



# APPLICATION OF AUTONOMOUS LEARNER MODEL IN LEARNING NEWS TEXT (ACTION RESEARCH IN CLASS VIII OF MTSN 3 TASIKMALAYA)

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ABSTRACT	ARTICLE INFO
<p><i>This study aims to: 1) know the ability to write news texts for students of class VIII MTsN 3 Tasikmalaya, 2) find out the implementation of learning to write news texts with an autonomous learner model in class VIII students of MTsN 3 Tasikmalaya, 3) know the effectiveness of the autonomous learner model in improving the ability writing news texts for eighth grade students of MTsN 3 Tasikmalaya. This research is an action research, the population in this study were students of class VIII MTsN 3 Tasikmalaya, amounting to 36 people. The results showed: 1) the ability to write news texts for students of class VIII MTsN 3 Tasikmalaya on average were in the low category, 2) the implementation of the autonomous learner model in class VIII MTsN 3 Tasikmalaya was well implemented, 3) the autonomous learner model effectively improved the ability write news text for students of class VIII MTsN 3 Tasikmalaya. This can be seen from the average value of students in pre-cycle 56 (low category) up to 68 (enough category) in the first cycle (up 18%). The ability to write news texts of students has increased by 14% in the second cycle with an average value of 79 (able category). It can be concluded that the autonomous learner model is effectively applied in learning to write news texts in MTsN 3 Tasikmalaya.</i></p> <p>© 2022 Edusentris: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan dan Pengajaran</p>	<p><b>Article History:</b> <i>Submitted/Received: 1 Feb 2022</i> <i>First Revised: 15 Feb 2022</i> <i>Accepted: 26 Feb 2022</i> <i>First Available online: 1 Mar 2022</i> <i>Publication Date: 1 Mar 2022</i></p> <p><b>Keyword:</b> <i>Writing News Text,</i> <i>Autonomous Learner Model.</i></p>

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Writing is a language skill that is considered the most difficult. Even so, writing skills are skills that must be mastered by students. Writing is one aspect of productive language. Said to be something productive because, with writing activities students can produce a product in the form of work that can be proud of. Based on the 2013 curriculum, learning to write news texts is one of the basic competencies that students must achieve to the fullest. News text writing skills are taught to students with the aim that students are able to write news texts with good and correct language, in accordance with the structure of the text.

The weak skills of students in writing news texts are more caused by lack of interest and encouragement during the learning process. In addition to the lack of interest and encouragement to students, students look more passive in the learning process in class. Another obstacle arose from the participants' lack of understanding of the rules and rules in writing news texts. In line with what was revealed by Syahraini in a journal entitled "Improvement of News Text Writing Skills through Contextual Approaches of Class VIII H Students of SMP Negeri 4 Tambang Kampar Regency" (Language, Literature and Learning Journal, Vol. 2, 2014) which said that the low writing skills of participants students caused by the behavior of students who are less active in asking, Passive in when asked for opinions, often out of class, and always use local language when communicating with friends.

On the basis of this it is necessary to have an innovative model, technique, and learning method to improve student learning outcomes. One of the efforts made is to implement an autonomous learner model in learning to write, especially writing news texts. News text material was chosen because the material is one that is difficult for students to master well.

Based on this, this study aims to: 1) determine the ability to write news texts for students of class VIII MTsN 3 Tasikmalaya. 2) find out the implementation of learning to write news texts using the autonomous learner model for students of class VIII MTsN 3 Tasikmalaya. 3) to find out the effectiveness of the autinomous learner model in improving news text writing skills of students of class VIII MTsN 3 Tasikmalaya.

News text is a type of narrative text that reports events, events or information about what has happened or is happening. Semi revealed (1995, p. 11) that news is a story or report about events or events that are factual, new and extraordinary in nature. In addition, Djuraid said (2009, pp. 9-10), the news was a report or notification regarding the occurrence

of an event or condition that was general and had just happened which was delivered by journalists in the mass media.

Writing news texts will not be separated from the elements and structures that bind them. These elements and structures become a reference in writing news texts. According to Semi (1995, pp. 82-83) elements of the news are as follows: (1) what happened, (2) where the event occurred, (3) when the event occurred, (4) who the perpetrators in the news, (5) why the event occurred, (6) how the event occurred. The news structure according to Assegaf (1991, pp. 49-50) takes the form of an inverted pyramid composed of; (1) news headlines, (2) date lines, (3) news terrace, and (4) news body.

Autonomous learners are created to encourage self-directed learning for gifted students. The main objective of this model is to facilitate the development of students to become learners who are independent, independent, with the development of skills, concepts, and positive attitudes in the cognitive, emotional, and social domains (Huda, 2014, p. 145). The five dimensions of the autonomous learner model (Huda, 2014, p. 146), are as follows. (1) orientation - understanding talent and potential, (2) individual development - intra / inter personal understanding, (3) enrichment - exploration and investigation, (4) seminar - small group presentations, (5) in-depth study - individual projects.

## **2. METHOD**

This study uses a class action research design conducted in two cycles. Action research is a study conducted by someone who works on what he is doing without changing the system of its implementation (Arikunto, 2013, p. 31). This research was conducted in MTsN 3 Tasikmalaya, Tasikmalaya City, West Java Province. The subjects in this study were students of class VIII with a total of 36 students, consisting of 16 male students and 20 female students. Class VIII Indonesian language educators are also subjects of research related to the activities of educators when teaching. The object of this research is the ability to write news texts in learning Indonesian.

Data collection techniques in this study were observation, interviews, tests, and documentation. Data validity uses source triangulation and technique triangulation. The data analysis technique used is an interactive analysis model that consists of three components of analysis, namely: 1) data reduction, 2) data presentation, 3) drawing conclusions. The research procedure consisted of four stages, namely planning,

implementing actions, observing, and reflecting. This research was conducted in two cycles. Each cycle is carried out in two meetings.

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the VIII MTsN 3 Tasikalaya news text writing skills test on prasiklus showed results that were in the low category. A total of 18 students (50%) out of 36 students fall into the less category (0 - 59). A total of 12 students (33%) fall into the sufficient category (60 - 74). A total of 6 students (17%) were in the able category (74-84). While none of the students who scored (85-100) were very capable of the pre-cycle test results.

Thus it can be concluded that the ability to write news texts for students of class VIII MTsN 3 Tasikmalaya is still weak. The low skills of students in writing news texts is due to factors within the students themselves and learning model factors that are less appropriate. Therefore, to improve students' ability to write news texts, researchers used an autonomous learner model in Cycle I.

#### A. Implementation of Cycle I

Learning to write news texts carried out for 6 x 40 minutes. The first material presented in learning to write news texts is news text elements. Furthermore, the structure and rules of news texts. Indicators that must be achieved are: (1) students are able to analyze elements of the news text, (2) students are able to compile news texts according to the structure, (3) students are able to write news texts according to their language norms. The stages of the implementation of learning with the autonomous learner model are as follows.

##### a. Preparation phase

In the preparation stage, educators do the following activities: (1) greeting and checking the presence of students. (2) Give appreciation related to real experiences experienced by educators. (3) Conveying indicators and learning objectives. (4) Forming student work groups. (5) Determine the learning project to be implemented. (6) Compile a list of work in learning. (7) Observing and discussing the news text that has been provided.

##### b. Implementation Stage

At the implementation stage, educators and students do the following things: (8) educators invite students to leave the classroom in order to find and investigate problems that have been studied previously. (9) Educators guide participants to develop a framework for writing news texts from observations that have been made. (10) Writing news texts based on the framework that has been prepared and presented.

c. Presentation

(11) Students make presentations in order to explain and exchange information with other groups. (12) Provide opportunities for students to question and answer.

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d. Evaluation

(13) Educators provide feedback on learning activities. (14) summarizing the results of learning that have been implemented and evaluating learning. (15) rewards the efforts of students. (16) Ending learning.

B. Implementation of Cycle II

The implementation of the second cycle was carried out in 2 meetings. The first meeting held writing learning (news text) and the second meeting held post-writing learning in the form of tests and non-tests. Writing learning is done to improve the ability to write news texts by paying attention to language rules. Therefore, students have the task of making individual news texts. Based on the results of tests that have been carried out shows the average value in the second cycle reached 77.23. These results have increased when compared with the results of the first cycle research. The results of the first cycle test research only reached 67.17 with enough categories or in other words an increase of 32%.

a. Observation Results

The application of the autonomous learner model in learning to write news texts according to students is quite easy to follow and not too difficult to understand. Students are generally quite enthusiastic and interested in following the stages of learning activities, although there are still those who are not focused when learning takes place. The obstacles

in writing news texts according to students are related to the use of language rules. While the constraints in learning activities according to students are the lack of time allocation.

b. Interview result

Learning is not boring; it even tends to be fun to repeat. Thus, the response of students when asked about learning activities that have been carried out. Previously, the process of learning activities was only carried out using the lecture method, so that the learning process took place when the learners tended to be passive and fed up with the learning process. The autonomous learner model is a solution for students in the learning process of writing news texts. Some students ask for additional time allocation in the learning process.

c. Action Results

Preliminary data in pre-cycle shows that students' ability to write news texts is still low. This can be seen from pre-cycle tests with an average score of 60 or less categories. The ability of students in every aspect is still low, namely in the aspect of the suitability of the title with the content, structure, and use of language rules. The average student scores 58 in terms of the compatibility of the title with the contents. Whereas for writing news text structure the average student gets a score of 57. The aspect of linguistic rules is the weakest aspect with the acquisition of 54. This problem is overcome by applying the autonomous learner model. Through this model an increase in each cycle is obtained. For more details can be seen in the following table.

Table 1: Improved Writing News Tests from Pre-Cycle to Cycle I

No	Assessment Aspects	Average value		Enhancement
		Pre-cycle	Cycle I	
1	Suitability of Title with Content	58	72	19%
2	Structuring	57	69	17%
3	Language rules	54	64	16%
<b>Average</b>		<b>56</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>18%</b>

Based on table 1 it can be seen an increase in various aspects. Aspects of the suitability of the title and content increased by 19% from an average value of 58 to an average of 70. While in the aspect of structuring also increased with a percentage of 17%. In the aspect of structuring the text structure of students received an average value of 57, while in the first cycle rose to 69. The aspect of using language rules increased by 16%. Initially in the pre-cycle, students reached an average of 54 rising to 68 in cycle I.

The application of the autonomous learner model in cycle II is even more optimized for the learning process. This is done so that students better understand the material and models being taught. As a result, the three aspects assessed were again experiencing an increase. For more details can be seen in the following table.

**Table 2. Improvement in Writing News Texts from Cycle I to Cycle II**

No	Assessment Aspect	Average Value		Enhancement
		Cycle I	Cycle II	
1	Suitability of Title with Content	72	86	16%
2	Structuring	69	78	11%
3	Language Rules	64	73	13%
<b>Average</b>		<b>68</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>14%</b>

Table 2 shows the percentage increase in students' ability to write news texts, viewed from three aspects. In the aspect of the suitability of the title with the content, the average student experience increased from 72 in the first cycle to 86 in the second cycle (16%). While in the aspect of structuring, the average value of students rose 11% from an average value of 69 in the first cycle to an average of 78 in the second cycle. In the aspect of the use of language rules students get an average value of 64, while in the second cycle the average value of students rises to 73 (13%). The data in table 2 in general shows the effectiveness of the autonomous learner model in learning to write news texts. If calculated, students' writing ability in writing news texts significantly increases from pre-cycle to cycle II. For more details can be seen in the following table.

**Table 3. Recapitulation of Improvement from Pre-Cycle to Cycle II**

No	Assessment Aspect	Average Value		Enhancement
		Pre-cycle	Cycle II	
1	Suitability of Title with Content	58	86	32%
2	Structuring	57	78	27%
3	Language Rules	54	73	26%
<b>Average</b>		<b>56</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>29%</b>

Table 3 shows the percentage of students' ability to write news texts in terms of three aspects. Aspects of the suitability of the title and content increased 32% from pre-cycle from the average value of pre-cycle 58 to 86 in cycle II. Likewise in the aspect of structuring, from an average value of 57 in pre-cycle up to 78 in cycle II. While in the aspect of linguistic rules the average value of 54 students in the pre-cycle to 73 in the second cycle.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Learning methods or models in teaching have an important role in creating effective learning. The right learning model can have a positive impact on the learning process for students. Students need a learning process that is able to actively involve them in searching, working on, and evaluating independently of the learning they have done.

The lack of variation in the learning process makes the learning process boring for students. The lack of variation in the learning process has an impact on the obstacles faced by students in writing skills, especially writing news texts in class VIII MTsN 3 Tasikmalaya. In improving the ability to write news texts, researchers used an autonomous learner model. Preliminary data in the pre-cycle shows that the level of students' writing skills is still low. This can be seen from the pre-cycle test results with an average score below 60 or less category.

After treatment, the value of students' writing ability increased in cycle I. Overall students rose 18% in cycle I. In cycle II an increase of 14% from cycle I. In cycle one the average value of students 68, whereas in cycle II the average value of students rises to 79. Students respond positively to the application of the autonomous learner model in learning to write news texts.



The results of this research are expected to benefit educators and students in MTsN 3 Tasikmalaya. Aside from being a reference and alternative in the selection of learning models for educators, this research is expected to be a reference for other researchers in conducting deeper studies.

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