

The influence of project-based learning model on news-writing skills of students class VIII of MTSN 1 Jambi

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Abstract

This study aims to examine whether or not there is an effect of the project-based learning model on the skills of writing news texts for class VIII MTsN 1 Jambi City in the 2022/2023 academic year. The population in this study were all students of class VIII MTs Negeri 1 Jambi City. After random sampling was carried out to determine the sample, Class VIII-D and VIII-G were selected as samples in this study, with 21 students in each class. Class VIII-D as the control class and VIII-G as the experimental class. This study uses quantitative research with a quasi-experimental research design (quasi-experiment). The instrument used by researchers to measure the success of the project-based learning model is a written test. The research data was obtained from the results of the pre-test and post-test given to the experimental class and control class. After obtaining the results of the students' pre-test and post-test, the researcher then analyzed the data using the SPSS version 25 program. From the results of data analysis it is known that in the post-test the experimental class obtained an average value of 82.81 which is in the good category. In contrast to the control class post-test which achieved an average value of 67.00 which is included in the less category. From this study also obtained the results of T count > T table 4.777 > 3.309 and sig. 0.000 < 0.05, which means the hypothesis is accepted and proven true. The results of this study indicate that there is a change in the results of writing news texts for students after being given treatment using a project-based learning model in the experimental class. From that, the results of this study indicate that there is an influence of the project-based learning model on news text writing skills in class VIII MTs Negeri 1 Kota Jambi.

Keywords: Project Based Learning Model, Writing Skills, News Text

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INTRODUCTION

Education is the key to success and progress for everyone. With education, everyone can realize the potential that exists in him. Education is essentially an interaction between educators and students to achieve educational goals in a certain view. Education, of course,

has a purpose because it is designed with full awareness so that a learning atmosphere and learning process can be created that can shape the self-potential of students or society (Pratomo, Catur, Herlambang, 2021). In addition, education can help students develop their abilities, starting from maximizing their potential, skills and personal characteristics to improving their environment and themselves. Education does not only provide experience, knowledge or values, as well as skills, but also must be able to develop any potential, skills, talents and interests possessed by students.

Talking about education, it cannot be separated from the learning process. The process of learning and education in schools are two interrelated components, because both are the main pillars in creating a smart young generation. Whether or not educational goals are achieved depends on the learning process. The learning process is a learning process that involves a teacher to make an effort in teaching and teaching students (MKDP Curriculum and Learning Development Team, 2011: 128). Well-planned learning creates good students, and vice versa. In accordance with the importance of learning, the stages in learning such as lesson planning, learning implementation and learning evaluation must also be considered properly.

Learning Indonesian certainly has a goal, namely that a person has the ability to communicate effectively and efficiently, both orally and in writing, in accordance with predetermined ethics (Abidin, 2012:14). In the 2013 curriculum, Indonesian language lessons applied in class VIII SMP have four language competencies, namely reading, speaking, listening, and writing (Mengge, 2022). Of the four aspects, writing skill is an aspect that must be possessed by students. Because writing is classified as a complex skill and also a language skill that is quite complicated to master.

Writing skill is a skill that can encourage students to be able to convey thoughts, ideas, and opinions through written media (Yulistiani & Indihadi, 2020). By writing, students can be helped in thinking and developing their mindset (Tya et al, 2019). In line with Marwoto (in Dalman 2015: 4) writing is expressing ideas or ideas in the form of essays freely. Writing is the process of conveying thoughts, wishes, feelings in the form of symbols, signs, writing, which are meaningful. In writing activities there is an activity of assembling, compiling, describing a symbol, writing in the form of a collection of letters and forming words, a collection of words forming groups of words or sentences, a group of sentences forming a paragraph, and a collection of paragraphs forming a discourse, a complete and meaningful essay. The writing process, which is quite difficult, emphasizes students to continue learning and practicing their abilities. Thinking and writing are activities that are closely related. By writing students not only convey ideas in the form of language, but students will also learn to think critically, reason clearly, and actively contribute to improving their academic performance when they write more.

There are several types of writing that must be learned in Indonesian language lessons. One of them is writing news text. Writing news text is one of the Basic Competencies that must be achieved by class VIII students of MTs Negeri 1 Kota Jambi. Writing news text is an activity that aims to convey news or information to other people about an event or event in written form. Students are expected to be able to master writing skills and understand the process of producing them. The competence to write short, concise, and clear news texts has an important role for students. In addition to learning to convey news or information to others in written form, learning to write news texts at school can also add to students' insights in the field of language. Students learn to use good and correct Indonesian in accordance with linguistic rules.

News text becomes a variable in this study because learning to write news text is a

learning to express ideas or ideas about something honestly, in accordance with the facts that occur and not exaggerate when poured in written form. But in practice, in learning to write news texts there are still many difficulties experienced by students. This fact is also supported by a survey regarding literacy levels conducted by the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) in 2018, which showed that Indonesia was ranked 62 out of 70 countries (Kemdikbud, 2019). Students' low writing skills are caused by students' low interest and motivation in terms of reading and writing (Cheapmanita et al., 2021). Therefore, of course there is a need for efforts to overcome these problems so that students have high interest and encouragement so that students' reading and writing skills can improve. Judging from these difficulties, what needs to be considered is how the application of the learning model used by the teacher. Based on the results of observations, teachers still apply learning models that are lectures, assignments, and discussions but which are not yet effective and are still monotonous. The teacher only forms discussion groups without being given a choice of different ways and variations. This causes students to feel bored and bored. So learning to write news texts cannot be said to be optimal.

Many students are not optimal in achieving learning objectives because the learning process that takes place in the classroom is not going well. The low focus and interest in student learning is caused by the learning process which is still structural so it tends to be boring. To achieve productive skills or the ability to write students' news, a teacher must be able to choose the right and appropriate learning model. In improving students' writing skills, teachers need various stages and strategies to train skills in constructing vocabulary and language structures. By using the right learning model, it is hoped that it can improve students' ability to write news texts. Researchers believe that in being skilled at writing news texts, a learning model is needed that can guide students. This is very helpful in directing student understanding and producing quality news texts. So that learning to write news texts can be even better, there is a suggested learning model to be applied, namely the project-based learning model.

By using the Project-Based Learning Model, researchers believe that this learning model is suitable to guide students in the process of learning to write news texts. The project-based learning model has process and project management that helps students to be successful and skilled in writing news texts. Project-based learning offers students more fun, rewarding and collaborative learning opportunities. Compared to the learning model that has been applied before, this learning model allows students to be more expressive in learning activities because students' ideas and thoughts will be more honed. In addition, students are more motivated, active and take the initiative to get the things they want both in terms of the knowledge, understanding and skills they have. The learning model is able to guide students in making plans, implementing, and presenting the results of projects carried out by students.

The project-based learning model is a shift in the learning model from previously teacher-centered learning, now students are the center of learning. The project-based learning model focuses on real student activities with presentations, products to solve problems, and helps students to be able to independently complete their projects. The Project-Based Learning Model has a distinctive feature, which involves students in designing projects, conducting investigations, or experiences that extend time so that students can work independently. Learning Model According to Zainal Aqib, the Project-Based learning model requires students to be able to work on their own, make observations, conduct research, and read (Rokhayah, 2022). The project-based learning model is considered effective to be applied in learning to write news texts in class VIII SMP/MTs. The project-

based learning model certainly has the advantage of optimizing news text learning by increasing student motivation and learning outcomes.

As is the case with research by (Sunarsih, 2016) entitled "Application of the Project Based Learning (PjBL) Learning Model to Improve News Text Writing Skills in Class VIII Students of SMP Negeri 16 Singkawang". The results of this study prove that by using the Project Based Learning learning model, the results of students' writing text writing skills have increased. The results obtained after the implementation of the PjBL learning model for students reached a score of 94.45 which means that it is included in the very good category. From the average student activity data, it shows negative behavior of 6.13% and positive behavior of 93.84%. Student response data showed that the use of the PjBL learning model showed a positive response of 88.74% and a negative response of 11.25%.

Likewise with research conducted by (Siti Khotifah, 2022) entitled Application of Project-Based Learning Models in Description Text Material. The results of this study indicate that there is a significant influence after using the Project Based Learning (PjBL) learning model with a comparative quantitative approach. From the data processing that has been done, the average pre-test score is 68.10 and the post-test average score is 81.40. In testing the hypothesis, it is known that t count is greater than t table or $4.823 > 0.025$. Therefore, it is evident that after the implementation of the project-based learning model, student learning outcomes have increased.

From the relevant studies above, the researchers pointed to the effect of the project-based learning model on the news text writing skills of class VIII MTs Negeri 1 Kota Jambi.

METHOD

This research was examined using quantitative research. Research in the quantitative realm, namely analyzing numerical data that is processed statistically (Priadana & Sunardi, 2021). The method used in this study was quasi-experimental or quasi-experimental with a pretest-posttest control group design. Quasi-experimental research is a research design that provides testing in the form of hypotheses so that research is used to test whether or not there is an effect on certain treatments with an impact under controlled conditions (Priadana & Sunardi, 2021). This research was conducted at MTs Negeri 1 Kota Jambi which is located on Jl. KH. Hasan Anang, Olak Kemang, Lake Teluk District, Kota Jambi, Jambi Province. The subjects of this research were class VIII students of MTs Negeri 1 Kota Jambi. The samples used in this study were students of class VIII-D and students of class VIII-G. VIII-D class students will act as an experimental class and are given treatment in the form of implementing a project-based learning model, while the class that acts as a control class and does not receive treatment is class VIII-G. The meaning of not getting treatment because in class VIII-G only applied the conventional approach or the model that is usually applied by Indonesian teachers.

The instrument in this study was a test to measure students' ability to write news texts. The test given has been compiled from several indicators related to news texts by looking at the assessment rubric. The existence of an assessment rubric will provide convenience in scoring because each component is assessed differently and will consider the role of the components, the level of difficulty of the components and will be seen based on writing performance (Nurgiyantoro, 2018). Students write news texts based on the theme given. Then for data analysis techniques the researcher used statistical methods by analyzing the results of students' news text writing skills with the help of the SPSS 25 program.

The steps in analyzing the research data are as follows:

1. Determine the average value, maximum value, minimum value, and standard deviation

2. Normality test

The normality test aims to determine whether the treated class and the untreated class have normal data or not. The data normality test in this study used the Shapiro-Wilk test. Data on student learning outcomes is said to be normally distributed if the value is $\text{sig.} > 0.05$.

3. Test the hypothesis

The hypothesis test in this study uses the t test with the basis of decision making, that is, if $t \text{ count} > t \text{ table}$ then H_a is accepted and H_o is rejected, which means that there is an influence of the project-based learning model on news text writing skills.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After conducting research by applying a project-based learning model to students' skills in writing news texts, the results obtained were in the form of pre-test and post-test scores for the experimental class and the control class. The pre-test and post-test data of the experimental class and control class students that have been obtained, are then processed through the stages of data analysis techniques used to see whether or not there is an effect of the project-based learning model on news text writing skills. This section will discuss the statistical description of the pre-test and post-test values of the experimental class and control class, the normality test, homogeneity test, and the T-test which have been carried out using the SPSS version 25 program.

Table 2. Statistical Description of Pre-test and Post-test Scores for Experimental Class and Control Class

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Pre-test Eksperimen	21	33	80	57.10	15.530
Post-test Eksperimen	21	67	93	82.81	8.744
Pre-test Kontrol	21	33	80	54.86	14.200
Post-test Kontrol	21	40	87	67.00	12.390
Valid N (listwise)	21				

Based on the statistical descriptive table above, it can be seen that the pre-test conducted in the experimental class obtained a minimum score of 33 and a maximum value of 80 with a standard deviation (std. Deviation) of 15.530. Whereas in the post-test of the experimental class the minimum value obtained was 67 and the maximum value was 93 with a standard deviation (std. Deviation) of 8.774.

In the calculations in the control class, it is known from the results of the pre-test the control class obtains a minimum value of 33 and a maximum value of 80 with a standard deviation (std. Deviation) of 14.200. Meanwhile, from the post-test results the control class obtained a minimum score of 40 and a maximum value of 87 with a standard deviation (std. Deviation) of 12.390.

**Tabel 3. Uji normalitas
 Tests of Normality**

kelas	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk			Sig.	
	Statis- tic	df	Sig.	Statis- tic	df	Sig.		
hasil belajar siswa	Post-test Eksperimen (PBP)		.193	21	.039	.914	21	.065
	Post-test Kontrol		.139	21	.200*	.951	21	.363

From the normality test table above, it can be explained that the results obtained in the experimental class pre-test were 0.065 which was greater than 0.05. Then for the post-test value of the control class obtained sig. 0.363 which is also greater than 0.05. From all the results of the data that have been obtained from the use of SPSS, it can be said that all variables are normally distributed. Thus further analysis tests can be continued.

Tabel 4. Independent Samples Test

Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
							Lower	Upper
1.687	.201	4.777	40	.000	15.810	3.309	9.121	22.498
		4.777	35.964	.000	15.810	3.309	9.098	22.521

Based on the table above, the Sig. (2-tailed) of $0.000 < 0.05$. Independent test sample t-test above, it is known that the sig. (2-tailed) of $0.000 < 0.201$. So it can be concluded that there is an average difference in the control class that was not given treatment with the experimental class that was given treatment. The value of the hypothesis test or t test can be seen T count gets a value of $4.777 > 3.309$. It can be concluded that the experimental class using the project-based learning model has a significant influence on the skills of writing news texts for class VIII MTs Negeri 1 Kota Jambi.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion, it can be concluded that the application of the project-based learning model in the experimental class has an influence on the ability to write news texts in class VIII MTs Negeri 1 Jambi City. The ability to write news texts in class VIII-G students experienced a significant increase. In contrast to class VIII-D as the control class which was not given treatment in the form of a project-based learning model

and the results obtained did not change significantly. In this study it shows that the use of project-based learning models has an influence on the ability to write news text as evidenced by the calculation of the t-test with $T \text{ count} > T \text{ table}$, $4.777 > 3.309$ and the value of Sig. (2-tailed) of $0.000 < 0.05$, which means there is a difference in the ability to write news texts between the experimental class that was given treatment and the control class that was not given treatment.

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