



Drumband Learning for Children of Group B in TK Marsudirini Kanak-Kanak Jesus Semarang City

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Abstract

This research is conducted to analyze and encourage the process of drumband learning in group B children at TK Marsudirini Kanak-Kanak Jesus Semarang City. This study uses a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. The study is conducted at the TK Marsudirini Kanak-Kanak Jesus Semarang City. The research subjects used as data sources are the principal, the drumband assistant teacher, and the TK drumband trainer. Data collection techniques are observation, interviews, and documentation. The data are analyzed using data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results of the study showed that drumband learning at TK Marsudirini Kanak-Kanak Jesus Semarang City is held every Wednesday by bringing one trainer from outside the school. The trainer uses lecture learning methods and demonstration methods. The difference that exists with other TK is the implementation of learning carried out in school hours, the rest of the drumband activities are the same as other schools. Children only follow the instructor's instructions during the activity, and the drumband activities have been prepared by the teacher to fill the Christmas celebration held by the school.

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INTRODUCTION

Kindergarten is an educational program for four-year-olds until entering primary education. Childhood is a golden age. Ages 4-6 years old children experience maturation of physical and psychological functions, children are ready to receive and respond to stimuli obtained from their environment. Sudono (2003) states that during this period the senses of children are very important, children understand concepts through concrete objects.

The development of the brain and nerve system in early childhood also continues dramatically (Hasan, 2010). Children's brains and nervous systems develop better, accompanied by more complex behavioral and cognitive development. Billions of extraordinary cells are linked to a vast network of integrated nervous systems. This is what makes early childhood experience a very rapid development so that they can receive and digest all information obtained from formal education or the surrounding environment. According to Masitoh et al (2005), kindergarten education is basically education that is held with the aim of facilitating the growth and development of children as a whole or emphasizing the development of all aspects of the child's personality.

The implementation of education in early childhood adheres to the principle of learning through play (Latief, 2014). To train and stimulate extraordinary child development, learning in early childhood must also be packaged cool and fun. That's why teachers often invite children to sing, dance and play music so that children feel comfortable and happy when studying at school. Learning media are also prepared as attractive as possible to attract children's interest in learning.

Singing, dancing, and playing musical instruments is one of the most favored activities of early childhood, therefore the class teacher often uses children's songs for the sake of classroom management, in addition the teacher can also convey messages through the lyrics of the songs sung. Therefore, songs are very influential on early childhood learning (Sinaga, 2010).

Playing musical instruments can also stimulate children's development. Children get stimulus when playing music that can train brain intelligence. Through music children are able to express their expressions, from those who are originally quiet to being more active, cheerful and more energetic. According to Tanjung & Kartini (2005) music for children can act as a vehicle that can express thoughts and feelings, can form statements or messages and have the power to be

able to move the heart and insight into the taste of beauty.

Music learning is important to do, because it has very good influence and benefits for students, especially for early childhood. Besides being able to help the development of children's intelligence, music can also influence children's behavior, help children connect with others, form expressions, teach discipline, encourage creativity, help children socialize, improve brain abilities and children's memory, increase self-confidence and patience.

Drumband is one of music learning for Kindergarten. Drumband is a group activity. Drumband activities are very helpful for children in learning to socialize, work with friends and be able to reduce egocentric in children. Drumband learning is included as the main choice in music learning for children, because in drumband children can get a variety of learning, including knowledge of musical instruments, knowledge of how to play a musical instrument (drumband), and the most important thing is that children directly learn about compactness, work together, and socialize (Kirnadi, 2004).

Learning music in Kindergarten has developed rapidly with evidence of the participation of drumband music in various competitions. The number of kindergarten schools participating in drumband music competitions has had a positive impact on the development of music learning in kindergarten. The participation of competitions in the field of music, kindergarten schools certainly have their own methods in the process of learning music in order to obtain maximum results.

The research conducted by Padmanaba (2014) at the Sleman State Kindergarten 1 stated that Sleman State Kindergarten 1 is one of the schools that provides drumband music learning to its students. Drumband learning in Sleman 1 Kindergarten is extracurricular, which is held three times a week, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. Sleman State Kindergarten 1 has participated in various drumband music competitions, with the participation of Sleman State Kindergarten 1 being one of the schools that have achievements in drumband music. With a variety of achievements that have been obtained by Sleman State Kindergarten 1, proving that Sleman State Kindergarten 1 has a very good strategy or method in implementing drumband extracurricular learning.

Drumband extracurricular learning also took place at TK Permata Hati Ngalian Semarang. The kindergarten also played an active role

in the drumband race. Participation in various drumband competitions shows that the kindergarten has succeeded in seriously and seriously implementing drumband extracurricular learning. As well as having a fairly good method in implementing drumband extracurricular activities.

In general, drumband is included in school extracurricular activities. School extracurricular activities are talent development or learning activities carried out outside of school hours. Republic of Indonesia Minister of Education and Culture Regulation No. 23 of 2017 concerning School Day states that "extracurricular activities are activities under the guidance and supervision of schools that aim to develop potential, talents, interests, abilities, personality, cooperation, optimal independence of students to support the achievement of educational goals ". Drumband is one of the activities to develop the talents, interests, and potential of children which at the same time can stimulate the development of early childhood, therefore the drumband is included in extracurricular activities.

TK Marsudirini Kanak-Kanak Yesus Semarang City also applies drumband learning. The kindergarten applies drumband learning to school intracurricular activities. School intracurricular referred to is learning activities carried out in the classroom according to school hours or school hours. As explained in the previous description, in general, kindergarten schools apply drumband learning to extracurricular activities on the grounds that they do not interfere with intracurricular activities in the classroom. However, it is inversely proportional to the policies implemented at the Marsudirini Kindergarten of the Child Jesus City of Semarang.

Based on observations made at TK Marsudirini Childhood in the City of Semarang in September 2017, it is true that TK Marsudirini Children of the City of Semarang implemented drumband learning at the school's intracurricular activities. The policy is taken because the principal and the board of teachers in the kindergarten considered the time for their students. Most students at Marsudirini Kindergarten in Jesus are constrained by time problems, children also get assignments from parents such as additional tutoring, music lessons, church activities, and children also need time to rest at home. If drumband activities are carried out during the day after returning home, the child will lack time to rest at home. For this reason, the school principal and the teacher board chose a policy by applying drumband learning to school intracurricular ac-

tivities.

Drumband learning at TK Marsudirini Child Jesus in Semarang is intracurricular, held every Wednesday by bringing one trainer from outside the school and one teacher from the kindergarten. The drumband intracurricular activity in the Jesus kindergarten is indeed too imposing a learning activity so that it could be carried out in intracurricular activities. As stated in the RPPH of the school that the drumband activity is in the cooking center, it should be held in an art center or music center. Learning activities also do not fully apply the scientific approach. There is no activity of observing, associating and communicating an object of learning, all children do is follow instructions from their coach. The only difference that is seen is the implementation of activities carried out in school hours and there is physical evidence in the form of RPPM and RPPH schools that refer to KI and KD Curriculum 2013, the rest of the drumband implementation is the same as other kindergarten schools (Kunandar, 2007).

TK Marsudirini Kanak-Kanak Yesus Semarang City often participates in various drumband competitions. The kindergarten even participated in the provincial drumband competition. Drumband activities are also prepared for the Christmas event held at the school. The children performed songs and played drumband music for the Christmas celebration at school. The statement proves that TK Marsudirini Kanak-kanak Yesus has very good achievements in music, and also intracurricular activities are very influential on the development of talents and abilities of children in learning drumband music. The principal of the kindergarten explained that drumband activities are implemented in school intracurricular activities or activities carried out in school hours in the hope that they could streamline time and develop music learning optimally.

The advantage of this research when compared with other studies is that no one has specified that drumband learning is included in intracurricular activities. The application of drumband intracurricular learning is expected to help optimize child development starting from the development of religious and moral, cognitive, physical motor, language, social-emotional and artistic values. Therefore, based on the thoughts and background above, researchers are interested in learning more about the drumband intracurricular learning process starting from the learning method, the material and the learning media used in the TK Marsudirini Kanak-Kanak Yesus Semarang, through the title "Drumband Learning

On Group B children at TK Marsudirini Kanak-Kanak Yesus Semarang City. The purpose of this study is to analyze and describe the process of drumband learning in the Marsudirini Kindergarten of Childhood in the City of Semarang.

METHODS

The research method in this study is descriptive qualitative research with a musicology and pedagogy approach. The purpose of descriptive research is to describe, describe systematically and accurately about the facts or the nature of a phenomenon being studied (Moleong, 2012). The main target in this research is the drumband intracurricular learning process at TK Marsudirini, the Child Jesus, Semarang. The research subjects included the principal, drumband trainer and the drumband assistant teacher.

Data collection techniques are observation, interview, and documentation techniques. Checking the validity of the data that will be used by the researcher using the triangulation technique. Triangulation in testing credibility is defined as checking data from various sources in various ways, and at various times. The triangulation technique used in this study is the triangulation of data collection techniques, time triangulation, and source triangulation. Finally, the data analysis technique, the researcher analyzed the data obtained by reducing data, presenting data, and finally drawing conclusions.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This research is entitled "Drumband Learning for Children of Group B in TK Marsudirini Kanak-Kanak Yesus Semarang City". This study aims to determine the drumband intracurricular learning process carried out in group B children in Jesus Kindergarten. The researcher chooses TK Marsudirini Kanak-Kanak Yesus as the object of the study because the researcher is interested in the concept of drumband learning carried out in intracurricular activities or during school hours. This is evident when the researcher conducted an initial observation, in which children aged 5-6 years did drumband learning at 07.45 WIB where the time is included in intracurricular activities. Therefore, the researcher wants to conduct research to describe the drumband intracurricular learning process that took place at TK Marsudirini, the Child of Jesus, Semarang.

According to Hurlock in Maulida and Nugroho (2014) that early age is the right time for rapid growth for children to master basic

tasks in learning to speak, increase vocabulary, master pronunciation, and can be associated in learning a song because it relates to vocabulary and pronunciation. Whereas according to Mulyani (2017) music is a result of sound art in the form of a song or musical composition, which expresses the thoughts or feelings of its creator through musical elements, namely: rhythm, melody, harmony, form or structure of the song, and expression as a whole. Learning music in early childhood can help optimize children's development (Yamin, 2010). Children learn to dance by listening to music that can improve gross motoric abilities, train children to add vocabulary through the lyrics of songs sung, and children can train their feelings by listening to music that can bring thoughts. Children can continue to learn through the art of music.

The findings from the results of the research that have been carried out are TK Marsudirini Child Jesus implements drumband intracurricular learning in children aged 5 - 6 years, where drumband learning is carried out in school hours. Drumband learning is carried out after the children have opened the activity, namely praying before the activity. During the process of the drumband activity, the trainer is assisted by the accompanying teacher to be able to condition the children. The trainer uses the lecture method and the demonstration method in the implementation of the drum. Drumband activities are well implemented and do not interfere with the process of other learning activities. The implementation of drumband activities in Jesus' kindergarten with the implementation of drumband in other kindergartens is not so much different, only when the drumband implementation at the Jesus Kindergarten is held in the morning which is included in the intracurricular activities. The scientific approach is not very visible during drumband learning, children are not involved in the activities of observing, associating and communicating an object of learning, all children do is follow the instructions of the coach and the accompanying teacher.

Drumband learning at TK Marsudirini Kanak-Kanak Yesus Semarang City follows the principle of learning through play. Where learning is made as attractive as possible so that children are happy, and children do not feel difficulty learning while playing music. This is in accordance with the learning theory proposed by Tilaar that learning is an active process of students who develop their potential (Tilaar, 2013). This means that in the learning experience children are involved directly by the teacher to observe, ask questions about

what has been observed, then collect information that has been obtained, process information and the last to communicate the results of observations that have been made. But in the drumband intracurricular learning in TK Jesus, the scientific approach cannot be implemented properly, where the child only follows the instructions of the trainer and the accompanying teacher during the drumband activity.

Based on the results of the research, it obtains the lecture method and demonstration method are appropriate for use in the child-level learning process, considering the age of students between 5 and 6 years. Where children at that age memorize faster by seeing or hearing. This is one of the ways used by the teacher to achieve the planned learning goals. The description is in accordance with the opinion of Ulfah (2015) which defines learning methods as a method chosen and used in learning activities so that the delivery of learning materials to students can be achieved optimally. Sudjana (2014) states the learning method is the way that the teacher uses to hold relationships with students during the teaching process. The more appropriate the method used is expected to be more effective the achievement, while the learning method is the way that teachers use in teaching material to students.

The method used by the drumband trainer in TK Marsudirini Kanak Jesus is also in accordance with Moeslichatoen's (2004) theory which presents several learning theories for early childhood, one of which is using the demonstration method. The demonstration method aims to show, teach, and explain concretely about what will be done, about the learning material that will be delivered.

CONCLUSION

Drumband activities at Drumband Learning for Children of Group B in TK Marsudirini Kanak-Kanak Jesus are carried out during school hours or school intracurricular activities, and the methods are lecture methods and demonstration methods. The implementation of the drumband activities at Drumband Learning for Children of Group B in TK Marsudirini Kanak-Kanak Jesus

Semarang City with other kindergartens have no significant differences, only the implementation time is carried out in the core activities.

Included in intracurricular activities, drumband activities appear to be a little pushy to be carried out in intracurricular activities, this is evidenced by the implementation of activities that do not use a scientific approach. Children are not involved in observing, associating and communicating an object of learning, all children do is follow instructions from their coach.

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