

The Use of Film Media to Improve Motivation and Learning Outcomes in Civic Education Lessons on Class V SDN 064960 Medan Polonia

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Abstract—This study aims to find out whether using film media can increase learning motivation and to find out whether using film media can improve student learning outcomes in Class V of SD Negeri 064960 Medan Polonia on Civic Education subjects. The reason the researchers chose SD 064960 in Medan Polonia was that the researchers found problems in the learning process that had happened so far mainly in class V. The design of this study was classroom action research with 36 subjects in the fifth grade of SD Negeri 064960 Medan Polonia. Data collection techniques in this study used instruments in the form of observation sheets, interviews, tests, and documentation. Through this research, it can be concluded that film media can increase learning motivation as well as learning outcomes in Civics Class V subjects. This is evident from the results of classroom action research from Cycle I and Cycle II. In the first cycle, motivation increased by 13.2%, while the second cycle of motivation increased by 15.7%. The use of film media can also improve student-learning outcomes with an increase of 13.1% in cycles I and 18.1 in cycle II.

Keywords—*Film Media, Motivation, and Learning Outcomes*

I. INTRODUCTION

The education process leads to the formation of attitudes, intellectual development, and the development of children's skills according to needs. From the teaching and learning process can be seen improving the quality of education. Teachers as one of the parties responsible for the teaching and learning process are required to prepare an effective and efficient learning process activities. In the learning process takes place the delivery of knowledge from the teacher to the students, the knowledge delivered includes a variety of insights and knowledge contained in everyday life. One of the subjects that have been taught to students from elementary school to university level is Civics Education.

Setiawan states "Citizenship Education is an Education Program which in its process aims to direct students to become citizens who have the character of the Indonesian Nation, who are not only intelligent but also skilled and responsible, so students will be able to play an active role in the environment they are in accordance with Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution as the basis of the State [1].

From this understanding, certainly, a high level of creativity is needed by a teacher in teaching Civics Education subjects so that a student is prepared carefully to have skills and skills from an early age. Therefore, a teacher must prepare carefully both the model or method or strategy and media assistance for each material to be delivered. In this way, the success of learning will be achieved by the indicators and learning objectives that have been stated by the Learning Implementation Plan and the achievement of Minimum Completion Criteria (KKM).

However, in reality in the field, there are still teachers who do not make variations in their teaching. This has a significant impact on the knowledge that students will receive, which affects their learning outcomes. Teachers are less sensitive to the needs of students who should feel an interesting learning process, either through methods or models or media that are used to help Teachers in delivering learning, so it becomes more interesting.

Seen from the observation eye did not feel Citizenship Education as a very meaningful subject, this was because they did not have the motivation that could stimulate them in learning, so it was not surprising if their learning outcomes were still low, did not reach the Value of completeness as expected in school learning outcomes. Routines in memorizing theories, listening to the teacher explain, making them have no enthusiasm in learning.

II. RESEARCH THEORY

A. Instructional media

Media is an intermediary that can be used by the teacher as the sender of the message to convey learning messages to students as recipients of the message. This statement is in line with the expressions of Arsyad "media is defined as an intermediary or delivery message, both from the sender of the message to the recipient of the message"[2]. Whereas regarding learning media Ibrahim and Syaodih state "learning media is something that can be used in the learning process to channel messages and content, to stimulate the thoughts, feelings, attention, and abilities of students[3].

Regarding the function of the learning media itself, Sanjaya mentions several of its functions, including 1) capturing certain objects or events; 2) manipulating certain circumstances, events or objects; 3) increase student motivation and motivation; 4) learning media have

practical values that can overcome the limited experience that students have, the media can overcome the boundaries of classrooms [4].

Kemp and Dayton in Arsyad said "there are several positive impacts of the use of instructional media, including: 1) the delivery of learning becomes more standardized; 2) learning can be more interesting; 3) learning becomes more interactive; 4) the length of time learning can be shortened; 5) the quality of learning outcomes can be improved; 6) learning can be given when and where desired or needed; 7) the positive attitude of students towards what they learn and the learning process can be improved; 8) the role of the teacher can change towards a more positive one[2]. From the description above, it can be concluded that learning media as an intermediary in delivering learning from the Teacher to students has positive benefits and impacts for the students.

B. Film Media

Schramm in Daryanto said classifies media according to the ability of coverage power, namely: a). Broad and simultaneous coverage such as TV, radio and facsimile; b). Coverage is limited to rooms, such as films, videos, slides, audiotape posters; c). Media for individual learning, such as books, modules, learning programs with computers and telephones[5]. Sudjana states "film is a series of images projected onto the screen at a certain speed to make a continuous sequence of levels to describe movements that appear normal[6].

Film media is part of learning media, so it is expected that students can more easily capture learning material delivered through film screenings. Films are educational and entertaining so that teachers can easily convey learning material to students effectively and efficiently. Arsyad states "the function of film is related to three things, namely for cognitive purposes, for psychomotor purposes, and effective purposes [2].

Usman said "the characteristics of a good film will fulfill the requirements, including being very attractive to students, correct and authentic, up to date, in accordance with the level of maturity of the child, good and proper language, encouraging student activity in line with the content of the lesson and satisfying in terms of technique [7]. Films used in research are films that are by the material taught in subjects of citizenship education in elementary school for fifth-grade students of SD Negeri 064960 Medan Polonia.

C. Motivation

Motivation arises from a person by being marked by the existence of a reaction to achieve a goal. This statement is in line with Hamalik stating that "motivation is a change in energy in one's self which is characterized by the appearance of feelings and reactions to achieve the goal"[8]. Motivation is very necessary for learning activities because, without motivation in learning, it is impossible for someone to do learning activities. This is in line with what was expressed by Sardiman "motivation needed in learning"[9].

Learning outcomes will be optimal if there is motivation. Motivation comes from two main parts, namely intrinsic; student attention, students' willingness to learn and achieve achievement, student perseverance in learning student awareness in learning and also extrinsic; including encouragement from around like encouragement from parents, teachers, peers. From the description above, it can be concluded that the teacher is one of the drivers of a child's motivation in learning. Therefore, by using media as a tool to deliver learning messages to students on the material, it will help teachers to increase student motivation in learning.

D. Learning outcomes

Supratik shows that "learning outcomes are objects of class assessment in the form of new abilities acquired by students after they follow the teaching-learning process about certain subjects" [10].Suprijono states "learning outcomes are patterns of actions, values, understanding, attitudes, rewards and skills[11].

One of the factors that greatly influence student learning outcomes is learning motivation. So the higher the motivation of a child, the better the learning outcomes. Therefore the teacher is the main factor as a determinant of success in the teaching and learning process. The film media that the teacher will use is expected to improve student learning outcomes because they themselves already have high motivation with the presentation of film media in the Civics material provided.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study uses the Classroom Action Research (CAR) method. The subjects in this study were 36 students who sat in class V.A State Elementary School 064960 Medan Polonia. The data collection techniques in this study are using instruments;

1. Observation Sheet

The observation sheet used aims to collect data in the form of student motivation and also the activities of students while attending Civics learning in class V.A State Elementary School 064960 Medan Polonia.

2. Interview

Interviews were conducted for students sitting in class V.A State Elementary School 064960 Medan Polonia which aims to determine students' responses during the teaching and learning process using film media.

3. Test

Tests are given before and after the use of film media to obtain quantitative data results in obtaining scores on student learning outcomes.

4. Documentation.

This documentation takes the form of photographs during the learning process.

In this study there are two forms of data analysis, namely in the form of qualitative analysis and quantitative analysis.

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

A. Civics learning using film media

Civic Education learning by using film media in class V.A SD Negeri 064960 Medan Polonia is carried out through two cycles. Each cycle was given an observation sheet in the form of a motivation questionnaire. In the first cycle during the learning activities in the material "the importance of the integrity of the NKRI" learning took place well, but the students' interest in the media was lacking because the film used was a film that did not yet have a visually attractive colour variation.

In the second cycle during the learning activities in the material "Efforts to maintain the integrity of the NKRI" the film was screened more interesting with pleasant colour variations so that the child seemed enthusiastic in watching the film. This makes students all able to understand the material well. With their enthusiasm, they make them active in asking questions and giving opinions.

B. Motivation for student learning using film media

Student learning motivation using film media in the first cycle to the second cycle shows an increase. Evidently, in the first cycle, the average student learning motivation experienced an increase of 13.2% while in the second cycle the average learning motivation increased to 15.7%. This increase occurred after the film media, which initially visually less attracted the attention of students turned out to be very attractive to students.

TABLE I. AVERAGE STUDENT LEARNING MOTIVATION

Cycle	Motivation				Enhancement
	Before Action		After Action		
	Mean (%)	Category	Mean (%)	Category	
I	69.2	High	82.4	High	13.2 %
II	72.2	High	87.9	High	15.7 %

C. A score of student learning outcomes using film media

The average score of students has increased in cycle II. In the first cycle, the average value of students increased by 13.1 points, while in the second cycle there was a significant increase of 18.1. This is because in the second cycle the film media is more established because it already knows the needs of students after reflection. For more details, it will be explained in table 4.2 below.

TABLE II. AVERAGE CIVIC EDUCATION LEARNING OUTCOMES

Cycle	Learning Outcomes				Enhancement
	Before Action		After Action		
	Mean (%)	Category	Mean (%)	Category	
I	58.9	High	76	High	13.1 %
II	72.5	High	90.6	Very High	18.1 %

V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

Based on the research and the results of the discussion, the following conclusions are obtained:

1. The use of film media on Civics subjects can increase the learning motivation of students in class V.A State Elementary School 064960 Medan Polonia. This is evident from the increase obtained from quantitative data where in the first cycle, before the action was taken 69.2% and after the action was 82.4 means that there was an increase in motivation 13.2%. Whereas in the second cycle before the action was obtained the results were 72.2% and after the treatment there were 87.9% so that the increase occurred as much as 15.7%.
2. The use of film media can improve Civic education learning outcomes, this is evidenced by the research conducted obtained significantly different results from the first cycle and second cycle.

In the first cycle before the action was obtained the average learning outcomes of 58.9% and after the action was obtained the average learning outcomes of 76% means that in the first cycle there was an increase in learning outcomes by 13.1%. In the second cycle before the action was obtained, the average learning outcomes were 72.5% and after the action was obtained the average learning outcomes were 90.6%, meaning that in the second cycle there was an increase in learning outcomes by 18.1%.

B. Suggestions

Some things that can be suggested from this study: (1) Schools should provide adequate facilities for the benefit of learning success such as focus, especially this tool is very used when using film media, (2) The teacher as creative as possible develops learning media, not just film media but other learning media, (3) This research can be used as a reference related to similar research.

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