

The Creativity of Javanese Teacher in Learning of Javanese Subject at SMP Negeri 5 Adiwerna, Tegal District during The Covid-19 Pandemic (Case Study of Javanese Learning in Grade VII Students for the 2020/2021 Academic Year)

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Abstract. The purpose of this study is to describe (1) The learning of the Javanese language at SMP Negeri 5 Adiwerna, Tegal Regency during the Covid 19 pandemic , (2) the creativity of SMP Negeri 5 Adiwerna teachers in learning Javanese during the Covid 19 pandemic, (3) the obstacles faced in carrying out Javanese language learning during the Covid 19 pandemic at SMP Negeri 5 Adiwerna, Tegal Regency. This research will conduct some corespond such as, a principle, vice of principle, teacher of Javanese Subject and some students SMP N 5 Adiwerna . The methode of this research use This research is a qualitative research using a case study research approach. The methode of collecting data will use observation, in-depth interviews and document review. Data analysis technique use data collection, data reduction, data display, and conclusion. 1)Through the deep analysis by interview, this study found the Javanese learning method during the covid 19 use blended learning.2)Learning creativity of the teacher was implement the student centered learning both in online and offline learning.3)However the learning process during the covid 19 has a challenges such as time limitation policy. It conclude that the creativity of Javanese language teacher was good and maximize all media into the correct learning process.

Keywords: *Creativity, Javanese Teacher, Learning of Javanese Subject*

1. Introduction

The teacher is a key element in the education system because the teacher always interacts directly with children, providing continuous motivation and inspiration. Therefore teachers must always be enthusiastic, accomplished, and creative. Teacher creativity is needed to motivate students to learn so children's talents and interests are actualized in learning activities. A teacher's creativity can be seen in how the teacher applies various approaches, strategies, methods and learning techniques and introduces new ideas in a new form. Therefore teachers are required to be able to have these four competencies. One element of the four competencies is pedagogical competence which is related to the teacher's ability to manage learning activities with the focus of students' attention. As stated by Umyati, Sumardi, Eka Suhardi in the Journal of Education Management Volume 7 Number 2 July 2019 which states that there is a positive and very significant relationship between pedagogical competence and teacher creativity. The teacher's creativity mentioned above must be able to face the challenges of the times and conditions that occur. As is happening now, the State of Indonesia has not been separated from the Covid-19 pandemic where in all regions of the Republic of Indonesia they are still implementing Level 1 Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM)[1].

The Covid 19 pandemic that occurred in regions throughout Indonesia began to spread very widely in early 2020 and until now it is still ongoing with no signs of abating. In line with the handling of the Covid-19 pandemic by the Indonesian government with the policy of Imposing Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM), then the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology (Kemendikbudristek) issued Mendikbudristek Circular Letter (SE) Number 2 of 2022 concerning Discretionary Implementation of the Joint Decree of the Four Ministers regarding Guidelines for Implementing Learning during the Covid-19 Pandemic. In the SE, it is stated that Limited Face-to-Face Learning (PTM) can be carried out with a number of students 50 percent of the class room capacity in educational units located in the area with the Implementation of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) level 2. PPKM) in all regions of Indonesia is still valid today.

Based on this, the problem questions that can be formulated are as follows: 1) How was learning Javanese at SMP Negeri 5 Adiwerna, Tegal Regency during the Covid 19 pandemic? 2) How was the creativity of SMP Negeri 5 Adiwerna teachers in learning Javanese during the Covid 19 pandemic?, and 3) What are the obstacles faced in carrying out Javanese language learning during the Covid 19 pandemic at SMP Negeri 5 Adiwerna, Tegal Regency?

In line with the above problem questions, the objectives of this study are as follows : (1) To describe The learning of the Javanese language at SMP Negeri 5 Adiwerna, Tegal Regency during the Covid 19 pandemic (2) To describe the creativity of SMP Negeri 5 Adiwerna teachers in learning Javanese during the Covid 19 pandemic, (3) To describe the obstacles faced in carrying out Javanese language learning during the Covid 19 pandemic at SMP Negeri 5 Adiwerna, Tegal Regency.

2. Theoretical Review

2.1. Javanese Subject Learning at Junior High School (SMP)

Javanese language subjects are local content lessons. Javanese is one of the local content lessons taught in junior high schools in the Central Java region, namely the regional language, namely Javanese. Determination of the Javanese language as one of the local content subjects (Mulok) was carried out through the Decree of the Governor of Central Java Number. 895.5/01/2005 concerning the 2004 Javanese Subject Curriculum for the Education Levels of SD/SDLB/MI, SMP/SMPLB/MTs, and State and Private SMA/SMALB/SMK/MA Central Java Province. Regional language mulok is directed to improve students' ability to communicate both orally and in writing[2].

2.2. Creativity of Javanese Teachers in learning Javanese in Class

According to [3] the meaning of creativity is a person's ability to produce new products or original ideas, insights, restructuring, inventions or artistic objects that experts accept as having scientific, aesthetic, social, or technology. Regarding the creative learning model in education, it has developed and innovated a lot. The number of learning models can also be used as a reference for a teacher in teaching or developing existing methods. Educational (teacher) creativity can also be demonstrated when teachers use instructional media. Through native media students can learn in the surrounding environment such as plants, community interaction and other content that is tailored to the learning theme, and the results can be reported via smartphone. Students can create learning-related projects or works through artificial media, 2D media, and 3D media, which can then be sent to educators via smartphones. As for the type of hypermedia, students and educators can use learning applications (such as Google, Youtube, teacher's room, etc.) as learning resources, as well as Gmeet, Zoom, WhatsApp, Google Classroom and other learning applications that can be used as interaction spaces between educators and students.

2.3. The Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on the Learning Process of SMP Negeri 5

Adiwerna, Tegal Regency

A pandemic is an outbreak of disease that spreads simultaneously everywhere, covering a wide geographical area. A pandemic is an epidemic that has spread to almost all countries or continents and usually affects many people. An increase in the number of diseases above normal that usually occurs, this disease also occurs suddenly in the population of a certain geographic area [4] Covid-19 or Corona Virus Disease-19 is a new type of disease that first appeared in China. Covid-19 (Corona virus disease 19) is the name of the disease caused by the corona [5] Corona virus is a new type of virus. Coronavirus attacks all humans regardless of age. From infants, toddlers, children, adolescents, adults, even the elderly can catch the corona virus. The symptoms that occur after being attacked by the corona virus vary, including coughing, runny nose, flu, fever, shortness of breath, and even death, while some people who are exposed do not show symptoms [4] Adults and the elderly are the groups most vulnerable to contracting the corona virus [6] However, do not rule out that children and adolescents can also be infected with this corona virus. This is also caused by the body's immune being not strong enough to resist the corona virus so it does not multiply in the body. From the opinions of these experts, it can be seen that the corona virus can attack all humans regardless of age limit, and the symptoms it causes also vary, and some don't even show any symptoms. If a person has been contaminated with this virus and is not treated properly, it will cause death.

3. Method

This research is qualitative research using a case study research approach. This research places at SMP Negeri 5 Adiwerna Tegal. Method Of Collecting Data, 1) observation, 2) in-depth interviews, and 3) document review. This research will be held on November 2022 up to January 2023. The respondents of thid research is Principal, Deputy Principal, Curriculum Coordinator, Javanese Teacher, Some Students of SMP Negeri 5 Adiwerna. There are two type of data in this research. They are Primary data and Secondary data. Primary data are the data obtained by researchers directly from research locations through observation and interviews. Secondary data is the data obtained by researchers indirectly either from the research location or outside the research location in the form of documentation[3,5,7,8].

The data analysis technique will use 1) Data collection, Data collection is to collect data at research locations by conducting observations, interviews, and documentation 2) Data reduction. Reducing data is first doing a thorough and careful analysis of all notes and field data because it is very likely that not all data obtained from the field is relevant to the research focus.3) Data display. Displaying data, namely the assembly of information organizations that enable research to be carried out. In presenting the data obtained various types, networks, linkages of activities or tables and 4) Conclusion. drawing conclusions from the data obtained in the study, after the data is collected, reduced and displayed, in order to obtain valid data.

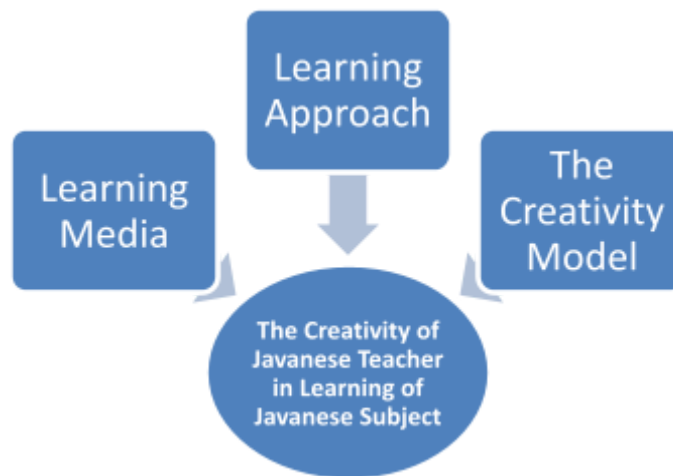


Figure 1. Research Framework

4. Result and Discussion

4.1. Javanese language learning at SMP Negeri 5 Adiwerna, Tegal Regency during the COVID-19 pandemic

The results of research conducted through interviews with respondents, namely the Chairman of the School Committee (Kks), Vice Principal (Wks), Curriculum Coordinator (Kkur), and Javanese language teachers and several students, the answer was obtained that Javanese language learning at SMP Negeri 5 Adiwerna, Tegal Regency during the COVID-19 pandemic was learning using online. Moreover they study at home using mobile phones or computers/laptops then when the Covid-19 pandemic decreases, learning according to the instructions of the Tegal Regency Education and Culture Office is 50% or half of the existing school capacity.

The interview results submitted by the respondent were following the Circular of the Secretary-General Number 36962 / MPK. A / HK / 2020 contains online learning and working from home in order to prevent the spread of Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19). This circular letter is addressed to all public/private higher education institutions and all educational institutions. In this circular period, it is explained that all employees, lecturers, students, teachers, and students are required to comply with health protocols to avoid the spread of the coronavirus (covid 19) and are required to use distance learning or work from home. This is done to avoid crowds that can result in the spread of the coronavirus.

4.2. The creativity of Javanese language teachers in learning during the covid 19 pandemic

During the Covid-19 pandemic, the creativity of Javanese language teachers includes three indicators, namely 1) the learning model that has been carried out, 2) the learning media used and 3) the learning approach that has been carried out. The discussion is as follows:

4.2.1. Learning model that has been carried out

When learning from home (online), Javanese language teachers use a combination learning model: online learning using laptops or cellphones. At the same time, children or students use cell phones and there are times when Javanese language teachers also serve children or students who come to school because they do not have cell phones or share cell phones with their parents. Students come to school they can collect assignments and or ask questions and answers with Javanese teachers about the subject matter of learning materials that have been and will be done. 2) When face-to-face is a meeting with 50% capacity where students present in class are only limited to half of the number of students, then the learning model is carried out with discussion, question and answer, and demonstration of students.

4.2.2. *Learning Media*

From data obtained from respondent interviews from the Chairman of the School Committee (Kks), Vice Principal (Wks), Curriculum coordinator (Kkur), and Javanese language teachers and several students, the answer was obtained that Javanese language learning at SMP Negeri 5 Adiwerna, Tegal Regency during the COVID-19 pandemic was using laptops and sometimes using cellphones and there were Javanese language teachers who used pictures to provide variations.

4.2.3. *Learning Approach*

Under data obtained from respondent interviews from the Chairman of the School Committee (Kks), Vice Principal (Wks), Curriculum coordinator (Kkur), and Javanese language teachers and several students, the answer was obtained that Javanese language learning at SMP Negeri 5 Adiwerna, Tegal Regency during the COVID-19 pandemic was to use a student-centred approach to online learning because they gave assignments and students were required to be active in learning. Then face-to-face learning with 50% learning capacity shows more teacher-centred, because students must keep a distance from each other

4.3. **Challenges**

In accordance with respondent interview data from the Chairman of the School Committee (Kks), Vice Principal (Wks), Curriculum Coordinator (Kkur), and Javanese language teachers as well as several students, it was answered that Javanese language learning at SMP Negeri 5 Adiwerna, Tegal Regency during the COVID-19 pandemic also faced obstacles. Javanese language teachers and students face this obstacle in online and face-to-face learning. The obstacles faced in online learning include not all students have cellphones and some students share cellphones with their parents, other obstacles are limited internet quota and also unstable internet signals. The obstacle faced when learning face-to-face is the limited time in learning because the learning time is limited to 10 am, so the material delivered is incomplete.

5. **Conclusion**

This study aims to analyze the creativity of Javanese teachers in the learning process during covid 19 outbreak. Moreover, regarding the analysis data, this study concludes that the creativity was obtained during the learning process. It can be proven by the ICT use inside the media learning, still persist the student-learning centred even the online learning occurred, then the strategy to avoid the covid 19 outbreak. However the learning process has a challenges such as the limitation of time and student facilities.

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