THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING PHOTOGRAPY TO DEVELOP STUDENT WRITING ABILITY IN NEWS ITEM TEXT

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LEGITIMATION

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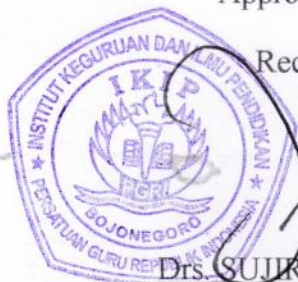
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the study

Language is a tool for everyday communication in human life. Through language, one can convey ideas, feelings and messages to others. Moreover, communication uses English. Currently learning English is indeed and has been very intensively studied in school as a general subject. Unlike the past, many English subjects are taught as local content whose impression does not need to be studied, especially at the elementary school level. But now, everything changes with the times and the need for communication uses English itself. English lessons have different characteristics from other social science subjects. this difference lies in the function of language as a communication tool. This shows that learning English is not only learning vocabulary and grammar in the sense of knowledge, but must try to use or apply that knowledge in communication activities. It is recognized that a person cannot communicate well if his knowledge of vocabulary is low. Therefore, mastery of vocabulary is still needed but more important is not only the mastery of vocabulary but still utilizing vocabulary knowledge in communication activities in English. When we learn English we must know and understand some important things in English, namely: listening, speaking, reading and writing.

Writing is an activity to make notes or information in the media using letters. Writing is usually done on paper using tools such as pens or pencils. Writing is a skill that creates 'language products' like talking. Language

products that are produced after we can write are that we can convey the intent and purpose in a text, such as letters, poems, novels, news item and other language products. Writing skills are quite complex abilities because in writing English we have to know the grammar and the arrangement of words if we are wrong in grammar or arrangement so the meaning contained will also be wrong. The success of writing is to use language symbols that are understood by writers and readers who use the same language. Hargrove and Pottet in Abdurrahman (1998: 239) suggest that writing is a visual depiction of thoughts, feelings, and ideas using the symbol of a written language system for communication or recording purposes.Tarigan (1986: 21) defines writing as a graph symbol of a language understood by writers and other people who speak the same language as the author.

Writing skills at school are still very low. Some research journals also explain students' writing skills at school. Feronika argues that students' abilities in writing skills are still very lacking. The factors that cause it are low vocabulary levels and lack of mastery of language rules. In addition Wicaksono, et al explained that students' ability in writing was still very low. This is because the learning model used by the teacher is less attractive so that the imagination and attractiveness of students to write is very low. Pestauli said 65% of students scored less than 70 while the KKM for writing news texts was 75. In addition, students may also stop writing because they don't know how opening and developing their ideas. In writing activity, there are many aspects would be integrated. As Jupp (1982) in Suharniati thesis says "writing skill is the most difficult skill to be mastered in a second language". It means they

have to master the language component such as spelling, grammar, vocabulary and the content itself in order to be understandable and meaningful for the reader. The complexity of the skills makes it difficult to be applied. On the other hand, the skills are very important to master the writing skill. The difficulty of writing skill is caused by the students are not given any special preparation for the skill required in writing. In fact, they often make so many mistakes and errors in their writing. It is important to develop students' writing starting from the very early age in order to accustom them in producing their own writing. As Langan (1981: 90) in Ely Hartanti thesis says, "writing is a skill like driving, typing or even preparing a good meal. It can be learned with practice because it is not an automatic process to master this skill. In order to make the students interested and want to start writing, consequently an English teachers should give guidance and support to the students. As Langan (1981: 6) states when they have ideas in their minds but don't know how to activate it on a piece of paper. Another problem is students are afraid of making mistakes and their mistakes, this factor also makes they are reluctant to write compositions. in the discussion of writing there are several types of text, namely descriptive text, narrative text, exposition text, persuasive text and news item text. The text of a news item is a text taken from the mass media. The mass media are magazines, newspapers, and from the internet. News item text provide info or news about the events that are being experienced or the latest events. In addition, the text of news items also tells about things that are worth notifying to the general public. Therefore, the materials and techniques of the right teacher can have influence with the results of teaching writing.

usually the teacher uses learning media as a tool in the learning process takes place. This learning media in general is a process tool in teaching and learning. Learning media can be used to stimulate thoughts, feelings, attention and abilities or learning skills so that they can encourage a more effective learning process. Briggs (1970) in Arief Sadiman's book entitled Media Pendidikan, states that media are all physical tools that can present messages and stimulate students to learn. Meanwhile Gagne argues that media are various types of components in the student environment that can stimulate them to learn (Arief Sadiman, et al., 2009: 6). There are six basic types of learning media according to Heinich and Molenda (2005) (Dadang, 2009) namely text, audio media, visual media, motion projection media, artificial objects and can also be exhibited by humans.

One technique that can be used to encourage students to be interested in writing news items is using visual media or images. So, it is expected that in learning English using visual media in the form of images on the material writing news items can encourage active, creative, and skilled students in writing news items, so students can express their ideas and imagination in the form of written news items.

B. **Statement of the problems**

Based on the background described, it can formulated problems namely:

1. Is there any significant different result on the student writing skill using photography media and without using media for the twelveth grade student of MAN 1 Bojonegoro?

2. Is the result of students writig skill using photography media better then without using media for the twelveth grade student of MAN 1 Bojonegoro?

C. Objectives of the study

1. To determine any significant different result on students skill using photography media.

2. To determine the result of the students writing skillusing photography media better than without using media.

D. Significant of the sudy

Research on improving news text writing skills through media images / photos of events in class XII MAN 1 BOJONEGORO BOJONEGORO Regency have two benefits, namely theoretical benefits and practical benefits.

Theoretically benefits the results of the study are useful as contributions to the field of writing learning, especially writing news. Practical research is beneficial for students and teachers. For students, this research can improve news text writing skills well. For teachers, this research can be used to help facilitate implementation learn to write news texts and provide knowledge for English teachers.

E. Definition of term

In my opinion writing is an activity to create a record or information on a media by using letters. Not only that for me writing is also a visual depiction of thoughts, feelings, and ideas by using written language for communication or conveying certain messages. Writing is usually done on paper media using tools such as pens or pencils.

Photo is a color and black and white still image produced by a camera that records an object or event or situation at a certain time. besides that photos can also be used as media images that can be used by teachers effectively in teaching and learning activities.

Then for my own news text in my opinion the news text is a text that reports events, events or information about something that has or is happening.

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Theoretical review is a design theory related to the nature to explain the understanding of the variables under study, to approach problems related to research variables.

A. Theotrical Review

1. The nature of learning media

The word media comes from the Latin medius which means middle ", "Intermediary" or "Introduction". According to Heinich (Daryanto, 2010: 4) "Media is the plural form of the word medium". While according to Criticos (Daryanto, 2010: 4) "Media is one component of communication, namely as a messenger from the communicator to communication ". Gerlach & Elly (Azhar, 2015: 3) say that "Media when understood broadly is human, material, events, which build conditions that make students able to gain knowledge, ability, orattitude". The learning process is a communication process and takes place in a system so that the learning media occupies a position that is not enough important as one component of the learning system. Without media, communication will not occur and the learning process will be a process of communicationwill not take place optimally.

Humalik (Azhar 2015: 19) "The use of learning media in the learning process can generate motivation and stimulation of learning activities, and even bring psychological influences to students ". Gerach & Elly (Azhar 2015: 15) reveals

three features of the media that are indicative of why media is used and what can be done by the media that the teacher might not be able to (inefficient) do it.

a. **Fixative property**

This feature describes the ability of the media to record, store, preserve and reconstruct an event or object.

b. **Manipulative properties (manipulative property)**

The transformation of a knowledge or object is possible because of it media has manipulative characteristics.

c. **Distributive properties (Distributive property)**

Distribitive characteristics of media allow an object or event

transported through space, and simultaneously events. It is presented to a large number of students with stimulus relatively similar experience regarding the incident.

So, based on several opinions above, it can be concluded that learning media is a tool or anything that can be used for channel messages in the learning process so that they can stimulate mind, attention, and interest of students to learn. The message delivered is content of learning in the form of themes or learning topics and objectives want to be achieved in student learning activities.

The choice of media also needs to be adapted to the needs, situation, and each condition. The best media is existing media, where as development is left to the teacher and adjusted to the content, purpose student learning and characteristics. Learning media are classified based on the intended use and characteristics of the media type. According to Schramm (Daryanto, 2010: 17)

"Media is classified into media coverage of TV, Radio, and fax, film, video, slide, poster, audio tape ". Allen (Daryanto, 2011: 17) "Classifying media into Nine silent visual groups, films, television, three-dimensional objects, recordings, lessons programmed, demonstrations, printed textbooks, and oral offerings ". Kemp & Dayton (Azhar, 2015: 39) "Grouping media into eight types, namely media prints, long media, overhead, transparacies, audiotape recordings, slide series, film strips, multi-image presentations, video recordings, live films, and computers ".

The classification of several experts above is in accordance with the objectives of the learning media which is conveying material learning experiences to students who they cannot get direct experience at school. An understanding of the types of learning media and their misuse will help students improve the effectiveness of learning.

a. Function of Learning Media

The function of learning media is as a means of connecting or communication in delivering learning that will be accepted by students from the teacher. Yudhi revealed "The main function of learning media is as a learning resource ". Another thing was stated by arsyad "The main function of the media learning is a teaching aid that contributes to climate, conditions, and learning environments arranged and created by the teacher ". The thing that Sudjana said "The function of media as a teaching aid is there in the teaching methodology component, as one of the environments arranged by the teacher.

In the learning process, the media has a function as a carrier information from the source (teacher) to the recipient (students). According to Daryanto (2011: 9) states the function of learning media as follows :

1. Students can get a real picture of objects or historical events;

2. Observe objects or events that are difficult to visit;

3. Observing events that are rare or dangerous to approach;

4. Easily compare something;

5. Can learn according to their abilities, interests, and each time.

Learning media as a learning resource means that the media can be used for the benefit of teaching and learning with the aim of increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of learning goals. According to Levie & Lents (Azhar, 2015: 20) "Expressing four functions of learning media, especially visual media, namely attention functions, functions affective, cognitive function, compensatory function."

a. The attention function of visual media is the core, which is attracting and directing the attention of students to concentrate on the contents of the lesson so students can understand the learning material.

b. The affective function of visual media is arousing emotions and student attitudes can be seen from the enjoyment of students when learning.

c. The cognitive function of visual media can be seen from research findings that reveal that visual symbols can facilitate the achievement of goals to understand or remember messages.

d. The compensational function of learning media can be seen from the results of research that visual media provide context to help students understand the content of the lessons presented.

From the description and opinions of several experts above, it can be concluded that some of the practical benefits of using learning media in the teaching and learning process are as follows:

a. learning media can clarify information so that it can facilitate the process and student learning outcomes;

b. learning media can improve and direct children's attention so that it can foster student interest in the learning process;

c. with the learning media students will do more activities because students not only listen to the teacher but students can do other activities such as observing the media, analyzing, acting and so on.

b. Types of Learning Media

Learning media used in the learning process existvarious types, from simple media to complex media, complicated and expensive. There are also those that are only seen in terms of responding to certain senses so it's a blend of various human senses. Yudhi Munandi classify into 4, namely :

a. Audio media is a media that only involves the senses hearing and is only able to manipulate sound abilities. These types of media include radio, recording equipment, audio tape, and Compast disk.

b. Visual media is media that only want to involve the sense of sight. These types of media such as images, graphics, diagrams, maps, three dimensional visual media.

c. Audio-visual media are media that involve two senses in humans, namely the sense of sight and sense of hearing, both of which are involved in one process. This type of media is like documentary films, drama films.

d. Multimedia is a media that involves all the senses in a learning process, which is included in this media everything that can provide direct experience through computers, the internet and experience.

2. The Nature of Photography

Media images are two-dimensional visual media in the field of non-transparency, as expressed by Rohani (Musfiqon: 73) "Picture media are media that are reproductions of original forms in two dimensions in the form of photos or paintings. "According to Yudhi Munandi" Images make people capture ideas or information contained in them more clearly than what is expressed by words.

Image media is able to provide details in the form of images as they are, so students can easily remember them. Cecep (Custandi45) "This media is a common, understandable language enjoyed by everyone everywhere. Because of that, using media images will certainly help students in learning activities.

Photos which are effective visual tools because they can visualize something that will be explained more concretely and more realistically. The information delivered can be easily understood because of the results which is

shown to be closer to reality through photos or images shown to students. Photos can overcome space and time, something that happens in another place can be seen by people who are far from the scene in the form after the event passed. With the media photo students can recall about something that has happened in their lives, so students can explore ideas / ideas in written form. (Wina Sanjaya: 166) says "good images can not only convey but can be used to practice developing thinking skills and students "

Daryanto (2011: 108) "The photographic image basically helps encourage students and can arouse interest in the lesson. Helping them to develop language abilities, art activities, and creative statements in storytelling, drama, reading, writing, painting and depicting and can help remember reading material from textbooks.

It can be concluded that image / photo media is one of the simplest media, and can provide convenience for students in learning Indonesian, especially in learning to write news. Through the media of images, all ideas / ideas that students have can be expressed easily because the learning done is more meaningful.

a. The Criteria of Photography

In order for the image to reach its maximum destination as a visual tool, images must be chosen according to certain conditions. (Arif S. Sadiman, et 1986 al: 29-33) images that are generally good at using criteria - criteria include:

1. The authenticity of the image, the image shows the real situation such as seeing the actual state of the object;

2. Simplicity, simple in color gives a certain impression that has aesthetic value in a pure and contains practical value;

3. The shape of the item, easy to understand can be used in pictures from magazines, newspapers, etc .;

4. Actions show things that are doing an action;

5. Photography, images that are too bright / dark as long as they can be interesting and effective in teaching;

6. Artistic, images are adjusted to the goals to be achieved.

Daryanto (2011: 112-114) says "In choosing photography images, there are five criteria for teaching purposes, that must be adequate for the purpose of teaching, artistic quality, clarity and sufficient size, validity and interesting. The criteria for choosing media in learning is the ease or affordability of obtaining the media itself and can streamline the learning process. In this learning researchers use media images, which are included in the visual media. Among educational media, images or photos are media the most commonly used.

b. Advantages of photography

The advantages of learning media in the form of images according to Daryanto (2011: 110), namely:

a. Easy to use in teaching and learning activities because it is practical without the need for any equipment.

b. The price is relatively cheaper than the types of mediaother learning. The way to get it is very easy without the need to spend money, namely by

utilizing used kelender, magazines, newspapers and other graphic materials.

c.   Photographic images can be used in many ways, for various levels of teaching and various disciplines. Starting from kindergarten to college, from social sciences to exact sciences.

d.   Photographic images can translate abstract concepts or ideas into more realistic ones. According to Edgar Dale, photographic images can change the stages of teaching, from verbal symbols to switch to more concrete phenomena, namely visual symbols.

From the above opinion it can be concluded that the excess from media images have advantages that can translate abstract ideas into more tangible forms and can be used for all levels of teaching and field of study. Besides using media images can cause attraction to students.

c. The weakness of photography

According to Daryanto (2011: 110-111) the weaknesses of learning media in the form of images are:

a.   Some of the images are sufficient, but not large enough if used for large group purposes, unless projected through a projector

b.   The photographic image is of two dimensions so it is difficult to describe the actual shape with three dimensions, except if it is equipped with several images for the same object or scene taken, carried out from various shooting angles.

c. Photographic images, however beautiful they are, are not showing motion like a living picture. However, some photographic images are arranged in a manner sequentially can give the impression of motion can be tried, with the intention of increasing the effectiveness of teaching and learning.

From the above opinion, we conclude that the weakness of the image media is that the image only emphasizes the sensory perception of the eye and the image of the object too complex for learning activities and size is very limited for large groups.

3. The Nature of Writing Skills

A person's skills in doing something are related to the power or ability that he has and will benefit himself and others. Kundharu (2012: 103) "Writing skills are the ability to pour thoughts into written language through sentence sentences which are arranged in full, complete and clear so that the thoughts can be communicated to the reader successfully.

A person's skills certainly vary, it can be seen based on the results that have been achieved. As a teacher, must be able to know the potential possessed by students. That certainly will make it easier for teachers to direct the potential of students to be developed and processed so that they have results and become a particular skill possessed by students. Skills related to language consist of four components, namely "listening skills, speaking skills, reading skills, and writing skills". These skills have a close relationship between each other. The relationship of these four language skills is said to be a whole which cannot be separated.

In writing activities, writing is not a difficult job but also not easy. Writing is indeed not easy for everyone, as stated by Resmini (2006: 227) "Writing is a difficult skill to teach". To begin writing, the writer does not need to wait to become a skilled writer. Learning the theory of writing is easy, but not enough once to practice it. The frequency of writing exercises will make a person skilled in the field of writing.

Writing is an activity that can be done in learning activities at school. With writing activities, students are expected to be able to put ideas or ideas into writing. As stated by Guntur Tarigan (22) "Writing is a language skill that is used for communication indirectly, not face to face with other people".

Based on the notion of writing put forward by several experts above, it can be concluded that writing activities are activities that need to be developed, because it is a basic skill that must be mastered by students in devoting ideas and ideas into forms. It can also be said that writing is a communication activity that can be used through writing.

a. Purpose of Writing

Each writer must reveal the type of purpose of writing that he will work on. The formulation of the purpose of writing is very important and must be determined in advance because this is the starting point in all writing activities. The purpose of writing is a description of the author in the next writing activity.

Regarding the purpose of writing, Hugo Hartig (Tarigan: 24) said "The purpose of writing activities is seven, assignment purpose, altruistic purpose (altruistic purpose), persuasive purpose (persuasive purpose), informational

purpose (informational purpose / goal of learning) , Self expressepurpose (purpose of self-statement), creative purpose (creative purpose), problem-solving purpose.

The explanation for each of these objectives is as follows:

1. Assignment Purpose

The purpose of this assignment is based on orders that must be carried out without their own will.

2. Altruistic Purpose

The author aims only to please the reader, any situation that is felt by the reader at that time, certainly can make the reader feel happy with his work.

3. Persuasive Purpose

Writing aimed at convincing the readers of the truth of the ideas expressed.

4. Informational Purpose

Aims to provide information or information / information to the reader.

5. Self Expressivepurpose

Aim to introduce or say the author to the reader.

6. Creative purpose

This goal relates to the purpose of self-statement. But "creative desire" here exceeds the self-statement and involves itself with the desire to achieve artistic values or art that is ideal, ideal art.

7. Problem-solving Purpose

The author wants to solve the problem at hand. The author wants to explain, clarify, and carefully examine his own thoughts and ideas in order to understand and be accepted by the readers.

Based on the purpose of writing above which is in accordance with the activity of writing news is the purpose of persuasive writing purpose and imformational purpose. The author wants to provide information to provide information or information / information to the reader and can convincing the reader of the truth of the ideas expressed. So that it will produce a writing in its entirety.

b. Benefits of Writing

Many benefits can be taken from writing activities, as a middle school student by writing can make it as a basic ability for education at the next higher level. Akhaidah in Ressemini and Jzuanda (117), that among the benefits of writing, among others, writers can explore their abilities and potential, writers can practice and develop various ideas, can encourage active learning, accustom the author to think and speak in an orderly and correct manner.

Following is the presentation of benefits written by Akhaida (118):

1. Recognizing his abilities and potential, by writing the author can know his ability to write, it can be seen based on experience and knowledge possessed. That way the writer will know his ability in writing by writing someone can develop the power of initiative (ideas) and creativity that is on him.

2. The author can train and develop various ideas, by writing the author can

develop the power of reason. And connect and compare facts to develop various ideas that have been there is. By writing someone can grow courage especially courage in expressing ideas or feelings.

3. Can encourage writers to continue to learn actively, the author is not only a writer who gets information based on problems from other people, but the author can also find out the problem and be able to solve problems and continue to explore his curiosity about good writing and right.

4. Familiarize the writer to think in an orderly and correct manner. By writing someone will be compelled to gather information related to what he wrote. The writing that will be poured is certainly done systematically in terms of writing and uses words that are in accordance with the spelling that has been perfected.

From several benefits about writing, it can be concluded that the benefits of writing are to develop knowledge of knowledge. With writing activities, students can explore planned ideas, feelings and thoughts so that they can be organized properly and regularly. So that it can improve the ability to think, develop the potential that is owned and can explore the writing so that it can be published to others.

c. Steps in Writing

Writing is an inseparable activity in the entire learning process experienced by students. Many people say that writing is something that is difficult to do.

The hardest part is in pouring ideas that must be written into a writing. The same thing was stated by Boby De Potter (2009: 13) "For most of us, the hardest part of writing is getting started. That was because there was a voice in the beginning line that the task of writing the first was a creative voice that kept pushing to find new ideas. " Writing steps proposed by Resmini (2006: 230) et al, namely:

1. Pre write

At this stage students write what they write, while the teacher's role at this stage uses a variety of strategies implemented in the classroom to help students choose the theme to be written.

2. Preparation of Writing Drafts

Activities at this stage include writing rough drafts, writing key concepts, and emphasizing content development. This can make it easier to express the ideas that the writer has.

3. Repair

These activities include rereading the rough draft, refining the rough draft, correcting the part that gets feedback from the writing group. At this stage students can add, replace and eliminate things that are not important in writing.

4. Editing

This activity involves taking distance from writing, correcting the start by marking errors and correcting the start by marking errors and correcting errors.

4. News

News is information about events that really happened in people's lives. Siregar (Chaer, 2010: 11) reveals that news is an event that is repeated using

words. Often also added with images, or just in the form of pictures. This statement implies the existence of an event or event in the community, then the incident or event is repeated in the form of words that are broadcast in writing in written media (newspapers, magazines, etc.), or in sound media (radio, etc.), or also in sound and image (television) media.

Writing news is an attempt to convey news or information about something or an event in written form. A good news writer can write a complete and communicative news, so that news readers can understand everything that is delivered in the news without difficulty and without misinterpretation (Wirajaya and Sudarmawarti, 2008: 152).

The first thing to do to cover an event becomes a the news is to record all information relating to the completeness of the news. The completeness in a news includes what elements of the question, who, when, where, why, when, and how, related to the content of the news.

In addition to paying attention to the completeness of the news, in writing the news also needs to pay attention to language that is short, solid, and clear. It aims to make it easy for readers to understand the news that has been delivered. Based on the information that has been recorded, the information can be compiled into a story. (Wirajaya and Sudarmawarti, 2008: 152-153).

According to Chaer (2010: 20-19) any kind of news writing is a coral-composing rule. So, the coral-composing rules must be applied in the writing of the news, in addition to specific signs that apply in the world of journalism.

a. News type

According to Chaer (2010: 16-17) the types of news published in each newspaper are commonly distinguished into three things, namely: straightnews, soft news, feature stories.

1. Direct News (Straight news)

Direct news is news that is prepared to convey events or events that must be immediately known by the reader or community members. The writing principle is like an inverted pyramid. That is, the important elements are written in the opening section or news terrace. Then, the less important parts are described below. The purpose of direct news writing is to deliver the news quickly, so that it is immediately known.

This direct news is also commonly called sport news, which is the news that the author personally faces. If the word the author cannot directly deal with it, then he can refer to the perceptions of others. Then, based on the perceptions of others, he tried to reconstruct (rearrange) the events he would write.

An important element in a direct news is the element of actualism. That is, the news is still warm because it just happened. Long-term events or events are no longer worth writing as direct news, but if there are other strong elements can be written as light news or story news. The duration of an event is called actual if the event is still warm or just happened. The events that occurred yesterday can still be considered actual, especially if they have not been reported by other newspapers. It could also be an event that happened two days ago, or that happened a week ago if it's just been discovered. For example, earthquakes in the interior of Papua, or the dangers of hunger in remote islands at the end of East Nusa Tenggara. If the events have been published by another newspaper, then the

incident is no longer active. However, events that have not been actual because they have been published by other newspapers are still worthy of being made news by providing other human background.

2. Soft News

Direct news requires the existence of "important" and "actual" elements, so light news does not require the two elements, but emphasizes the human element of the event. So, if an event has been written as direct news, then it can still be rewritten as light news as long as it only includes the human elements in it. The main one or highlighted is not an important element of the event, but an element that attracts and touches the reader. Then it can be said that light news can stand long because it's not tied to actualism. However, this news can give or cause feelings of emotion, joy, sadness, and so on the reader.

3. Story News (Feature)

News stories or features (Feature) are writings that can touch feelings or increase knowledge. The story of this story is not bound by actuality because its main value is in its human element. So, news this story can be written from events from the past or long ago. For example, the human event of Tuanku Imam Bonjol, Sultan Hasanudin, or General Gatot Subroto. Likewise if for example events that occur in the present, not questioned the current period, or the time. So, the story of this story can be related to deceased humans, who are not there, and humans who are still alive. Likewise, the story of this story can be about other nonhuman beings as well as objects, which can arouse human feelings or emotions.

b. News Elements

According to Chaer (2010: 17-19) every news, both direct, light news, as well as news stories must contain facts concerning humans, even though what is told is animals or objects that are found in society. All the news must reveal the elements of 5W and 1H, namely (what), what happens, (who) who is involved in the event, (why) where did the incident occur when, when does it happen and how does it happen. Every news must contain the six elements with the facts.

Elements (what) pertain to facts relating to things done by the perpetrator or even the victim of the incident. Things that can be done can be the cause of the event, but it can also be a result of the incident. The value (what) is determined by the feasibility of the news. For example, the event of a landslide which claimed many victims in Sukabumi, West Java, was an element of (what) in the news. Another example, the event that someone was arrested members of the DPR and the KPK — on charges of committing corruption are elements of (what) in the news.

Element (who) refers to facts relating to people or the actors involved in the incident. The person being reported must be able to identify his name, age, work, and various information about that person. The more facts or information gathered about people, the more complete the news delivered.

Element (why) with regard to facts about the background of an action or an event that has been known to be an element (wha) t it is a landslide event that claimed many victims, the why is things that caused the occurrence of landslides, such as deforestation, and so on. Where is the place where the event occurred.

Here the name of the place must be clearly identified. The characteristics of the scene are important things to report.

Element (when) with regard to the time of the event. Time may have happened, but maybe also what is happening, or what will happen. Time is a fact in the news. It's just that you need to know the time that has long happened or passed has no value anymore. Therefore, if the event will be made into the news, another value must be sought in the event. For example, events concerning individual prosecutors extorting suspects far outside the area and long ago happened, and reporters were too late to find out. So if you want to be reported, another element worthy of the news must be found in the event, such as a human element or social element, or other elements. For feature stories (when) this is not too important, and some say it is not important. It is not said to be important because what is important is the display of the human background involved in the event. This background is mainly about feelings, motives, ambitions of (who) or other things.

Elements (how) relating to the process of events reported. For example, how the occurrence of an event, how the offender committed his actions, or how the victim experienced his fate.

c. News text structure

There are several structures that build news texts. The text structure is a structure that builds text so that it becomes a unified whole text. The news text structure consists of titles, terraces and news bodies.

Chart 1: Reversed Pyramid (Suhandang 2010: 136)

TITLE

LINE OF THE DATE

NEWS TERM

BODY NEWS

END
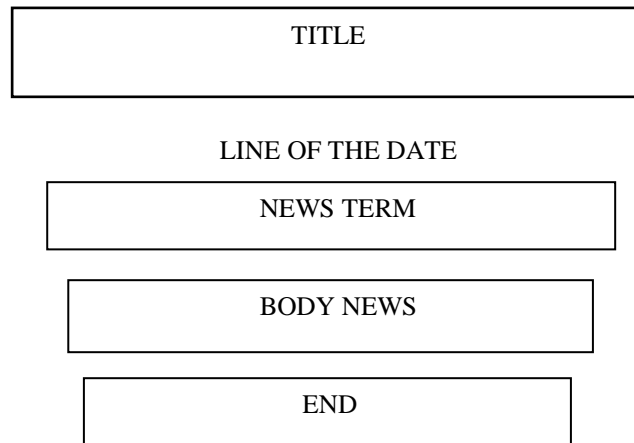
1. Title

Titles are keywords that represent the whole story. In news texts, titles usually contain what events are discussed or delivered. Titles are made as attractive as possible so that readers are interested in reading the news. As in text I above, the title used is "A Month Passed, Water Still Floods Several Locations in Manado" which when we read, was very interesting. The title of the news serves to help readers who rush to get to know the events that occur around them to be reported. This title is the most important part of the news. This is because before entering the contents of the news, the reader will see the headline first.

2. Terrace

Terrace or news leads are a very important part of the news. Inside the news terrace is summarized the core of the entire news content. Each lead is also written to attract readers to see more news content.

3. Body

This section is the core of the news text. The body of the news is a continuation of the contents of the news that can inform in more detail about the whole event or information reported.

4. End of News
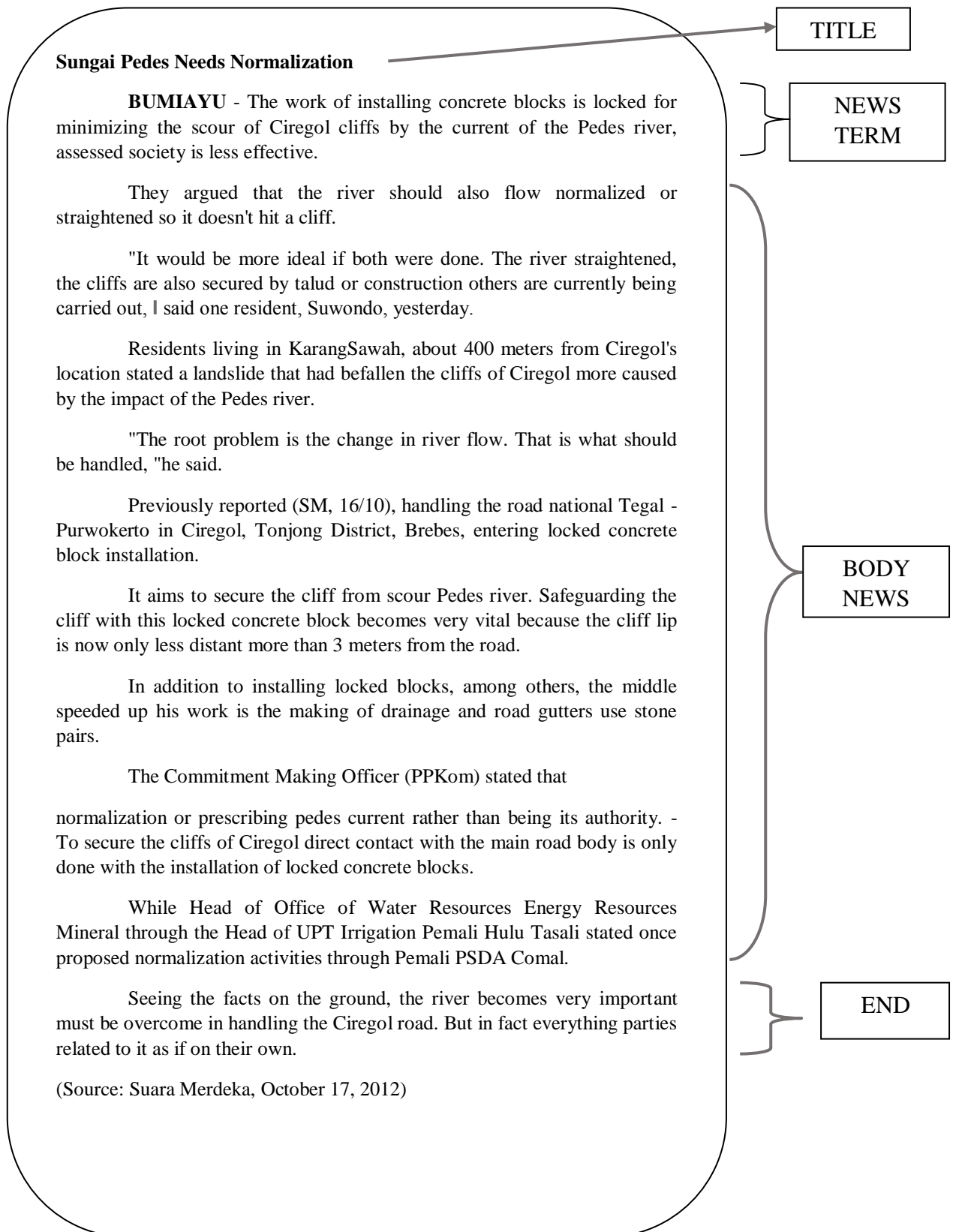
This section is the core of the news text. The body of the news is a continuation of the contents of the news that can inform in more detail about the whole event or information reported.

Figure 1: Sample news text

Sungai Pedes Needs Normalization → TITLE

BUMIAYU - The work of installing concrete blocks is locked for minimizing the scour of Ciregol cliffs by the current of the Pedes river, assessed society is less effective. } NEWS TERM

They argued that the river should also flow normalized or straightened so it doesn't hit a cliff.

"It would be more ideal if both were done. The river straightened, the cliffs are also secured by talud or construction others are currently being carried out, ‖ said one resident, Suwondo, yesterday.

Residents living in KarangSawah, about 400 meters from Ciregol's location stated a landslide that had befallen the cliffs of Ciregol more caused by the impact of the Pedes river.

"The root problem is the change in river flow. That is what should be handled, "he said.

Previously reported (SM, 16/10), handling the road national Tegal - Purwokerto in Ciregol, Tonjong District, Brebes, entering locked concrete block installation.

It aims to secure the cliff from scour Pedes river. Safeguarding the cliff with this locked concrete block becomes very vital because the cliff lip is now only less distant more than 3 meters from the road.

In addition to installing locked blocks, among others, the middle speeded up his work is the making of drainage and road gutters use stone pairs.

The Commitment Making Officer (PPKom) stated that

normalization or prescribing pedes current rather than being its authority. - To secure the cliffs of Ciregol direct contact with the main road body is only done with the installation of locked concrete blocks.

While Head of Office of Water Resources Energy Resources Mineral through the Head of UPT Irrigation Pemali Hulu Tasali stated once proposed normalization activities through Pemali PSDA Comal.

BODY NEWS

Seeing the facts on the ground, the river becomes very important must be overcome in handling the Ciregol road. But in fact everything parties related to it as if on their own. } END

(Source: Suara Merdeka, October 17, 2012)

d. Steps to write news

1. Search for News

How is information or news in the mass media? of course it must be sought which is preceded by planning in the editorial kitchen. For example, looking for news about the selection of a director of one of the private universities. The preparation it is necessary to find information about the names that appear in the rector's candidate stock exchange, the mechanism of the rector's election, the registration schedule for new rector candidates, the requirements for prospective chancellors, the schedule for submitting the vision and mission of the rector's candidate. After that the reporters met and interviewed prospective candidates the chancellor and asked for opinions from the campus, including the incumbent chancellor, chairman of the foundation, lecturers and students.

2. Making News

The various information that has been collected is then processed and mixed in sentences containing 5W + 1H elements. 5W is meant by "What" (what), "Who" (who), "When" (when), "Where" (where), "Why" (why), as long as 1H in question is "How" (how).

There are many news models, but basically the news is divided into two types, namely straight news (straight news) and indirect news (feature news). Direct news is news that directly states the 5W + 1H element in the initial paragraph (first paragraph to the second paragraph), while indirect news usually starts with interesting words or sentences on the initial paragraphs, while the 5W + 1H elements are explained in the following paragraphs.

3. News Construction

Building or news construction consists of 3 elements, namely news headlines, news terrace, and completeness or explanation of the news. Direct news usually uses a building like an inverted pyramid. By using a method inverted pyramid, information that is less important or not important can be made if the place (in the newspaper page, tabloid, magazine), or the time available (TV and radio). Information that is discarded or cut off is of course expected not to reduce or disrupt the core of the news as a whole, because all important facts have been stated in the initial paragraph. The "straight news" model is mainly shown for people who are busy or do not have the leisure time to read, hear or watch a story.

B. Conceptual Framework

Writing is a skill that is very important for students. Students need writing skills both in school and in the community. One of the writing skills taught at school is writing news. The importance of writing news for students is that it can increase intelligence, develop the power of imagination and creativity, foster inner courage express ideas or feelings, and encourage skills and willingness to gather information.

Indonesian Language Learning, especially the News writing skills for Class XII students of 1Bojonegoro MAN students are still very low. Based on these circumstances the researcher will use media images inside efforts to improve children's skills in writing news, especially in class XII MAN 1 Bojonegoro. This is used because the method used by the teacher only uses lecture and assignment methods, the media used by the teacher are also less varied, so

students are passive and lacking in enthusiasm during the learning process of writing news. Besides that, the rest are unable to express their own ideas, ideas and words in writing news.

Based on the problems, the writer chooses the right media usage so that he can achieve a learning goal. One of the media used by researchers to improve news writing skills is using media images. With picture media, of course students will not feel bored, because students are invited to see and observe images which of course can facilitate students in finding the main ideas / ideas and increase the imagination of students, therefore what is felt and observed by students can be written in writing which is then strung together to form a sentence and paragraph.

C. Research Hypothesis

The hypothesis is a temporary answer to the research problem that needs to be assessed according to the research data. Based on the study theoretical and conceptual framework, the hypothesis that can be proposed in this study is an alternative hypothesis (Ha): Picture media has an influence in increasing students' ability to write news by students of class XII MAN 1 Bojonegoro Learning Year 2018/2019.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research design

The design of this study was one group pre-test post-test design. Arikunto (2013: 125) argues that one group pre-test post-test design is an experiment carried out in one group without comparison.

Design with this technique gives the same treatment to each sample subject without taking into account the basic abilities possessed. In conclusion the students who become the sample in this study will get the same rights namely the initial test, the treatment using media images in learning is the final test.

Tabel 3.1 One Group Experimental Design Pre-Test Post-Test Design

Class	Pre- Test	Treatment	Post-Test
Experiment	O1	X	O2

Description :

O1 : Pre-Test (initial test) learning retells news story texts before getting treated.

X : Treatment by using picture media in learning retells the news text.

O2 : Post-Test (final test) the ability to write news text.

B. Population and sample

1. Population

According to Arikunto (2011: 173), "the population is the whole subject of research. If someone wants to examine all the elements in the face of the research, the researcher is a population. " The population in this study was all students of class XII MAN 1 Bojonegoro in the academic year of with totally 354.

2. Samples

According to Sugiono (2009: 118), "Samples are part of the number and characteristics possessed by the population". This research is experimental research so that the sample used must be homogeneous. To obtain an experimental unit as a sample in this study, the sampling technique used is a probability sampling technique, namely sampling techniques with each member of the population given the same opportunity to be included in the sample selection (Arnita, 2015: 52).

Probability sampling is done in random classes. The random sampling steps for the class are:

1. Writing 8 class names on pieces of paper according to the class population
2. Writing the class name on each piece of paper. The first piece is class XII UP 1, the second piece is class XII UP 2, the third piece is class XII UP 3, the fourth piece is class XII UP 4, the fifth piece is class XII IPA 5, the six class is class XII IPA 6;
3. Rolling pieces of paper one by one putting in a box and shaking the box;
4. Selected paper rolls will be used as samples in this study.

After applying the steps above, class XII UP 6 is the class chosen as the sample in this study, which is 36 people.

a. Technique of collectig the data

To find out the data on students' ability to write news texts, an assessment is made in writing news using the criteria of 1 news text assessment according to the Ministry of Education (2003: 67) as follows:

Table 3.2 Aspects of News Writing Ability

No.	Aspect	Score Assessment
1.	Completeness of the contents of the news (Contains elements) (5W + 1H) a. complete, there are 6 elements; b. quite complete, there are 5 elements; c. incomplete, there are 4 elements; d. incomplete, less than 4 elements.	a. 30 b. 23 c. 20 d. 10
2.	a. Sort and clear so it's easy to understand b. disordered, clear and easy to understand; c. Sort, less clear, but understandable; d. Irregular, Unclear, and inadequate understood	a. 15 b. 10 c. 5 d. 3
3.	Use of Sentences a. Short and clear; b. There are words that cannot be understood; c. There are unusual words to use; d. Can not be understood.	a. 15 b. 10 c. 5 d. 3

4.	Vocabulary	a. 15
	a. Right and easy to understand	b. 10
	b. There are words that cannot be understood	c. 5
	c. There are words that are not commonly used	d. 0
	d. Can not be understood	
5.	Title withdrawal	a. 10
	a. Very interesting	b. 8
	b. Quite interesting	c. 6
	c. Less attractive	d. 2
	d. Not attractive	
6.	Determination of spelling usage in the news	a. 15
	a. In accordance with EYD	b. 10
	b. A little error but changing ideas	c. 5
	c. Many mistakes	

In the score obtained it is changed to the final form of the student's formula as follows:

$$\text{Average value of students} = \frac{\text{Total value of all aspects}}{\text{Maximum number of scores}} \times 100$$

To find out the average value of the front class using an assessment of the value then use the following formula :

$$\text{Average value of students} : \frac{\text{The total value of all students}}{\text{The number of students}}$$

With the guidelines above, the teacher know the student in writing the test of the group managed to reach the category is very good, good, enough, lacking and very less.

Table 3.3 Assessment of News Text Writing Skills

NO	Category	Value Range
1	Very good	85 – 100
2	Good	70 – 84
3	Good enough	55 – 69
4	Poor	0 – 59

Before the test used to collect the data, it was tried out to know whether the instrument is readable or not.

C. Research Instrument

According to Sugiyono (2012: 148), "The research instrument is a tool used to measure observed natural and social phenomena." Instrument quality will determine the quality of data collected. In this study tools used to collect data using performance tests or work practice / product tests. "Performance or performance tests are tests or tasks that require motoric involvement in response" (Nurgiyantoro, 2010: 142). This test is in the form of the ability to write news for each student. Form instruments in the form of orders to see and understand images and write ideas and ideas into news.

D. Technique of analyzing the data

To obtain data, there are several steps taken by the researcher that is :

1. Stabilize the pre-test score

2. Stabulating the post-test score

3. Looking for the mean variable pre test results

$$M = \frac{\Sigma fx}{n}$$

Description:

M = Average (mean)

Σfx = number of frequencies

N = Number of samples

(Sudijono, 2013: 327)

4. Calculate the standard deviation of the post test variable using the formula.

$$SD = \frac{\sqrt{\Sigma fx^2}}{N}$$

Description:

SD = Standard Deviation

Σfx^2 = square of the number of frequency values

N = Number of samples

5. Calculating the standard error from the results of the post test variable with the formula:

$$SE_M = \frac{SD6}{N-1}$$

Description:

SE_M = Standard error

SD = Standard Deviation

N = Number of samples

6. Look for differences in the standard error results from the two results.

$$SE_{M1-M2} = \sqrt{SE^2 + M1^2} + SE^2 + M2^2$$

7. Hypothesis Testing

      Further research data were analyzed by inferential statistics parametric, this statistic is based on certain assumptions, namely normality and homogeneity. Both assumptions were first tested before use it.

  a. Normality test

Normality test is done to find out whether the population is distributed normal or not. Normality testing using Lilifoers (Sudjana, 2009: 466), namely:

1. Xi's data, …………. .. Xn was changed to Zi's default data, ……… Zn.

    by formula $Z = \dfrac{X_{i-M}}{SD}$

Description:

Z = transformation from number to notation at normal distribution

Xi = numbers on data

M = average

SD = Standard Deviation

2. For each standard number calculated using the standard normal distribution list and then calculated the probability by the formula: F (Zi) = P (Z ≤ Zi)

3. Calculating the proportion of Zi, Z2, ……………… ..Zn taken from Zi

$$S(Zi) = \frac{\text{banyaknya Z1,Z2............Zn}}{N}$$

4. Calculate the difference between F (Zi) - S (Zi) then set the absolute price

5. Take the biggest price among other prices for the difference it (lo)

b. Homogeneity test

Homogeneity tests were conducted to determine whether the samples were taken has a homogeneous variance or not. For this reason, the formula is used:

$$X^2 = (In\ 10)(B - \Sigma(ni - 1)\log S_i^2$$

Description :

B: Barle coefficient

$\log S_i^2$: variant of the largest group

$(ni - 1$: the degree of freedom of each group

c. Hypothesis testing

Hypothesis testing is done using the "t" test (Sudjono: 282) with the formula:

$$T = \frac{M1 - M2}{SEM1 - SEM2}$$

Information

T = Observation results

M1 = Mean Post-test

M2 = Mean pre-test

SEM1 - SEM2 = standard error difference between the two groups

Thus if $T_0 < t_{tabel}$ then H_a it is rejected and if $T_0 > T_{tabel}$ then H_a it is rejected which means H_a it is accepted at a significant level with $\alpha = 0.05$. Testing is done by comparing prices $T_0 < t_{tabel}$.