Increasing Student Creativity in Drawings of Makassar Culture Through the Development of the Google Sites Application

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ABSTRACT

Education is a space to grow and develop the attitude and mindset of students where every student has a variety of intellectual and creative intelligence backgrounds. Either by birth or the environment or external factors that influence. The growing technology provides the most fabulous possible space for anyone to communicate and interact with anyone worldwide. They are even expressing themselves with media and technology that has developed. One of them is creativity in interpreting culture. Culture is the ancestors' heritage, and way of thinking passed down to the next generation. There are many exciting ways to maintain this culture, and in addition to education in the form of teaching, there are also those who use technology by drawing artistic ornaments, especially in Makassar. Makassar's cultural diversity can be described in various forms, one of which is using the Google Sites application, where this application provides space for users to hone their creativity, especially in the field of website-based information. Google Sites provides services that make it easy to create personal and professional websites. This has become an essential part of education, especially utilizing technological media developed by the times. Therefore, this study aims to determine the increase in students' creativity in drawing Makassar cultural ornaments through google sites, a teaching breakthrough to train students' creativity. The research method used in this research is descriptive analysis with a qualitative approach. This research will analyze the development of google sites applications used to increase student creativity in drawing Makassar cultural ornaments.

Keywords: creativity, drawing Makassar cultural ornaments, google sites

1. INTRODUCTION

Education is a space to improve the self-quality of students. According to Law No. 20 of 2003 article 1 paragraph 2, the meaning of national education reads, "National education is education based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia, which is rooted in religious values, Indonesian national culture. Furthermore, responsive to the demands of changing times."

Meanwhile, the Functions and Objectives of National Education are contained in Article 3 of Law no. 20 of 2003, which reads: "National education functions to develop capabilities and shape the character and civilization of a dignified nation in the context of educating the nation's life, aiming at developing the potential of students to become human beings who believe and fear God Almighty, have a noble character, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and become democratic and responsible citizens."

Education needs to be implemented and carried out in various public spaces based on the law above. In addition to being a bridge in improving self-quality, education also plays a role in maintaining cultural heritage. The factor that affects the quality of education is how the learning process takes place, in this case, it is related to the approach method chosen by the teacher in learning, the learning approach is closely related to the learning media chosen by the teacher to deliver the subject matter to students.

According to Wajdi [1] which says that the method or way the teacher presents teaching materials dramatically affects the results of children's learning activities because if the way the teacher presents the teaching materials is not following the objectives to be achieved, then the learning outcomes cannot be obtained as expected even though all factors have been prepared. with further maturity, Arsyad [2] also revealed that the teaching methods and learning media primarily determine the success of a teaching and learning process

One of the educational spaces is art and culture learning. Where art and culture are a lesson that focuses on the various heritages of the ancestors in the form of dance, visual arts, music, and theatre. Cultural arts lessons allow students to cultivate their knowledge of art and become an approach for students to utilize their right and left brains to make them more balanced. In addition, the importance of learning arts and culture in schools, because of its multilingual, multidimensional, and multicultural nature. Multilingual means that with cultural arts, students can develop the ability to appreciate themselves creatively, which is done with various techniques and media or language such as visual media, sound, motion, roles, and various combinations of them. The multidimensional nature means that students can develop various competencies through arts and culture, including knowledge conception, understanding, analysis, evaluation, appreciation, and creation with techniques that harmoniously combine aesthetic elements, aesthetic logic, and ethics Saud [3].

Therefore, learning arts and culture has a complex goal: developing students' creativity. Creativity can be developed through artistic creation practices, and sensitivity can be honed through appreciation and knowledge of art. Both must go in balance to maintain harmony. However, today, art and culture learning tend only to pay attention to practical aspects. This was emphasized by Wardani-Surono from the State University of Jakarta, who said that generally, people view the role of art education from one side only, namely the development of artistic abilities alone Salam [4].

Today the development of media and technology is very diverse. To support education, it is necessary to use media and technology. Internet technology is not limited by time and distance; the advantages of the internet facilitate the process of learning art and culture that can be done anywhere and anytime. Using technology as a distance learning medium will significantly assist the learning process.

Website media on the internet is suitable for using distance learning media as an alternative. Website media can also be used as a learning tool to increase the positive impact of internet use. Of course, this requires a suitable role from educators in managing online learning to be used in a well-directed and following learning process. Therefore, the use of technology as a medium of learning is straightforward and can affect the continuity of learning and the psychology of education of students. Learning media is one of the teaching aids for teachers to deliver teaching materials, increase students' creativity, and increase students' attention in the learning process Widyastuti [5].

One of the efforts to develop and increase student creativity in cultural arts lessons is to use modern technology, such as the Google Sites application. Google Sites is the easiest way to make information accessible to people who need it quickly, and people can collaborate on the site to add file attachments and information from other Google applications such as google docs, sheets, forms, calendars, awesome tables, and so on. With the features offered by Google sites, it can support learning. This application also provides website facilities so that students or users can store and convey information to a broad audience.

Especially in this time of the covid-19 pandemic, using the Google sites application in learning arts and culture is very helpful. Online learning can be supported using the Google sites application. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the use of the google sites application in learning cultural arts with the output of students' creativity in drawing Makassar cultural ornaments. This research is located at Junior High School (SMP) at Makassar.

2. METHOD

To analyze the development of the google sites application used in learning arts and culture at junior high school (SMP), this study used a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis methods. The stages in this research are as follows:

a. Field observations include identifying learning outcomes before using the google sites application.
b. Application and development of google sites applications in learning arts and culture.
c. Analysis of the data obtained in the observation
d. Data analysis on the results of the application of the google sites application.
e. Stages of comparison and concluding.

This stage aligns with As Suharsimi Arikunto [6] states that qualitative research is naturalistic research. The term "naturalistic" indicates that the implementation of this research does occur naturally, as it is, in typical situations that are not manipulated by circumstances and conditions, emphasizing natural descriptions. Data retrieval or phenomenon screening is carried out from natural conditions known as "natural data retrieval." This means that data analysis is carried out through the phenomena that occur.
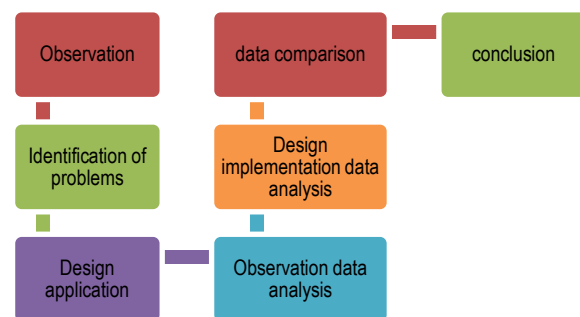

Figure 1. Data Analysis Stage

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The concept of decoration or ornament is a work of art that Indonesia has owned since centuries ago. We can see this from discovery objects such as decorations on tombs, temples, woven fabrics, and pottery. At first, decorative arts were only considered decorations made for beauty. However, for the people of the archipelago, it turns out that ornamental variety can be used as an activity that cannot be separated from the beliefs they hold.

Ornamental Variety is an arrangement of decorative patterns using decorative motifs in specific ways and rules in space or field to produce attractive shapes. Decorative patterns are the essential elements often used to make decorative designs. Meanwhile, decorative motifs are the primary form and main idea in the embodiment of decoration, covering all-natural forms of God's creation such as animals, plants, humans, mountains, water, clouds, rocks, and others and human creations. Ornaments are usually in the form of repeated patterns that aim to fill the void of the material to beautify and add to the aesthetic value of an object or product. Drawing ornaments can be done by stylization (styled), which includes simplifying shape and changes in shape (deformation). The ornamental variety of the archipelago is influenced by various factors, including natural factors, flora, fauna, and the culture of each region, according to the shape.

In learning art and culture at Junior high school (SMP) Pattallassang students must understand the various kinds of ornaments or ornaments in Makassar. Through the student worksheets (LKS) that have been given, many students are lazy to read them; therefore, it is necessary to approach them using other learning media. During the pandemic, the most effective use of learning media is technology media, such as the google site, including Google forms, websites, etc. This means that the delivery of the material becomes more enjoyable because it can be directly distributed via mobile phones. This is seen in the results of observations showing that students at Junior High School (SMP) 87.6% are more active in using cellphones, of course, social media. While 6.89% is mediocre, 1.4% is not at all. So that during the COVID-19 pandemic, almost everyone used cellphones and forced them to use technology media in learning.

3.1. Construction of Learning Through Google Sites

Constructivism theory asserts that experience or knowledge can empirically affect one's learning outcomes and knowledge. According to Suprijono [7], all knowledge results from constructing a person's activities or actions. According to anas arfandi [8], they reinforce the above view, the knowledge that a person has resulted from his experiences. Without one getting experience, one cannot form knowledge. The experience here is physical, but cognitive and mental experiences also affect it.

Therefore, during the COVID-19 pandemic, learning media must be constructed and developed following the developing phenomenon. One of the constructions is the use of google sites. Some of Makassar's cultural decorations can be included on the website provided by Google site to attract students to read and recognize them. The following is an example of decoration in Makassar:

Figure 2. Decorative Variety on the Pulpit of the Katangka Mosque.

Ornaments in mosque architecture are a separate part of the shape and style of decoration. Ornamental varieties generally have basic patterns from natural, flora, and fauna. Natural pattern ornaments; Generally, they are patterned with calligraphy from Islamic culture
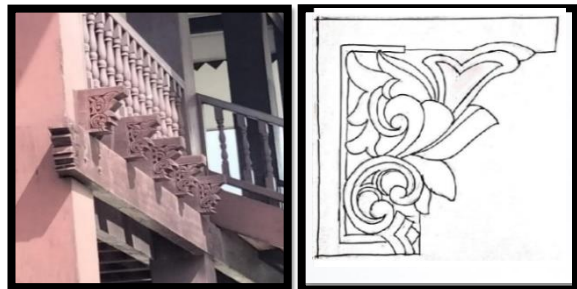

Figure 3. Pattern Ornaments

A mosque is a place of worship for Muslims. In general, mosques in Indonesia have unique characteristics, including terraced roofs and a square shape, there is a verandah building, and has a minaret. It must be considered that it is forbidden to have images of living things (humans or animals) in the mosque. This prevents polytheism or worship other than *Allah Subhanallah wa Ta'ala*. Thus, only geometric decorative patterns, calligraphy art, and tendrils or plant stylizations are found in mosque architecture.

A tomb is a building made of earth, brick, stone, or wood to mark the place where there is a corpse buried under it. Making a building to eat or a funeral is only one process of a human honoring ceremony to the deceased. Unique decorations on the shape of the tombs of the Makassar people can be found at the tomb site of the Kings of Gowa in Katangka. The decorative pattern applied indicates the social status of the buried.

Figure 4. Decorative Variety on Tomb of Kings & Old Mosque of Katangka

The decorative pattern applied indicates the social status of the buried. The decorative forms on the family tombs of the Gowa Kings in Katangka have several types and exciting and varied decorative patterns, including tendrils, calligraphy, plants/flower petals/leaves that are stylized, blunt, and geometric patterns. This phenomenon is also found in Islamic tombs in South Sulawesi, for example, the Aceh-type tombstone in the Tomb Complex of the Kings of Tallo, Sultan Hasanuddin, and Katangka [9].

According to Akil Ridho [10], calligraphy and decoration are often found in tombs, especially jirat and tombstones. The calligraphy used is sincere. Calligraphy with Tsulus Khat is also found in the Kassikebo Tomb Complex and the tomb at the Nurul Muttaqin Mosque. About 40 calligraphy graves scattered in the Kassikebo Tomb Complex, Turikale, and Nurul Muttaqin, have been identified and analyzed. All of them show vital elements of Khat Tsulus [10].

Figure 5. *Decorative Variety at the Tamalate Sungguminasa Palace, Gowa*

Balla Lompoa means a big house or a big house inhabited by the king. Balla Lompoa is in the middle of Sungguminasa City, Gowa Regency, South Sulawesi Province. Beside the Balla Lompoa building, a much larger Tamalate Palace building was built during the Gowa Regent Syahrul Yasin Limpo's leadership in the 1980s.

Decorative patterns result from arranging a specific rule in a particular form and composition. The placement of decorative patterns depends on the purpose of the various forms of decorative patterns. It can be in a decorative edge pattern whose shape is a repetition of the previous form. Moreover, used to decorate the edges of certain materials. The same is true for the Tamalate Sungguminasa Palace, Gowa Regency. Several decorative wood carvings are at each end of the "*pattoddo balla*" (Makassar language).

Then there are decorations with *Lippa Sabbe* motifs, *Lipa sabbe* has motifs or patterns of decoration and distinctive colors and are made from generation to generation. Along with the times, motifs, decorations, colors, and functions of *lipa sabbe* have developed. Free weavers create motifs and give names to *lipa sabbe*. Here are some decorative designs for the *lipa sabbe* motif, typical of Makassar. The pattern with the box's width is the lakba pattern, the one in the box is named the tangnga pattern, and the smaller one is the *cakdi* pattern.

According to Raodah [11], the environment and human cultural life can be found in the ancient manuscripts of Javanese literature and the Bugis Makassar Lontara books. This is manifested in depicting the shape of the traditional house he created. Refers to messages or wills originating from the beliefs and customs of the people of South Sulawesi, starting from the selection of places, determining the direction of laying houses architectural firms, to holding ritual ceremonies during the construction process. Raodah also mentions that the traditional architecture of the local Bugis Makassar culture suggests decorative elements used in traditional houses that take flora and fauna. At first glance, in terms of traditional houses, it is stated that; conceptually architecture, the traditional society of South Sulawesi (Bugis, Makassar, and Toraja) departs from an ontological view of life, understanding the universe universally. The life philosophy of the traditional Bugis Makassar community, called *sulapa appa,* shows an effort to improve themselves. This philosophy states that all aspects of human life are only perfect if they are rectangular, a myth of the origin of human events consisting of four elements: earth, water, fire, and wind.

According to Hashim [12], the community's decorative motifs are born and developed, depending on their environment and culture. People who live around the forest will give birth to various decorative patterns according to their environments, such as leaves, trees, other natural objects, and coastal communities. Ornamental variety, for some people, also has a specific meaning.

According to Meisar Ashari [13], South Sulawesi consists of three ethnic groups, Toraja, Makassar, and Bugis, all three of which have the potential for culture, art, elements of tradition as well as historic and prehistoric heritage (Purbakala). The Bugis ethnicity is an ethnic group with the largest population and area in South Sulawesi. The Bugis people are a repository of teachings and norms unified in their community groups, such as customs, religion, beliefs, systems, social status, and

taste. Beauty (aesthetics) and skills are always guided by the teachings of past ancestors who are heavily influenced Islamic teachings. So, in every culture contained in it, such as the norms and values of life as a guide for each supporting that culture, the teachings, values , and norms of the Bugis society are integrated into elements of local wisdom.

3.2. Applying Google Sites to Cultural Arts Learning to Increase Student Creativity

The application of this google site is not only a form of educational interaction with the media that continues to develop. It is also a learning method in the Covid-19 condition. The online learning model demands that learning be as engaging as possible and develop students' creativity. We can see this in how fast technology develops, and the information flow is getting faster. Therefore, in the application of this google site, students are required first to understand the use of the google site application. After that, students are expected to use this application well. Because every lesson has a test and evaluation, one of the forms of the test is using google foam and uploading test assignments to the google site through its facilities so that the maximum learning principle is when students can show their creativity in learning.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation above, conclusions can be formulated as follows: First, there are various local pearls of wisdom which are the creative response of the community to the potential of superior cultural arts following the potential of the natural physical environment, socio-culture, and its changes. The cultural diversity in Makassar itself is very much, especially in decoration. Second, various forms and types of ornaments in community groups can be a source of learning in schools, especially at junior high school (SMP).

The use of google sites media in art and culture learning is one of the efforts to bring out students' creativity in recognizing and informing the variety of decorations in Makassar. Meanwhile, Google sites themselves were triggered due to the pandemic conditions that required online learning to be carried out. With the advancement of technology, media, and other learning supports, Google sites are one form of realizing educational goals, namely fostering students' creativity.

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