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IMPROVING STUDENT LEARNING OUTCOMES THROUGH IMAGE MEDIA THE THEME OF CONDUCT IN STUDY OF SKY OBJECTS AND NATURAL EVENTS IN CLASS I 003 STATE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

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Abstrak**,** *This study aims to improve student learning outcomes, with the research subject being the first grade students of the State Elementary School 003 Rambah, totaling 25 people. This research was carried out with research procedures consisting of planning, implementation, observation, and reflection. The results showed a pretty good increase. In the first cycle, there were 9 students whose scores were below the KKM and 16 students who had completed, in the second cycle there were no more students whose scores were below the KKM. This proves that the use of image media in science learning can improve learning outcomes.*

Keyword : *Science, Learning Outcomes, Image Media.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Education is a primary need for humans that cannot be separated from personal life, family, and nation and state. The implementation of education as mandated in Law No. 20 of 2003 concerning the national education system is expected to realize the process of developing the personal quality of students as future successors of the nation, which is believed to be a determining factor for the growth and development of the Indonesian nation throughout the ages.

The science curriculum emphasizes students to be active and flexible learners. The scope of the elementary science curriculum includes scientific work and understanding of science concepts and their application (consisting of living things, objects/materials, their properties and uses, the Earth and the universe, and science). environment, technology and society. Based on the 2004 curriculum, science should be able to grow the ability to think, work and behave scientifically and communicate as an important aspect of life skills. Elementary school students are generally at an age that still likes to play, enjoys doing activities, has a passion know big.

Furthermore, so that science lessons become a knowledge and skill for students, and so that students do not feel bored, the teacher must find the best way to convey material such as varying the delivery method. One way that can be used is to use image media.

The formulation of the problem in this

research is whether using image media can improve learning outcomes with the theme of Budi character in science learning for class I State Elementary School 003 Rambah in the 2019/2020 lesson.

The purpose of this study was to improve learning outcomes in science class 1 State Elementary School 003 by using image media in learning the theme of character education in science learning.

II. METHOD

This research was conducted using a classroom action research method which lasted for two cycles. Each cycle consists of stages of implementation, observation and reflection. The research method carried out by the researcher is to carry out academic supervision which includes traditional supervision and detailed clinical supervision.

The research subjects were 25 people consisting of 12 male students and 13 female students. The source of data from this study is primary data obtained from research subjects.

Data collection was obtained through observation of simulation learning method processing, observation of student and teacher activities, and formative tests.

The research procedure consisted of two cycles and the stages were Cycle I and Cycle II.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

a. Cycle I

In the implementation of the improvement of learning cycle I the teacher started the lesson by providing motivation and apperception by asking two questions, followed by briefly explaining the material, then students were asked to observe the picture and discuss it. The next activity the teacher and students conclude the material then the teacher gives a post test to determine the extent to which students' ability to understand the material that has been conveyed by the teacher. Meanwhile, observers noted things that still need to be improved which are considered weaknesses in learning, namely: The teacher has not clearly conveyed the rules that students will do in learning and the image media used by the teacher has not attracted the attention of students.

Table. 1. Grade Science Learning Outcomes Using Image Media For Cycle I

NO	Value Range	Category	Cycle 1		
			Total	%	T/TT
1	0-69	Not Enough	9	36	TT
2	70-79	Enough	9	36	T
3	80-89	Good	6	24	T
4	90-99	Very Good	1	4	T
5	100	Excellent	0	0	T
Total			25	100	

The results of the implementation of cycle 1 were not as expected by the teacher. In cycle 1 the student scores in the less category there were 9 students who scored

below the KKM 70, which the average class was only 63.6. From the list of student scores, data obtained that from 25 There are no students who have scored 100 in the special category.

Based on the results of reflection, there are weaknesses that need to be improved, namely the use of image media that has not been able to improve student learning outcomes is not in accordance with the objectives of improving learning.

Science learning outcomes have increased after the teacher made improvements to learning by using image media. The use of image media makes students more interested in participating in science learning and is considered by the teacher to be the right and effective media in teaching to help students solve problems, assignments and exercises. According to Piaget, elementary school-aged children (7-11 years) are a concrete operational stage where they are only able to relate to real things. This fact is what gave birth to science learning which involves many students directly.

b. Cycle II

The improvement of Cycle II was carried out from the aspect of providing equal opportunities for all students to play an active role in the learning process. The teacher prepares image media that will be used in learning in an effort to improve student learning outcomes about "Heavenly Objects" through giving examples and exercises.

Table. 2. Grade Science Learning Outcomes Using Image Media For Cycle II

NO	Value Range	Category	Cycle II		
			Total	%	T/TT
1	0-69	Not Enough	0	0	TT
2	70-79	Enough	7	28	T
3	80-89	Good	13	52	T
4	90-99	Very Good	4	16	T
5	100	Excellent	1	4	T
Total			25	100	

The results of the second cycle research obtained that learning mastery data in science learning using image media experienced a significant increase from student score data, there was already one student who scored 100 special categories with a percentage of 4%, the range of values was 90-99 very good categories, there were 4 people. students with a percentage of 16%, a score range of 80-89 in the good category there are 13 people with a percentage of 52%, a value range of 70-79 in the sufficient category, there are 7 students with a percentage of 28%, and a value range of 0-69 in the poor category no longer exists with a percentage 0%. The average class in the second cycle is 81.0, meaning that science learning on the topic of heaven is declared complete with a KKM of 70 with a percentage of 100% complete.

Based on the discussion above, it turns out that Classroom Action Research which aims to improve student learning outcomes, especially in science subjects using picture

media is able to significantly improve student scores. The use of image media makes students more interested in learning and affects students' memory, so it is easier to understand the subject matter which ultimately affects student learning outcomes which are increasing

IV. CONCLUSION

The conclusions that can be drawn from the results of the Research Implementation of Science Learning Improvement are as follows:

1. The use of image media can improve science learning outcomes in grade I students of the 003 Rambah State Elementary School in the 2019/2020 school year, which can be seen in the student's score each cycle increasing.
2. Design and learning process using image media starting from planning, implementing, observing and reflecting

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