

# Lodong Gejlig Musical Instrument Art Learning as Rhythmic Application

Muchammad Athur Kurnia<sup>1,\*</sup> Rita Milyartini<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, Indonesian

\*Corresponding author. Email: [athurkurnia73@gmail.com](mailto:athurkurnia73@gmail.com)

## ABSTRACT

The research entitled "Lodong Gejlig Musical Instrument Art Learning as Rhythmic Application" aims to determine the creative process of junior high school students. This research is analyzed using the theoretical basis of 4P creativity from Rhodes to analyze and describe the teacher's creative process in developing learning media with the lodong gejlig musical instrument. The method used for this research is descriptive with data collection techniques literature study, observation and interviews. The results of data collection explain that learning media is a teacher's effort in rhythmic application to students using a lodong-shaped instrument, sounded by tapping it on the ground. Initially this art was very simple, both in terms of the form and format of the performance, as well as the musical instruments and songs played. The teacher at the school made an innovation where he created a new model in rhythmic learning using lodong gejlig. He added Sundanese musical instruments, created rhythms, and created a different format for performances from the original form. From the results of this study, it can be concluded that the innovations made by the teacher are expected to succeed in realizing art learning in a new model of lodong gejlig which is considered typical of Mandalagiri Village, Tasikmalaya Regency which is now very popular and loved by local junior high school students.

**Keywords:** *Lodong Gejlig, Musical instrument, Art learning, Rhythmic application.*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Media is a tool used by teachers to make it easier to convey material or information to students in the learning process. At the junior high school level, media is very necessary because secondary schools are still in the concrete operational stage. Secondary schools still cannot imagine objects that are abstract so that during the learning process students must be faced with real objects so that students can easily understand the learning delivered by the teacher.

Media according to Mulyasa [1], states that learning resources can be formulated as something that can provide convenience to students in obtaining a number of information, knowledge, experience, and skills, in the teaching and learning process. In junior high school teachers must have the skills to be able to present learning to students in an interesting way, with the use of innovative media students will be more enthusiastic in following the learning delivered by the teacher, and learning will be more effective. The lack of learning media in junior high schools is one of the obstacles for teachers in delivering material to students and students

also become less interested in the material presented by the teacher. Therefore, to achieve the learning objectives, teachers are required to be creative and innovative.

One of the innovative learning media that can be used by teachers is Lodong Gejlig media. Lodong Gejlig is a traditional Sundanese musical instrument made of bamboo. This musical instrument can be used by teachers to serve as a media to support learning. By using Lodong Gejlig media students will be more enthusiastic in participating in the learning process. With its uniqueness, Lodong Gejlig media will be the main attraction for students' interest in learning. Rhythmic musical instruments are usually used as a tempo controller in a rhythm. Lodong Gejlig media is believed to be able to improve student achievement in rhythmic musical instrument material, because Lodong Gejlig is one of the rhythmic musical instruments. So by using the Lodong Gejlig media students can find out the original form of a rhythmic musical instrument and know how to play it. Middle school teachers are required to be able to do everything, but not a few junior

high school teachers who have the ability in the art of music. There are still many junior high school teachers who teach only using theory or only using conventional methods making students lazy and sleepy following the lesson. Learning the art of music is learning that is very liked by junior high school students because learning the art of music involves music which makes students more enthusiastic in learning. But by seeing the fact that learning the art of music is not fun, they think that learning the art of music is very boring.

## 2. METHODS

This type of research is quantitative, because in this study the research data prioritizes data in the form of numbers. According to Arikunto [2] quantitative is a type of research whose main source is in the form of numbers or amounts starting from data collection, data processing, data analysis and data presentation. According to Abdullah [3] One-group pretest post test design approach is a research approach that aims to test the causal hypothesis by conducting an intervention with measurements before and after the intervention.

The design of this study uses a quasi-experimental approach with a pre-test post-test without control design, which reveals a causal relationship between the influence of the application of Lodong Gejlig media on rhythmic musical instrument material on the learning skills of a group of subjects, where the subject group is observed before intervention, then observed again after the intervention.

## 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The word media comes from Latin and is the plural form of the word medium which literally means intermediary or introduction. The term media is even often associated or replaced with the word technology which comes from the Latin words tekne (English art) and logos (Indonesian science).

According to Gagne [4], "Media are various kinds of components that are in the environment around students both in the family, school, and community environment that can influence students to learn".

According to Gerlach and Ely [5], "The media in general are humans who are among students or in the form of events experienced by students to achieve conditions so that students are able to acquire knowledge, skills, or attitudes. Media is an intermediary to convey material to students so that students are easier to capture and process the material conveyed by the teacher.

Levie & Lentz [5] suggest four functions of teaching media, especially visual media, namely attention function, affective function, cognitive function, and compensatory function. The function of media attention

is the core, which is to attract and direct students' attention to concentrate on the content of the lesson related to the visual meaning displayed or accompanying the text of the subject matter.

### 3.1. Affective Function

Visual media can be seen from the level of enjoyment of students when learning (or reading) illustrated texts.

### 3.2. Cognitive Function

Visual media that reveal that visual symbols or images facilitate the achievement of goals to understand and remember the information or messages contained in the image.

### 3.3. Compensatory Function

Instructional media provide context for understanding the text, helping students who are weak in reading to organize information in the text and recall it. In other words, teaching media serves to accommodate students who are weak and slow to accept and understand the content of the lesson presented by text or presented verbally.

Lodong is a tool used by field farmers to tap cai kawung or take palm water (Table 1). In the community, this palm water is the basic ingredient for the manufacture of sugar which is then produced by the community, either for personal consumption or for manufacture on a larger scale to be marketed. In terms of the art of Lodong Gejlig in Sukatani Village, Mandalagiri Village, Leuwisari District, it cannot be separated from the figure of Mr. Abas because he was the one who inspired the birth of Lodong Gejlig art. He is a farmer whose livelihood is as a kawung tapper (taker of palm water).

Before wiretapping, Mr. Abas always checks his Lodong device by means of ngetrukeun (throwing the lodong to the ground). In this way, Lodong will produce a fairly loud sound. If the lodong is thrown to the ground and does not produce a sound, then the lodong cannot be used for tapping because it can be ascertained that the leak in the lodong is either caused by a hole or the lodong is broken.

Abas's activities were accidentally heard by a young man named Elon Dahlan. Then he asked Mr. Abas about the sound produced by the Lodong, then Elon tried to make a replica of the Lodong to be used as a musical instrument. Entertainment is one of the needs that is considered important as a medium of reflection of the routine life of the village community, even though it is done simply, whether it's just by performing plays, or just playing makeshift musical instruments but providing its own pleasure for the community.

**Table 1.** Lodong type

Lodong Type Name	Object Length	Diameter	Object Weight
Bas I	1,7 m	15 cm	5 kg
Bas II	1,2 m	10 cm	4 kg
Bas III	1 m	9 cm	3 kg
Rincik I	30 cm 20 cm	6 cm 5 cm	1 kg 0,5 kg
Rincik II	30 cm 20 cm	6 cm 5 cm	1 kg 0,5 kg
Rincik III	80 cm 60 cm	6 cm 5 cm	1,5 kg kg

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research on the effect of the application of Lodong Gejlig media on rhythmic musical instrument material on the learning skills of third grade students at SDN Mekarjaya, it can be concluded as follows:

- The learning skills of third grade students at SDN Mekarjaya before the application of Lodong Gejlig on rhythmic musical instrument material was 10.54 points.
- The learning skills of third grade students at SDN Mekarjaya after the application of Lodong Gejlig on rhythmic musical instrument material is 16.9.
- There is an influence of Lodong Gejlig media on the material of rhythmic musical instruments on the learning skills of third grade students at SDN Mekarjaya with a p value of 0.000.

Usep's creativity in developing the art of lodong gejlilig is a form of his responsibility to continue the type of art that comes from Mandalagiri Village, which has been passed down from Elon Dahlan to him. The process of forming the art of lodong gejlilig began with Usep's artistic experience in several fields of art, such as rog, calung, dog-dog, gamelan. Usep's involvement in the arts has inspired Usep to be able to express his creative ideas in the art of lodong gejlilig. Usep's creativity emerged as a result of his dissatisfaction when he studied the art of tardong, which in each presentation only used lodong musical instruments and guitars. So that in developing the art of lodong gejlilig, Usep is able to collaborate with lodong musical instruments and guitars with other musical instruments.

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