

ABSTRAK

Pembelajaran merupakan sistem yang bertujuan untuk membantu proses belajar peserta didik. Peran guru di butuhkan dalam pembelajaran, sehingga upaya guru dalam menyampaikan materi pelajaran harus di sesuaikan dengan karakter dan kebutuhan masing – masing siswa. Penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan proses pembelajaran di SLB Putra Mandiri dan SMP Negeri 2 Rejotangan Kabupaten Tulungagung. Menggunakan Teori belajar SDR (Stimulus (S), Drive (D), Response (R)). Metode penelitian yang di gunakan adalah deskriptif etnografi. Informan berjumlah 14 Orang, 6 dari SLB Putra Mandiri dan yang 8 dari SMP Negeri 2 Rejotangan. Data di gali dari observasi dan wawancara mendalam. Hasil penelitian di SLB Putra Mandiri Tegalejo siswa di berikan latihan ketrampilan menari di laksanakan pada hari selasa di laksanakan 1,5 jam untuk latihan dan menjahit pada hari Rabu, Anak berkebutuhan khusus diajarkan untuk membuat sarung bantal, baju, gamis, dan celana, sedangkan di SMP Negeri proses pembelajarannya di bidang olahraga yaitu boccia. Anak siswa SMP Negeri Tunadaksa membawa pula juara tingkat skala nasional. Guru mengajar siswa pada anak Tunarungu dengan cara guru menulis di papan tulis, setelah itu guru menjelaskannya dengan menggunakan bahasa isyarat, sedangkan di kelas Tunagrahita dengan cara pengulangan setiap hari sesuai dengan tingkat kephahaman siswa. Cara mengajar guru pada anak disleksia adalah dengan cara mengajarkan membaca pada saat istirahat, sedangkan anak tunadaksa guru memberikan tugas kelompok.

Kata Kunci : SLB, Tunarungu, Tunadaksa, Tunagrahita, SMP Negeri.

ABSTRACT

Learning is a system that aims to help the learning process of students. Contains events that are designed and arranged in such a way as to affect internality. The teacher's role is very much needed in learning, so the teacher's efforts in delivering the subject matter must be adjusted to the character and needs of each student. This study aims to describe the learning process in SLB Putra Mandiri and SMP Negeri 2 Rejotangan, Tulungagung Regency. Using the theory of SDR (Stimulus (S), Drive (D), Response (R)). The research method used is descriptive ethnography. Qualitative Descriptive Research Method is to explain events or facts, circumstances, phenomena, events directly when the researcher descends to Informants numbered 14 persons, 6 from SLB Putra Mandiri and 8 from SMP Negeri 2 Rejotangan. Data were extracted from observations and in-depth interviews. The research results were found in SLB Putra Mandiri Tegalrejo students were given dance skills training conducted on Tuesday. 1,5 hours to practice and sew on Wednesday, children with special needs are taught to make pillowcases, shirts, robe, and pants, while in state junior high school the learning process in the field of sports that is boccia. Children of Tunadaksa State Junior High School students also bring champions on a national scale, the teacher teaches students to children with hearing impairment by the teacher writing on the blackboard, after which the teacher explains it premises n use sign language, whereas in Tunagrahita class by repetition every day in accordance with the level of understanding of students. The way to teach teachers to dyslexic children is by teaching reading at rest, while children with physical disabilities teachers give group assignments.

Keywords: Learning, teacher , teaching, skills, sports field