

Development of the Predict Observe Explain (POE)-based Thematic Teaching Materials

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ABSTRACT

The learning process cannot be separated from the use of teaching materials that play a role to achieve the competencies that must be achieved by the learners. The purpose of this research is to identify the developmental stages of Predict Observe Explain (POE)-based thematic teaching materials, quality, and effectiveness of teaching materials to improve the learners' learning outcomes. This is a research and development technique. The development of this product is done through the design model of ADDIE learning system, i.e. (1) analysis, (2) design, (3) development, (4) implementation, (5) and evaluation. The results show that the POE-based thematic teaching materials has excellent quality on aspects of graphics and material with the score 4,52 and score 4,75 respectively from the aspects of readability, linguistic, and presentation according to the learners as the users of the product. Furthermore, the effectiveness test results show that the average class score that does not use POE-based thematic materials is 75,72, whereas that using POE thematic materials is 82,08. Therefore, the average score in the experimental class is higher than the control one. The Sig. shows $0,010 < 0,05$, then H_0 is rejected and H_1 accepted. It is concluded that there is a significant value difference between the control and experimental class.

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Keywords:

Teaching materials, thematic, POE

INTRODUCTION

Sumantri and Syaodih (2009) stated that elementary school (sekolah dasar/SD) is a basic level of education in Indonesia that has a very important role in efforts to improve the quality of human resources (HR). According to Buhler (Sobur, 2010) the stages of children development last between 9-11 years, where the children have high objectivity, and this period can also be referred as a period of investigating, trying and experimenting, stimulated by probing with great curiosity and a concentration and hoarding period for training and exploring. Based on these statements, it can be concluded that the fourth grade of elementary school students are at the age of 9-10 years, which has the characteristics as previously stated.

Currently, Indonesia is in a transition era, from the use of educational curriculum called Education Unit Level Curriculum (KTSP) to Curriculum 2013. The implementation of Curriculum 2013 at elementary level in learning using thematic approaches is applied for class I to class VI. Because the curriculum is still relatively new, the existing teaching materials are also still very limited, so the development of teaching materials is very important, considering that the curriculum will be effective nationally in 2018. In fact, the success of a teacher in implementing the thematic learning depends on his insight, knowledge, and level of creativity in managing the teaching materials (Trianto, 2015).

In addition to the use of teaching materials, the existence of appropriate and interesting teaching models, techniques, or strategies which are then implemented in conjunction with the teaching materials will also affect the learners' interest in attending the class. One effort that can be done to achieve such learning is to design a learning resource based on Predict Observe Explain (POE). POE is a learning technique introduced by White and Gunstone. This instructional technique is based on constructivism learning theory which assumes that through the activities of prediction, observation, and explaining the results of observation, the cognitive structure will be formed well (Warsono & Hariyanto, 2012). This is supported by a research conducted by Nuraini, Karyanto, and Sudarisman (2014) which shows that the development of POE-based modules along with Roundhouse Diagram is effective and can influence the scientific process skills (KPS) and the learners' ability to explain during Biology learning.

This is supported by the results of interviews and preliminary observations made on the learning activities undertaken by the teachers and students of class IV SD Negeri Mendala 02 and SD Negeri Mendala 01. Based on the results, it can be concluded that the teaching materials used are only obtained from the

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government. The teaching materials used are in the form of thematic materials as the supporters of the implementation of Curriculum 2013 which is still being carried out any revisions.

In addition, the development of teaching materials is still low, so that the students' understanding is less depth. Furthermore, it is also known that the learners often feel confused to learn the materials available in the teaching materials because there is no summary of materials and exercises at the end of learning activities that can be used obtain better understanding. Therefore, the learning outcomes have not been yet maximized. It can be seen from the average scores of daily test on the theme of Beautifulnes Togetherness, sub-theme of Cultural Diversity, *Bahasa Indonesia*, Natural Sciences, and Social Sciences which have not yet reached Minimum Score Criteria (KKM) determined by the school, i.e. 75. The scores are presented in Table 1 below:

Table 1. Daily Test Scores

Subject	SD Negeri Mendala 01	SD Negeri Mendala 02
<i>Bahasa Indonesia</i>	73,46	71,19
Natural Sciences	71,19	70,45
Social Sciences	71,60	70,74

Teaching Materials

According to Dick and Carey (Sukmawati, 2015) teaching materials is a set of lesson materials/substances systematically prepared, displaying a complete figure of competence that will be mastered by the learners in the learning activities. Furthermore, the National Center for Competency Based Training (Prastowo, 2014) states that teaching materials are all forms of materials used to assist teachers or instructors in carrying out the learning process in the classroom. The materials in question can be either written or unwritten materials. Furthermore, Prastowo (2014) explains that teaching materials are all materials (information, media, and texts) systematically prepared, showing the whole figure of competence that will be mastered by the learners and used in the learning process with the purposes of planning and reviewing the learning process. This is in line with the opinion of Hamdani (2011) who states that teaching materials are all forms of materials arranged systematically and used to help the teachers or instructors in carrying out teaching and learning activities to create an environment or atmosphere that allows the learners to learn well.

Thematic Learning

According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (Prastowo, 2014:) thematic is defined as "all matters related to the theme"; and the "theme" itself means "the main idea; the basis of the story (which is spoken, used as the basis of making up, altering poetry, etc.)." Furthermore, Trianto (2011) explains that thematic learning is interpreted as a learning process that is designed based on certain themes. In the discussion, the theme is viewed from various subjects. Furthermore, Daryanto (2014) argues that thematic learning is defined as a learning that uses themes to link some subjects to provide meaningful experiences to the students.

Predict Observe Explain (POE)

Warsono and Hariyanto (2012) define that POE is a learning technique introduced and developed by White and Gunstone. This learning technique is based on the theory of constructivism learning which assumes that through the activities of prediction, observation, and explaining the results of observation, the cognitive structure will be formed properly. This is in line with the opinion of Wu and Tsai (Sari, 2014) who explains that learning using POE technique is based on constructivism learning theory, that is, by exploring the knowledge gained or possessed by the students previous to be interpreted.

Karamustafaoğlu (2015) explains that, "POE strategy is an inevitable way to make science courses more interesting, to induce permanent learning, and to eliminate misconceptions..". The statement can be interpreted that the learning applied by using POE technique can make the science lesson become more fun,

make the learning materials are more embedded in the students because they get involved in the learning, and avoid or eliminate any misconception in the learning.

Besides, according to Indrawati and Setiawan (Sari, 2014), learning by using efficient POE technique can create good atmosphere of discussions about the concept of science, because POE learning technique involves them in predicting a phenomenon, observation through demonstration or experimentation, and finally explaining the results of their previous demonstrations and forecasts.

Based on the descriptions above, the main problems in this study are: (1) how is the development procedure of POE-based thematic materials?; (2) how is the quality of POE thematic product-based teaching materials?; (3) are POE-based thematic materials effective for improving the learners' learning outcomes?

The purposes of this research are: (1) to identify the development procedure of POE-based thematic materials; (2) to identify the quality of POE thematic product-based teaching materials; (3) to identify the effectiveness of POE-based thematic materials to improve the learners' learning outcomes.

RESEARCH METHODS

The technique applied was Research and Development. Gall, Gall, and Borg (2003) defined that, "Educational research and development (R & D) is a process used to develop and validate educational products. Goal of educational research is not to develop products, but rather to discover new knowledge (through basic research) or to answer specific questions about practical problems (through applied research)".

Based on the statement, it can be understood that the research and development in education is a process used to develop and validate educational products and not to develop products, but to discover new knowledge (through basic research) or to answer specific questions about practical issues (through applied research). This research used descriptive method on its preliminary observation to collect the data about existing conditions, and evaluative method was used to evaluate the process of product development trial. The product was developed through a series of trials, and each test activity was evaluated, both on the results and process.

Based on the findings during the experiments, a refinement was made. Next, the experimental method was used to test the resulting product. The development procedure in this study was adapted from ADDIE learning system design, i.e. (1) analysis, (2) design, (3) development, (4) implementation, (5) and evaluation. This development research started with the analysis phase, including a preliminary study consisting of interviews, field observations, and literary review of the latest curriculum.

The data obtained in this study were quantitative, from the expert validation questionnaires, one-to-one, small group, and field tests. The data of the experts, one-to-one, small group, and field tests were used to determine the feasibility of the product. The data analysis technique used was descriptive statistical. Quantitative data were then converted into qualitative one using scale 5 as follows.

Table 2. Conversion of Quantitative into Qualitative Data (Maharani, Suryani, & Ardianto, 2017)

Interval Score	Score	Category
$X > 4, 21$	5	Very Good
$3, 40 < X \leq 4, 21$	4	Good
$2, 60 < X \leq 3, 40$	3	Fair
$1, 79 < X \leq 2, 60$	2	Poor
$X \leq 1, 79$	1	Very poor

After going through experts' validation and users' trials, POE-based thematic materials went to the field test. The control class was from SD Negeri Mendala 01 with 25 students, while the experimental one was SD Negeri Mendala 02 with 25 students. For the final step, an evaluation was conducted to determine whether POE-based teaching materials products were more effective than the materials currently used in learning. The teaching materials developed could be said to be more effective if there was a significant difference in

the learning outcomes on the theme of *Indahnya Kebersamaan* (Beauty of Togetherness) and sub-theme of *Ragam Budaya Bangsaku* (Cultural Diversity of My Country) between the control and experiment classes.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This research is divided into three main steps, i.e. (1) analysis, (2) design, and (3) development, (4) implementation, and (5) evaluation.

Analysis

The results of the research include the analysis of the needs obtained from interviews and observations on the fourth grade teachers of SD Negeri Mendala 01 and SD Negeri Mendala 02, validation of teaching materials by media and material experts, and one-on-one test of three students, small groups of 10 students, and field test of 20 students.

Based on the results of interviews and observations, it can be concluded that the thematic materials used are only taken from the government. The teachers feel that the development of materials in the teaching materials is not yet maximum, so the students' understanding is also not deep enough. Furthermore, it is also known that the learners feel confused to learn the existing materials in these teaching materials because there is no summary of materials and exercises at the end of each learning activity that can be used to reach better understanding.

Design

The product is a POE-based thematic material which is then designed based on the learning outcomes to be achieved.

Development

Next, the initial product is developed to identify the weaknesses that exist through two stages, namely expert validation and trials. The data from the validation of media experts, materials experts, and one-on-one trial on three students, small group trial on ten students, and field trials for twenty students.

Table 3. Validation Results of Media and Material Expert

Assessment	I	II	Average	Category
Media Expert	4,30	4,44	4,37	Very good
Material Expert	4,44	4,77	4,66	Very good

Based on Table 3, it can be seen that the average score of product assessment conducted by the media experts assessing the aspect of graphic is 4.37, and the average score of product assessment conducted by the material expert assessing the material aspect is 4.66.

Table 4. Results of One-on-One, Small Group, and Field Trials

Assessment	Average	Category
One-on-One Trial (3 participants)	4,84	Very good
Small group Trial (10 participants)	4,61	Very good
Field Trial (20 participants)	4,80	Very good

Based on Table 4, it can be seen that the average score of product assessment of one-to-one test is 4,84, the average score of product assessment from the small group test is 4,61 and the average score of product assessment from the field test is 4,80.

The experts' validation results, one-on-one, small group, and field test are summarized in Table 5 below.

Table 5. Summary of Feasibility Test of the Product

No	Feasibility Test	Average Score	Category
1	Experts' Validation	4,52	Very good
2	One-on-one Test	4,84	Very good
3	Small Group Test	4,61	Very good
4	Field Test	4,80	Very good
Overall Average Score		4,69	Very good

Thus, it can be concluded that from the results of experts' validation and product testing, POE-based thematic teaching materials have excellent quality and appropriate for to be applied for the fourth grade students of elementary school on the theme of Indahya Kebersamaan (Beauty of Togetherness) and the sub-theme of Keragaman Budaya Bangsa (Cultural Diversity of My Country). The results are supported by the research conducted by Ratna Widyaningrum, Sarwanto, and Puguh Karyanto (2013) who concluded that the development of POE-oriented module that requires the learners to predict, observe, and explain the results of observation will help them in various forms of learning.

Implementation

The product implementation is carried out after the product has passed the development stages which include experts' validation, one-on-one, small group, and field tests. In the implementation stage, the product is tested to find out whether it has been developed effectively to improve the learning outcomes. The product to be tested is the product of the development process (final product). This product test uses a control class that is not given any treatment (using POE-based teaching materials) and the experimental one is taught using POE-based thematic teaching materials. The classes used for the research are the students of SD Negeri Mendala 01 as the control class and the students of SD Negeri Mendala 02 as the experimental one, and they have experienced prerequisite test which included normality, homogeneity, and equality tests. The summary of the equivalence test is shown in Table 5 below.

Table 6. Summary of Equivalence Test

Tests	Sig.	Result
a. Normality		
Control Group	0,093	Normal
Experiment Group	0,614	Normal
b. Homogeneity	1,000	Homogenous
c. Equivalence	0,561	Equivalent

Table 6 shows that each class in SD Negeri Mendala 01 and SD Negeri Mendala 02 is normal, homogeneous, and equal.

To determine whether the average scores of the learning outcomes for the control and experiment classes are different significantly, a statistical test called Independent Samples T-Test is conducted. The use of the test requires two prerequisite tests that must be met, normality and homogeneity.

The results of statistical test show that there is difference of average scores of learning result between the control and experiment class. The results of the Independent Samples T-Test are shown in Table 7 below.

Table 7. Results of Effectiveness Tests using Independent Samples T-Test

Types of Tests	Score	Sig.	Result
a. Normality Test			
Control Group	75,72	0,145	Normal
Experiment Group	82,08	0,967	Normal
b. Homogeneity Test		0,522	Homogenous
		Sig (2-tailed)	
c. Effectiveness Test		0,010	H ₀ is rejected and H ₁ accepted

Table 7 shows that each class in SD Negeri Mendala 01 and SD Negeri Mendala 02 is normal and homogeneous. Furthermore, based on the effectiveness test, it is obtained the significance value. (2-tailed) is $0,010 < 0,05$ which means H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. Because the value of Sig. $< 0,05$, hence it can be concluded that there is significant difference of the average scores on the learning outcomes between the control and experiment classes.

The results are in line with Evita Rosilia Dewi (2015) who stated that the developed POE Biology module is able to empower the students' critical thinking skills, cognitive learning outcomes, and motivation. This can be seen from the result of paired t-test of the pre-test and post-test on the students' critical thinking ability which shows the level of significance $0.000 < 0,05$ which means there is difference results between the pre-test and post-test scores on the critical thinking ability. Similarly, the paired t-test results from the pre-test and post-test on the students' motivation show the significance level of $0.000 < 0,05$, it means there are differences in pre-test and post-test scores. Furthermore, the paired t-test results from the pre-test and post-test on the cognitive learning outcomes show a significance level of $0.000 < 0,05$ which means there is a difference in pre-test and post-test scores on the students' cognitive learning outcomes.

Evaluation

Based on the effectiveness test, the average score obtained from the class that does not use POE thematic materials is 75,72, while that using the POE is 82,08. Thus, the average score in the experimental class is higher than the control one. Sig. shows $0,010 < 0,05$, then H_0 is rejected and H_1 is accepted. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between the control and the experimental class, so that POE thematic teaching materials are effective to improve the students' learning outcomes of class IV on the theme of *Indahnya Kebersamaan* (Beauty of Togetherness) with the sub-theme of *Keberagaman Budaya Bangsaku* (Cultural Diversity of My Country).

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results and discussion that have been described, it can be concluded that the Predict Observe Explain (POE)-based teaching materials are developed based on the analysis of the need for the availability of teaching materials referring to the Curriculum 2013. The teaching materials are developed through the steps of ADDIE learning system design model, including (1) analysis, (2) design, (3) development, (4) implementation, (5) and evaluation.

The media experts' test average score is 4,37, while the average score of the material experts is 4,66, so that the average score of the experts' tests is 4,52. Next, the score obtained on the feasibility of POE-themed materials on the one-on-one test is 4,84 (very good), small group test has the average score of 4,61 (very good), and the field test obtained 4,80 (very good). Therefore, it can be concluded that POE-based thematic teaching materials are effective to be used for the learning activities of the students of class IV elementary school on the theme of *Indahnya Kebersamaan* (Beauty of Togetherness) with the sub-theme of *Keragaman Budaya Bangsaku* (Cultural Diversity of My Country).

The effectiveness test results show that there is a significant difference between the control and the experimental classes.

Based on the research results, the writers suggest some points: (1) the teachers should have adequate ability to write, so that the weaknesses found in textbooks provided by the government can be reduced; (2) the schools need to provide sufficient learning resources to support the learning so that the learners will be able to gain rich knowledge and deep understanding; (3) The Department of Education as a government agency that directly takes care of the teachers needs to provide opportunities and facilities to improve their professionalism through courses, training, or further studies.

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