The Application of Multimedia in Learning Music Arts in Senior High School 1 Manado

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Abstract-**The purpose of this research is to study and describe the Application of Multimedia in Music Learning in SMA Negeri 1 Manado, the research method used is a qualitative research approach. While the data collection technique is done by; (1) observation, (2) interview, and (3) documentation. After analyzing the data it can be stated that the application of multimedia using the Sibelius application is new to students because it has never been given by the teacher, due to many factors, especially professionalism, although these tools and practice materials are still relatively easy to obtain. In other words, creative teachers will produce creative future generations through creative and innovative learning processes. Based on the results of the analysis above, the researcher can conclude that the Application of Multimedia in Music Learning in SMA Negeri 1 Manado requires the professionalism of a teacher to be able to carry out creative, active, innovative learning, especially in practical learning. Multimedia Application Material using the Sibelius Application, for researchers is something young, but for students is something new, and even so students have been able to carry out practices with good and fun learning motivation.**

Keywords-Application; Multimedia; Learning; Music; Arts.

I. INTRODUCTION

The development and use of multimedia, especially in education is no longer something foreign in Indonesia. Education in developed countries is increasingly challenging in line with the rapid development of technology.

Multimedia technology can give a strong, deep impression and be able to give an understanding of something precisely, interestingly, effectively and efficiently. Sadiman stated that "the media is an intermediary or introduction to the message from the sender to the recipient of the message"[1]. Media as a source of learning is an important component in the learning process because it can stimulate the mind, attention, and willingness of students so as to encourage the occurrence of teaching and learning processes that are more effective and efficient.

Further, the use of multimedia can facilitate students in learning, also the time spent is more effective and efficient. In recent years the concept of multimedia has become increasingly popular with the advent of high-resolution computer monitors, video and sound technology and efforts to improve personal computer processing. For example, there is now a desktop computer that can record sound and video, manipulate sound and images to get special effects, integrate and produce sound and video, produce various types of graphics including animation, and integrate all this into one form of multimedia[2]. Besides learning by using multimedia will greatly increase student motivation. multimedia today refers to the incorporation and integration of media, such as text, animation, graphics, sound, video into a computer system. In addition, it can provide real information on teaching materials presented by the teacher in front of studentsThe writer will focus this discussion on the problems of multimedia practice by using the Sibelius application in SMA N 1 Manado. Thus, the purpose of this study is to obtain an overview of the application of multimedia in the study of music art in SMA Negeri 1 Manado.

II. METHODS

This research uses descriptive qualitative research methods. Qualitative research is research that aims to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects such as perception, motivation, behavior, actions, etc., as a whole, and by means of descriptions in the form of words, in a special natural context and by utilizing various scientific method[3]. This qualitative approach is used to obtain in-depth data, namely data that contains meaning, the value behind an apparent data. The results of the study are more a description of a particular time or situation. The truth of research results is more supported through trust based on the confirmation of research results with the parties examined by triangulation[4].

Qualitative research methods, also called naturalistic research, have an object in the application of visual arts learning, especially drawing illustrations, understanding phenomena that occur with the availability of practical tools that are young and affordable to use in the learning process, providing empirical reality of each condition and situation, especially regarding teacher readiness. and motivation given to students in the application of fine arts education by drawing illustrations[5].

A. Time and Research Location

1. Research Location

This research is located in SMA N 1 Manado, North Sulawesi Province. The selection of research sites is intended to obtain real information according to the aims and objectives of the study.

2. Research Time

The study lasted for 3 months, starting from pre-serving or in the preparation of proposals.

B. Data and sources

Data obtained from the learning situation in class 10 of SMA N 1 Manado then developed in the form of narratives with information obtained by researchers through interviews, field observations, documents, and photographs.

i. Technique of collecting data

The framework is prepared by researchers who are then used to explore data in the field in the form of outlines if the researcher has obtained a Research Permit. After the instrument/field guide was made, the researcher immediately went to the field and began the approach of activities to foster interpersonal relationships which according to Bogdan and Biklen emphasized that a close relationship must be established with the subject as a friend[6]. Furthermore, researchers conducted data collection techniques by: (1). documentation (photo), (2). observation, and (3).

E. Technique of validity data test

The validity of the data in this study was carried out in two ways, namely:

1. Triangulation technique, as a technique for checking the validity of data that utilizes something other than the data to check or compare the data[3]. How to triangulate with sources or with informants who are outside the source and that develops after the data collection process is done in the form of cross-checking data.

2. Observation Persistence Technique, this technique is used to obtain accurate and valid data. In line with that, researchers are disciplined, diligent, careful in recording and collecting data[3]. "Observation persistence aims to find the characteristics and elements of the situation that are very relevant to the problem or issues that are being sought and then focus on these things in detail". This technique is carried out by researchers to extend involvement with research projects. Besides that, it increases the effectiveness of observations about symptoms and then examines them carefully to arrive at a belief that what is the focus of research is true. Researching research in order to obtain data validity is very important, especially if there are conflicting information or irregularities in

information that are not in accordance with reality on the ground.

F. Technique of Analysis and data interpretation

Data analysis and interpretation are done after the data is obtained. In this activity the researcher is doing is reading and studying carefully all the data collected, in the form of the results of observation, interviews, and documents. At this stage, the researcher records all the research data without wasting anything, even if there are data that are less relevant to the purpose of the study.

The next activity is "data reduction", which is selecting or sorting out data by eliminating or reducing data that is not following the purpose of the study. After reducing the data continued by presenting the data, and the data in this study are presented by describing (describing) all phenomena based on observations, interviews, and documentation.

III. RESULTS

Based on the results of the research contained in the presentation of data, concerning the application of multimedia in music learning in SMA Negeri 1 Manado using Sibelius software obtained through observation or observation, reviewing documents and interviews with relevant parties, can be described as follows.

After researching the application of multimedia in music learning in SMA Negeri 1 Manado using Sibelius software, obtained data relevant to the problem under study. The data consists of strategies used by music art teachers in achieving success in learning music art students as described below:

A. Learning Preparation

The learning preparation is designed by the teacher before the semester or new school year begins. The teacher prepares a Learning Implementation Plan (RPP) that refers to the syllabus. The first learning strategy that must be prepared is to compile and study lesson plans. That is because the lesson plan includes all the components of the learning strategy that will be used, and after the design is made then the teacher applies it in the classroom to the learning process.

Student appreciation is quite high in participating in learning, unlike when first getting a lesson students' interests tend to be low because of fear and have never gotten music art lessons before. The point is they look very enthusiastic about music, students are given the task to demonstrate the material they have learned.

The ways that teachers do have certain reasons, the aim is to make competency standards understandable and reachable by students. The teacher's effort to design learning carefully shows that the teacher uses the learning preparation strategy well because the learning process will run well if the learning preparation strategy is well carried out.

The art and music teacher at SMAN 1 Manado states that the preparation of learning plans is a necessity as a

teacher because it is driven by the need for the implementation of directed learning in accordance with the goals and objectives to be achieved.

B. Learning Steps

The stages of learning music in SMA Negeri 1 Manado using Sibelius software, taken by the teacher in the following order.

a) The teacher introduces Sibelius media to students
b) The teacher explains the C major scale to students using sibelius media.
c) The teacher explains the location of the notes on the staves to students using the Sibelius media.
d) The teacher explains the value of notes (full notes, not notes 1/2, notes 1/4, and notes 1/8) to students using the Sibelius media.
e) The teacher and students together practice the value of notation with Sibelius media
f) Teachers and students practice intonation with Sibelius media.
g) Teachers and students practice reading beam notation with the bars 2/4, 3/4, and 4/4.
h) The teacher gives an announcement that the meeting next week will be held an evaluation of learning with material notation using blocks 2/4, 3/4, and 4/4.
i) The teacher gives instructions for taking grades individually in the order of attendance while students who are waiting for the evaluation sequence are instructed to wait outside the classroom while practicing.
j) Evaluation is carried out by two assessors, namely teacher, and researcher.

The use of Sibelius software is taken in the following sequence of steps.

1. Open the Sibelius Program

a. Point the cursor on the image (shortcut) Sibelius software program:

b. Double click the Sibelius logo so the program will open on the windows screen.
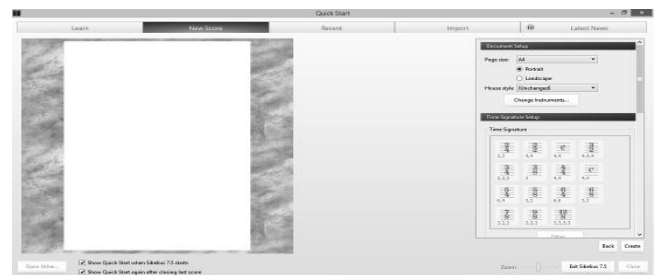
2. Paranada Line Form

a. Click the "New Score" menu located at the top.

b. There will open the choice of the line tone format, but if you want to create a format that does not exist yet select "Blank" then it will come out like this picture

3. Choose *Instrument* (music instrument)

a. Click "Change Instruments" and the image will come out as follows

b. Select the instruments needed by clicking the desired tool and click "Add to Score"
c. If you want to delete the instrument click "Delete from Score"
d. Then click "*OK*"

IV.   CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

From the results of research on the application of multimedia in the learning of music art in SMA Negeri 1 Manado, several conclusions can be drawn as follows:

1. The use of Sibelius media in beam notation material can improve students' abilities and interests in learning.
2. The preparation of the lesson plan by the teacher is adjusted to the material.
3. Class management is relatively the same, also conditioned by the character of each class and their students.
4. The use of instructional media leads to the preparation and use of existing media in accordance with learning material.
5. The approach is carried out in a personal, group and varied manner.
6. The role of schools in providing supporting facilities to create good learning.

B. Suggestions

Based on the findings of the results of this study, the following suggestions are proposed:

1. Optimization of teaching can be done not only during

teaching and learning activities but also in extracurricular activities.

2. The use of sibelius media on the ability and understanding of beam notation material in music learning in SMA Negeri 1 Manado needs to be improved by teachers so that learning is more effective.

3. For other researchers who are researching in the same school, it is advisable to examine extracurricular music art activities, because this has not been done by researchers in this study due to the limited scope of the research discussed and the limited time of research.

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