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ABILITY OF WRITING POETRY USING THE MEDIA PICTURE GRADE STUDENT VIII SMP 1 PSKD JAKARTA PUSAT

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ABSTRACT

This research is a quantitative research that aims to describe the ability to write poetry based on the image media of students of class VIII SMP 1 PSKD JAKARTA PUSAT District. The population of this study consists of 151 students that are put into 5 classes. Sampling is done by using simple random sampling technique with total sample of 109 students. The instrument used is the test used to obtain the data of students' ability in writing poetry. The tests are given in the form of essays. Data analysis techniques used descriptive statistical analysis that describes the results of Writing Poetry Ability using Picture Media. Based on the descriptive statistic descriptive statistic analysis, the highest score obtained by the students in terms of the structure of the poem builder is 96 and the lowest score is 50 with the average score of 74,09. Thus it can be concluded that the students of grade VIII SMP 1 PSKD JAKARTA PUSAT are able to write poetry based on the media images.

Keywords: *writing, poetry, image media.*

INTRODUCTION

The curriculum is a source or one of the tools in the education process. The Government through the Ministry of National Education has implemented the 2013 Curriculum at every level of education simultaneously in all regions of Indonesia starting in 2013.

One of the schools that has implemented the 2013 curriculum is SMP 1 PSKD. This curriculum can provide the basics of knowledge, skills and learning experiences. In addition, the curriculum is a set of plans and arrangements regarding the objectives, content, and learning materials as well as the ways used as guidelines for organizing learning to achieve certain goals. Indonesian learning has an important role in the world of education. In addition to improving language skills, thinking, opinions, conveying information, it can also broaden horizons.

The application of Indonesian subjects not only teaches linguistic material, but also teaches literary material. Each of these lessons emphasizes four components of language skills, namely listening, speaking, reading and writing.

One of language creativity is got through writing activities. Writing is an activity to express thoughts and opinions to others using written language. According to , writing is a language skill that is used to communicate indirectly, that is not face to face with other people. According to, writing is a creative process to move ideas in writing symbols.

Writing skills are very important in human life not only in the sphere of education, but also in people's lives. Writing skills are used to record, convince, report or inform, and influence others or in this case the reader. In addition, writing becomes a necessity of life to express one's ideas or feelings. Self-expression through writing, one of which can be in the form of literary works in the form of poetry.

Poetry is an expression of feelings expressed in short language by considering

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the aspect of beauty. According to Hudson (in Mahmudah, 2012: 2), poetry is a branch of literature that uses words as a delivery medium to produce illusions and imaginations, as well as paintings that use lines and colors in describing the ideas of the painter. Ismail (in Rimang, 2011: 31) states that poetry is a means of expressing thoughts and feelings.

Poetry learning is one of the materials taught in class VIII of the 2013 curriculum. Utami (in Kartini, 2011: 2) argues that one of the Indonesian Language and Literature learning materials that are considered difficult by students is poetry, starting from analyzing poetry, interpreting poetry, reading poetry, to writing poetry. Meanwhile, argues that poetry is a genre of literature that pays close attention to the selection of linguistic aspects so that it is not wrong to say that poetry is a language that is 'Filtered' by their use.

As for references in this study, researchers read some research results that are relevant to the study of this study. Among them, with the title "Utilization of Series Image Media and Its Effects on Writing Essays of Indonesian Language Descriptions for Class VIII Students of SMP Negeri 2 Maros". The results of the study showed that eighth grade students of SMP Negeri 2 Maros had not been able to write a description essay using image media. There are differences and similiarities with the previous research. The type of Arifin's research is experimental research, while this research is quantitative descriptive research. The similarity is that both researches are about writing activities, the different is Arifin's research is about writing essay description activities, this research is about writing poetry.

The results of other studies are, entitled "The Ability to Write Poetry based on Personal Experiences of Grade VII Students of SMP Negeri 3 Makassar ". The results of the study showed that the eighth-grade students of SMP Negeri 3 Makassar had not been able to write poetry

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based on personal experience. There are similarities and differences between the two researches. The similarity is that both researches examine the ability of students to write poetry and use descriptive statistical techniques in analyzing data, while the difference is that the previous examines the ability of students to write poetry based on personal experience while this research uses media images. Based on the explanation, the researcher is motivated to conduct a study entitled "Poetry Writing Ability Using the Media Image of Class VIII SMP 1 PSKD JAKARTA PUSAT "students.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Literature Teaching

Literature is born by basic human impulses or expresses itself in the reality of imaginative life. Literary work is expected to provide aesthetic satisfaction and intellectual satisfaction for its readers. This situation and hope have not yet been fully fulfilled by literary works that are difficult to understand and enjoy. Community members, especially students, still experience significant difficulties in understanding and enjoying literary works. This can be seen in a study of literature in Indonesian Language and Literature lessons.

Until now there has been a prolonged debate about the teaching literature. Some people want literary teaching to be taught separately from language teaching and some suggest that literary teaching be taught in an integrated manner with language teaching. Those who agree with the teaching of literature are integrated because they think that literature is indeed a part of language. Therefore, teaching language and literature is very difficult to be separated. Even though literary teaching is an art teaching, it is still "part of language teaching". That is, not only substantially, literary teaching will help the language teaching. On the other hand, those who agree with the teaching of literature is separated from the teaching of their language

starting from the understanding that literature has its own characteristics as 'teaching art'.

B. The Nature of Writing

Writing is the activity of expressing ideas, opinions, or ideas in the form of written language to be conveyed to the reader. According to Akhadiah, et al. States that writing is as the following :

1. It is a form of communication.

2. It is a thought process that starts with thinking about the ideas to be conveyed.

3. It is a different form of communication with conversation; in writing there is no intonation of physical facial expressions, and the situations that accompany the conversation.

4. It is a variety of communications that need to be equipped with explanatory "tools" as well as spelling and punctuation rules.

5. It is a form of communication to reach the writer's ideas to the audience who are limited by distance and place time.

C. Definition of Poetry

Poetry is a form of literary work that is beautiful and rich in meaning. Poetry is an expression of the thoughts and feelings of a poet as outlined in beautiful language or words. Waat-Dunton Situmorang, states that poetry is a concrete and artistic expression of the human mind in emotional and rhythmic language.

Poetry is a form of literary work that expresses the thoughts and feelings of the poet imaginatively and is composed by concentrating all the power of language by concentrating its physical structure and inner structure.

1. Elements of building poetry

Poetry is a form of literary work that is beautiful and rich in meaning. The beauty of a poem is caused by the elements poet builder. According to Boulton, there are two elements in building poetry, namely physical elements and mental elements. Physical elements are all the elements that appear when poetry is written and is heard when the poem is read. These physical

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elements include lines, stanzas, typography, and sounds arranged in the form of words. Mental elements are elements that are not seen and heard. This element is caused by physical elements. These mental elements include meaning or meanings, themes, associations, images, and emotions.

a. Physical element

The physical structure is all the elements that appear when the poem is written or that is heard when the poem is read. The physical elements can be diction, language style, version, and typography.

b. Inner Structure (Mental)

The meaning or inner structure is caused by the physical structure of the poem in terms of the nature of poetry. Richard explains that a poem contains an "overall meaning" which is a combination of themes (the main essence of the poem), feelings (poet's attitude towards material or objects), tone, poet's attitude towards the reader or audience), and mandate (intent or the poet's goals).

D. Image Media

Image media is an imitation of goods (people, animals, plants and so on). The definition of image media is specifically expressed by various experts, including:

1. Disdjosoemanto, says that the image media is a media which is a reproduction of the original form in two dimensions, this media can be in the form of photos or paintings.

2. Says that the image media is a kind of media consisting of lines, symbols, dots, and symbols and words.

3. Suggests the function of image media, namely: (1) attention function, (2) affective function, (3) cognitive function, and (4) compensatory function.

The attention function of visual (visual) media is the core that dances and directs the attention of students to concentrate on the content of the lessons relating to the meaning of the image displayed or accompanying the text of the subject matter.

The effective function of visual (visual) media can be seen from students' enjoyment while learning(reading) illustrated text. Images can change students' emotions and attitudes.

The cognitive function of visual media can be seen from research findings which reveal that visual symbols or images facilitate the achievement of goals to understand and remember information or messages contained in images.

The compensatory function of the teaching media can be seen from the results of the study that the image media that provide context for understanding texts help students who are weak in reading and organizing information in texts and recall.

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Variables and Design

1. Research Variables

Based on the title of this study, namely "Poetry Writing Ability Using Image Media of Class VIII Middle School 1 PSKD students at JAKARTA PUSAT", the variables observed in this study are writing, poetry, and image media.

2. Research Design

The design used in this study is quantitative descriptive. Quantitative descriptive is a research design that describes research variables in the form of numbers or statistics obtained from written test results. The numbers or statistics are a description of the ability to write poetry using the media of the eighth grade students of SMP 1 PSKD JAKARTA PUSAT.

B. Definition of Variable Operations

An operational definition is a definition that states in the form of words based on the observed properties of the variable in question. The aim is to avoid differences in perceptions between the authors and the parties concerned with the results of this study.

The operational definitions of each variable from this study are:

1. Ability is the ability of eighth grade students of SMP 1 PSKD JAKARTA

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PUSAT to express their expression and imagination in a

Writing in the form of poetry with due regard to the building elements of poetry such as, (a) themes, (b) diction, (c) feelings, (d) figurative language, (e) mandate, based on the media of the picture provided.

2. Poetry is an expression of students' thoughts and feelings that is set forth in language or beautiful words.

3. Writing poetry is an activity of students to express their thoughts and feelings as written imaginatively by paying attention to the building elements of poetry.

4. Image media is an imitation of goods (people, plants and so on) so that it can cause attraction for students.

The operational definition intended by researchers with the ability to write poetry for eighth grade students of SMP 1 PSKD JAKARTA PUSAT based on drawing media is research that describes the ability of students to write

poetry based on the provided drawing media.

C. Population and Samples

1. Population

The population of this study, namely all students of class VIII SMP 1 PSKD JAKARTA PUSAT, amounting to 151 people, divided into 5 classes.

2. Samples

The sample is a portion of the number and characteristics possessed by the population. If a large population and researchers may not study everything in the population, for example due to limited funds, manpower, and time, then researchers can use samples drawn from that population (Sugiyono, 2016: 81). Sampling in this study using the Simple Random Sampling technique. According to Sugiyono (2016: 82), it is said to be simple because the sampling of members of the population is done randomly without regard to the strata that exist in that population.

Provide rules of thumb for determining sample sizes in tabular form. In accordance with the rules in the table, if the

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population consists out of 150 people, 108 people will be sampled. The population in this study amounted to 151 people, the population of the sample was 109 people. The researcher takes the closest amount from the calculation in the table.

D. Research Instruments

The instrument used in this study was a test instrument used to obtain data on students' ability to write poetry. Tests are given in the form of essays. The researcher provided questions related to poetry. The researcher also provided four different pictures and then students were told to choose one of these images to be the object of writing a poem.

E. Data Collection Techniques

The technique used to collect data in this study was a written test technique. Students were assigned to write poetry based on the provided picture media.

The technique used to collect data in this study is a written test technique. Students were assigned to write poetry using the provided picture media.

The procedure of data processing used were as the following

1. Make a list of raw scores

Raw scores are set based on aspects assessed from students' work. The determination of aspects assessed in poetry made by students using theories about the physical elements and inner elements of poetry put forward by (Waluyo in Kosasih, 2012: 97-109).

2. Make a frequency distribution from raw scores

Test data obtained from correction work, in general, are still in uncertain conditions. To facilitate analysis, it is necessary to arrange a frequency distribution can facilitate further calculations.

3. Calculate the average students' score

The average score is obtained using the formula:

X_i = average score

$\sum X$ = total number $f(x)$

N = total sample

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(Nurgiantoro, 2010: 219)

4. Provide interpretation of sample data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. Research Results

In this chapter, the researcher describes in detail the research on the ability to write poetry using the media of the eighth grade students of SMP 1 PSKD JAKARTA PUSAT. The results of this study are the results of quantitative research that has been carried out and discussed in detail based on the data obtained. In accordance with the type of research conducted, the results of this study are the results of quantitative tests. The quantitative results intended in this study are the results expressed in numerical form to determine the average ability of students to write poetry based on aspects of theme, diction, figurative language, feelings, and mandate. This will be detailed as follows:

a. Ability to Write Poetry Using Student Image Media Class VIII SMP 1 PSKD JAKARTA PUSAT. Judging from the Aspect of Assessment Aspects in Writing Poetry

b. Ability to Write Poetry Using Image Media of Class VIII Students of SMP 1 PSKD JAKARTA PUSAT. Data obtained from the results of this study were processed and analyzed based on techniques and procedures as found in Chapter III. The data that is processed and analyzed is the raw score data of the ability of VIII grade students of SMP 1 PSKD JAKARTA PUSAT, in writing poetry. The steps in analyzing the data are making a table of raw score lists, providing an interpretation of the writing ability of sample students, making a frequency distribution table for data interpretation of students' abilities. For more details, the results of data analysis can be seen in the following description.

Based on the analysis of the data on the raw scores obtained the ability to write Poetry based on the Image Media of Class VIII Students of SMP 1 PSKD JAKARTA PUSAT, that from 109 samples there were no

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students who were able to get a score of 100 as a maximum value. The highest score is only 96 obtained by 2 students and the lowest score is 50 which is obtained. 1 student.

Based on the results of students in the structure of poetry builders, the acquisition of student scores from the highest to the lowest value in sequence The highest score was achieved by two (2) students is 96 (1.8%); the samples are received a score of 94 from 7 students (6.4%); the samples that received a score of 92 were 2 students (1.8%); samples that received 88 scores were 3 students (2.8%); the samples that got score 86 were 5 students (4.6%); the samples that got 84 points were 3 students (2.6%); the samples that received score 82 were 7 students (6.4%); the samples that got 80 were 8 students (7.3%); the samples that scored 79 were 2 people (1.8%); the samples that received 78 scores were 12 students (11.0%); the samples that received scores of 76 were 5 students (4.6%); the samples that received a value

of 75 were 1 student (0.9%); the samples that got 74 points were 4 students (3.7%); the samples that received 72 were 3 students (2.8%); the samples that received 70 were 10 students (9.2%); the sample that obtained 69 was 1 person (0.9%); the samples that received 68 were 3 people (2.8%); the samples that received 66 were 3 people (2.8%); the samples of 64 were 6 students (5.5%); the samples that received a score of 62 were 4 people (3.7%); the sample that received a score of 60 was 1 student (0.9%); the samples that got 58 were 10 people (9.2%); the samples that received a score of 56 were 2 students (1.8%); the samples obtained 54 were 4 students (3.7%); and sample that received a score of 50 was 1 student (0.9%)

2. Discussion of Research Results

This study aims to describe the ability to write poetry using media images of eighth grade students of SMP 1 PSKD JAKARTA PUSAT in terms of the structure of poetry text builders by paying attention to aspects of themes, diction, feelings,

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figurative language, and mandate. Based on the presentation of the results of data analysis, the findings obtained in this study can be described.

The results of the data analysis showed that the ability to write poetry using the image media of VIII grade students of SMP 1 PSKD JAKARTA PUSAT in terms of the elements of poetry builders (themes, diction, feelings, figurative language, and mandate) were categorized quite capable.

The average value of students who are the object of research based on the results of data analysis, can be seen that among the five aspects of assessment that have been determined aspects that get the highest score, namely on the aspect of diction. In accordance with what was stated by diction is the choice of words made by the poet in his poem. The choice of words in poetry is closely related to meaning, sound harmony, and word order. The choice of words is also closely related to the background of the poet. The words

used in poetry are generally the same as the words used in everyday life. Naturally, the words used in poetry and in everyday life represent the same meaning, even the sound of his speech does not show differences. However, it must be realized that the placement and use of words in poetry are carried out carefully and more precisely. Judging from this aspect of diction, students are able to use good diction in writing poetry. The average student is able to compile words that contain meaning and harmony of sound. Whereas the aspects that obtained low average scores were aspects, figurative language. As stated by figurative language is a way to concentrate the meaning to be conveyed and how to convey something broadly and widely with a short language.

Based on the presentation of the results of the previous data analysis, the findings obtained in this study can be described. The results of data processing in this study show that the ability to write poetry using the picture media of eighth grade students of SMP 1 PSKD JAKARTA

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PUSAT is categorized quite capable. Based on the results of data processing that have been described previously, it appears that the results of the ability tests of students of class VIII SMP 1 PSKD JAKARTA PUSAT, in writing poetry based on media images are almost balanced with the standard predetermined abilities. This is consistent with the results of data analysis that consist of the 109 samples, the highest value obtained by students is 90, the lowest value is 50, and the average value of students is 74.09. Therefore, the researcher states that the discussion of the results of the research described above shows that the ability to write poetry based on media images of eighth grade students of SMP 1 PSKD JAKARTA PUSAT is said to be quite capable.

The results of relevant research was conducted with the title "Ability to Write Poetry based on Personal Experiences of Grade VIII Students of SMP Negeri 3 Makassar ". This research shows that the ability to write poetry is based on the personal experience of Grade VII students of SMP Negeri 3 Makassar is considered inadequate.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the acquisition analysis and percentages of the ability of students of class VIII SMP 1 PSKD JAKARTA PUSAT, showed that the ability to write poetry texts in terms of poetry builders by paying attention to aspects of themes, diction, figurative language, feelings and mandate can be seen with a description of the results of students on the ability to write poetry using media pictures, that is the theme of getting 98 % categorized as capable while those who were unable was 1.83%; Diction obtained 100% categorized as capable while; the feeling of obtaining 91.74% is categorized as capable while those that are unable was 8.25%; figurative language obtained 79.81% categorized as capable while those who were unable was 20.18%; and the mandate that was obtained.

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94.50 was categorized as capable while those that are not capable 5.50%. The results of the data analysis showed that the ability to write poetry using the media of the eighth grade students of SMP 1 PSKD JAKARTA PUSAT was quite capable. This can be seen from the acquisition of the average value of students which is 74.09 (quite capable).

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