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IMPROVING INDONESIAN DIGITAL HISTORY USAGE OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WITH AUDIOVISUAL MEDIA

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Abstract

Listening, as one form of language skills, is an early and basic skills of language learning processes of humans. Listening skills made the news because this type of research is somewhat less skill to get attention. The main problem in this research is how to improve the ability to hear the Indonesian news in audio-visual media (TV) at the Junior High School seventh grade students Adhyaksa 1 Jambi. The aim is to determine the ability of Indonesian-language news on student following the student's behavior changes, after the use of audiovisual media with Samba method, giving tasks, and methods of discussion.

Listening to the news consists of extensive listening that is free, and intensive in nature and need more targeted surveillance. This research into classroom action research (CAR), the sample in this study were the students who take as many as 10 people from 30 students. Technique of data collecting is done through tests and non-test (interview, observation and documentation). Furthermore, the data were analyzed with quantitative and qualitative approaches.

Keywords: *Audio visual, digital history, Indonesian language*

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INTRODUCTION

Learning a language is learning to communicate. So, learning a language is a very important thing for school children so that they are skilled in using language. A person's language reflects his or her mind. The brighter and clearer one's mind the more skillful one is to speak. Language skills include four facets, namely listening, speaking, reading and writing (Subyantoro & Hartono, 2003). As a form of language skills, listening or listening is a basic skill of the language learning process (Tarigan, 1994). Before being able to speak, humans already seen the activity of listening and trying to understand the language of those around him (Sutari, 1997).

In the era of globalization, the development of information and technology (IT) is very advanced rapidly and unlimited spread. The most influential medium, in this case, is audiovisual known as television. Television is a means or means of communication that can convey a message to the general public as a whole and can display text, images, graphics, sounds, music, and so on (Indonesia's Department of Education, 2002). In relation to learning to listen to news in Indonesia there are still many obstacles. As is known, in language lessons, there are no tests related to news listening activities.

Some of the reasons that cause listening learning has not been implemented properly, namely: (1) Theories, principles, and generalizations about listening have not been widely expressed, (2) An understanding to what and how to listen is still minimal, (3) Textbook and teacher handbook in listening learning are very rare, (4) Teachers of Indonesian language subject are less experienced in carrying out listening learning, (5) Listening teaching materials are very lacking, (6) Teachers of Indonesian language subject have not been skilled in compiling listening teaching materials, and (7) The number of students per class is too large.

Based on this background, researchers felt the need to conduct a class action study with the title "Improving Indonesian Digital History Usage of Junior High School Students with Audiovisual Media."

The issues discussed in this study are how to improve the ability of digital media history as well as hear Indonesian news with audio visual (TV) media in students of class VII SLTP Swasta Adhyaksa 1 Jambi.

The purpose of this study is as follows: (1) To find out the ability to hear Indonesian news in students of class VII SLTP Adhyaksa 1 Jambi, (2) To find out the changes in behavior of students of class VII SLTP Adhyaksa 1 Jambi, after the use of audiovisual media with question-and-answer methods, assignments, and discussion methods.

Listening

Listening is a process of listening to oral symbols with care, understanding, appreciation, and interpretation to obtain information, capture the content or message and understand the meaning of communication that has been conveyed by the speaker through speech or spoken language (Indonesia's Department of Education, 2002). Listening or listening is an attempt to hear the symbols of sound that are done intentionally with care accompanied by understanding, appreciation, interpretation, reaction and evaluation to obtain messages, information, capture the content and respond to the meaning contained therein (Sutari, 1997).

Listening has several purposes, among which is to get facts, to analyze facts and ideas, to evaluate facts or ideas, to get inspiration, to acquire entertainment, to improve speech skills. Listening activities also have benefits including adding science and life experiences, increasing intellect and deepening scientific and scientific imagination, enriching vocabulary, expanding insights, improving life, and fostering open and objective nature. In addition to having goals and benefits, there are several types of listening, including extensive listening, intensive listening,

News is a report that contains an important event or event that attracts the attention of the crowd and the news contains about facts or something new that can be published through print or electronic media (Djuroto, 2002). Audio visual media is a learning medium whose use is done by projecting through an electric current in the form of sound. Through this medium one can not only see or observe something but at the same time can hear everything that is visualized (Arsyad, 2003). The advantages of television media include being able to present models and examples of good news, can bring the real world to the home and classes, such as people, places and so on, can present programs that can be understood by students of different ages and levels of education, and are economical. In addition, there are some disadvantages of television media, among which can only present news in one direction (Henshall & Ingram, 2000). Newsreleases will continue so that not all students can capture information well, teachers do not have a broad opportunity to be able to revise the news before it is broadcast (Idris, 1987).

The use of audiovisual media in the learning process of listening to news is expected to enhance the learning process and outcomes so that this competence is completely mastered by students. In addition, it makes the learning process more varied and interesting, because with the use of audio visual media students can not only hear but also be able to see everything they listen to. To improve the learning of listening skills and to make the learning interesting, there

are several techniques that can be done in the teaching and learning process, these techniques include re-reading, keyword identification, paraphrasing, summarizing, identifying topic sentences, answering questions, chain whispering, and solving stories.

METHOD

Population and Sample

The population in this study came from SLTP student Adhyaksa, and this research sample consisted of 10 students. As mentioned in the previous section, that class action research is carried out in the form of a cycle consisting of four stages, namely planning, implementation of actions, observation, and reflection (Madya, 2006).

Data Collection Techniques and Data Analysis Techniques

Data collection techniques are two, namely tests and non-tests. Test techniques are used to determine a student's ability to listen to news. Non-test techniques are used to determine students' responses to learning to listen to news using audio visual media via television. Meanwhile, the research data are analyzed quantitatively through experiments and qualitatively.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research consists of three cycles, namely cycle I, namely listening and watching digital history from a VCD player media and followed by Q&A, cycle II watching and listening to digital video history at home with task assignments, and cycle III listening and watching digital video home history and having discussions. In the first cycle students' ability to listen to the news with an average percentage of grades of 40%. However, at the end of the study students' ability to listen to language news Indonesia This increased by 68.5%.

Table 1. List of Grade VII SLTP 1 Student Grades Adhyaksa Jambi in Cycle I, Listen to News and Continue with Q&A (Preliminary Data)

No	Student Name	Aspects Assessed						Number of Values	Achievement Level
		What	When	Where	Who	Why	How		
1	Agung Priyanto	10	10	10	5	5	5	45	C
2	Ade Puspita	10	10	10	5	5	-	40	K
3	Febriyanti P	10	10	10	5	5	5	45	C
4	Herman	10	5	10	10	5	-	40	K
5	Heriyanto	10	5	10	5	5	-	35	K
6	Laraswati	10	10	5	5	5	5	40	K
7	Meri Susanti	10	10	10	10	-	-	40	K
8	Rike Dwi Wulandari	10	10	10	5	-	-	35	K
9	Silvia	10	10	10	5	5	-	40	K
10	Susanti	10	5	10	10	5	-	40	K
Sum		100	85	95	65	40	15	400	**K**
Average value		10,0	80,0	9,5	6,5	4,0	1,5	40,0	

Table 2. Percentage of Student Grade Gains in Cycle I

No	Value gain	Success Scale	Predicate	Sum	Percentage
1	0	81 – 100	Excellent	0	**0 %**
2	0	61 – 80,99	Good	0	**0 %**
3	45	41 – 60,99	Enough	2	**20 %**
4	40	21 – 40,99	Less	6	**60 %**
	35			2	**20 %**
5	0	00-20,99	Less once	0	**0 %**
Sum				**10**	**100 %**

Table 3. List of Grade VII SLTP 1 Student Grades Adhyaksa Jambi in Cycle II, Listening to News and Assignments

No	Student Name	Aspects Assessed						Number of Values	Achievement Level
		What	When	Where	Who	Why	How		
1	Agung Priyanto	10	10	10	10	15	10	65	**B**
2	Ade Puspita	10	10	10	5	10	10	55	**C**
3	Febriyanti P	10	10	10	10	10	10	60	**C**
4	Herman	10	10	10	10	10	10	60	**C**
5	Heriyanto	10	10	10	10	10	15	65	**B**
6	Laraswati	10	10	10	10	10	15	65	**B**
7	Meri Susanti	10	10	10	10	10	10	60	**C**
8	Rike Dwi Wulandari	10	10	10	10	5	10	55	**C**
9	Silvia	10	10	10	10	10	10	60	**C**
10	Susanti	10	10	10	10	10	10	60	**C**
Sum		100	100	100	95	100	110	605	**C**
Average value		10,0	10,0	10,0	9,5	10,0	11,00	60,5	

Table 4. Percentage of Student Grade Gains in Cycle II

No	Value gain	Success Scale	Predicate	Sum	Percentage
1	0	81 – 100	Excellent	0	**0 %**
2	65	61 – 80,99	Good	3	**30 %**
3	60	41 – 60,99	Enough	5	**50 %**
	55			2	**20 %**
4	0	21 – 40,99	Less	0	**0 %**
5	0	00-20,99	Less once	0	**0 %**
Sum				**10**	**100 %**

Table 5. List of Grade Vii Students SLTP 1 Adhyaksa Jambi in Cycle III, Listening to News and Having Discussions

No	Student Name	Aspects Assessed						Number of Values	Achievement Level
		What	When	Where	Who	Why	How		
1	Agung Priyanto	10	10	10	10	20	10	70	**B**
2	Ade Puspita	10	10	10	10	15	10	65	**B**
3	Febriyanti P	10	10	10	10	15	15	70	**B**
4	Herman	10	10	10	10	10	15	65	**B**
5	Heriyanto	10	10	10	10	10	20	70	**B**

6	Laraswati	10	10	10	10	15	15	70	**B**
7	Meri Susanti	10	10	10	10	20	10	70	**B**
8	Rike Dwi Wulandari	10	10	10	10	10	15	65	**B**
9	Silvia	10	10	10	10	20	10	70	**B**
10	Susanti	10	10	10	10	15	15	70	**B**
Sum		100	100	100	100	150	135	685	**B**
Average value		10,0	10,0	10,0	10,0	15,0	13,5	68,5	

Table 6. Percentage of Student Grade Gains in Cycle III

No	Value gain	Success Scale	Predicate	Jumlah	Percentage
1	0	81 – 100	Excellent	0	**0 %**
2	70	61 – 80,99	Good	7	**70 %**
	65			3	**30 %**
3	0	41 – 60,99	Enough	0	**0 %**
4	0	21 – 40,99	Less	0	**0 %**
5	0	00-20,99	Less once	0	**0 %**
Sum				**10**	**100 %**

After holding a series of actions, it was obtained that the average value of students in listening to Indonesian news with audiovisual media (Television) increased every cycle. This is evident from the results obtained. In the first cycle, the average value only reaches 40.0 with less predicate. In the second cycle it slightly increases to 60.5, with a good predicate. In the third cycle it increases with the average value reaching 68.5 with a good predicate.

The average value in the first cycle is less satisfactory. In this case, the obstacle encountered is still the lack of interest and attention of students in following the learning process. This happens because the student's own perception and interest in learning listens to very low news. In addition, the application of monotonous and dictating methods felt heavy and becomes a burden for students. Based on the reality of that first cycle, in the second cycle researchers changed their methods and approaches. The increase in grades obtained in this cycle indicates that the ability to hear news of these students has increased. In the third cycle, the task given is almost the same in the second cycle. But the task is followed up through group discussions. In this third cycle, the achievement of the average grade of students is the maximum.

Thus, of the three cycles carried out it is clear that the third cycle is what provides the most efficient and effective action in order to improve students' ability to listen to Indonesian news with audiovisual media (Television). This is because the method or action performed in the third cycle basically summarizes the method or action performed in the first and second cycles. In other words, the action in this third cycle is the most adequate action.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion, it can be concluded that the ability to use Indonesian-language historical digital media through audio visual media (Television) students of class VII SLTP Adhyaksa 1 Jambi has increased with the application of discussion and assignment methods. This can be seen from the average grades obtained by students in each cycle. In Cycle I, the average score of students in listening to news using only the question and

answer method is 40.0 with less predicate. In Cycle II, the application of assignment methods has increased the student's grade to 60.5 with sufficient predicate. Furthermore, in Cycle III the application of discussion methods was able to boost student grades to 68.5 with good predicate.

However, to improve the ability to use historical digital media listening to news in students of class VII SLTP Adhyaksa 1 Jambi the application of discussion methods is solely certainly not recommended. This research shows that the provision of methods that are pharmacological and alternating can reduce students' saturation in learning to listen to students, which in turn can still enhance students' ability to use this historical digital media.

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