



Application of Demonstration Methods to Improve Learning Achievement in Cultural Arts Subject and Skills of Filter Art Graphic Materials in Class IX E Students of SMP Negeri 3 Surabaya

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the increase in learning achievement of students of class IX E of SMP Negeri 3 Surabaya through the application of Demonstration methods in SBK lessons on filter print graphic art material. This type of research is classroom action research (CAR) carried out in 2 cycles of action. The research subjects were 38 people consisting of 15 male students and 23 female students. The research data was collected using observation methods and interview methods with assessment rubric instruments. Data from the research results were analyzed using descriptive statistical analysis methods and quantitative descriptive analysis methods. The results of data analysis showed that there was an increase in the learning outcomes of students of class IX E of SMP Negeri 3 Surabaya from the application of the demonstration method with the printing technique reaching 12.45%. In the first cycle of 79.88% who were in the low criteria experienced an increase in the second cycle to 92.33% classified as high criteria. Thus it can be concluded that the application of the demonstration method with printing techniques can improve the learning achievement of class IX E students of SMP Negeri 3 Surabaya on filter print graphic art material.

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1. INTRODUCTION

In the digital era, there are a lot of developing artworks. The development of this work of art produces diverse works. Millennials who master technology are often facilitated in terms of work. The young generation who are very fond of trying new things make educators demanded to be more creative to guide and provide stimulants to the younger generation in this case students in schools, especially at the secondary education level. One of the highlights for is filter print graphic art that is taught in secondary education. The art of filter printing craft is one of the printing process techniques that uses a "screen" screen with a certain density and is usually made from Nylon or silk.

This screen is then given a pattern that comes from the negative design made before. This fabric is stretched firmly to produce a screen and a flat print. After being photorized and irradiated, parts of ink can be formed and not. The execution process is to pour ink on the screen and then sweep it using a pallet or rack made of rubber. One screen is used for one color. Screen printing is a technique for printing ink on the material with the shape we want. With

help screen printing screen and screen printing in the process. The advantage of the screen printing technique is that it can print in large quantities, the results are relatively stable, can produce some interesting effects, such as glitters, glow in the dark, embossed, shiny / metallic, quite affordable and flexible printing costs can be on various types of surface materials.

Printing by screen printing in the digital era will continue to be needed. Printing with the screen printing method is very necessary for printing in media that is not possible to do Digital Offset Machines. Screen printing machines that can work automatically have also been widely used today, but even though manual screen printing is certainly still a lot to be done with consideration to lower costs, for example, screen printing for banners and clothing, t-shirts, souvenirs, screen printing on plastic media and so on. Screen printing that is done manually is one of the printing process techniques that uses a "screen" screen with a certain density and usually uses Nylon or silk base material.

Stages and ways of working :

1. The surface of the screen printing is applied to the special emulsion thick liquid.
2. This liquid if it has been applied and dried on the surface of the screen should not be exposed to sunlight "polished and dried in a dark room / in a room without direct ultraviolet light". The goal is if exposed to light when it is dry, the polish will not dissolve with water properly.
3. After drying, the surface is attached / closed with film from BW Print results "Black / White" on transparent plastic / film media or usually can use transparent contents from trace.
4. Continued with the process of "irradiation" on sunlight or under ultraviolet light. This irradiation process is determined by "Count" to measure the duration of irradiation and is determined by the hardness of the light that hits the surface of the screen printing screen.
5. The film is then removed from the surface of the screen, the film that has been printed will "show" the duplication of what we have requested on the screen.
6. Watering the surface of the screen with water. The method of watering must be very careful because the print results that appear on the screen if exposed to water will dissolve, this is caused by the film printed "Black" and the screen surface that is closed Black will not harden "because it is not translucent". Likewise, this is where caution is needed in the watering process which is often accompanied by a "mini water spray" assisting device with the aim that the water can be harder and can be translucent to melt the printed output.
7. Re-drying from the above process and proceed to the printing process by giving ink specially Screen Printing.
8. The execution process is to pour ink on the screen and then be swept using a pallet or rack made of rubber. One screen is used for one color. While the printed material is under the screen printing screen and is emphasized in such a way. So the screen printing process is every color in one print.

Subini, et al (2012: 103) explain the demonstration method is a learning method in which the teacher explains a subject matter by showing a process or method of work related to the material. In addition, in the opinion of Yulianti (2010: 38) states the demonstration method is a way to show and explain ways of doing things. Then according to Sanjaya (2008: 152) states the demonstration method is a method of presentation.

Lessons by demonstrating and showing students about a particular process, situation, or thing, whether it is real or just an imitation. As a method of presentation, demonstrations cannot be separated from verbal explanations by the teacher. Even though in the process of

demonstration the role of students is just paying attention, but demonstrations can provide more concrete learning material. In learning strategies, demonstrations can be used to support the success of expository learning and inquiry strategies. So it can be concluded that the notion of demonstration methods is a way of demonstrating and showing students about a process, situation, or certain object in a learning activity.

In its implementation, after the demonstration is carried out then followed by an experiment. The use of demonstration methods is always followed by experiments. Whatever is demonstrated by both the teacher and the students (who are considered capable of demonstrating) without being followed by experiments will not achieve effective results. In the teaching and learning process using demonstration and experimental methods, students as active students are given the opportunity to try to do it themselves so students feel confident about the truth of a process. After the teacher has finished demonstrating the material conveyed, the student's task is to conclude the results of the demonstration. As a demonstration learning method has several advantages, including:

- a. Through the demonstration method the occurrence of verbalism will be avoided, because students are told to pay attention directly to the lesson material described.
- b. The learning process will be more interesting, because students not only listen, but also see the events that occur.

By way of observing directly students will have the opportunity to compare between theory and reality. Thus students will be more confident in the truth of learning material.

In addition to several advantages, the demonstration method also has several disadvantages, among them:

- a. requires more thorough preparation, because without adequate preparation the demonstration can fail so that this method can no longer be effective.
- b. takes a lot of time to produce a particular process, because the teacher must try it several times
- c. financing is more expensive than lectures because demonstrations require equipment, materials, and adequate space.
- d. requires special teacher skills and skills, so that teachers are required to work more professionally.
- e. requires the teacher's willingness and motivation for the success of the student learning process.

This research was conducted to improve student learning achievement in cultural arts subjects and filter print graphic arts material skills. The initial capital owned by students is the natural ability in the field of art and the ability to master the use of information technology in their daily lives. Demonstration methods are used in the learning process because students prefer to see directly and practice it rather than just explaining it with theory.

In this study, the researchers aim to improve learning achievement in cultural arts subject and skills of filter art graphic materials on class IX E, students of SMPN 3 Surabaya.

2. METHODS

The research was taken at SMP Negeri 3 Surabaya, located in Surabaya, where this place is also the place where researchers carry out teaching assignments. Researcher was now one of the teachers who taught at the school making it easier for researcher to carry out this classroom action research. The research was conducted for two (2) months starting from July to August 2018. The research subjects were students of class IX E of SMP 3 Surabaya in the academic year 2018 / 2019. There are 38 students of IX E. The research was conducted in 2 cycles.

Based on the initial reflection carried out classroom action research (PTK) through stages or procedures of planning, implementation of actions, observation and evaluation, and reflection in each cycle. In cycle 1, teacher demonstrated how to make an art by using filter art skills. Students just watched for a while, and then they practiced to do the same thing. Their results were submitted and the teacher were looked for their ability in making arts. Based on the evaluation, the cycle 2 was began. After conducting cycle 1 research and cycle 2, analysis of accurate data is obtained, from the results of research the teacher can implement it for reflection whether the results of research using demonstration can be applied in learning to students. The measure of the success of implementing classroom action research is that if the ability of students can reach a class average of ≥ 80 .

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Cycle I

In cycle 1 the teacher has given special action to students by doing independent exercises, however the results of the first cycle test have not indicated the success of this study even though there is an increase in the average score of the results.

Cycle II

Cycle 2 can be seen from the results of independent training 1 students skills in making arts in the first cycle of 79.88% in the second cycle of 92.33%. Thus there is an increase in students' understanding of the material provided.

Table of Recapitulation of Independent Training Results Data

Cycle X	Percentage
1	38 79,88%
2	38 92,33%

Information :

X = Number of students

Table of results at Cycle I and Cycle II

No	Notes	DT 1	DT 2
1	Minimum Value	65	75

2	Maximum Value	85	90
3	Average	77.50	85.63
4	Range	20	15

From the results of the test cycle 1 the lowest value is 65, the highest value is 85 and the average value is 77.50 while the second cycle is the highest value of 90, the lowest value is 75 and the average value of the class reaches 85.63.

The results of reflection on the implementation of cycle 2 are as follows: students are more interested to make a good arts so that it raised the value of their marks and it caused their average value became increased.

Students are more confident and begin to make a good art and have a better skills of filter art graphic materials. And the indicator of success has been achieved ($\geq 85\%$). Student learning achievement is quite satisfactory, that is from the class average.

Student achievement in cycle 1 is 77.50 and the percentage of student learning outcomes is 79.88%, while the achievement of student learning outcomes in cycle 2 is 85.63 and the percentage of student learning outcomes is 92.33% Thus the indicator of success has been achieved. Based on the discussion of the results above, it turns out that the demonstration methods can improve learning achievement in cultural arts subject and skills of filter art graphic materials in class IX E students of SMPN 3 Surabaya.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that the application of the demonstration learning methods in class IX E succeeded in achieving indicators of success, but only need two cycles. In addition, the demonstration methods can improve student learning outcomes.

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