

ABSTRAK

Perkembangan teknologi pembelajaran menuntut adanya media yang mampu mendukung pencapaian kompetensi peserta didik, termasuk pada ranah psikomotorik. Pada materi kebersihan lingkungan, peserta didik memerlukan media yang dapat mendemonstrasikan prosedur secara visual, runtut, dan mudah dipahami. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis efektivitas media pembelajaran berbasis multimedia yang menggunakan teknik animasi pada materi kebersihan lingkungan ditinjau dari Taksonomi Psikomotorik Dave. Penelitian menggunakan analisis deskriptif komparatif untuk membandingkan enam jenis media pembelajaran berbasis multimedia berdasarkan kajian literatur, serta analisis deskriptif persentase untuk mengukur kemampuan psikomotorik siswa. Media video animasi dikembangkan menggunakan model *Multimedia Development Life Cycle* (MDLC) dan diuji pada 20 siswa kelas 5 MI Al-Ittihaad Pasir Kidul. Hasil analisis komparatif menunjukkan bahwa video animasi memiliki potensi dukungan psikomotorik yang tinggi dan sesuai untuk materi keterampilan prosedural. Hasil uji efektivitas memperoleh persentase sebesar 88,60% dengan kategori Sangat Efektif, yang terdiri atas Imitasi 89,00%, Manipulasi 89,00%, Presisi 91,00%, Artikulasi 84,00%, dan Naturalisasi 90,00%. Dengan demikian, media video animasi yang dikembangkan terbukti efektif dalam mendukung kemampuan psikomotorik siswa sekolah dasar pada materi kebersihan lingkungan.

Kata kunci: video animasi, multimedia, psikomotorik, MDLC, kebersihan lingkungan.

ABSTRACT

Advances in learning technology call for media capable of supporting students' achievement of competencies, including in the psychomotor domain. When learning about environmental cleanliness, students need media that can demonstrate procedures visually, sequentially, and in an easy-to-understand manner. This study aims to analyze the effectiveness of multimedia-based learning media that utilize animation techniques for environmental cleanliness lessons, as assessed using Dave's Psychomotor Taxonomy. The study employed a comparative descriptive analysis to compare six types of multimedia-based learning media based on a literature review, as well as a descriptive percentage analysis to measure students' psychomotor skills. The animated video was developed using the Multimedia Development Life Cycle (MDLC) model and tested on 20 fifth-grade students in Class V at MI Al-Ittihaad Pasir Kidul. The results of the comparative analysis showed that the animated video has high potential for supporting psychomotor skills and is suitable for procedural skill material. The effectiveness test yielded a percentage of 88.60%, falling into the "Very Effective" category, comprising Imitation (89.00%), Manipulation (89.00%), Precision (91.00%), Articulation (84.00%), and Naturalization (90.00%). Thus, the animated video medium developed has been proven effective in supporting the psychomotor skills of elementary school students in environmental hygiene lessons.

Keywords: *animated video, multimedia, psychomotor, MDLC, environmental cleanliness.*