Original Research Article

The Effect of Song Media on Ability on Writing Narration Textacademic Years of 2017-2018

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the effect of song media on the ability to write narrative texts by class V students of SDIT Ash-Sholihin, amounting to 30 people. This research is an experimental model using one group pre-test post-test design. The results showed that the average value of the ability in writing narrative texts by students before using song media was 66 included in the sufficient category with a standard deviation of 7.89 while the average value of students' ability in writing narrative texts after using song media was 74.33 included in the good category with a standard deviation of 9.01. Based on the calculation of the normality test in the pre test it is known that L_{hitung} is 0.11 using $\propto= 0.05$ and N - 30, then L_{hitung} is 0.09 <Ltable 0.11 <0.161. It proves that outcomes learning of song media are distributed normally. Based on the homogeneity that has been done, the X^2 value (chi squared) is calculated as 1.33. The price of X^2 table at the level of 95% with dk 29 is 42.6. It turns out that X^2 counts <X^2 table which is 1.33 <42.6. It proves that the population variance is homogeneous. The value of 't' obtained is 3.77 consulted in table t at a significant level of 5% with table t at a significant level of 5% with dk = N-1 = 30-1 = 29, in the table with dk = 29 a significant level of 5% = 2.04. It means that be obtained is greater than t table, which is 3.77> 2.04. Thus, the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted and HO is rejected. Based on the analysis of the data above, it can be concluded that song media has a positive and significant effect on the ability to write narrative texts in class V, students of Sdit Ash-Sholihin Tahun 2017-2018.
Keywords: Media Songs, Capabilities, Writing, Narration Text.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesian learning is directed for increasing the ability of students to communicate in Indonesian well and correctly, both in speaking and writing. In the current education paradigm, students are central to learning as the central learning learners can develop their potential according to their abilities, needs, and interests.

Writing skills are very important skills in one's life, learning to write in school is a media to develop writing skills, by writing someone can express feelings, ideas, and ideas to others. In writing narrative texts it is expected that students not only can develop their abilities to narrative texts, but also can have the ability to make text that is interesting to read.

Writing is a language skill that is used to communicate directly and indirectly, not face to face with other people. Writing is a productive and expressive activity. In writing activities we must be skilled at utilizing language and vocabulary structures, because by mastering the structure and vocabulary we certainly master the good and right Indonesian. However, many students who do not master the structure and vocabulary in writing are caused by a lack of reading and writing. Similar to writing narrative texts learning narrative text writing requires practice and skills to improve students' ability to write. The expected goal in writing narrative texts is so that students are able to express ideas, opinions and knowledge in writing and have a penchant in writing, with these abilities students will be able to develop their creativity and can also use it as a valuable tool in various ways to learn. In addition writing skills are also useful for students to explore new information that they get well and interpret with the knowledge that students have.

In a line with these objectives, the role of writing culture increasingly occupies a central position in modern life, without the culture of writing, the flow of communication and information will be interrupted so that humans will be confined to backwardness and ignorance. This is due to the breakdown in the development of technological science. Based on the results of observations and interviews with classroom teachers, the low quality of student writing because the

teacher still uses the lecture method. This lecture method is less interesting for learning, because learning becomes less active and causes students to be bored and bored.

The ability of students in writing is still low. less than 50% of the total number of students who can write, the number of students who get scores above 75 is only 12 participants from the total number of students 30 students in total, or around 47%. meaning that not more than 50% of the students can master learning material and its value above the minimum completeness criteria (KKM).

Lack of realization of the expected learning goals, of course, becomes a problem for educational institutions especially for Indonesian Language and literature teachers. This is in line with what was stated [1] who said the development of learning models aimed at providing teachers with insight into what, why, and how integrated learning at the primary and secondary education level, provided teachers with skills to develop learning and assessment plans, providing the ability for teachers to have the ability to carry out integrated learning and provide insight, knowledge.

The selection of the right learning media is expected to overcome the above problems. By choosing the right learning model, it can improve the ability of students to write narrative texts, there are many studies that discuss changes / innovations in models, strategies and learning media. Many learning media are applied to improve student competence in writing.

One of the learning media that is assumed to be able to improve learning outcomes is through media songs [2]. States that songs can be exploited to help improve writing skills. Media songs are not only used to create a comfortable atmosphere for students but also provide suggestions that can stimulate the development of student imagination.

RESEARCH METHODS
This study was conducted to determine whether there is influence of song media on the ability to write narrative texts.

The method that will be used is the experimental design research method, namely research carried out by conducting careful observations of a treatment or experiment. The design of this experimental study was one group pretest and posttest [3]. "One group pretest posttest is an experiment carried out in a group without a comparison group." With this design, the experiment can be known with certainty because it has used the initial test.

The model table for the one group pretest posttest according to Arikunto.

Table 1.2: Design Experiments One Group Pretest Posttest

Class	Pretest	Treatment	Posttest
Eksperiment	O1	X	O2

Information: O1 = Pretest (initial test) writing narrative text before getting treatment; X = Treatment with song media; O2 = Postest (final test) writes narrative text after being treated.

Then the collected data will be analyzed in order to achieve maximum results. The steps of the analysis can be done as follows:
- Compile the data on pretest and posttest in the form of a table
- Calculating the average value and standard deviation of sample data, namely data pretest and posttest

Calculate the average value used by the formula:

$$M\chi = \frac{\sum f\chi}{N}$$

Calculating the standard deviation used by the formula:

$$SD = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f\chi^2}{N}}$$

Calculate error standards from the variable results pretest and posttest using the formula:

$$SE_M = \frac{SD}{\sqrt{N-1}}$$

After the standard error results of the sample groups are obtained, the last step of the error standard is to find the difference in the error standard results in the two groups using the formula:

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

Normality Test
Normality test is done to find out whether the population is normally distributed or not. The normality test is carried out using the Lilifors test [4] with the following steps:
a. Data X1, X2, ... Xn is the default number Z1, Z2, ... Zn with the formula:

$$Zi = \frac{\chi_i - \chi}{s}$$

b. For each raw number calculated using the standard normal distribution list, then calculated by the formula:

F (Zi) = P (Z≤Zi)

c. Count the proportions of Z1, Z2, ... Zn which is smaller or equal to Zi. If this proportion is expressed as S (Zi),

Then $S(Z_i) = \dfrac{\text{all } Z_{1,}Z_{2,}...Z_{n \text{ yang}} \leq Z_1}{n}$

d. Calculate the difference between F (Zi) - S (Zi) then take the absolute price

e. Take the biggest price between the difference with L_o = accept the hypothesis if the price of $L_o < L_t$ with a real level $\alpha = 0.05$

Homogeneity Test

Homogeneity tests were conducted to determine whether samples that were not taken had homogeneous variances or not. To test the homogeneity of the data used the Barrlett test.

Homogeneity testing is carried out with criteria accepted Ho if $F_{count} < F_{table}$ and reject if $F_{count} > F_{table}$ which states that the sample comes from a homogeneous population.

Test the Hypothesis

The hypothesis testing of the study was carried out using the "t" test [4] with the following formula:

$$t = \frac{M_1 - M_2}{SE_{M1-M2}}$$

Information:
t = value of observation t
M_1 = mean posttest result
M_2 = mean results of the pretest
SE_{M1-M2} = error standard difference between the two groups.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Ability of Class X Students in Writing Narrative Texts Before using Media songs (pretest)

The ability to write narrative texts by class X students before using song media is categorized sufficient. Identification of the results of the pretest is said to be normal and reasonable because the most categories are good and sufficient categories based on the following value tables.

Table-1: Pre Test and Post Test Data Results

No.	Name	Pre-test score
1	Ade Lina Sari Pane	60
2	Andrian Ipani	70
3	Ayu Lestari	75
4	Dika Yunanda	75
5	Dita Sri Rezeki	50
6	Elvi Kurnianti	65
7	Ernawati	65
8	Febi Mawan Riana	75
9	Gandari Rahmayani Panjaitan	80
10	Kurnia Ramadani	55
11	Lilis Nuraini	55
12	Melila Sanda Damanik	70
13	Meta Krisdayanti	70
14	Milda Wati	70
15	Milyana Lubis	65
16	Murnia Agustin	50
17	M. Ridho Situmorang	70
18	Nadia Fahira	60
19	Niken Pamela	65
20	Nindi Hudaifi	70
21	Novi Yuliandari	65
22	Pitria Ningsi	60
23	Rangga Dwinata	65
24	Ratih Kurnia Sari	65
25	Salim Akbar Silaban	75
26	Siti Fatimah	70
27	Sri Wahyuni	55
28	Warningsi	70
29	Yuni Irdayanti	60
30	Yuriko Nurfadila putrid	80
Total		**1980**

From table 1, the average pretest can be found, namely:

$$Mx = \frac{\sum fX}{N} = \frac{1980}{30} = 66$$

From table 2, it can be seen that learning to write narrative texts before using song media is divided into 14 students or 46.67% in the good category, 14 students or 46.67% in the sufficient category, and 2 students or 6.66% enter in the less category. Based on the average value of 66, it can be said that the ability of

students to write narrative texts before using the song media is included in the sufficient category.

Ability of Class X Students in Writing Narrative Texts After Using Media Songs (posttest)
The ability to write narrative texts by class X students after using the song media is categorized as good. Identification of the results of the posttest is said to be normal and reasonable because the most categories are good based on table 3.

Table-2: Identify the tendency of the pretest results

Floating	F. Absolute	F. Relative	Categories
85-100	0	0%	Very good
			Good
70-84	14	46,67%	Enough
			Less
55-69	14	46,67%	Very less
40-54	2	6,66%	
00-39	0	0%	
Total	**30**	**100%**	

Table-3: Posttest score

No	Name	Pre-test score
1	Ade Lina Sari Pane	60
2	Andrian Ipani	60
3	Ayu Lestari	80
4	Dika Yunanda	75
5	Dita Sri Rezeki	80
6	Elvi Kurnianti	85
7	Ernawati	85
8	Febi Mawan Riana	90
9	Gandari Rahmayani Panjaitan	65
10	Kurnia Ramadani	80
11	Lilis Nuraini	80
12	Melila Sanda Damanik	55
13	Mseta Krisdayanti	65
14	Milda Wati	75
15	Milyana Lubis	70
16	Murnia Agustin	75
17	M. Ridho Situmorang	80
18	Nadia Fahira	70
19	Niken Pamela	85
20	Nindi Hudaifi	70
21	Novi Yuliandari	70
22	Pitria Ningsi	80
23	Rangga Dwinata	70
24	Ratih Kurnia Sari	75
25	Salim Akbar Silaban	60
26	Siti Fatimah	80
27	Sri Wahyuni	75
28	Warningsi	65
29	Yuni Irdayanti	90
30	Yuriko Nurfadila putrid	80
	Total	**2230**

Posttest average are:

$$\text{M}x = \frac{\sum fX}{N} = \frac{2230}{30} = 74,33$$

From table 4, it can be seen that learning to write narrative texts using song media is divided into 5

students or 16.67% in the excellent category, 18 students or 605 in the good category, and 7 students or 23.33% in the sufficient category . Based on the average value, it can be said that the students' ability in writing narrative texts after using the song media is in the good category.

Table-4: Identify posttest trends

Floating	F. Absolute	F. Relative	Categories
85-100	5	16,67%	Very Good
70-84	18	60%	Good
55-69	7	23,33%	Enough
40-54	0	0%	Less
00-39	0	0%	Very Less
	30	100%	

The Influence of Song Media on the Narrative Text Writing Ability by Class X Students (Hypothesis Testing)

The hypothesis that will be tested in this study is (Ha) the alternative hypothesis has a significant effect between using song media on the ability to write narrative text by class V Sdit Ash - Sholihin to test the research hypothesis using uju "t" knowing whether H_0 (null hypothesis) is accepted or rejected. If H_0 is Denied then Ha is insulted.

CONCLUSION

It proves that outcomes learning of song media are distributed normally. Based on the homogeneity that has been done, the X^2 value (chi squared) is calculated as 1.33. The price of X^2 table at the level of 95% with dk 29 is 42.6. It turns out that X^2 counts $<X^2$ table which is 1.33 <42.6. It proves that the population variance is homogeneous.

The value of 't' obtained is 3.77 consulted in table t at a significant level of 5% with table t at a significant level of 5% with dk = N-1 = 30-1 = 29, in the table with dk = 29 a significant level of 5% = 2.04. It means that be obtained is greater than t table, which is 3.77> 2.04. Thus, the alternative hypothesis (Ha) is accepted and HO is rejected. Based on the analysis of the data above, it can be concluded that song media has a positive and significant effect on the ability to write narrative texts in class V, students of Sdit Ash-Sholihin Tahun 2017-2018.

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