



Analysis of the Level of Teacher Creativity in Physical Education Learning Outcomes

Abdul Wahid *¹, Anggi Setia Lengkana ², Dewi Susilawati ³

^{1,2,3} Elementary Physical Education Teacher Education, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia

Article Info

Article History :

Received : May 2024

Revised : June 2024

Accepted : June 2024

Keywords:

Community Social ,
Education Curriculum,
Environment,
Facilities Infrastructure ,
Learning Activities,
Teaching.

Abstract

This study aims to determine the level of teacher creativity in physical education learning outcomes. This study uses qualitative research methods with a triangulation process, namely observation, interviews and questionnaires. The research subjects in this study were PJOK teachers, PJOK Peer teachers, school principals, representatives of students in grades IV, V, VI. From the results of research in the field, several conclusions regarding teacher creativity were revealed; First, it shows that learning media modifications affect student learning efficiency. Second, participation and response to learning media affect students' enthusiasm for learning. Third, the 2013 curriculum and independence affect the efficiency of learning outcomes. Fourth, school facilities and infrastructure affect teacher creativity. Fifth, the good social environment of the surrounding community will support the learning process of Kudanguyah Elementary School students.



*Corresponding email:
abdulwahid63@upi.edu

ISSN 2685-6514 (Online)
ISSN 2477-331X (Print)

INTRODUCTION

Being mentally and physically healthy is the right of every human being. As perfect living beings, humans are given the ability to understand the science of how to survive. In their development, humans understand that to survive, good physical and mental conditions are needed to carry out various activities. Sport is a body exercise activity that is useful for maintaining fitness and health in the body. The importance of sports must be realized from an early age, one of which is at the age of elementary school children. The existence of physical education is a medium to encourage the development of motor skills, physical abilities, and knowledge for students. Sports have a series of benefits for children.

One of the problems faced in our world of education is still weak in the application of the learning process. Sometimes during the learning process, the teacher still dominates learning, while what is expected by education now is that students should dominate. Teachers who deal with students every day still do not understand the characteristics of students. If a teacher has been able to understand the characteristics of students, it will be easy to apply the strategies that will be implemented in the learning process. According to Kristiayandaru (In Rhiskita et al, 2020) "Physical Education, Sports and Health in elementary schools is the beginning of the education level. Therefore, the learning process requires professional teaching staff or teachers ".According to Imam Hidayat in (Sudiraman, 2023,) said that PJOK learning can run smoothly and successfully is determined by several elements, among others: factors of teachers, students, curriculum, facilities and infrastructure, goals, methods, supportive environment, assessment These factors are interrelated so that they must be really considered. One of the factors supporting learning is the teacher. Article 1 paragraph

1 in Law Number 14 of 2005 concerning Teachers and Lecturers states that teachers are professional educators with the main task of educating, teaching, guiding, directing, training, evaluating, students in early childhood education in formal education, primary education and secondary education. It can be interpreted that the teacher has a very important role as the main actor in the teaching process of each subject or teaching material at school.

One way to deliver creative and innovative teaching is by modifying a lesson to make it more interesting and make students become enthusiastic and active in learning physical education, sports and health (Dwi Rizki & Nanang, 2014). According to Bahagia and Adang (2014) modification is one of the efforts that can be made by teachers so that learning reflects DAP (Developmentally Appropriate Practice) which means that the teaching tasks given must pay attention to changes in children's abilities and can help encourage these changes. Thus the teaching task must be in accordance with the level of development of students who are learning.

Based on the background that has been stated, the researcher intends to examine how "The Effect of Creativity and Innovation of Physical Education Teachers in the Quality of Student Learning Outcomes of Football Games at SDN Kudanguyah" with this research, it is hoped that teachers, especially PJOK teachers, can increase how high the creativity and innovation of PE teachers in determining the quality of student learning at school

METHODS

The research method is basically a scientific way to get data with specific purposes and uses. The approach used in this research is a qualitative method. A qualitative approach is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in

the form of written or spoken words of people and observable behavior (Sugiyono, 2017.) Qualitative approaches have natural characteristics (Natural surfing) so that direct data sources, and descriptive, process takes precedence over results.

Data analysis techniques are carried out through deepening phenomena and theories that are connected to the main data sources, namely questionnaires / questionnaires, interviews and observations related to research topics. Descriptive analysis in this study is also used to be able to display structured data assessments in the form of written sentences, oral explanations and observed behavior. In qualitative research, the research instrument is the researcher himself, namely the person or called the Human instrument.

Location & Research Subjects

The research location is the place where the research is conducted by the researcher. This research was conducted at Kudanguyah State Elementary School on Jl.R.E Martadinata No.202. Cipedes, Cipedes Sub-district, Tasikmalaya City, West Java.

The subjects in this study consisted of 1 PJOK Teacher, 1 PJOK Peer Teacher, Principal, 2 representatives of grade IV students, 2 representatives of grade V students, and 2 representatives of grade VI students.

Data Collections

In order to obtain appropriate data in determining the effect of creativity and innovation of PJOK teachers on the learning outcomes of elementary school students, the following research data collection techniques are carried out:

1.Observation

Observation is a technique or event for collecting data by making direct observations of an ongoing activity.

Observation is directed at paying attention accurately, noting the phenomena that arise and considering the relationship between aspects and phenomena.

2.Interview / In-dept interview

An interview is a conversation with a specific purpose. The conversation is carried out by two parties, namely the interviewer (interviewer) who asks questions and the interviewee (interviewee) who provides answers to the questions given (Lexy Moloeng, 2020). According to Yusuf A.M (2017) this technique can be used to collect research data in exploring the main source of information on the object under study, this technique is used in obtaining specific information from the research informants. In this study, researchers took the interview technique regarding the creativity of the PJOK Teacher in learning soccer games for Kudanguyah Elementary School students. Researchers will conduct interviews with PJOK Teachers, PJOK Peer Teachers, Principals and Students of class IV, V, VI.

3. Questionnaire

The questionnaire technique is a data collection technique through asking questions by researchers with a certain number to the object of research to get relevant answers according to the topic being studied. Information in this study was obtained through answers obtained from questionnaire questions that have been made based on indicators and assessment factors according to the research topic. In this study, researchers conducted questionnaires to Pjok Teachers, PJOK Peer Teachers and Principals of SDN Kudanguyah regarding how the application of PJOK teacher creativity in soccer teaching can affect the quality of learning outcomes of Kudanguyah SDN students .

Procedures

In the research process there are several stages and efforts by researchers to

get the best results. The stages or research procedures carried out include;

a) PJOK Teacher, PJOK Peer Teacher, Principal, 2 representatives of grade IV students, 2 representatives of grade V, 2 representatives of grade VI in SDN Kudanguyah b) processing documents permitting the implementation of research to the Principal and teachers of grades 4 and 5 of SD Negeri Kudanguyah, c) Developing grids and data collection instruments in the form of questionnaires , d) carrying out research by distributing questionnaire instruments to research samples, while to strengthen the research results, using observation sheets, e) calculating the data obtained to determine the effect of physical activity on the social interactions of grade 4 and 5 students at Kudanguyah State Elementary School, f) interpretation results of research data calculations.

Design or Data Analysis

Research design refers to a systematic framework or plan that guides the steps in carrying out a study. The data analysis process is an important stage in research. This process is made continuously from the beginning of the research to the end of the research. Miles and Huberman (UNM, 2014) mention things that are in the data analysis process including;

a. Data reduction

In data reduction, the data obtained is sorted because data from the results of interviews is data that has a broad nature of information (Lexy Moloeng, 2020, p.114). So that there are stages to make an overall picture of the data obtained from the results of literature studies, interviews to observations which are finally selected, grouped and summarized without eliminating important data values with the problem under study.

b. Presentation of data

The results of organizing data that

is presented systematically can be formed in a report in the form of an analytical and logical descriptive report that leads to conclusions. In this stage the researcher interprets the data on the results of interviews and research questionnaires.

c. Data summarization

Making conclusions involves the researcher's interpretation, namely the development of meaning from the data displayed. Conclusions that are still rigid are verified during the research so that conclusions are obtained whose credibility is guaranteed

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

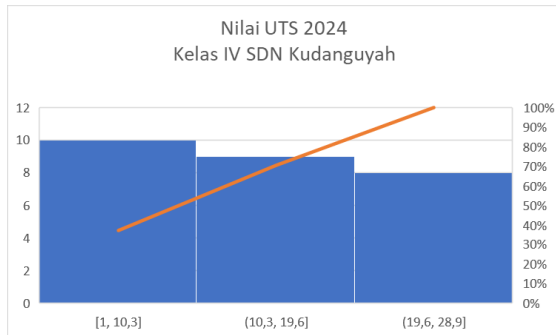
The descriptive analysis stages will be explained regarding the description of the data related to the research variables, namely analysis teacher creativity and innovation on learning outcomes of Physical Education in soccer lessons at SDN Kudanguyah Tasikmalaya. The results of the description of data regarding students' physical activity include the following:

1. Teaching and Learning Activities

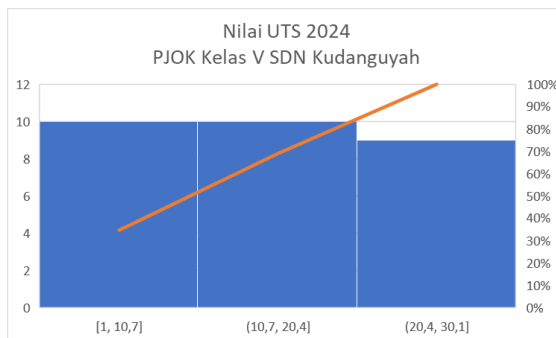
Effective and efficient teaching and learning activities affect teacher creativity in teaching and student learning outcomes. The right teaching and learning activities will produce the right output. Effective KBM is a learning process that involves the role of teachers and students in it, the use of media is one of the factors that support how the learning process becomes a fun activity and the material is easily understood by students. As stated by the school principal (R3)

“ that learning media in the KBM process exists to make it easier for teachers to convey material, of course for theories that are contextual in nature, the media is definitely used by teachers to maximize the KBM process, we use existing facilities at school such as

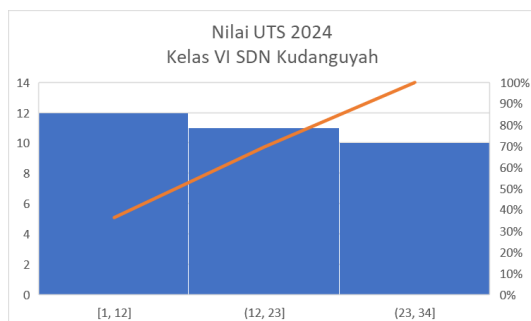
infocus, PJOK learning tools such as balls, referee flags, goals, etc. This is all we get both from government assistance and from school purchases every year according to student needs. This is all we get both from government assistance and from school purchases in a shower every year according to student needs.



Picture 1. Midterm exam scores of physical education students at SDN Kudanguyah



Picture 2. Midterm exam scores of physical education students at SDN Kudanguyah



Picture 3. Midterm exam scores of physical education students at SDN Kudanguyah

Based on the description of the three figures above, it shows that the average student as a whole gets a fairly satisfactory score in the range of 82-88. The above scores were obtained when the Midterm Examination took place in March, as well as the accumulated scores during the lessons in the odd semester which began in January 2024. In the process of teaching and learning activities, of course, a teacher will not only be fixated on what material to convey but also on how to convey material efficiently and effectively to students so that students are able to understand carefully and have the motivation to take part in lessons. So that learning media is used as a tool to facilitate learning.

2. Student Engagement

Student participation in responding to teacher creativity and innovation is very important. In learning activities, the teacher introduces the media to students so that students can use it as a learning support. If it is not responded well, learning activities will not be maximized, but on the contrary, if students are enthusiastic and interested in learning activities through the use of media, it will create maximum learning output as well. As described by representatives of students in grades IV, V, and VI (R4) who said that

"learning using additional media is fun and exciting, especially if there is a video before going to the field because by looking at the video I know how to kick the ball well later on the field, if I don't see a video or picture I don't know how to play the ball" "Yes, it makes it easier because we can easily understand and understand what to do, for example if you use a modified ball that becomes a plastic ball, if you kick it, it is lighter so if you kick it, you are more free and not afraid of hitting other people, not afraid of being hurt, so we are enthusiastic about learning." Student engagement at school is the quality and quantity of students' psychological states such as cognitive,

emotional and behavioral reactions to the learning process, as well as academic and social activities in class or outside the classroom to achieve good learning outcomes (Fikrie and Lita, 2019). One of the reasons why student engagement at school should be a concern is because engagement is an important factor in the success of students' learning and academic process at school (2019). The success of students' learning at school not only focuses on the aspect of learning achievement but also on the aspect of character building and their happiness when they are at school which is related to students' emotions.

3. Education Curriculum

The education system in each school is different, but one thing that will not be different is the curriculum that has been determined simultaneously by the government and then applied as a guideline in the KBM process at school, especially at SDN Kudanguyah. The principal (R3) explained that "The curriculum used is in accordance with government regulations, namely independent and 2013 where in the curriculum students are required to take sports lessons for 4 hours per week. This can be seen from the attached lesson plan documents, one example is in the Football Learning Plan for class V which is the subject matter is the basic movement in kicking the ball in soccer games both independently and in groups. Likewise, the lesson plan for grade IV students is the material for variations in locomotor and non-locomotor movement patterns and others. This lesson plan is then adjusted to the needs of the tools available at school"

4. Facilities and Infrastructure

Facilities and infrastructure are the most important instruments in supporting student learning at school. As a school located in the middle of a residential area in Tasikmalaya City, SDN Kudanguyah does not have adequate facilities such as a

soccer field. This was explained by the Principal (R3) as follows "The constraints of the facilities are actually not too disturbing, if there are obstacles we, the school and the teachers, help each other to jointly provide solutions as soon as there are problems that exist. One of them is field limitations, to maximize the game we usually like to use the field outside the school which is managed by the local community whose area is larger than the school has. However, for supporting equipment such as balls, goals, referee flags, obstacle devices, all schools provide. So that this will not provide obstacles to student KBM. Sports lessons can be carried out as much as possible so that students can take sports classes according to their material and needs".

Educational infrastructure is a facility that indirectly supports the educational process at school. In Depdiknas, it is said that the availability of adequate school education facilities is also thought to have a strong correlation with improving the quality of the process and learning outcomes of educational programs at school (Ni Wayan, 2019).

5. Community Social Environment Conditions

The explanation given by the Principal (R3) regarding the supporting factors for learning in Kudanguyah school is as follows; "The obstacles are actually not too disturbing, if there are obstacles we, the school and the teachers, help each other to jointly provide solutions as soon as there are problems that exist. One of them is field limitations, to maximize the game we usually like to use the field outside the school which is managed by the local community whose area is larger than the school has. However, for supporting equipment such as balls, goals, referee flags, obstacle devices, all schools provide. So that this will not provide obstacles to student KBM. Sports lessons can be carried out as much as possible so

that students can take sports classes according to their material and needs".

Community involvement in providing access to field loans to the Kudanguyah school affects the learning process of students, especially in soccer subjects. The community environment is an external factor that affects student learning. What is meant in this case is the environment where students live with their families in one community. Who students hang out with in the surrounding community when they come home from school is a very influential factor in the teaching and learning process that occurs at school. This study describes the analysis of the level of creativity of physical education teachers in soccer lessons at SDN Kudanguyah. The research questionnaire related to students' social interaction variables refers to several previous studies. The research shows that there is an influence of teacher creativity in modifying soccer learning media on the learning outcomes of students in grades IV, V, and VI. The results of the research conducted are in line with previous research conducted by (Ruri and Heryanto, 2020) which explains that there is a significant influence on student learning outcomes.

CONCLUSION

In particular, some of the conclusions revealed from the results of the discussion are as follows:

- 1) Effective teaching and learning activities in PJOK lessons by using additional learning media by teachers can have a positive impact on the success of learning for students of SDN Kudanguyah as evidenced by the test results of class IV on average 80, class V on average 88, and class VI on average 88.
- 2) The involvement and response of students to learning media modified by PJOK teachers, such as making plastic goals and using light balls, has a high

enthusiasm for learning for students.

3) The 2013 curriculum-based and independent education curriculum is used as a learning reference by Kudanguyah school in planning learning so that it affects student learning outcomes.

4) The use of facilities and infrastructure that maximize their functions will affect the process and results of student learning, especially in the use of the Kudanguyah SDN field when football learning takes place.

5) The environmental conditions of the community around SDN Kudanguyah provide a positive emotional impact in supporting students' PJOK learning in soccer game lessons by providing access to community-owned fields.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The author thanks the Kudanguyah State Elementary School for allowing the author to conduct research. The author also thanks Mr. Anggi Setia and Mrs. Dewi Susilawati who have guided and provided criticism and suggestions to the author as an effort to improve in completing this research.

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