Enhancing News Writing Skills by Utilizing Serial Pictures for First Year Diploma Students of Poltekkes Kemenkes, Padang

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Abstract Findings from the results of the author's interviews with Indonesian language lecturers as well as level 1 students of the D3 Nutrition Science Study Program of the Polytechnic of the Ministry of Health in Padang are, students have not been able to write news, because of the following things. First, they have the lack of students' ability in writing. Second, students are less able to develop the elements of building news. Third, ineffective learning media used by lecturers. The type of this research is classroom action research with the research subject with 39 students. Data collection tools used were student activity observation sheets and final tests. Data analysis techniques used are descriptive and analysis of learning outcomes. This research consisted of two cycles and each cycle was held twice. The results of the study in each cycle are pre-cycle with an average value of 70.87 students, the first cycle with an average value of 86.46 students and the second cycle 93.74, this shows student activity tends to increase. Furthermore, it was concluded that lectures on learning to write news with serial image media can increase the activity and learning outcomes of students in D3 Nutrition Study Program.

Keywords: Write News, Media of Picture Series.

1. Introduction

Indonesian lectures in tertiary institutions aim to develop students' language skills. Language skill means being skilled in listening, speaking, reading and writing. Writing ability as a productive language skill is very important for students. Students are expected to be able to express ideas, ideas, experiences, and opinions in various forms of writing.

The curriculum used for the D3 study program of Nutrition Polytechnic of the Ministry of Health of Padang based on the decision of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia Number 73 / U / 2913 is the KKNI Curriculum. Indonesian courses are taught in the first Semerter, the burden of study is 2 credits of theoretical methods. Based on the D3 Academic Study Program handbook of Nutrition of the Poltekkes of the Ministry of Health in Padang in 2017, Indonesian language courses are taught in accordance with the syllabus that is designed based on the curriculum. Students are expected to be able to write news. To write a story, we need a development structure, which is 5 W + 1H, namely: *What* , *Who* , *When* , *Why* , *Where* , and *How.*

The findings from the results of the author's interview with Indonesian language lecturers as well as first level students of the D3 Study Program Nutrition Science Polytechnic of the Ministry of Health of Padang are, students have not been able to write news, because of the following things. *First, the* lack of students' ability in writing. *Second*, students are less able to develop the elements of building a news. *Third*, ineffective learning media used by lecturers.

Based on the problems has mentioned above, the authors think it is important to carry out classroom action research aimed at improving the ability to write news with serial images of students of level 1 of the D3 Nutrition Science program at the Health Ministry of Health in Padang. The selection of this serial image media is thought to be appropriate for learning to write news, because through this image media students are motivated because the media can be touched, seen and observed. In addition, the use of image media is thought toeasy before students to understand so students will more easily express their ideas or ideas in writing news.

This class was chosen because the ability to write news in learning is low when compared to other classes, this is evidenced by the acquisition of the results of the writing exposition essay writing semester I of the academic year 2017/2018 as in the table below:

Table 1. Average value of news writing assignments year 2017/2018 at the
Poltekkes Kemenkes Padang

Study Program	Average Score	Number of students graduating	Number of students not passing
D3 Midwifery	72	26	4
D4 Nutrition Science	69	24	6
D3 Nutrition Science	66	21	9

Source: Test scores for writing essays in language courses Indonesia Odd semester of 2017/2018

In order to improve students' writing ability, the lecturer tried to find a solution to this problem by conducting a class action study entitled "Improvement of News Writing Ability through Media Image Serial Level 1 Students in D3 Study Program Nutrition Science Polytechnic Ministry of Health Padang".

This study aims to describe and explain the process of improving the ability to write news through serial media for level 1 students of the D3 Study Program of Nutrition Science of the Health Ministry of Health, Padang. Stages of the Classroom Action Research Method to be performed can be seen in the image below.
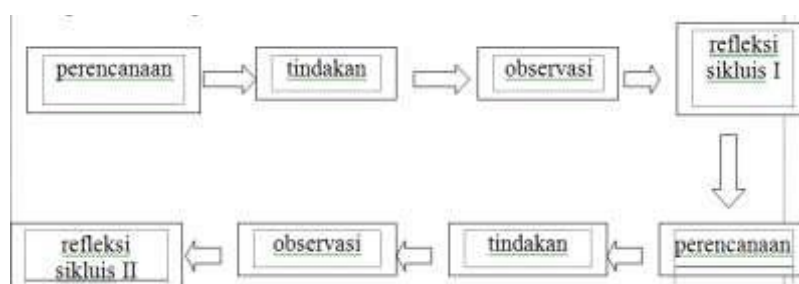

Figure 1. Stages of the Classroom Action Research Method

Starting from the background, the research formulation is as follows. "Can serial media improve the ability to write news for level 1 students in the study program D III of the Nutrition Science of the Health Ministry of Health in Padang?

According to Gie (2002: 3) the notion of writing, writing, writing, and writing is the same as the notion of writing, writing, writing and composing which has been given its limits. Only on the boundaries of writing develops a word that has no counterpart to the word that is the word "writing".

Writing means the process, activities or ways of writing, for example writing news means the process of writing news, activities of writing news or how to write news.

According to Harris in Yondri (2006: 14) a writer must master the five components of writing, namely: the content (material) of writing, organization of writing, linguistics (written language method), writing style, and writing mechanism. Failure in one of the components can result in interference in writing ideas in writing.

Referring to the idea before, it is clear that writing is not just writing what is said (written writing spoken language), but is an activity organized in such a way that an act of communication occurs (between the writer and the reader). If what is meant by the reader, then someone can be said to have skilled writing.

Barus (2016: 12) said "News are all reports of events, events, ideas, facts that attract attention and are important to be conveyed or published in the mass media so that they are known or become public awareness". In line with that, Oramahi (2012: 2) stated "News is a new *(new) information* that contains significant significance *(significant),* has an influence on anyone who hears or reads it, and appeals to the listener (radio), viewers (television)), and readers (print media). News is the object of journalistic study which has parts arranged systematically. The section, namely the *head line* (headline), *leads* (news terrace), and *body* (body of news) stated by Ermanto (2001: 90).

News terrace is the most important part in a news. In the news terrace described events that occurred and there are six elements of a news builder. The six news elements, namely, 1) what event happened, 2) who was involved, 3) when it happened, 4) where it was, 5) how it happened, and 6) why it happened. The journalistic tradition is familiar with these six elements with 5 W + 1 H: what, who, *when, where, why,* and *how*.

Assegaf (1991: 49) states that in meeting the requirements of the form, it should pay attention to the style of inverted pyramid writing, as in the picture below,:
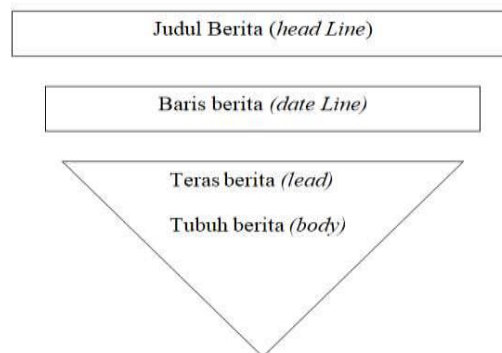

Figure 2. News Writing Style

Image is one form of media in teaching Indonesian. According to Suyatno (2004: 81) from a picture a student can make writing coherently and logically. Furthermore Sardiman (2009: 29) image media has advantages, namely:

1) concrete nature,
2) images can overcome the limitations of space and time,
3) image media can overcome the limitations of observation,
4) images can clarify a problem in any field and for any age level, so as to prevent or correct misunderstandings,
5) pictures are cheap and easy to obtain and use without the need for special equipment.

Besides having advantages, drawing media also has some weaknesses, that are:
   a) images only emphasize the perception of the senses of the eye,
   b) images of objects that are too complex are less effective for lecturing activities,
   c) their size is very limited for large sizes.

2. Methodology

2.1. Type of Research This

Type of research is *classroom action research* developed by Kemmis and Mc. Taggrart in Arikunto (2006) through a cycle consisting of; *planning, acting, observing and reflecting* (planning, implementing, observing, and reflecting). Arikunto (in Ningsih 2013: 6) concludes that classroom action research is an examination of learning activities in the form of actions, which are deliberately raised and occur in a class together. Referring to the media above, this class action research was conducted in 2 cycles. The second cycle is a refinement of the previous cycle, for that it can be described as below:
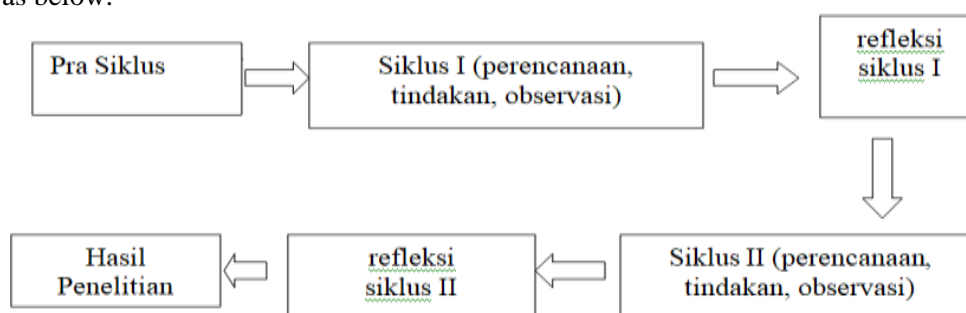

Figure 3. Research Cycle

This research will be conducted at the Health Ministry of Health, Padang. The subjects of the study were the level 1 students of the Nutrition Science D3 Study Program with 39 students. The research was carried out in semester 1 of the 2018/2019 school year.

2.1.1. Data Collection Techniques

For data collection, observation guides were used when planning to see the ability to write news to student learning activities through serial pictures. The test is used to see student learning outcomes from the ability to write news through serial images.

2.1.2 Data Collection Tool Data

Collection tool is an observation sheet conducted by the observer during lectures on the lecture media activities of serial images, and tests are used to see student learning outcomes from the ability to write news through serial images. In this study the data were analyzed descriptively qualitatively and carried out rationally and objectively.

Techniques to measure student activity in learning are analyzed using the formula:

P = $\underline{F}$ x 100% N

P = Percentage
F = Frequency of student activity
N = Number of respondents
(Sudjana.1991)

Increased student activity in teaching and learning can be seen by comparing observations of cycle I and observation cycle II. Indicators of success for writing news have been set at the beginning of the semester that is 75. If there are students who do not reach 68, then the student is declared a failure.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1. Subtitle

Implementation of action research on the Ability to Write News through the Media of Serial Images for Level 1 Students in the D3 Study Program Nutrition Science of the Health Ministry of Health in Padang carried out in two cycles. The implementation of the two cycles takes place from April 25-09 Mai 2019. Each cycle takes place once. The implementation of cycle I and cycle II is guided by the findings contained in the pre-cycle. The following description is a process that occurs during the process of writing ability.

After conducting the initial ability test to write news to Level 1 students of D3 Study Program Nutrition Science Polytechnic Ministry of Health, Padang obtained the following results.

Table 2. Preliminary Assessment Writing Ability Test

Pre Cycle	Percentage and Number of Students Reaching Value ≥ 75	Percentage of Total Students Achieving Value ≤ 75	Average value
I	14 (35.90%)	25 (64.10%)	70, 87

Based on the table above it can be seen that the results of the initial ability test (pre-cycle) of students who scored more than 75 only (35.90%) students, while (64.10%) students have not reached the minimum completeness criteria. Means, more than half the number of students have not reached the minimum completeness criteria. The number of students who have not reached the minimum completeness criteria of 75 because students still use a lot of writing titles that are still less interesting, and incomplete writing news elements, sentences used in writing news are still not all effective. The application of spelling is not well done, and the coherence between paragraphs still needs to be improved. Lecturers teach more than they teach. In other words, students listen, then write about what the lecturer ordered. From Table 3, it can also be seen that students' classical writing ability is 70.87.

Based on the data above, it can be stated that lectures during pre-cycle did not run optimally, so an effort was needed to conduct an action research. The effort is to improve the ability to write through serial media images.

The action in cycle I was held once in accordance with the plan that had been made. Action result data in cycle I in the form of performance test results can be seen in the table below.

Table 3 Preliminary Assessment Writing Ability Test

Pre Cycle	Percentage and Number of Students Achieving Value ≥ 75	Percentage of Students Reaching Value ≤ 75	Average value
I	14 (35.90%)	25 (64.10%)	70, 87%

Table 4. Results of Actions in Cycle I

Cycle	Percentage and Number of Students Achieving a Score of ≥ 75	Percentage and Number of Students Achieving a Score of ≤ 75	Average Grade
Iof	38 people (97.4%)	1 person (2.6%)	86, 46%

Table 5. Results of Actions in Cycle II

Cycle	Percentage and Number of Students Achieving a Score of ≥ 75	Percentage and Number of Students Achieving a Score of ≤ 75	Average Grade
II of	39 people (100%)	0 people (0%)	93, 74%

Table 6. Action Results Writing

Ability Initial Ability		Cycle I		Cycle II	
Completeness		Completeness		Completeness	
Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
14 students 35.9%	25 students 64.1%	38 students 97.4%	1 student 2.6%	39 students 100%	0 students 0%

The results of the actions in the second cycle generally increase student activity in lectures. At the first cycle meeting, student activity in lectures on average (73%) increased at the second cycle meeting to (84.6%). These results prove that students already have a perception that radiant images can improve writing skills, so that lecture activities increase. The lowest activity (74.36%) activeness in asking. This result is caused by lecture material factors that are more demanding for students to write a lot.

4. Conclusion

As stated in the introduction, the purpose of this study is to prove whether the ability to write news for Level 1 students of Study Program Diploma III of Health Polytechnic of the Ministry of Health in Padang can be improved through the use of serial media in learning or not.

Student skills in writing can be improved through the use of media of serial images. Preliminary test results, obtained data ability to write news students is not good. After being given action in the form of the use of serial media image and stabilization in the learning process in two cycles, it turns out that the action taken has an impact on improving writing skills and student attitudes in learning better.

Based on the research that has been done, the results show that the use of serial media in learning to write news can improve students' ability to write, especially writing news. The significance was seen from the initial poor test result data, after the administration of the action, the results of the first cycle

test increased in the second cycle. In addition, the use of serial image media can also improve students' positive attitudes and behavior in the learning process of writing news.

Acknowledgement

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