

EFFECTIVENESS OF AUDIO VISUAL MEDIA IN SHAKE HANDS CONDITIONING PROGRAM FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Achmadi

Early Childhood Education Department
Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, University PGRI Adi Buana Surabaya
ajisyauqi04@yahoo.com

ABSTRACT

When children enter into kindergartens, many children who have difficulties follow the conditioning program. For example, some children always cry when going into the classroom. Many children asking to their parents should be staying with them in their class. There are many children who do not shake hands when they meet with their teacher. There are many children do not care or do not want to conduct with each others; whereas to make the attitudes or good behavior through the conditioning program for early childhood is always done every day. Based on this situation conditioning programs are needed to be examined. One of them is the using of audiovisual media for shaking hands in the conditioning program. The aim is to familiarizing children to shake hands properly for anyone who find them. Through some examples for shaking hands in audiovisual impressions, so the children will be able to carry out this conditioning program for shaking hands with automatically and precisely. The indicators of shaking hands automatically and precisely in this conditioning program are: 1) The children shake hands with their teacher or their friends without being asked. 2) The children shake hands with good attitude and properly. 3) The children shake hands with utterance of the greeting properly. This research used a quasi experiment with one group design using pre test–post test pattern. The gathering of data used the performance test and observation, to know the attitude of the children while shaking hands. The method of data analysis used was by statistical t-test analysis. The results of this research showed that learning with audio visual impressions could be seen, could be replicated, could be felt and could be heard that was very effective to improve the program's conditioning. The effectiveness of this program during audiovisual impressions, the child could sit for long times (about 15 minutes). They always paid attention carefully (with high concentration), as well as interact and respond automatically to the material impressions.

Keywords: *Conditioning Program, Audio visual Media.*

INTRODUCTION

The Kindergarten conducts the Conditioning programs to develop the life skills (soft and hard skill) for early children . The goal of this program is to develop: (1) the ability to love himself, through to understand ,to accept, and to direct by himself (2) the ability to love each others through to cooperate and to collaborate,to help, and to empathetic

To develop the conditioning program is expected the children who has 4-5 years old, they already has the ability to behave well. For example the child already has the ability to: 1) shake hands and say the eetting correctly. 2.) Gives and asks for helping properly when there has the problems. 3). Implement rules that are decided by the school, or the teacher. 4) interact socially with their friends . But the facts in the field that some children who has 4 – 5 years old still do not have the capability with optimally. One of the courses is less precise to establish the behavior for early childhood. The for examples are: (1) using learning media is not variation. Teachers only use learning media image as an example for good or bed behavior (2) the example of behavior that is given by Teachers is difficult to earned haerdly by the children, the children can understand to require quite a long time (3) the using of the behavior is much in verbal issue, so the children are lack of understanding about behavior (4) lack of supporting or the real examples to behave. For example when the children at home never got the reward or punishment from the people around them . Because of that the children when thye are at school also behave same think. Based from the above problems, so one possible solution is to

implement conditioning program with the using of audio visual media. Because this medium can be seen, can be heard, can be felt, and can be imitated by the children .

DISCUSSION

1. The deliberations of the Conditioning Program

The formation of attitudes and behaviors process that are settle relatively and automatically is done in the learning process repeatedly. These activities are called the conditioning programs .The conditioning program can be implemented in : regular activity, spontaneous, be schedule , and good model . In this study the author focus on the conditioning program for "shook hands" on a regular ctivity, be schedule , and good model . The Regular activity means the activities are conducted regularly and continuously in the school. The implementation be schedule means the activities that be undertaken gradually and adapted with schedule has been concluded. The good model means the teacher performed shake hands to others, which can be used as an example for the ccildren .

The impression of audio visual consist of some examples of good and perfect shaking hands, it always be done routinely, be schedule , and good model . For example, when the children do shake hands in appropriate based on the rules, then the task of the researcher and class teacher must correct and give the example by showing how to shake hands appropriately based on audio visual impressions. When the child behaves not precisely ,the teacher will guide him as like as the impression material in Audio visual. Eventually the child can understand and want to change his attitude. Indeed there are still children who are advised and shown some examples appropriate beaveior based on audio visual impressions , they still can not change their attitudes. For example, when the child shook hands with his teacher, the child does not to look at his eyes, he just looked at a glance away. He does not want to kiss the teacher's hands, when they kiss the teacher's hands very quickly. Some children want to say greetings briefly, for example "Assalam". For these children need to be reminded and given examples as well as the materil of corresponds into the audio visual impressions . This step is to change or to refine for the improving of conditioning program (especially shake hands attitude). Both the contents of the audio visual impressions and the conditioning program (shaking hands) very effective to performe and change thechild's behaviour . According to Campbell opinion (2005) If the child has good attitude or behaviour positively, then the teacher should give reinforcement immediately, so is called behavior modification . Conversely when the child brings out the negatip attitude, so the teacher should also guide immediately in order to changes the child's attitude. This strategy usually can reduce the excessive behavior. For example, when the child meets with his friends he does not shake hands. If he asked to shake hands, he even run away, or indifferent, or scornful. The child behaved like this, he need to be reminded in order to the child want to shake hands with courtesy and good behavior (changing attitude).

Conditioning activities through audio visual impressions is as well as a method of instruction technique learning (instructional technique). This method is done by giving instructions or orders specificaly and concretely about the desired behavior. When the child learns by whatching the following audio visual impressions (how to shake hands good and perfect), it's means this method of larning technique instruction is applied. For example, the child is asked to sit with a neat and politely while paying attention to the audio visual impressions, but there are children who sat with the irreverent position, even they mean to her friends, they covered the other friends 's view, so the teachers must remind (give instruction). For that the child needs to be reminded in order to the sitting position very good and polite, and also his hands is not used to mean to his friends. This Instruction can fungtion to correct the wrong attitude, and to teach new behaviors correctly and polite. So audio visual impressions can streamline the result for the conditioning program particular "attitude of shook hands" for early childhood.

2. Discussion of Media Audio Visual Learning

According to Heinich, Molenda, Rusel, in (2010:290) the word "media" is defined as the type of components in the environment students, it can serve to stimulate the learning student. The definition of the media leads to something that deliver or forward information (messages) or the subject matter between the source and the receiver, i.e., between the teacher and the student. In this research, the learning media referred to the audio visual impression which is used to streamline for conditioning program in particular the attitude of shaking hands. The material or the contents of the audio visual impression consist of the examples of *shook hands attitude that is true and vary good*. As for the charge indicators that shake hands is good and true in this study are: 1). the child sticks his right hand to shake hands, 2). The face forward to the people who were invited to shake hands, 3). Standing position and silent while shaking hands, 4) Say a greeting with the words clear and perfectly. For example "Assalam alaikum Warohmatullohi wabarokatuh". The results of this conditioning program top conditioning that impacts form audio visual impression is indeed effective and significant. For 8 times learning with Audio Visual impressions, most (30 children) from (34 children as sampled in this study) they can already do shake hands properly. When they meet their teacher, they want to carry out shaking hands automatically. But when they met with his friends, some of them still willing to carry out shaking hands, and some of them are the unwilling to shake hands. Finally, most of them can already do shake hands with a good attitude and polite. The shake hands with good position, the body was the strapping, silent, look at the face, kissed the hands, and say greetings with precision. Result of observation about shake hands' attitude between before and after the children learn by using media of audio visual impressions is quite difference. Went into the classroom some children don't want to shake hands with the teacher, but now they always accustomed to shaking hands. Originally the children want to shake hands must be reminded, but now they've not be reminded again. While shaking hands they do not to kiss the teacher's hand, but now they accustom to kiss teacher's hands. Originally they are not say the greetings, now they always say the greetings with the words correctly. Even though when the ending to learn or to go home, the student always ask for shaking hands with their teacher. The Media of Audio visual immersion is premiered 1 times a week continuously for 2 months. While the other days is used to observe and to give guidance to the children who have bad attitude of shaking hands. Beside that, The teacher also gives reinforcement to the child who has to do positively. For example, children want to shake hands, want to kiss teacher's hands, want to pronounce the greeting with the right and good words. Indeed there are still children (4 children of 34 children) who have seen the audio visual impressions, but they have not been right in doing the shaking hands. Because they are the handicapped children or special need children. Eventhough, they also always follow the activities of learning with audio visual impressions, but the results and his attitude while shaking hands is still insufficient. One day they want to shake hands, but they can not shake hands correctly. Some time they do want to shake hands, shake hands but the other times they don't want to, even they ran, play, and do something in accordance with their joyfull. By the time the children shake hands, they are not saying a greeting and do not want to kiss teacher's hand. The reason is the children can not memorized greeting words. When they say greetings, they do not perfectly. Teacher aid is already given but the children still does not want to do.

In this research study showed that using the media audio visual very helpful for recovery overcoming the children's problems that occurred in conditioning program. In these case has benefits as well as:

- 1) Learning by using Audio visual media will better attract to the children attention, so it can be to cultivate the motivation of children learning. Because of this medium makes the children happy to see with fun, the voice that can be heard with great attention, and make the students easy to imitate what they saw.
- 2) learning materials in the audio visual impressions is some examples how to behave well and shake hands properly, so the student are very easy to be understood. Because this material is designed accordance with the carecteristics, temperaments, as well as the child's immediate environment everyday.

3 Audio Visual Impressions is a learning method that is varieties so ,the students are not easily bored. In general the learning methods are used in education for early childhood around the playing game, telling story, as well as writing tasks. With using Audio visual is a new style as varieties of learning metdhod for in a study in OLD and. ..

4) kids doing more learning activities, thought and physical activities actively. Because the presence of audio visual impressions are not just listen to the description of the teacher alone, but they also perform other activities such as observing, do (emulate behave), demonstrating (follow and match), and others.

According the opinion stage of Piaget's stages of child development, that the standard of early childhood pembelajaran still need media/it the real thing/real. So, the dominant children willing and able to learn because of the activities of observation, listening, and examples of real actions/deeds. Early childhood has not been able to think abstractly and still are remote (development of sensing aspects, namely learning via aspects of vision, hearing, perabaan, menghidu, and feelings).

3. The deliberations of the research results

Following a discussion of the results of the research the shape of numbers (quantitative) of a sample of 34 anakentang t. value, i.e. from pre test (before audio visual impressions carried out), and the value of the post test (after following the audio visual impressions) can be described in the following table:

Tabel : 1

Rekapan nilai pre tes dan pos tes

NO	ASPEK	HASIL PRE TES		HASIL POST TES	
		Nilai	Jml. Anak	Nilai	Jml. Anak
1.	Mau Berjabat Tangan	4	1	4	17
		3	11	3	16
		2	21	2	-
		1	1	1	1
2.	Bertatap muka&ciumtangan	4	-	4	4
		3	10	3	21
		2	21	2	8
		1	3	1	1
3.	Mengucap kata salam	4	-	4	6
		3	6	3	23
		2	24	2	3
		1	4	1	2

The following is data analysis with t-test

Tabel : 4

Tabulasi analisa Kegiatan hasil *Pre-test* dan *Post-test*

Subjek	Pre-test	Post-Test	Peningkatan Skor	Xd	X ² d
1	8	10	2	1,03	1,06
2	7	11	4	3,03	9,18
3	7	10	3	2,03	4,12
4	5	8	3	2,03	4,12
5	9	11	2	1,03	1,06
6	4	5	1	0,03	
7	8	10	2	1,03	1,06
8	8	11	3	2,03	4,12
9	6	9	3	2,03	4,12
10	8	10	2	1,03	1,06
11	7	10	3	2,03	4,12
12	7	9	2	1,03	1,06
13	4	5	1	0,03	
14	8	10	2	1,03	1,06
15	7	10	3	2,03	4,12
16	7	10	3	2,03	4,12
17	7	11	4	3,03	9,18
18	8	11	3	2,03	0,16
19	6	8	2	1,03	1,06
20	7	9	2	1,03	1,06
21	7	10	3	2,03	4,12
22	8	10	2	1,03	1,06
23	6	10	4	3,03	9,18
24	8	11	3	2,03	4,12
25	6	9	3	2,03	4,12
26	5	8	3	2,03	4,12
27	5	6	1	0,03	
28	7	10	3	2,03	4,12
29	7	8	1	0,03	
30	9	10	1	0,03	
31	7	10	3	2,03	4,12
32	6	9	3	2,03	4,12
33	8	11	3	2,03	4,12
34	4	5	1	0,03	
Jumlah	235	319	84	51,02	99,24
Mean	6,91	7,88	0,97		

Furthermore the results of the analysis of the author's work enter in the formula are as follows:

$$Md/t = \sqrt{((\sum X^2 d)/(N(N-1)))}$$

$$t = 0,97/\sqrt{(99,24/1122)}$$

$$t = 0,97/\sqrt{0,08}$$

$$t = 12.125$$

Appropriate conditioning activities table of results, particularly the aspects above 3 shows a very effective and beneficial. That is to say of a child who has the attitude of insufficient conditioning, audio visual impressions after seeing the extensive examples of the behavior of shaking hands, they can be changed and have the attitude of shaking hands with good as expected. From various angles the discussion above shows that the "Learning with audio visual media using highly effective and very helpful to boost success conditioning programs against" shake hands "for early childhood".

CONCLUSIONS, SUGGESTIONS AND COVER

Based on the results of the research and the discussion then a conclusion can be drawn as follows.

Audiovisual media are very effective used as a development attitude behavior for early childhood

Audiovisual media that can be seen, be heard, as well as emulated can be used in conditioning program for the improvement of early childhood.

Conditioning program shook hands good and perfect for early childhood is very effective when implemented by means of "see, hear, note, and performed or simulated".

Advice

The use of the audiovisual media are still less likely to be used for early childhood learning, due complicated and require audio visual facilities are not cheap price. For that OLD teacher teachers who already have the media need to practice/trained to use

The development of the audiovisual media that uses research to early childhood frekwensinya need to be improved both for conditioning material or other development aspects.

Cover

Hopefully with the inscription as a summary of the results of this research can add insight and feedback as a basis in developing a conditioning program for early childhood.

BIBLIOGRAPHY