



Audio-Visual Media Implementation to Improve Learning Outcomes Volleyball Service For Elementary School

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the increase in learning outcomes of volleyball underhand service through audio-visual media in fourth grade students at SD Negeri 123 Hutabargot Dolok Mandailing Natal for the 2020-2021 Academic Year. The research design used is Classroom Action Research which is intended to have an increasing impact on the object to be studied. Based on the research results that have been described, it can be concluded that there has been an increase in volleyball service learning outcomes through a reciprocal teaching style for fourth grade students at SD Negeri 123 Hutabargot Dolok Mandailing Natal for the 2020/2021 Academic Year. The results obtained from the observation were that 8 students were declared complete (44.44%) while 10 other students were declared incomplete (55.56%). In cycle I the results were obtained where 13 students were declared complete (77.23%) while the other 5 students were declared incomplete (27.77%). And in cycle II the results were obtained where 17 students were declared complete (94.44%) while 1 other student was declared incomplete (5.56%).

Keywords: Audio-Visual Media, Learning Outcomes, Volleyball Service.

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INTRODUCTION

In the process of learning physical education, sports and health, the teacher plays a role in implementing the learning process. Teachers must pay attention to many things regarding students in learning physical education, sports, and health, such as aspects of growth and development and the psychological characteristics of students. Physical, sports and health education are also media to encourage physical growth, psychological development, motor skills, knowledge and reasoning, appreciation of values, and habituation of a healthy lifestyle which aims to stimulate growth and development of ideal physical and psychological qualities. Therefore, learning materials, learning methods, facilities and infrastructure used, as well as evaluation tools must be adapted to the stage

development, characteristics, and needs of students. Thus, the learning objectives will most likely be achieved optimally

Teacher performance in the teaching and learning process is one of the most important parts in supporting the creation of an effective educational process, especially in building discipline and the quality of student learning outcomes. However, when the teacher fails to minimize deviant behavior made by students, it often makes the teacher discouraged and lazy in carrying out teaching and learning activities. This of course should be avoided by every teacher. For teachers who have high performance, they must be able to arrange the stages so that they can learn to create a learning atmosphere, which will make students feel comfortable in participating in each learning process.

Facilities and infrastructure available in the school environment to support a quality physical education process to achieve optimal goals. Physical education facilities for these students include the availability of various tools and equipment which will later be used as learning media to support the learning process as a whole. With good facilities and infrastructure, it will certainly support and increase students' interest and desire to carry out teaching and learning activities, which will also affect student learning outcomes.

In particular, SD Negeri 123 Hutabargot Dolok Mandailing Natal is one of several schools in the Mandailing Natal district which does not have supporting facilities and infrastructure appropriate, especially in the field of physical education. This can be seen from the limited number of fields and sports equipment owned by the school. SD Negeri 123 Hutabargot Dolok Mandailing Natal only has a few fields, one of which is a volleyball field which is quite decent. In addition, the school also only has a few volleyball learning tools which can also be said to be incomplete. From the results of observations and in-depth research conducted by researchers about the state of the school, information was obtained that some fields were often modified for various other physical education learning materials.

In other words, the teacher is able to overcome these limitations by modifying the available facilities and infrastructure. However, the learning process carried out by Physical Education teachers can be said to be relatively monotonous. Because in this semester, the teacher only uses conventional teaching styles. In a sense, during several meetings in one semester, the teacher only provides material with one particular teaching style. In addition, even if the teacher tends to only

use the demonstration method, the learning menu that students must practice is limited to certain types and forms of movement.

From the results of observations made, it was obtained that the percentage of learning outcomes for volleyball underhand service for fourth grade students at SD Negeri 123 Hutabargot Dolok Mandailing Natal was as large as with the details where students were declared complete (41.37%), while other students were declared incomplete (58.63%). In other words, based on the provisions of the Classical Completeness Percentage (85%), it can be concluded that grade IV students at SD Negeri 123 Hutabargot Dolok Mandailing Natal have not met the level of completeness in the volleyball underhand service learning process.

METHOD

Secara garis besar, tujuan yang ingin dicapai dalam penelitian ini, yakni untuk meningkatkan hasil belajar service bawah bola voli melalui Media Audio Visual. Setiap tindakan untuk pencapaian tujuan tersebut dirancang dengan dua siklus. Setiap siklus terdiri dari empat tahapan, yakni perencanaan, tindakan, observasi, dan refleksi. Setiap pertemuan dilaksanakan dengan durasi waktu 4 x 35 menit.

Based on the type of data to be collected, the research data analysis was carried out in several qualifications, namely qualitative data and quantitative data. Qualitative data is used on the results of observations, while quantitative data is used on the learning outcomes of volleyball underhand service in each cycle of actions taken. Drawing conclusions based on the results of processing and interpretation of qualitative data which is characterized by changes that occur in students. The data collected in each observation activity from the implementation of the CAR cycle was analyzed descriptively using the percentage technique to see trends in learning activities. The data analysis carried out consisted of several stages

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During the observation process, various information was obtained regarding the facts in the field. Starting from how the results of student learning to what solutions are most appropriate to be used in solving problems that occur in the field. The observation process was carried out using a learning achievement test which was compiled based on a review of valid references. The

learning outcomes test refers to the process of specific motion in the process of basic techniques in the learning material presented. The process of assessing the learning outcomes test is carried out by the teacher on the recorded video of the implementation of the volleyball service sent by each student via the WhatsApp group media. Assessment of learning outcomes carried out for each student is also used in cycle I and cycle II.

Table 4.3: Volleyball Service Learning Outcome Data in Cycle II

Results	Number of Students	Persentase
complete	17	94.44%
No complete	1	5.56%

In the observation process found some difficulties experienced by students in the learning process. Where it is very difficult for students to practice each stage of motion in volleyball service learning. Therefore, based on the results of the review of references and input from the supervisors, a solution was obtained for handling the problem of increasing volleyball service learning outcomes through audio-visual media.

In cycle I, apart from preparing lesson plans, researchers and teachers also prepared various facilities and infrastructure to be used in the research process. As for some things related to preparation, there are also a few problems, especially in (online) communication between the teacher and each student which sometimes experiences obstacles caused by various factors. Then in the process of implementing the learning outcomes test, the teacher also plays an important role in the assessment process. In the process of the volleyball service learning outcomes test, significant results were obtained where some students obtained increased learning outcomes. In addition, from the learning outcomes test data was also obtained where at the stages of implementing the motion, the average student obtained a less good score. While in the preparatory and advanced stages, the average student gets a very good score. Based on this, conclusions can be drawn to deal with solutions that will be taken in the next cycle, bearing in mind that in cycle I the classical completeness criteria had not been fulfilled.

Based on the results obtained from the tests in cycle I, the teacher and researcher held discussions to design cycle II. The results of the reflection are in the form of adding the type of volleyball service learning video which is distributed to students through the WhatsApp group media. In cycle I, the teacher only distributed self-recorded volleyball service learning videos, whereas in cycle II, apart from sharing self-recorded volleyball service learning videos, the teacher also distributed volleyball service learning videos from professional athletes equipped with various supporting information. listed in the video.

Not much different from cycle I, cycle II also carried out various preparations needed in the research process. In the second cycle of learning outcomes test most of the students experienced a significant increase in scores. In addition, in the process of assessing the stages of implementing motion, most students also experienced a significant increase. Even so, some students still have not experienced significant changes. This can be caused by several factors, including the limited talent factor and the student's interest in learning volleyball. In addition, data was also obtained where specifically the classical completeness criteria for class IV students at SD Negeri 123 Hutabargot Dolok Mandailing Natal had been met. Therefore, this research can be stopped or in other words the next cycle does not need to be carried out.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results that have been described, it can be concluded that there has been an increase in volleyball service learning outcomes through a reciprocal teaching style for fourth grade students at SD Negeri 123 Hutabargot Dolok Mandailing Natal for the 2020/2021 Academic Year. The results obtained from the observation were that 8 students were declared complete (44.44%) while 10 other students were declared incomplete (55.56%). In cycle I the results were obtained where 13 students were declared complete (77.23%) while the other 5 students were declared incomplete (27.77%). And in cycle II the results were obtained where 17 students were declared complete (94.44%) while 1 other student was declared incomplete (5.56%).

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