

Improving The Ability of Writing News Text Through Learning Models TTW (Think Talk Write)

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Abstract

The formulation of the problem in this study is: "Can the TTW (ThinkTalk Write) model improve the ability to write news texts for eighth grade students of SMP Negeri 1 OKU? The purpose of this study was to analyze and describe the improvement in the ability to write news texts for eighth grade students of SMP Negeri 1 OKU. The hypothesis in this classroom action research (PTK) is that "the TTW (Think Talk Write) learning model can improve the ability to write news for grade VIII students of SMP Negeri 1 OKU. The subjects in this study were 30 students of class VIII SMP Negeri 1 OKU in Indonesian. The object of this research is the application of the TTW (ThinkTalk Write) learning model to the material written as news texts in Indonesian language learning for class VIII SMP Negeri 1 OKU. Based on the results of the study, it was proven that the increase in writing news texts with the TTW (Think Talk Write) learning model in the first cycle an average of 62.87 students who achieved learning completeness were 6 students. In cycle II, the students' ability to write News Texts averaged 72.53. Students who achieved completeness in the learning process were 22 students. Thus, the increase was 53.33% from cycle I to cycle II..

Keywords : *Writing, news, learning model, TTW (Think Talk Write).*

INTRODUCTION

Language allows humans to convey information and pass the information from one generation to the next through written expressions (as quoted in Effendi, & Wahidy, 2019). In learning Indonesian, there are several skills in it, one of which is writing. Writing is one of the four aspects of language skills. Writing activities are inseparable in the entire learning process experienced by students while studying. Writing is one of the language skills that must be mastered by SMP / MTs students. Writing skills have a very important role in the lives of students. Writing activities can help students develop language skills, both in communication and in absorbing the information or knowledge they are learning. By writing, students can express their ideas and feelings to be read by others.

Writing is a language skill that is used to communicate indirectly, not face to face with other people" (as quoted in Tarigan, 2013). Writing is giving birth or expressing thoughts or feelings through a symbol (writing)" (as quoted in Taniredja, 2011). "Writing is a process that

uses symbols (letters) to compose, record, and communicate and can accommodate aspirations that can entertain, provide information, and increase knowledge" (as quoted in Willing, 2010).

In general, learning to write in schools is still less attractive to students. This is in accordance with interviews, with Indonesian language subject teachers and some students, they think that learning to write is very difficult. The difficulty experienced by students in writing lies in the difficulty of putting ideas into writing (starting to write the first sentence), developing ideas and using language.

In particular, learning to write news texts in schools is still low. This is because students have not been directly involved in thinking or having a dialogue with themselves after reading or listening, are not used to talking and sharing ideas with their friends and have difficulty writing ideas or the results of the discussion.

In learning to write news texts the ineffective learning process has implications for student learning outcomes. This can be seen from the results of the initial observations made by the writer at SMP Negeri 1 OKU, the level of completeness in learning about writing text in class VIII is still low. In classical learning completeness 33.34%, namely ten students out of 30 students.

The reason the researchers will conduct research as an effort to improve the ability to write news through the TTW (Think Talk Write) learning model in class VIII students of SMP Negeri 1 OKU, is because the TTW (Think Talk Write) learning model is a learning model where there is a thinking process in students. The formulation of the problem in this study is: "Can the TTW (ThinkTalk Write) model improve the ability to write news texts for eighth grade students of SMP Negeri 1 OKU? The purpose of this study was to analyze and describe the improvement in the ability to write news texts for eighth grade students of SMP Negeri 1 OKU.

The hypothesis in this classroom action research (PTK) is that "the TTW (Think Talk Write) learning model can improve the ability to write news texts for eighth grade students of SMP Negeri 1 OKU. The subjects in this study were 30 students of class VIII SMP Negeri 1 OKU in Indonesian.

METHODOLOGY

Observing and interpreting activities in the learning process (student activities in the learning process) as well as on the results of learning to write news texts that have been implemented to obtain data about the advantages and disadvantages of implementing actions. Observations are focused on the situation of implementing learning and student activities in learning. In this activity, the researcher acts as a teacher who makes observations during the learning process. After that, the researcher discussed with the teacher about the final results of the action and drafted the next action plan. 2) Interviews, teacher interview data were analyzed based on the answers of Indonesian teachers. The teacher's answers are described and summarized. The results of the teacher interviews were interpreted using test and questionnaire data. 3) Questionnaires, after the questionnaire data was obtained through the answers of the subject students in class VIII at SMP Negeri 1 OKU, then it was described to find out how students wrote news texts. The results of the student questionnaire data are then described and interpreted to complement the research

data. 4) Tests, test data analysis techniques in this study are used to measure the knowledge, intelligence, or abilities possessed by individuals or groups. The form of the test used in this study was a test of the ability to write news texts for eighth grade students at SMP Negeri 1 OKU.

This research was conducted in the 2020/2021 school year and was conducted for three months, from September 2020 to November 2020. This research was conducted in class VIII. SMP Negeri 1 OKU which is located in the city of Baturaja, East Baturaja District, Ogan Komering Ulu Regency, South Sumatra Province. When this research was conducted, the school was led by Mr. Syaiahon, S.Pd., MM., As the principal. SMP Negeri 1 OKU has 33 (thirty three) study groups (groups) consisting of eleven class VII groups, eleven class VIII groups, and eleven class IX students, whose students have various motivational characteristics and learning outcomes of Indonesian.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A similar research was conducted by Rudi Hermawan, 2017 in Post-Sarja Thesis, University of Lampung, with the title of increasing the ability of news texts through the TTW (Think Talk Write) learning model in class VIII students of SMP Negeri 16 Pesawaran in the 2017/2018 academic year. From the results of this study, it is concluded that the lesson plans in learning to write news texts in class VIII A SMP Negeri 16 Pesawaran using the Think Talk Write learning model have increased.

Subsequent research by Kornelius Mauk increased the ability to write news texts through the Think Talk Write (TTW) strategy by using photos of events in class VIII A students of SMPN Rinbeshat Belu for the 2016/2017 academic year. TTW) in classroom action research but with different variables, time and objects. Another study by Fany on the effect of thinking talk write (TTW) learning on the writing skills of fifth grade students of SDN Tangerang 01, Tarbiah and Teacher Training School, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta in 2019. The similarity in this research is that they both examine the ability to write news texts. While the difference is previous research, namely the object, the research method used, the sample, the time and place of the study. Therefore, previous research is very relevant to research conducted by researchers. Apart from being a reference or reference, researchers can also study the theory used by previous researchers.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of learning is carried out through classroom action research (PTK) which is carried out in two cycles. Each cycle of activities carried out includes: planning, implementing, observing, and reflecting. Based on the results of observations of student learning activities before being given action (pre-action), it is known that the learning activities of students who are actively involved in the learning process are as many as 8 students, 12 students are involved in passive learning activities and 10 students are not involved in learning activities. While the results of observations of student learning activities after being given action (cycle II), it is known that learning activities have increased. It can be seen that the learning outcomes of students who are actively involved in the learning process are 25 students, 4 students are involved in passive learning activities and 1 student is not involved in learning activities.

The TTW (Think Talk Write) learning model can improve the ability to write News Texts for eighth grade students of SMP Negeri 1 OKU. Evidenced by the results of the written test data on students, there was a positive increase in the ability to write News Texts in the first cycle on an average of 62.87 students who achieved learning completeness as many as 6 students or 20%, while 24 students or 80% had not yet achieved mastery learning. In cycle II, the students' ability to write News Texts averaged 72.53. Students who achieved completeness in the learning process were 22 students or 73.33% of the total number of students as many as 30 who were used as research subjects, and 8 students or 26.67% had not yet achieved mastery learning. Thus, there was an increase of 53.33% from cycle I to cycle II.

Based on the results of the study, there was an increase in the ability to write News Texts for VIII grade students at SMP Neeri 1 OKU through the TTW (Think Talk Write) learning model. However, the results actually intended to be achieved in research are not yet optimal. Given the very limited time the research was carried out, both research itself as a teaching teacher, as well as time, funds, and the process of preparing reports. In the research process, there were many weaknesses and deficiencies found, including the following: The step of writing a News Text using the TTW (Think Talk Write) learning model, still needs to be improved, so that then it can run better, and the scores obtained by students will be better. The teacher and students agree on the time chosen for learning to write descriptive News Texts that are still new to students. However, students can adjust to the learning process. The teacher guides students to write a news text and describes an object that has been visited, the student deems it foreign. However, students understand faster because students are guided and directed through

The learning model of TTW (Think Talk Write) in writing News Texts is associated with the real world and everyday life. There are several advantages in learning using the TTW (Think Talk Write) learning model in writing News Texts for VIII grade students at SMP Negeri 1 OKU, namely as follows: Improving the quality of learning to write News Texts for students, marked by the emergence of student activeness in learning text writing skills News. Making students effective in learning (actively asking questions, and giving responses). Make it easy for students to put ideas into writing. Students can get direct experience from the object they see. By seeing objects directly, students' imagination will also develop. Students are more comfortable and happy when learning takes place.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

As one of the learning models, TTW (Think Talk Write) has several advantages. Some of these advantages include: can develop students' critical and creative thinking skills, can help students in constructing their own knowledge so that students understand better concepts, can train students to write the results of their discussions in writing systematically so that students will better understand the material and help students communicate their ideas in writing.

Based on the above conclusions, the researcher provides suggestions to related parties as follows: For students, it is hoped that they should be able to find their own ideas / ideas according to their imagination in writing News Texts through the TTW (Think Talk Write) Learning Model. For teachers, it is hoped that they can provide learning materials

using a variety of learning models, so that the learning process is not monotonous. For schools, it should be able to socialize varied learning for teachers who teach so that students are more passionate about participating in the learning process.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

Both authors made equal contributions and approved the final manuscript.

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