 1 course, which includes topics such as Sets, Binary Operations, and Groups (Gallian 2021; Isnarto 2021). The qualitative subjects are 3 prospective teachers with DePorter's learning styles based on Visual, Auditory, and Kinesthetic learning styles. The quantitative subjects are 26 individuals selected using the cluster sampling technique.

The method used is a mixed method, which combines qualitative and quantitative data with a sequential exploratory approach (Sohilait 2020).

The qualitative data collection techniques used were the DePorter learning style questionnaire, in-depth interviews, and documentation of teachers' work. Quantitative data uses pre-treatment ability tests and post-learning ability tests using the Strukbar E-module based on the Case Method.

Qualitative data analysis techniques include data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. Quantitative data analysis technique: using hypothesis testing with the Paired T-Test through SPSS software.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Description of Mathematical Creative Thinking Process of Teacher Candidates in terms of DePorter's Learning Style

The completion of the learning style questionnaire for prospective teachers of Mathematics Education study programme in semester III was conducted after the posttest of mathematical creative ability.



Figure 1. Classification of prospective teachers' learning styles

There were 10 people (38.46%) with Visual learning style, 7 people (26.92%) with Auditory learning style, and 3 people (11.54%) with Kinesthetic learning style out of 26 prospective teachers. addition, 6 people have more than one learning style: FW with a combination of Auditory and Kinesthetic, while GHH, JTL, MDW, NW and RSW have a combination of all three learning styles.

The selection of research subjects was chosen based on the highest score in each learning style. Based on the results of the learning style questionnaire, DRS (V1) had the highest score for Visual learning style. The highest score for Auditory learning style is ARH (A1). The highest score for Kinesthetic learning style is AL (K1).

Subjects with Visual, Auditory, Kinesthetic learning styles each analysed the mathematical creative thinking process based on Wallas and Osborn's construction: orientation, preparation, incubation, illumination, and verification. Posttest results, mathematical creative thinking process interviews, source triangulation were used as a reference to describe the mathematical creative thinking process of prospective teachers in solving problems.

Visual Learning Style Subject

6 PC 600 3 and the part of

Figure 2. Subject V1's Completion of Problem Numbers 1 - 3

Та	able 1. Test Results of Mathematical Creative Thinking ability of Subject V1							
	Subject		Score f	or each indic	ator		Value	
		Sensitivity	Fluency	Flexibility	Novelty	Details		
	V1	12	12	12	12	12	100	

Description of the mathematical creative thinking process of subject V1 in solving question number 1. At the orientation stage, understanding the problem by reading the problem carefully and identifying the elements of sets A, B, and C. Preparation stage, gathering relevant information and planning the steps to solve the problem, including the operations of intersection and union. Incubation stage, contemplating the relationship between sets without rushing to find a solution. Illumination stage, gaining new insights by finding the unique member of the set as {2, 6, 7, 8} through Venn diagram. Verification stage, checking back completion to ensure correctness and consistency, and verified the elements in the set. The answer was then explained during the interview as shown in Figure 3.

Hipotenusa: Journal of Mathematical Society, 7 (1), June 2025 Isti Hidayah, Emy Sohilait, Isnarto, Kristina Wijayanti

Р	:	Bagaimana informasi awal yang ditemukan setelah membaca permasalahan matematika?
V1	:	Informasi awal yang ditemukan meliputi definisi himpunan A, B, dan C serta petunjuk untuk menemukan elemen
		yang hanya ada di satu himpunan saja.
Р	:	Bagaimana cara memahami permasalahan matematika?
V1	:	Saya melakukan analisis awal dengan mengidentifikasi elemen-elemen dari setiap himpunan dan mencari tahu
		hubungan antar himpunan. Saya juga memastikan untuk membaca soal dengan teliti agar tidak ada informasi
		penting yang terlewat.
Р	:	Apa yang dilakukan setelah memahami permasalahan matematika?
V1	:	Saya membiarkan ide-ide berkembang dengan merenungkan hubungan antar himpunan tanpa terburu-buru
		mencari solusi.
Р	2	Bagaimana mendapatkan solusi tersebut? Ketika memikirkan caranya, ketika membaca soal atau saat yang lain?
V1	2	Solusi biasanya muncul saat saya merenungkan hubungan antar elemen dalam himpunan, baik saat membaca
ъ		soai maapun saat menganansis tragiani veni. Basainaan mendaaratka ashusi untuk menuslaasikan asmaaslahan metemetika? Satalah membasa saal atu:
r		mencari cara penyelesaian?
V1	:	Saya mendapatkan solusi setelah menganalisis hubungan antar himpunan dan menggambar diagram Venn, yang
		membantu saya melihat elemen-elemen yang unik untuk setiap himpunan.
Р	2	Jelaskan berbagai solusi yang ditemukan dalam menyelesaikan permasalahan matematika?
V1	:	Saya menemukan solusi dengan mengidentifikasi elemen yang hanya ada di satu himpunan sebagai {2, 6, 7, 8}
		dan memahami operasi irisan serta gabungan untuk memverifikasi hasil.
Р	2	Apakah jawaban diperiksa kembali setelah selesai mengerjakan soal?
V1	2	Ya, jawaban diperiksa kembali untuk memastikan kebenaran dan konsistensi.
Р	:	Bagaimana hasil pemeriksaan tersebut menunjukkan jawaban benar?
V1	:	Hasil pemeriksaan menunjukkan jawaban benar karena elemen-elemen unik yang ditemukan sesuai dengan
		definisi himpunan dan operasi irisan serta gabungan telah dilakukan dengan benar sesuai dengan konsep
		matematis.

Figure 3. Interview with Subject V1 Problem Number 1

Description of the mathematical creative thinking process of subject V1 in solving question number 2. At the orientation stage, understanding the problem by evaluating the properties of binary operations (*) and (\oplus). The preparation stage, subject V1, formulated a strategy using the Cayley table to visualise the results of binary operations. The incubation stage, taking a moment to pondering and letting ideas develop while moving on to other activities. The illumination stage, subject V1 found that the operation (*) is not associative but commutative, as well as finding the identity element is 0. The verification stage, testing the solution to ensure correctness, concluded the nature of different binary operations. The answer results were then explained during the interview as shown in Figure 4.

Р	-	Bagaimana informasi awal yang ditemukan setelah membaca permasalahan matematika?
V1	-	Setelah membara permasalahan matematika informasi awal yang ditemukan adalah pengenalah
**	-	bertaan ienis opersei biner vang terlibat vatu (*) dan (Φ). Sava juga mulai mengenatan
		alaman alaman yang natu dayahyasi sanarti sifat asosiatif dan komutatif dari onarasi tarsahut
D	-	Barainana cara mempahani normasalahan matamatika?
371		Bagamana caa memanani permasalalari matematika
V 1	-	ontuk memananin permasanan matematika, saya membagi masalan menjadi dagian-dagian yang
		ieom keen dan lokus pada senap elemen. Saya juga berusana untuk mengankan masanan dengan
		konsep-konsep yang sudan saya pelajari sebelumnya, serta mencari conton untuk memperjetas
ъ		pemanaman.
371		Apa yang dilakukan selelah memanahi permasalahan matematika:
V1	-	Seteran memanami permasaianan, saya mengambi waktu sejenak untuk membri atah membri atah membri atah seterak ang
		ide-ide berkemberg. Saya kadang berahn ke aktivnas ian untuk memberi otak saya waktu berpiki
		secara noak langsung.
r	-	Bagaimana mendapatkan solusi tersebut? Ketika memiklikan caranya, ketika membaca soal atau
3.74		saat yang lain?
V1	-	Solusi sering muncul saat saya tidak secara langsung memikirkannya, seperti saat beristiranat atau
		nelakukan aktivitas lain yang udak terkait.
P	-	Bagaimana mendapatkan solusi untuk menyelesaikan permasalahan matematika? Setelah membaca
771		soal atau mencari cara penyelesalan?
VI	-	Saya mendapatkan solusi setelan merenungkan nasil analisis dan menyadari banwa operasi biner
		tertentu memiliki sirat-sirat khusus.
P	-	Jelaskan berbagai solusi yang ditemukan dalam menyelesaikan permasalahan matematika?
VI	-	Dalam proses ini, saya menemukan bahwa operasi (*) tidak asosiatir tetapi komutatir, sementara
-		operasi (\oplus) meskipun komutatii juga tidak asosiatii tetapi memiliki elemen identitas.
P	-	Apakah jawaban diperiksa kembali setelah selesai mengerjakan soal?
V1	-	Ya, saya selalu memeriksa kembali jawaban setelah selesai untuk memastikan akurasi dan
_		konsistensi.
Р	2	Bagaimana hasil pemeriksaan tersebut menunjukkan jawaban benar?
V1	:	Hasil pemeriksaan menunjukkan jawaban benar melalui konsistensi antara analisis sifat-sifat operasi
		biner dan kesimpulan akhir mengenai pembentukan semigrup atau kelompok berdasarkan sifat-sifat
		tersebut.

Figure 4. Subject V1 Interview Problem Number 2

Description of the mathematical creative thinking process of subject V1 in solving question number 3. In the orientation stage, identify the basic properties of groups such

as left and right correlation. The preparation stage, gathering information about inverses and identity elements in groups. Incubation stage, contemplating the properties of cancellation and inverse without pressure to find a solution immediately. Illumination stage, concluding that every element in group G has a unique inverse based on the properties of cancellation. The verification stage, ensuring the solution is in accordance with the group definition and checking the logical arguments used. The results of the answer were then explained during the interview as shown in Figure 5.



Figure 5. Subject V1 Interview Problem Number 3

Based on the source triangulation carried out, the pattern of the mathematical creative thinking process of subject V1 was obtained as shown in Figure 6.



Figure 6. Mathematical Creative Thinking Process of Subject V1

Auditory Learning Style Subject



Figure 6. Subject A1's Completion of Problem Numbers 1 - 3

Table 2. Test Results of Mathematical Creative Thinking ability of Subject A1

Subject	_	Score f	or each indicator			Value
	Sensitivity	Fluency	Flexibility	Novelty	Details	
A1	12	9	9	9	10	82

Description of the mathematical creative thinking process of subject A1 in solving problem number 1. At the orientation stage, recognise and understand the problem by identifying the sets A, B, and C and their elements. Understanding the basic concepts of sets. Preparation stage, dividing the problem into small parts and searching for relevant information understand the problem better, although there are some shortcomings. Incubation stage, showing no direct indication of the incubation stage, but the subject mentioned that solution ideas often appeared while doing other activities. Illumination stage, identifying the unique elements of the set and calculating the slices and joins correctly. The verification stage, re-examining the solution found, but there are deficiencies in writing the results of the joint operation between B and C and the elements on the Venn diagram. The answer results were then explained during the interview as shown in Figure 8.

Description of the mathematical creative thinking process of subject A1 in solving problem number 2. At the orientation stage, understanding the problem about the properties of binary operations on the set S and defining the binary operations to be checked. Preparation stage, performing calculations to check the associative and commutative properties by trying several combinations of elements from the set S. Incubation stage, pausing to reflect on the problem, showing confusion and the need to rethink the calculations performed. Illumination stage, realising an error in previous calculations and finding a solution during reflection or after trying several calculations. The verification stage, rechecking the answer to ensure its correctness and completeness and concluding that binary operations are not associative but commutative. The answer was then explained during the interview as shown in Figure 9.

ļ	Р	5	Bagaimana informasi awal yang ditemukan setelah membaca permasalahan matematika?	
	A1	:	Setelah membaca permasalahan, saya langsung mencoba mengidentifikasi elemen-elemen kunci dari	
			masalah tersebut, seperti himpunan yang terlibat dan relasi antar elemen. Ini membantu saya	
			mendapatkan gambaran awal tentang apa yang perlu dicari.	
	Р	:	Bagaimana cara memahami permasalahan matematika?	
	A1	:	Saya biasanya membagi permasalahan menjadi bagian-bagian yang lebih kecil dan menganalisis setiap	
			bagian secara terpisah. Dengan cara ini, saya dapat memahami konteks dan tujuan dari masalah	
			tersebut dengan lebih baik.	
	Р	:	Apa yang dilakukan setelah memahami permasalahan matematika?	
	A1	:	Setelah memahami permasalahan, saya biasanya memberi diri waktu untuk merenungkan solusi tanpa	
			tekanan, sehingga ide-ide baru dapat muncul secara alami.	
	Р	:	Bagaimana mendapatkan solusi tersebut? Ketika memikirkan caranya, ketika membaca soal atau saat	
			yang lain?	
	A1	:	Solusi seringkali muncul saat saya sedang membaca soal atau saat merenung di luar konteks	
			matematika, seperti saat berjalan atau bersantai.	
	Р	2	Bagaimana mendapatkan solusi untuk menyelesaikan permasalahan matematika? Setelah membaca	
			soal atau mencari cara penyelesaian?	
	A1	2	Solusi seringkali muncul setelah saya telah merenungkan masalah selama beberapa waktu. Momen	
			"aha" bisa terjadi setelah saya membaca ulang soal atau saat sedang mempertimbangkan berbagai cara	
			penyelesaian.	
	Р	5	Jelaskan berbagai solusi yang ditemukan dalam menyelesaikan permasalahan matematika?	
	A1	2	Saya mungkin menemukan beberapa solusi, misalnya menggunakan diagram Venn untuk menghitung	
			irisan dan gabungan himpunan. Saya juga mungkin mencoba pendekatan aljabar untuk	
			menyederhanakan masalah.	
	Р	2	Apakah jawaban diperiksa kembali setelah selesai mengerjakan soal?	
	A1	2	Ya, saya selalu memeriksa kembali jawaban saya setelah selesai mengerjakan soal untuk memastikan	
			tidak ada kesalahan.	
	Р	2	Bagaimana hasil pemeriksaan tersebut menunjukkan jawaban benar?	
ļ	A1	-	Hasil pemeriksaan menunjukkan jawaban benar jika tidak ada langkah yang terlewat atau salah, dan	
1			hasil akhirnya sesuai dengan yang diharapkan	1

	~	~ 1 •	- ·	~ ·	
Figure	X	Subject A	Interview	Ouestion	Number 1
1 15010	0 .	Subject		Zuesnon	

Р	-	Bagaimana informasi awal yang ditemukan setelah membaca permasalahan matematika?
A1	-	Informasi awal yang saya temukan adalah bahwa saya harus menentukan sifat-sifat operasi hiner nada
		himoman $S = \{0, 1, 2\}$ Sava juga perlu memerika anakah operasi tersebut asosiatif dan komutatif
Р		Ragaimana cara memahami nermasilahan matematika?
A 1	2	Saya mulai dangan mendefinisikan ana itu operasi hinar dan memahami konsen asosiatif dan komutatif
	-	baya muta dengan membawangkan baharana contoh alaman dalam himunaan S dan bargimana onarasi
		bias disamban
p		uner uterapaan. A na vang dilalukan satalah memahami nermasalahan matematika?
		Apa yang onakukan setelah memananan permasahanan natematika:
AI	-	Saya bernenu sejenak untuk merenungkan dan membuarkan pikiran bawan sadai saya bekerja. Kadang, saya
		juga memorcarakan masarah mi dengan diri sendiri untuk memoantu memperjetas pemikiran saya.
Р	-	Bagaimana mendapatkan solusi tersebut? Ketika memikirkan caranya, ketika membaca soal atau saat yang
		lam?
A1	:	Solusi seringkali datang saat saya merenung atau setelah mencoba beberapa perhitungan dan menyadari
		kesalahan yang saya buat sebelumnya.
Р	:	Bagaimana mendapatkan solusi untuk menyelesaikan permasalahan matematika? Setelah membaca soal
		atau mencari cara penyelesaian?
A1	:	Saya mendapatkan solusi setelah melakukan beberapa perhitungan dan menyadari kesalahan yang saya buat
		sebelumnya. Misalnya, saya menemukan bahwa hasil operasi biner 1 * 1 seharusnya 2, bukan 1.
Р	:	Jelaskan berbagai solusi yang ditemukan dalam menyelesaikan permasalahan matematika?
A1	:	Saya menemukan bahwa operasi biner ini komutatif tetapi tidak asosiatif. Saya juga menyadari bahwa
		operasi ⊕ memiliki elemen identitas yaitu 2.
Р	:	Apakah jawaban diperiksa kembali setelah selesai mengerjakan soal?
A1	:	Ya, saya selalu memeriksa kembali jawaban saya setelah selesai mengerjakan soal untuk memastikan
		kebenarannya.
Р		Bagaimana hasil pemeriksaan tersebut menunjukkan jawaban benar?
A1	-	Hasil pemerikaan menunjukkan bahwa operasi biner ini komutatif tetapi tidak asosiatif
		Finite and the second s

Figure 9. Subject A1 Interview Question Number 2

Description of the mathematical creative thinking process of subject A1 in solving problem number 3. At the orientation stage, identifying the left and right cancellation properties in group G after reading the maths problem. The preparation stage, gathering information about group structure and algebraic properties, as well as finding relevant information through further research. Incubation stage, reflecting on the information collected, although not noting that the cancellation property applies in subgroup H. Illumination stage, finding a new solution by giving the example of symmetry group S_3,

understanding that the group is not abelian but not fully understanding the relationship between the cancellation property and abelianity. Verification stage, ensuring all steps and arguments are correct, successfully proving that each element in group G has a unique inverse based on the left and right cancellation properties. The answer was then explained during the interview as shown in Figure 10.



Figure 10. Subject A1 Interview Question Number 3

Based on the source triangulation carried out, the pattern of the mathematical creative thinking process of subject A1 is obtained as shown in Figure 11.



Figure 11. Mathematical Creative Thinking Process of Subject A1

Kinesthetic Learning Style Subject



Figure 11. Subject K1's Completion of Problem Numbers 1 - 3 Table 3. Test Results of Mathematical Creative Thinking ability of Subject K1

Subject		Score f	or each indic	ator		Value
	Sensitivity	Fluency	Flexibility	Novelty	Details	
K1	10	9	9	9	9	77

Description of the mathematical creative thinking process of subject K1 in solving problem number 1. At the orientation stage, understood the problem well, separated the members of the three sets, and showed good initial understanding. Preparation stage, gathered relevant information and defined the subsets correctly. Incubation stage, letting ideas develop by drawing Venn diagrams and doing physical activities to digest information. Illumination stage, finding a solution by identifying elements that only exist in one set and completing the Venn diagram. Verification stage, checking the answer again to ensure its correctness and comparing the results with other solutions. The answer results were then explained during the interview as shown in Figure 13.

Description of the mathematical creative thinking process of subject K1 in solving problem number 2. At the orientation stage, recognising and understanding the given problem, identifying the key elements of the problem. Preparation stage, collecting relevant data, writing down the definition of binary operations, and compiling the operation table. Incubation stage, taking a pause to reflect, thinking of different possible approaches. Illumination stage, discovering that the operation (*) is commutative and there is no consistent identity element. Verification stage, rechecking the solution found to ensure its correctness, although it is not accurate in the analysis. The answer results were then explained during the interview as shown in Figure 14.

Hipotenusa: Journal of Mathematical Society, 7 (1), June 2025 Isti Hidayah, Emy Sohilait, Isnarto, Kristina Wijayanti

Р	:	Bagaimana informasi awal yang ditemukan setelah membaca permasalahan matematika?
K1	:	Setelah membaca permasalahan matematika, saya menemukan informasi awal dengan memisahkan anggota
		dari tiga himpunan (A, B, dan C). Ini menunjukkan pemahaman awal yang baik terhadap masalah yang
		dihadapi, serta kemampuan untuk mengidentifikasi elemen-elemen yang relevan.
P	:	Bagaimana cara memahami permasalahan matematika?
K1	:	Saya memahami permasalahan matematika dengan cara menganalisis dan mendefinisikan komponen- komponen dari masalah tersebut.
Р	:	Apa yang dilakukan setelah memahami permasalahan matematika?
K1	:	Saya membiarkan masalah tersebut 'mengendap' dalam pikiran saya. Saya seringkali melakukan aktivitas
		fisik, seperti berjalan atau menggerakan tangan, yang membantu otak saya untuk mencerna informasi.
Р	:	Bagaimana mendapatkan solusi tersebut? Ketika memikirkan caranya, ketika membaca soal atau saat yang lain?
K1	:	Solusi seringkali muncul ketika saya sedang tidak fokus langsung pada masalah, seperti saat sedang
		beristirahat atau melakukan aktivitas lain. Momen 'aha' biasanya datang secara tak terduga.
P	:	Bagaimana mendapatkan solusi untuk menyelesaikan permasalahan matematika? Setelah membaca soal atau mencari cara penyelesaian?
K1	:	Solusi biasanya datang setelah saya memahami masalah dengan baik dan mencoba berbagai pendekatan. Ini
		bisa terjadi setelah membaca soal atau setelah melakukan berbagai percobaan penyelesaian.
P	:	Jelaskan berbagai solusi yang ditemukan dalam menyelesaikan permasalahan matematika?
K1	:	Misalnya, untuk masalah himpunan, saya bisa menggunakan diagram Venn, aturan kombinasi, atau teorema tertentu. Saya menceha berbagai metoda untuk malihat mana yang paling afaktif dan afinian
ъ		Anakah jaurahan dinaritra kambali satalah salesai mengeriakan soal?
кı		Apakan jawaban uperinsa kemban seteran setesan mengerjakan soan: Va saya salah memerikas kembah jarupan setelah salasai untuk memastikan tidak ada kesalahan
111	-	perhitungan atau logika.
P	:	Bagaimana hasil pemeriksaan tersebut menunjukkan jawaban benar?
K1	:	Hasil pemeriksaan menunjukkan jawaban benar jika semua langkah sesuai dengan konsep dan aturan matematika serta basil akhirnya konsisten dan tidak ada kesalahan

Figure 13. Subject K1 Interview Problem Number 1

Р	-	Bagaimana informasi awal yang ditemukan setelah membaca permasalahan matematika?
K1	2	Setelah membaca permasalahan matematika, saya biasanya mengidentifikasi elemen-elemen kunci
		dari soal. Misalnya, saya mencatat himpunan yang diberikan, operasi yang harus diuji, dan sifat-
		sifat yang perlu dibuktikan. Saya juga membuat catatan mental mengenai definisi dan teori yang
		relevan.
Р	:	Bagaimana cara memahami permasalahan matematika?
K1	:	Untuk memahami permasalahan matematika, saya menguraikan soal menjadi bagian-bagian kecil
		yang lebih mudah dicerna. Saya menggambar diagram jika diperlukan, dan saya seringkali
		mencoba menghubungkan permasalahan dengan konsep-konsep matematika yang telah saya
		pelaiari sebelumnya.
Р	:	Apa yang dilakukan setelah memahami permasalahan matematika?
K1	:	Setelah memahami permasalahan, saya seringkali mengambil jeda untuk merenung. Saya
		memikirkan berbagai pendekatan yang mungkin dan mencoba menghubungkannya dengan
		konsep-konsep vang sava ketahui.
Р	:	Bagaimana mendapatkan solusi tersebut? Ketika memikirkan caranya, ketika membaca soal atau
		saat yang lain?
K1	:	Solusi seringkali muncul saat saya merenung setelah membaca soal atau bahkan saat melakukan
		aktivitas lain yang tidak terkait, seperti berjalan-jalan atau berolahraga.
Р	:	Bagaimana mendapatkan solusi untuk menyelesaikan permasalahan matematika? Setelah
		membaca soal atau mencari cara penyelesaian?
K1	:	Solusi seringkali datang secara tiba-tiba setelah proses berpikir yang mendalam. Ini bisa terjadi
		setelah saya membaca soal, selama saya mengerjakan langkah-langkah, atau bahkan saat saya
		melakukan aktivitas lain.
Р	:	Jelaskan berbagai solusi yang ditemukan dalam menyelesaikan permasalahan matematika?
K1	:	Saya mungkin menemukan beberapa solusi, seperti tabel operasi biner yang menunjukkan sifat
		komutatif atau demonstrasi bahwa tidak ada elemen identitas yang konsisten untuk semua elemen
		dalam himpunan S.
Р	:	Apakah jawaban diperiksa kembali setelah selesai mengerjakan soal?
K1	:	Ya, saya selalu memeriksa kembali jawaban saya untuk memastikan tidak ada kesalahan. Saya
		membandingkan hasil saya dengan definisi dan teorema yang relevan.
Р	:	Bagaimana hasil pemeriksaan tersebut menunjukkan jawaban benar?
K1	:	Hasil pemeriksaan akan menunjukkan jawaban benar jika semua elemen dalam himpunan dan
		operasi biner memenuhi sifat-sifat yang diuji, seperti komutatif, asosiatif, dan memiliki elemen
		identitas.

Figure 14. Subject K1 Interview Problem Number 2

Description of the mathematical creative thinking process of subject K1 in solving problem number 3. In the orientation stage, understanding the problem and identifying relevant information such as the nature of the cascade in group G. The preparation stage, identifying elements in group G and searching for additional relevant information. Incubation stage, pondering the problem and letting ideas develop without immediately looking for a solution. Illumination stage, using the property of cancellation to conclude that every element in group G has a unique inverse. Verification stage, checking the answer again after finishing working on the problem to make sure there are no mistakes. The answer was then explained during the interview as shown in Figure 15.

Р	:	Bagaimana informasi awal yang ditemukan setelah membaca permasalahan matematika?
K1	:	Setelah membaca permasalahan matematika, saya menemukan informasi penting seperti sifat kanselasi
		kiri dan kanan dalam grup G, serta konsep elemen identitas dan invers. Informasi ini membantu saya
		memahami dasar-dasar teori grup yang relevan dalam konteks masalah yang diberikan.
Р	:	Bagaimana cara memahami permasalahan matematika?
K1	:	Untuk memahami permasalahan matematika, saya melakukan analisis mendalam terhadap soal tersebut.
Р	:	Apa yang dilakukan setelah memahami permasalahan matematika?
K1	:	Setelah memahami masalah, saya memberikan waktu untuk merenungkan dan membiarkan ide-ide
		berkembang. Saya mungkin tidak langsung mencari solusi, tetapi lebih fokus pada pemahaman
		mendalam tentang konsep yang terlibat.
Р	:	Bagaimana mendapatkan solusi tersebut? Ketika memikirkan caranya, ketika membaca soal atau saat
		yang lain?
K1	:	Solusi biasanya muncul ketika saya sedang merenungkan masalah, baik itu saat membaca soal,
		beristirahat, atau bahkan ketika melakukan aktivitas lain.
Р	:	Bagaimana mendapatkan solusi untuk menyelesaikan permasalahan matematika? Setelah membaca soal
		atau mencari cara penyelesaian?
K1	:	Saya bisa mendapatkan solusi ini baik setelah membaca soal secara mendalam atau saat memikirkan cara
_		penyelesaian.
P	:	Jelaskan berbagai solusi yang ditemukan dalam menyelesaikan permasalahan matematika?
K1	:	Berbagai solusi yang ditemukan termasuk penggunaan sifat kanselasi untuk menunjukkan bahwa setiap
		elemen dalam grup G memiliki invers unik. Saya juga mempertimbangkan struktur aljabar lainnya
_		seperti semigrup atau monoid dan bagaimana sifat-sifat tersebut berlaku dalam konteks masalah.
P	:	Apakah jawaban diperiksa kembali setelah selesai mengerjakan soal?
KI	:	ra, saya selalu memeriksa kembali jawaban saya setelah menyelesaikan soal untuk memastikan tidak
_		ada kesalahan dan semua argumen sudah benar.
P Tree	:	Bagaimana hasii pemeriksaan tersebut menunjukkan jawaban benar?
KI	:	Hasil pemeriksaan menunjukkan jawaban benar jika semua langkah pembuktian sesuai dengan konsep
		dasar teori yang berlaku dan tidak ada kesalanan dalam logika atau perhitungan.

Figure 15. Subject K1 Interview Question Number 3

Based on the source triangulation carried out, the pattern of the mathematical creative thinking process of subject K1 was obtained as shown in Figure 16.



Figure 16. Mathematical Creative Thinking Process of Subject K1

Improving Mathematical Creative Ability Assisted by Case Method-Based Strukbar E-module for prospective teachers

This effectiveness test was carried out during classroom learning. The initial step is that prospective teachers are given pretest questions and then work on pretest questions which are used to explore mathematical creative abilities before the use of Case Method-Based E-Module Strukbar. The next step is the implementation process of using E-Modules in the learning process in the classroom.

The learning process using Case Method-based Strukbar E-Module was carried out for 4 meetings on the material of Set operation, Binary Operation, Group Case Methodbased Strukbar E- Module is a digital teaching material designed to assist the learning process by using the case study method. This method involves in-depth analysis of real situations or problems relevant to the topic being studied.

Furthermore, prospective teachers worked on posttest questions to measure mathematical creative abilities after learning using the E-Module. After knowing the pretest value and posttest value, the researcher made a comparison to determine the effectiveness of the Case Method-Based Strukbar E-Module.

Data on mathematical creative ability was obtained from the initial score (pretest) and the final test score as the final score (posttest) on 26 prospective teachers who participated in the entire series of implementation of learning implementation using Case Method-Based E-Module Strukbar. The results of quantitative data analysis including descriptive analysis, normality test, completeness test, and paired-samples t-test are explained as follows.

Normality Test

This analysis is used to see the condition of the normality of mathematical creative ability data of prospective teachers before hypothesis testing.

The resulting sig (2-Tailed) value is 0.200. because the sig value on mathematical creative ability > 0.05 then H = 0 is accepted which means that the data is normally distributed.

N		26
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	3.94374651
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.109
	Positive	.109
	Negative	094
Test Statistic		.109
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.200 ^{c,d}

Improvement Test

The significant increase in mathematical creative ability of prospective teachers between before and after the application of the Case Method-based Strukbar E-Module was tested using the Paired Samples Test. The hypothesis used is:

This difference test is carried out with the test criteria, namely accept H_0 if sig> 0.05. Based on the test results with SPSS in Table 5 using a paired sample test with a real level of 0.05, it is obtained that the significant value of pre and post is 0.000 . 05, then H_0 is rejected.

Based on the data analysis, it can be concluded that the application of Case Methodbased Strukbar E-Module has improved the mathematical creative ability of prospective teachers before and after treatment. Thus, this E-Module can be recommended as one of the learning strategies to improve mathematical creativity among prospective teachers.

Paired Samples Test							
			Paired Differen	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	
_		Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean			
Pair 1	pretest - posttest	-3.80769	3.95999	.77662	-4.903	25	.000

	Table 5.	Paired	Samples	Test Results
--	----------	--------	---------	--------------

CONCLUSIONS

At the orientation stage, prospective teachers with Visual learning styles tend to be faster in understanding the problem and setting initial goals compared to Auditory and Kinesthetic learning styles. They utilise diagrams and pictures to help with initial orientation. At the preparation stage, prospective teachers with Auditory learning style show good ability in gathering information and discussing ideas verbally. They often rely on group discussions or listening to explanations to reinforce understanding. At the incubation stage, prospective teachers with Kinesthetic learning styles show excellence at the incubation stage. Teacher candidates with this style prefer to do physical activities or experiments to think of solutions, and they often get inspired while doing other activities. At the illumination stage, all teacher candidates with Visual, Auditory and Kinesthetic learning styles show an "aha!" moment or illumination, but the process is different. Visual learning style teacher candidates usually find enlightenment through visual representation, Auditory learning style teacher candidates through discussion or listening, and Kinesthetic learning style teacher candidates through physical activity. At the verification stage, prospective teachers with Visual and Kinesthetic learning styles tend to be more thorough in rechecking their work through observation and reexperimentation. Meanwhile, teacher candidates with Auditory learning styles prefer to verify by discussing solutions with friends or lecturers. The application of the Case Method-based Strukbar E-Module has an increase in the mathematical creative ability of prospective teachers before and after treatment.

Acknowledgements

The research team would like to thank the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology (Kemendikbudristek) for the doctoral dissertation research grant. This grant not only provides financial support, but also motivates the research team to continue contributing to the development of science and technology in Indonesia.

REFERENCES

- El-Bishouty, Moushir M., Ahmed Aldraiweesh, Uthman Alturki, Richard Tortorella, Junfeng Yang, Ting-Wen Chang, and Sabine Graf. 2019. "Use of Felder and Silverman Learning Style Model for Online Course Design." *Educational Technology Research and Development* 67(1):161–77.
- Gallian, Joseph. 2021. Contemporary Abstract Algebra. Chapman and Hall/CRC.
- Hidayah, Isti, and Mohammad Asikin. 2021. "Quality Management of Mathematics Manipulative Products to Support Students' Higher Order Thinking Skills." *International Journal of Instruction* 14(1):537–54. doi:10.3991/ijim.v15i22.24797
- Isnarto. 2021. Teori Grup. Pertama. Semarang: Qahar Publisher.
- Misechko, O., and T. Lytniova. 2022. "From Critical Thinking–To Creativity: Steps to Understanding." *Zhytomyr Ivan Franko State University Journal. Pedagogical Sciences* (2 (109)):5–15. doi: 10.35433/pedagogy.2(109).2022.5-15
- Munahefi, Detalia Noriza, and Budi Waluya. 2020. "Analysis of Creative Thinking Process Based on Metacognitive with Project Work Models." Pp. 180–85 in *International Conference on Science and Education and Technology (ISET 2019)*. Atlantis Press.doi: 10.2991/assehr.k.200620.035
- Nurlaela, Ela, and Adi Ihsan Imami. 2022. "Peningkatan Kemampuan Literasi Matematika Siswa Melalui Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Problem Based Learning Di Kelas VII SMPIT Insan Harapan." *Jurnal Ilmiah Dikdaya* 12(1):33–38.doi: 10.33087/dikdaya.v12i1.270
- Rahmawati, Lina, and Septi Gumiandari. 2021. "Identifikasi Gaya Belajar (Visual, Auditorial Dan Kinestetik) Mahasiswa Tadris Bahasa Inggris Kelas 3F IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon: Identification Of Learning Styles (Visual, Auditorial And Kinesthetic) English Tadris Students Class 3F IAIN Syekh Nurjati Cirebon." *Pedagogik: Jurnal Pendidikan* 16(1):54–61.doi: 10.33084/pedagogik.v16i1.1876
- Serevina, Vina, Drajat Agung Nugroho, and Hilary Fridolin Lipikuni. 2022. "Improving the Quality of Education through Effectiveness of E-Module Based on Android for Improving the Critical Thinking Skills of Students in Pandemic Era." *MOJEM: Malaysian Online Journal of Educational Management* 10(1):1–20. https://ejournal.um.edu.my/index.php/MOJEM/article/view/34509/14229
- Sohilait, Emy. 2020. Metodologi Penelitian Pendidikan Matematika. Bandung: CV. Cakra.
- Suherman, Suherman, and Tibor Vidákovich. 2022. "Tapis Patterns in the Context of Ethnomathematics to Assess Students' Creative Thinking in Mathematics: A Rasch

Measurement." Mathematics Teaching Research Journal 14(4):56-79.

- de Vink, Isabelle C., Ard W. Lazonder, Robin H. Willemsen, Eveline M. Schoevers, and Evelyn H. Kroesbergen. 2022. "The Creative Mathematical Thinking Process." Pp. 147–72 in *Mathematical Creativity: A Developmental Perspective*. Springer.
- Wahyudi, Wahyudi, Stevanus Budi Waluya, Hardi Suyitno, and Isnarto Isnarto. 2021.
 "Schemata and Creative Thinking Ability in Cool-Critical-Creative-Meaningful (3CM) Learning." *International Journal of Sustainability in Higher Education* 22(1):1–28. doi: 10.1108/IJSHE-06-2019-0198
- Widiastuti, Fitrie, Shofia Amin, and Husni Hasbullah. 2022. "Efektivitas Metode Pembelajaran Case Method Dalam Upaya Peningkatan Partisipasi Dan Hasil Belajar Mahasiswa Pada Mata Kuliah Manajemen Perubahan." *Edumaspul: Jurnal Pendidikan* 6(1):728–31. doi:10.33487/edumaspul.v6i1.3034
- Wijayanti, K., A. F. Khasanah, T. Rizkiana, N. R. Dewi, and R. Budhiati. 2021. "Mathematical Creative Thinking Ability of Students in Treffinger and Brain-Based Learning at Junior High School." P. 42085 in *Journal of Physics: Conference Series*. Vol. 1918. IOP Publishing. doi:10.1088/1742-6596/1918/4/042085
- Wospakrik, Frengki, Sri Sundari, and Lisa Musharyanti. 2020. "Pengaruh Penerapan Metode Pembelajaran Case Based Learning Terhadap Motivasi Dan Hasil Belajar Mahasiswa." *Journal Health of Studies* 4(1):30–37. doi:10.31101/jhes.515