ANALYZING TEACHING LEARNING METHOD IN HARRY POTTER FILM

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Abstract

Education is one of the ways for humans to survive and prepare for the future, humans obtain education through school. In the education system there are also theories that exist to classify learning methods so that students can understand and understand the material he will teach. There is a Behavior Theory that promotes habits, Humanistic that prioritizes communication, Cognitive that prioritizes the addition of knowledge and constructivism in the learning system of theory - these theories are commonly used in the teaching and learning system in general. In the first Harry Potteryang film, most of it featured school life and how the teachers taught and how its implementation could be applied to education now. In this journal, we will discuss the school system in the Harry Potter films. The first education in the Harry Potter films is Basic Magic Education which lasts for 5 years, students will be educated and taught about the basics of magic. The second stage is the Junior Apprentice where students will transcribe their grades and choose a course they have mastered for 5 years in Basic Education in Magic. The third stage is Advance Apprentice at this stage students are asked to make a different research journal in the school.

Key Words : Teaching, learning, method

Intoduction

Education is a sector that determines the quality of a nation. Education failure has implications for the failure of a nation, the success of education also automatically brings the success of a nation. In the world of education, it should pay attention to the element of education, which includes: students, educators, software, management, facilities and infrastructure and stake holders. Assets needed in education are quality human resources. Quality resources can be in the form of students, the community, or from educators. The implementation of an education has functions, including: initiation, innovation and conservation. Initiation is a function of education to start a change. Innovation is a vehicle for achieving change. Conservation serves to maintain basic values.

Understanding Education is a conscious and planned effort to create a learning atmosphere and learning process for students to actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual strength, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and skills needed by themselves and society. Understanding Education can be interpreted as a conscious and systematic effort to achieve a

standard of living or for better progress. Simply stated, Understanding education is a learning process for students to be able to understand, understand, and make people more critical in thinking. Understanding of education - In Etymology or origin, the word education in English is called education, in Latin education is called educatum which is composed of two words namely E and Duco where the word E means a development from the inside out or from a little, whereas Duco means development or development. So, Etymologically the notion of education is the process of developing one's own abilities and individual strengths. While according to the Indonesian Language Dictionary, education is the process of changing the attitudes and behavior of a person or group of people in an effort to mature people through teaching and training.

Learning theory is a combination of interconnected principles and an explanation of a number of facts and findings relating to learning events. The use of learning theory with the steps of correct development and choice of subject matter as well as the use of good message design elements can provide convenience to students in understanding something learned. Besides that, the learning atmosphere will feel more relaxed and fun. The learning process is essentially an

invisible mental activity. That is, the process of change that occurs in a person who is learning cannot be seen clearly, but can be seen from the symptoms of behavior change. There are 3 main learning principles, namely: (1) Classical Conditioning, this theory develops based on the results of experiments conducted by Ivan Pavlov (1849-1936), a Russian national scientist. Classical conditioning is a learning process through conditioning the object by focusing on the stimulus process to get a certain response (stimulus and response relationship), without using reinforcement. According to the conditioning theory, learning is a process of change that occurs because of the conditions that then give rise to a response. (2) Instrumental (Operant) Conditioning. The conditioning operant research began with a number of experiments by Throndike. He argues that in conditioning operants, the law of effects selects, from a number of random responses, only responses are followed by positive consequences. This process is similar to evolution in which the law of survival for the strongest chooses from a collection of random species, only changes that increase the survival of species. Thus the law of effect increases the survival of species. For example, rats inside cages explore by running around, kissing objects around them, scratching walls and so on. (3)

Cognitive Learning, terminology of cognition (cognitive) leads to processing information about the environment, which is received through the five senses. While learning leads to relatively permanent behavioral changes as a result of practice or experience. Cognitive learning is a change in the way information is processed as a result of experience or practice.

Discussion and Results

 1. Behavioristic Learning Theory

Behavioristic learning theory is a theory that studies human behavior. According to Desmita (2009: 44) behavioristic learning theory is a learning theory that understands human behavior using an objective, mechanistic, and materialistic approach, so that changes in behavior in a person can be done through efforts conditioning. In other words, studying one's behavior should be done through testing and observing visible behavior, not by observing the activities of parts of the body. This theory prioritizes observation, because observation is an important thing to see whether or not there is a change in behavior

The behavioristic theory emphasizes the scientific study of various observable behavioral responses and determinants of the environment. In other words, behavior focuses on interactions with the environment that can be seen and measured. The

principles of behavior are widely applied to help people change their behavior in a better direction (King, 2010: 15). The behavioristic theory of learning is learning theory that emphasizes human behavior as a result of interactions between stimulus and response. Learning theory behavioristik influences the development of education and learning theory known as behavioristic flow.

This flow emphasizes the formation of behaviors that appear as learning outcomes. Behaviorism is a study of human behavior. The emergence of this flow is caused by the existence of dissatisfaction with the power psychology theory and mental state theory. This is because the earlier schools only emphasized awareness. The view in psychology and naturalism in science arises from this new flow. The soul or sensation or image cannot be explained through the soul itself because actually the soul is psychological responses. The previous school saw that the body was secondary, when in fact it became the starting point. Natural science sees all reality as natural science movements and views affecting the emergence of behaviorism.

2. Humanistic Learning Theory

Learning in a humanistic approach, understood as learning that leads to the process of humanizing humans as

initiated by Paulo Freire. According to Baharuddin and Moh. Makin (2007: 114), as quoted by Ende Supriyadi, asserted that education which humanizes human beings is a process of guiding, developing and directing the basic human potential, both physically and spiritually in a balanced manner by respecting other humanistic values. ''

Education is not just transferring knowledge (transfer of knowledge) to students, but more than that, namely transferring value (transfer of value). In addition, education is also a cultural work that requires students to always develop their potential and creativity in order to survive in their lives. Therefore, critical and participatory power must always emerge in the souls of students. Strangely, long-running education does not show the desired thing. In fact education is only used as an indoctrination tool for various interests. This is actually the root of dehumanization.

3. Cognitive Learning Theory

Language cognitive originates from the Latin "Cogitare" meaning to think. In the Big Indonesian Dictionary, cognitive means anything that is related or involves cognition, or based on factual knowledge that is empirical. In the next development, the term cognitive became popular as one of the areas of psychology, both developmental psychology and educational psychology. In psychology, cognitive includes all forms of recognition that include every human mental behavior associated with problems of understanding, understanding, thinking, considering, processing information, solving problems, intentional, imagining, estimating, thinking, beliefs and so on. In terms of education, cognitive is defined as a theory among learning theories that understand that learning is organizing cognitive aspects and perceptions to gain understanding.

In cognitive theory, a person's behavior is determined by his perception and understanding of the situation related to the goal. Changes in a person's behavior are strongly influenced by the learning process and internal thinking that occurs during the learning process.

Cognitive learning theory is a learning theory that emphasizes the learning process rather than learning outcomes. The cognitive theory was initially put forward by Dewwy, followed by Jean Piaget, Kohlberg, Damon, Mosher, Perry and others, who talked about cognitive development in relation to learning. Then continued by Jerome Bruner, David Asubel, Chr. Von Ehrenfels Koffka, Kohler, Wertheimer and so on.

For followers of this school, learning does not only involve relations

between stimulus and response. But more than that, learning involves a very complex thought process. Learning involves the basic principles of psychology, namely active learning, learning through social interaction and through one's own experience.

4. Contructiveism Learning Theory

Educators should be freed from various technical matters and formalisms that have been shackling them. This condition is a prerequisite for educators to be able to free students from various fetters that curb imagination and creativity and in the formation of character. For this reason, free education and critical education are time for reference. Freedom is not an attitude at will. Freedom leads to an attitude of appreciation for the uniqueness and distinctiveness of each individual as a person. Personal freedom of each person is limited by the personal freedom of others, mutual rules are still needed, but need to be careful when making joint rules. The main function of the joint rules is to keep each other's freedom maintained and guaranteed. If the rules made actually hamper and even turn off freedom, the rule is out of proportion. Therefore rules are still needed but do not let these rules hinder the development of unique and unique personal potential. This dimension of freedom makes humans able to develop their full potential optimally,

able to criticize and choose the direction of their lives.

To achieve the above objectives constructivist learning theory is chosen, because compared to other learning theories, this theory can anticipate the shift from education which emphasizes cognitive aspects towards the full potential aspects of human beings, because constructive learning learning theories emphasize student activities rather than educators.

Management of education is not centralistic and monological, but towards decentralization, autonomy, democracy and dialogue, contextualism is not alienated from the community, but is sensitive and critical of the needs of the community. Business is an effort to serve the needs of the community with the aim of gaining profits, even though there are businesses that do not seek profits for reasons of development such as schools, hospitals.

Methodology

Before we know the research design, it's better to know what the meaning of research is briefly defined. As stated by Ary et.al (1985: 21) "Research may be defined as the application of the scientific approach to the study of a problem". Problem is something which has to be solved. Thus, research is required to\ look for the answer relate with problem

which want to be solved. In research, the researcher must have design to make easy in analyzing the data. A research design is a plan or strategy for conducting the research. It is required to get dependable and useful information. To know what design which should be taken by the researcher, the first the researcher has to look at the problem of research

Discussion

This Chapter discusses the findings of the research. A teaching method that used in Harry Potter And The Prinsoner of Azkaban movie. In a scene, the teacher use constructivism to teach the student.

Constructivism is a learning theory found in psychology which explains how people might acquire knowledge and learn. It therefore has direct application to education. The theory suggests that humans construct knowledge and meaning from their experiences. Constructivism is not a specific pedagogy. Piaget's theory of Constructivist learning has had wide ranging impact on learning theories and teaching methods in education and is an underlying theme of many education reform movements. Research support for constructivist teaching techniques has been mixed, with some research supporting these techniques and other research contradicting those results.

In the Harry Potter And The Prisoner of Azkaban, there are scene teaching method that suit to constructivism. Mr. Professor Remus John Lupin show thing to their student and ask the student what it is. There is a student that answer and it is correct.

After that, he ask again what is it and the other student answer again.

And then he explain what is inside the wardrobe.

And then he asked one student to be a volunteer.

After one volunteer done, he asked the other student to do like what their friend do.

From the example above, can be conclude that in that scene, the teacher use contructivism. Constructivism states that learning is an active, contextualized process of constructing knowledge rather than acquiring it. Knowledge is constructed based on personal experiences and hypotheses of the environment. Learners continuously test these hypotheses through social negotiation. Each person has a different interpretation and construction of knowledge process. The learner is not a blank slate (tabula rasa) but brings past experiences and cultural factors to a situation. In constructivism teacher should making knowledge meaningful and relevant for students and give students the opportunity to discover and apply their own ideas.

In that part teacher are qualified of constructivism.It can be conclude that part is using contructivism method.

Conclusion

Teory of Learning is decide by 4 kind : 1) Cognitivism, 2) Behaviourisme, 3) Contructivisme, 4) Humanisticas we know all teacher can be practice that teory. In Harry Potter : Prisoner of Azkaban movie give some example of teaching learning process that is constructivisme because teacher give student chance to try answer the question until correct and give them the reality situation so student can be improve and not just follow the material. This film so recomended because can give teacher how to knoe the student potential and how far they can be improve they are ability to solve they problem in that material.

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