

Implementation Of Blood Circulation Media To Improve The Ability To Identify The Human Blood Circulation System For Class V Students At Madrasaah Ibtidaiyah Miftahul Ulum Dero Kesamben Jombang

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Abstract: This research is to improve the ability to identify human circulatory system of SCIENCE class V subjects at MI Miftahul Ulum Dero Kesamben Jombang which uses Blood Sirculation media, implemented in 2 cycles. Researchers use PTK, researchers took the class V of MI Miftahul Ulum Dero Kesamben Jombang with 20 students consisting of 12 men, 8 women. In the pre-cycle stage teachers still use conventional methods, so that only 2 students are able to achieve a classical survival with a percentage of 15%, average classification 42.50. After the media, Blood Sirculation in Cycle 1 experienced an increase of 25% with 12 skilled students. In Cycle 2 The students experience an increase significantly evidenced by the classical averages reaching 78 with a percentage of the 99.05% compensation. Therefore it was concluded that the SCIENCE learning in identifying the human circulatory system with Blood Sirculation is able to improve the ability to identify human circulatory system students class V MI Miftahul Ulum Dero Kesamben Jombang.

Keywords: Identify, Blood Sirculation, Natural Science.

1. INTRODUCTION

Natural Sciences (IPA) according to Carin and Sund defines natural sciences as "knowledge that is systematic and regularly arranged, generally applicable (universal), and in the form of a collection of data from observations. How to provide experience to students on the importance of scientific attitudes in science learning so that the products produced can be accounted for, as well as providing interesting media and learning resources to students so that learning takes place to arouse students' curiosity about the material to be proposed ". Blood Sirculation media research is very important because with this research the author hopes that the problems that exist in class V MI science subjects on the material of the circulatory system can be resolved. Based on the results of observations and interviews with science subject teachers at MI Miftahul Ulum Dero Kesamben Jombang, it can be concluded that the learning outcomes of science subjects of grade V students of MI Miftahul Ulum Dero Kesamben Jombang are still below the Minimum Completeness Criteria. This is a problem caused by a less effective and efficient classroom learning process where the teacher in teaching the lesson only relies on books without being accompanied by supporting methods and media. So that students are still less excited and less active in participating in learning activities. Therefore, to improve students' ability to understand human circulatory system lessons, the author has an alternative solution, namely the use of interesting methods and media so that students are more enthusiastic and active in participating in ongoing learning. To solve this problem, researchers

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used the demonstration method. The demonstration method is a way of presenting subject matter by demonstrating or showing students a process, situation or certain objects that are being studied either actually or artificially which are often accompanied by oral explanations.

Researchers will also use Blood Circulation media, Blood Circulation media is a simulation media and accompanied by sound, the sound will contain a record of the researcher telling about the function of the organ, how it works and the shape in detail and according to the props. Blood Circulation media uses bottles that function as props of the right chamber, left chamber, left porch and right porch organs. While the arteries that carry blood will be made of clear pipes that can be purchased at building stores and given a red coloured liquid, so that the running liquid will be seen by students.

With the Blood Circulation media, it is expected that grade V students of MI Miftahul Ulum Dero Kesamben Jombang will find it easier to identify the human circulatory system in science subjects properly. Because the problem encountered by researchers is that the learning outcomes of science subjects of grade V students of MI Miftahul Ulum Dero Kesamben Jombang are still below the KKM, the authors use Blood Circulation media in circulatory system material. Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in raising the research title "Implementation of Blood Circulation Media to Improve the Ability to Identify the Human Blood Circulatory System for Grade V Students in Science Subjects at MI Miftahul Ulum Dero Kesamben Jombang".

The objectives to be achieved in this study, First, to describe the ability to identify the human circulatory system of grade V students in science subjects at MI Miftahul Ulum Dero Kesamben Jombang before applying Blood Circulation media. Second, to describe the implementation of Blood Circulation media in science subjects in grade V at MI Miftahul Ulum Dero Kesamben Jombang. Third, to describe the improvement of the ability to identify the human circulatory system of grade V students in science subjects at MI Miftahul Ulum Dero Kesamben Jombang after applying Blood Circulation media.

2. METHOD

In this study, researchers used a qualitative approach with the type of class action research. The main aim of Classroom Action Research (PTK) is to improve or improve learning practices that have previously been carried out in the classroom. So the researcher focuses on one particular object that studies it as a case. Case study data can be obtained from all parties

concerned, in other words in this study collected from several sources. The main research objective does not lie in the generalisation of results, but rather the success of a treatment at a certain time. The advantage of using this research design is that it can be used to change in the middle of the research or intervention with the counselee.

The PTK model that can be chosen is the Kurt Lewin Model. The main concept of action research Kurt Lewin's model consists of four components, namely; a) planning, b) acting, c) observing, and d) reflecting. Relationship. This interaction process can be in the form of active participation, passive participation, moderate participation, and complete participation. Researchers only observe and are neutral to all events / events that are taking place at the research location. The strategic function and role of the researcher, the relationship between the researcher and the informant at the research location must be well fostered. While the data collection technique uses the observation method, interview technique, documentation. Processing the data collected by analysing the data, describing the data, and drawing conclusions in words and sentences. In this study, data analysis was carried out using qualitative data analysis techniques, because the data obtained was information. Data analysis in qualitative research, carried out during data collection. Qualitative data analysis there are three streams of activities that occur simultaneously. Activities in data analysis are: Data Condensation, Data Display, and Conclusion Drawing/Verifications.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Application of Blood Circulation Media to Increase Ability Identifying the Human Circulatory System for Students

Blood Sirculation Media is a media made using a cross-sectional model of blood circulation from fibreglass, in the heart there is a bottle that functions as a porch and chamber, and in the blood vessels using a hose and filled with water given a red dye. The tool is given a pump that can drain blood. Each organ will be given a recording that contains an explanation of the name and function of the organ. The purpose of applying Blood Sirculation media is so that grade V students of MI Miftahul Ulum Dero Kesamben Jombang can identify or observe the process of blood circulation in humans clearly and more easily.

Blood Sirculation media is made of plywood as a base and bottles as human circulatory organs. This media requires a backrest so that it can stand upright before use. Blood Sirculation media also requires red liquid which functions as a substitute for blood in the

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human circulatory system. The use of Blood Circulation media begins with preparing red liquid in a bottle that has a cone-shaped cap that can enter the media hose. So that when the bottle cap enters the media hose, the liquid will immediately go down to the parts of the organ in the media. In order for the liquid to work like a human blood circulation organ like the original requires pressure, namely by pumping the bottle.

From the results of the data research that the authors conducted, so that the authors can present the data, in the form of descriptions as follows: Interview, as the first step of the research, the author conducted a survey intended to find out the initial conditions, both the learning process is able and in the learning outcomes. The initial step was the author conducted an interview with the fifth grade science subject teacher MI Miftahul Ulum Dero Kesamben Jombang named Finda Aprisnawati Risky Midyasari. The data obtained from the results of interviews conducted at MI Miftahul Ulum Dero Kesamben Jombang by the author shows that students have difficulty in science subjects. So that the average grade V student in the subject is still below KKM.

Observation, carried out indoors, namely in the fifth grade classroom of MI Miftahul Ulum

Dero Kesamben Jombang with a total of 20 students consisting of 12 male students and 8 female students. This data was obtained by the author after directly observing teaching and learning activities carried out by students in the classroom during science lessons. From this observation, the author not only observes the attitude and ability of students but the competence of the teacher and the way the teacher delivers the material is also observed in this activity. Data obtained from the results of observations, researchers found that when teaching in the classroom the teacher still uses conventional learning methods and without using interesting methods or media so that students tend to be passive in learning.

Tests, based on the learning results of science subjects in class V MI Miftahul Ulum Dero Kesamben Jombang before the research was carried out showed that the value of student learning outcomes had not reached the KKM, students were passive when participating in learning because the teacher still used conventional methods and the absence of props was still not interesting when the teacher delivered the material so that many students got low scores below the KKM determined by the school for class V science subjects, namely 65.

On average, students who take the pre-test get sufficient scores, namely $> 1.75 - 2.50$ from 8 aspects observed, among others; students are active in carrying out tasks, students can understand the function of the heart, students can explain to friends about the process

of the human circulatory system, students are able to explain the functions of organs in the heart, students are able to express opinions, students can discuss with other friends about the human circulatory system. Of the 6 aspects observed, researchers must observe and assess each aspect of each student during pre-test activities as well as cycle I and cycle II. In order to know the increase in the ability to identify the human circulatory system in class V students.

Table 1 Pre-Cycle Value Results

Number	Name	Pre Cycle	Completeness Complete (T) Not Completed (BT)
1	Alimin Nur Tanto	0	BT
2	Andhika Miftakhul Falla	60	BT
3	Andika Prabu Prasetyan	-	BT
4	Arzaqul Atman	30	BT
5	Azizah Khoirun Niswah	40	BT
6	Azwan Mirzah	40	BT
7	Hilda Nur Rahmalia Khoir	50	BT
8	Lukman Sabeni	50	BT
9	M. Adib Aktuha	40	BT
10	M. Adib Syaroful Mubarak	60	BT
11	M. Zidan Naufal Fahri	50	BT
12	Muhammad Alhafiza Rochman	50	BT
13	Nur Maulidyatus Sa'adah	60	BT
14	Putri Maulidina Rizqiyah	-	BT
15	Siti Zahrotul Chusnah	80	T
16	Talita Salma Cahya Dewi	70	T
17	Zaki Akbar Maulana	-	BT
18	Sasya Syariful Hanimah	50	BT
19	M. Rizki Agustin	60	BT
20	Rosalinda Nur Cahaya	60	BT
Jumlah		850	
Rata-rata		42,5	

In this case, based on table 1, there are 18 students who have not completed the pre-test. Only Siti Zahrotul Chusnah and Talita Salma Cahya Dewi whose scores meet the KKM for science subjects because they are both students who excel in the classroom. And there are 3 children who have not completed the pre-test because they did not enter and did not take the pre-test. While there are students who scored zero at the time of the pre-test, namely Alimin Nur Tanto, which in subsequent writing is given a variable (A2), he is classified as a student who has mental retardation so that he is very difficult to understand the lesson because in

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Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Miftahul Ulum Dero does not have teaching teacher facilities to deal with mental retardation.

In this case, based on table 1, the number of children who have not completed is 18 children because 3 children named Andika Prabu Prasetya, Putri Maulidina, Zaki Akbar Maulana did not go to school and could not take the pre-test so the score is not available. While the other 15 students who were not complete were because they were still not correct in answering the pre-test questions, namely the fill-in questions whose KKM for science subjects was 65.

When viewed from the results of the scores in table 10 that have been obtained there are 2 students who scored > 65. From the table above, it can be concluded that the ability to identify human blood circulation in grade 5 science subjects is still complete but there are still many students whose scores have not met the KKM. After conducting research on the pre-cycle, it can be proven that the fifth grade MI Miftahul Ulum Dero Kesamben Jombang at first the teaching and learning process activities on the discussion of storytelling using the lecture method and the lack of media are less supportive, so that students' interest in learning science subjects is not optimal.

Science subjects on the discussion of the human circulatory system become boring material because they only hear lectures that can only be imagined. As well as the subject teacher by teaching it using less media so that students are less eager to be interested in participating in teaching and learning activities. a. Cycle I

Planning in cycle I researchers applied the community technology science model. This learning model is sought to have an effect on the ability to identify fifth grade students in solving problems. The following researchers carried out the stages of applying Blood Circulation media: choosing Blood Circulation media as a suitable medium for human circulatory system material in class V science subjects, making lesson plans (RPP), preparing props (media), making questions according to the material used.

Prepare written test evaluations and observation sheets of the ability to identify the human circulatory system to see the improvement of the learning process.

Cycle I was carried out on Friday 18 January 2019 with a time allocation of 2 lesson hours, starting at 07.00 WIB until 08.20 WIB. Cycle I was carried out according to the planning that had been prepared by the researcher. The following stages of implementation have been made:

- 1) Delivering science material according to the learning theme with basic competencies:
Identifying the Human Blood Circulatory System

- 2) Implementing the lesson plan according to what has been made in the planning.
- 3) Provide questions and problems then students answer and provide solutions.
- 4) Students are given the opportunity to think and answer the problems given by the teacher.
- 5) Stabilising the answers that have been put forward by students with props.
- 6) Students practice with the assistance of the teacher to consolidate students' understanding of the material that has been discussed.
- 7) The teacher evaluates the students with a written test and observation sheet.

In the implementation of cycle I, observations on students were carried out using student observation sheets that had previously been prepared to determine the extent to which the application of Blood Circulation media could improve the ability to identify the human circulatory system of science learning in class V.

From the results of the discussion of researchers with field practice friends, they found a solution to this problem by often providing ice breaking when students began to not focus and concentrate on the learning process.

Table 2 Recapitulation of Cycle Completion I

Numbwr	Description	Test Results
1	Total number of studies completed	5
2	Percentage of learning completeness	25%
3	Percentage of non-completion	75%

Table 2 can be explained that in cycle I, the score of the ability to identify the human circulatory system in participating in the lesson reached >2.50 as many as 5 students, so it is said to be complete and those who scored <2.50 were 15 students. From the results of cycle I research, it is still lacking, but the development from pre-cycle to cycle I has increased slightly. So the percentage of completeness is 25% and the incomplete is 75%. These results indicate that the first cycle of students completing learning is smaller than the desired percentage of completeness.

The conclusion from tables 1 and 2 is that learning activities in cycle I using Blood Circulation media have not been successful because they are less than 85%. Broadly speaking, learning activities in cycle I were not as expected. The reason why the researcher had difficulties was because not many students were interested in the subject

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which usually only used the lecture method. This can be seen from the results of student absorption in cycle I.:

Table 3 Cycle I Value Results

Number	Name	Cycle I	Completion (T)/ Not Completed (BT)
1	Alimin Nur Tanto	-	BT
2	Andhika Miftakhul Falla	80	T
3	Andika Prabu Prasetyan	80	T
4	Arzaqul Atman	70	T
5	Azizah Khoirun Niswah	80	T
6	Azwan Mirzah	-	BT
7	Hilda Nur Rahmalia Khoir	60	BT
8	Lukman Sabeni	70	T
9	M. Adib Aktuha	70	T
10	M. Adib Syaroful Mubarak	80	T
11	M. Zidan Naufal Fahri	60	BT
12	Muhammad Alhafiza Rochman	70	T
13	Nur Maulidyatus Sa'adah	60	BT
14	Putri Maulidina Rizqiyah	-	BT
15	Siti Zahrotul Chusnah	60	BT
16	Talita Salma Cahya Dewi	80	T
17	Zaki Akbar Maulana	80	T
18	Sasya Syariful Hanimah	80	T
19	M. Rizki Agustin	60	BT
20	Rosalinda Nur Cahaya	70	T

In this case, based on table 3, there are 8 students who have not completed or their scores have not reached the KKM, namely 65. This is because 3 children named Alimin Nur Tanto, Azwan Mirzah, and Putri Maulidina Sa'adah did not go to school and could not participate in activities in cycle 1, and 5 other students who were not complete because the answers to the cycle 1 questions were still wrong. It can be concluded that the level of understanding and ability to identify the human circulatory system in science subjects is still not mastered by them. The solution that researchers get from class teacher discussions is to be more patient and painstaking with students' behaviour and intellectual development.

In this reflection on the initial activities of the first meeting in cycle I, the teacher explained in general the material about the human circulatory system. From the observations of the first cycle, there were still those who had not been able to identify the

human circulatory system, this was due to students doubting themselves and their own answers.

From the first meeting of implementation and observation results using Blood Circulation media, the researcher draws the conclusion that the application of Blood Circulation media is still somewhat lacking because there are not half of the students who are able to identify the human circulatory system in science subjects. The cause of the unsuccessful cycle I was due to the following things: some students were less active in asking questions with the teacher, some students still lacked confidence in their own answers or opinions to be expressed, the slowness of students' thinking about the human circulatory system.

The cause is based on the expression of several fifth grade students of MI Miftahul Ulum Dero. The following are excerpts from interviews with students.

Student 1 : "I'm afraid my answer is wrong mum"

Student 2 : "I just understood the parts of the heart through which the blood passes bu"

The researcher concluded the results of these interviews, that the application of Blood Circulation media invites students to learn the material of the human circulatory system realistically not only drawn and in wishful thinking. The application of Blood Circulation media also attracts students to be more enthusiastic in learning activities.

From the results of the reflection above, it is necessary to make improvements, so that the shortcomings in cycle I are not repeated in the next cycle. The improvements made by researchers are as follows: preparing the materials needed in cycle II, providing an approach to each student in order to better know the abilities of each student, giving motivation to students to dare to express their opinions when in learning, giving appreciation or rewards to students who are able to mention the parts of the heart and the process of human blood circulation correctly.

b. Circle II

Planning, Action plan in cycle II, researchers continue to use Blood Circulation media, by using this media the second time students are expected to better understand and be able to identify the human circulatory system. Furthermore, researchers carried out preparatory stages for the application of Blood Circulation media in the classroom.

Circulation media in the classroom. The planning is as follows: preparing the Learning Implementation Plan (RPP) cycle II which is more interesting and fun,

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preparing teaching aids and practical materials, namely the media used, namely Blood Circulation and fluids that function as blood substitutes, planning the learning process that makes students able to express opinions, think critically, can receive material well, and be able to identify the human circulatory system, teachers observe students by watching students discuss with groups in answering questions, teachers assess students by giving oral tests in groups and individual written tests to determine the ability to identify the human circulatory system.

Implementation, in cycle II this was carried out using Blood Sirculation media, on Friday 1 February 2019 with an allocation of 2 lesson hours starting at 07.00 WIB until 08.20 WIB. Implementation in cycle II according to the previously made planning, namely: implementing lesson plans that have been improved, using Blood Surculation media that has been given additional images so that there is a connection during learning, students ask various questions about material related and related to the human circulatory system, teachers and students practice and observe Blood Surculation media in turn until students are able to identify the human circulatory system, teachers evaluate students with written tests and accompanying teacher research.

Observation of Cycle II Results, in the implementation of cycle II, observations on students are carried out using student observation sheets that have previously been prepared to determine the extent to which the application of Blood Sirculation media can improve the ability to identify the human circulatory system in science subjects class V at MI Miftahul Ulum Dero Kesamben Jombang.

The conclusion from tables 14 and 15 that learning activities in cycle II using Blood Sirculation media succeeded in improving the ability to identify the human circulatory system because. The percentage is more than 85%. Broadly speaking, learning activities in cycle II are as expected. The following are the results of the absorption value of student material:

Table 4 Cycle Student Grade Results II

Number	Name	Circle I	Completion Completed (T)/ Not Completed (BT)
1	Alimin Nur Tanto	60	BT
2	Andhika Miftakhul Falla	80	T
3	Andika Prabu Prasetyan	70	T
4	Arzaqul Atman	90	T
5	Azizah Khoirun Niswah	80	T

6	Azwan Mirzah	90	T
7	Hilda Nur Rahmalia Khoir	100	T
8	Lukman Sabeni	70	T
9	M. Adib Aktuha	70	T
10	M. Adib Syaroful Mubarak	70	T
11	M. Zidan Naufal Fahri	80	T
12	Muhammad Alhafiza Rochman	70	T
13	Nur Maulidyatus Sa'adah	90	T
14	Putri Maulidina Rizqiyah	70	T
15	Siti Zahrotul Chusnah	100	T
16	Talita Salma Cahya Dewi	70	T
17	Zaki Akbar Maulana	80	T
18	Sasya Syariful Hanimah	70	T
19	M. Rizki Agustin	80	T
20	Rosalinda Nur Cahaya	70	T

In this case, based on table 16, the only child who has not been able to get a score above the KKM is Alimin Nur Tanto, which from the beginning of the research activities carried out has explained that Alimin Nur Tanto needs more facilities than other students to be able to understand and be able to identify the human circulatory system in science subjects. In addition to Alimin Nur Tanto, other students have scored above the KKM which means that they are TUNTAS in the test in this cycle II.

From table 4, the average result of the mastery assessment reached 99.05%. From the above results, students who are complete are more than students who are not complete, so there is an increase in cycle II.

Reflection, From the observation of cycle II, it can be seen that there is an increase in the ability to identify the human circulatory system. Through the observation of cycle II, the application of Blood Circulation media is the right way to improve the ability to identify the human circulatory system in science subjects. The indicators of improvement are as follows:

Researchers revised as an effort to avoid boredom, inactivity, and lack of interest in the subject, making learning more quickly understood by students and learning that is done more impressive so that students are able to apply it in everyday life. The revisions are as follows: The use of Blood Circulation media with the aim of making students more active, more concentrated, more responsive, and like science subjects, after the learning process using Blood Circulation media aims to make students able to identify the human

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circulatory system easily, and make it easier for students to learn about the human circulatory system.

The results of observation field observations showed the existence of improvement about

ability to identify the human circulatory system from pre-cycle, to cycle I, and an increase from cycle I to cycle II. This can be seen from the increase in scores obtained by students at the pre-test stage, cycle I and continued cycle II.

Based on the data analysis, it can be concluded that the effective application of Blood Sirculation media can improve the ability to identify the human circulatory system in science class V at MI Miftahul Ulum Dero Kesamben Jombang.

Based on the exposure and description as well as the data table above, the assessment results from the pre-cycle, Cycle I and Cycle II can be summarised again as a whole with the table below:

Table 5 Results of Pre-cycle Observations, Cycle I and Cycle II

Number	Name	Pra Circle	Circle I	Circle II	Information	Completeness
1	Alimin Nur Tanto	2,00	2,17	2,33	Meningkat	BT
2	Andhika Miftakhul Falla	2,67	2,67	3,33	Meningkat	T
3	Andika Prabu Prasetyan	2,00	2,00	2,50	Meningkat	T
4	Arzaqul Atman	1,83	2,50	3,33	Meningkat	T
5	Azizah Khoirun Niswah	2,17	2,33	3,50	Meningkat	T
6	Azwan Mirzah	2,33	2,67	3,50	Meningkat	T
7	Hilda Nur Rahmalia Khoir	2,50	2,50	3,33	Meningkat	T
8	Lukman Sabeni	2,17	2,50	2,67	Meningkat	T
9	M. Adib Aktuha	1,83	2,17	2,83	Meningkat	T
10	M. Adib Syaroful Mubarak	2,17	1,83	2,50	Meningkat	T
11	M. Zidan Naufal Fahri	2,33	2,33	2,83	Meningkat	T
12	Muhammad Alhafiza Rochman	2,33	2,00	2,67	Meningkat	T
13	Nur Maulidyatus Sa'adah	2,00	2,33	3,50	Meningkat	T
14	Putri Maulidina Rizqiyah	2,00	1,83	2,67	Meningkat	T

15	Siti Zahrotul Chusnah	2,67	2,50	3,33	Meningkat	T
16	Talita Salma Cahya Dewi	2,33	2,33	3,17	Meningkat	T
17	Zaki Akbar Maulana	2,33	2,33	3,00	Meningkat	T
18	Sasya Syariful Hanimah	2,33	2,17	2,67	Meningkat	T
19	M. Rizki Agustin	1,67	2,33	2,50	Meningkat	T
20	Rosalinda Nur Cahaya	2,17	2,00	2,50	Meningkat	T

Based on the information in table 5 above, shows the percentage of grade V students of MI Miftahul Ulum Dero Kesamben Jombang in science subjects with indicators of identifying the human blood circulation process through pictures. Explaining the process of blood circulation in humans. Can work together in groups. Can communicate in groups. Appreciate and accept other people's opinions.

For students who have not completed and are less able to identify the circulatory system in science subjects, the teacher approaches them and guides them so that they more easily understand and are able to identify the human circulatory system, be brave and enthusiastic when participating in the process of teaching and learning activities. From the overall student learning outcomes, it shows that learning science using Blood Circulation media can improve the ability to identify the human circulatory system in class V students at MI Miftahul Ulum Dero Kesamben jombang.

From the results of exposure in table 7, researchers can explain that Blood Circulation media has an influence on the ability to identify the human circulatory system and effectively increase student interest in learning in class V in science subjects at MI Miftahul Ulum Dero Kesamben Jombang in the 2017/2018 academic year.

In this case based on table 14 there are still children who have not completed as much as 1 child, namely Alimin Nur Tanto, because he is a child who has mental retardation or special needs. So to receive learning material in all subjects, especially science, he still finds it difficult even though he has used interesting media and learning models such as Blood Circulation media on human circulatory system material in science subjects.

With this Alimin Nur Tanto includes inhibiting factors in this research as well as in daily learning activities. And the solution that the researchers got from the teacher's discussion got the results to move Alimin Nur Tanto to attend a special school in order to

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receive and understand the lessons delivered by the teacher, because in special schools the educators already have solutions in teaching and learning activities with the right methods and media. While the solution that researchers get from the discussion of field practice friends is to give enrichment questions to Alimin Nur Tanto so that his ability to identify the human circulatory system is known. After knowing the results of the enrichment questions, the teacher should provide a more approach to Alimin Nur Tanto so that his understanding and ability to identify the human circulatory system in science subjects can increase. The approach to Alimin Nur Tanto is not only on the sub chapter of identifying the human circulatory system and only on science subjects. This approach should be carried out by every class teacher and subject who teaches Alimin Nur Tanto so that the student masters and understands the lessons presented.

The approach is not only given to Alimin Nur Tanto, but also given an approach to both parents to take the time to accompany Alimin Nur Tanto while studying. Also as parents should not scold if Alimin Nur Tanto has not received satisfactory grades. Because the place where he goes to school is not a suitable learning place for Alimin Nur Tanto.

Table 8 Research Supporting Factors

Supporting factors	Solution
Students are very enthusiastic when learning to use Blood Circulation media in science subjects with systems material human blood circulation	Teachers more often provide interesting learning media.
Students feel happy and understand more about the system material human blood circulation	Teachers often vary assignments with ice breakers so that students don't get bored quickly
Obstacle factor	Solution
Many students have not been able to identify the human circulatory system.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. It is good for teachers to provide methods that can attract students' attention during learning. 2. A more detailed explanation of the organs and how the organs of the human circulatory system work is provided.
Students learn and answer questions only in the textbook they have.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Teachers provide integrated media so that students understand more easily and answer questions more easily.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The teacher provides understanding by providing a summary in the form of a structure.
Students are noisy when learning activities are taking place.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Using ice breakers to make it easier for students to control them. 2. The teacher provides punishment in the form of additional questions for studying at home so that students are no longer rowdy
Students scramble during Blood Circulation media practice.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Providing discipline in the form of hompimpa games. 2. Take turns according to the order of student absences.
Students do cheat sheets during the pretest, cycle I and cycle II.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Researchers are assisted by teachers to supervise students in ongoing testing activities. 2. Researchers gave prizes to students who were judged to have been honest during the test.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research that has been written for two cycles, the results of all discussions and analyses that have been carried out, the following conclusions can be drawn: First, the ability to identify the human circulatory system in grade V students of MI Miftahul Ulum Dero Kesamben Jombang in the 2018/2019 school year before applying Blood Sirculation media can be said to be in the "unable" category. This can be seen in the percentage of learning completeness of 15%, but there are already some insights into the material that are in accordance with KKM. This is because students are less interested and can be said to be bored when participating in learning activities. Because the media and methods used are monotonous.

Second, the application of Blood Sirculation media in science subjects of grade V students of MI Miftahul Ulum Dero Kesamben Jombang in the 2018/2019 school year to improve the ability to identify the human blood circulation system. This is because the application of Blood Sirculation media has never been used by the teacher, so that when the researcher implements the Blood Sirculation media, students are very active and enthusiastic when following science lessons, with indicators of student achievement being able to identify the human blood circulation process, students are more active and have been able to identify the human circulatory system than before applying Blood Sirculation media. Students can be said to be

IMPLEMENTATION OF BLOOD CIRCULATION MEDIA TO IMPROVE THE ABILITY TO IDENTIFY THE HUMAN BLOOD CIRCULATION SYSTEM FOR CLASS V STUDENTS AT MADRASAAH IBTIDAIYAH MIFTAHUL ULUM DERO KESAMBEN JOMBANG

capable in the learning process by using Blood Circulation media so that it can be continued to the next cycle.

Circulation media so that it can be continued to cycle I.

Third, the increase in the ability to identify the human circulatory system of class V in science subjects at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Miftahul Ulum Dero Kesamben Jombang after applying Blood Circulation media can be seen that the percentage of student learning completeness is 10% better when compared to the pre-test results which student learning completeness reached 25%. This shows that the application of Blood Circulation media is effective in increasing students' interest in learning compared to the previous learning applied in learning, although classically the ability to identify the human circulatory system of science subjects at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Miftahul Ulum Dero Kesamben Jombang cannot be said to be complete. Learning using Blood Circulation media in cycle II, can already be done better than the previous learning. The ability to identify the human circulatory system also increased, which was initially only 15% then 25% to 99.05%. This shows that the ability to identify the human circulatory system has improved very well.

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