

THE SUCCESS OF WRITING NEWS TEXTS USING VIRTUAL WORLD OBSERVATION TECHNIQUES FOR CLASS VIII STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to apply virtual world observation techniques to improve the news text writing skills of Class VIII Middle School students. The observation technique in this research is an observation technique carried out by students on learning videos. The research was carried out at SMPN 1 Kasihan with 32 students as research subjects. The research from July to December 2022. Data collection techniques using observation and document analysis. Quantitative and qualitative analysis. The research results show that virtual world observation techniques can improve news writing skills. In Cycle I, students observed videos of flag ceremonies. In Cycle II, students observed videos of canteen services at school. Videos are shared via WA Groups or LCD. The application of virtual world observation techniques has the impact of improving students' ability to write news. In Cycle I, number of students who wrote news fulfilling the 5 W and 1 H reached 100%. The resulting news consists of three paragraphs (head, body, tail). The class average score is 87.81. Students who achieved a Minimum Completeness Criteria score of 75 was 96.87%. In Cycle II, number of students who wrote news fulfilling the 5 W and 1 H reached 100%. The resulting news has increased in form to six paragraphs. The class average increased to 90.28. The number of students who achieved a criteria score of 75 increased to 100%. Students responded positively, feeling more understand, esaier, happier in writing news. Response in Pre-research reached 18,75%, and in Cycle II it increased to 100%.

Keywords: observation, virtual world, improving, writing

INTRODUCTION

In 2022, our education is still categorized as affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. There are still many obstacles to achieving completeness in learning. Face-to-face activities have indeed started one hundred percent. Fulfillment of learning hours is fully in accordance with the applicable curriculum. Namely the 2013 Curriculum. However, students' problems related to character and learning motivation are still not in accordance with expectations. This greatly determines the achievement of learning competencies in the classroom. Likewise, the condition of teachers in mastering today's information technology (IT) communication media greatly affects the learning process and outcomes of students. Likewise in compiling

news texts in class VIII. In conditions like this, teachers must not give up on the circumstances they face. However, teachers should be able to make positive breakthroughs in the form of solutions to these quite difficult circumstances.

To improve the quality of educational development, persistent efforts are needed from a teacher related to their profession. In addition, collaboration between teachers also needs to be improved in order to improve the quality of students. Elina Syarif (2015:8) in the 2013 Curriculum provides information that learning each subject includes competencies in attitude, knowledge, and skills. In the Indonesian language lesson for class VIII semester 1, there is news text material whose competencies also include these three things. These three

competencies must be considered in order to improve the quality of education.

In accordance with Article 2 of Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, national education is based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. Article 3 also emphasizes that this national education functions to develop abilities, shape character, and a dignified national civilization in order to educate the nation's life. The goal is to develop the potential of students to become human beings who believe in and are devoted to God Almighty, have noble character, are healthy, knowledgeable, capable, creative, independent, and become democratic and responsible citizens. This educational goal must be fought for for the future of the younger generation.

In accordance with the objectives of national education, namely to form rational, objective, creative, and independent people, the activity of compiling news texts for class VIII semester 1 of junior high school is very related. In compiling news texts, objective reasoning, creative efforts, and independence in compiling ideas to be written are needed.

As a reference, news is information about events that are currently happening, which is usually compiled by a journalist. The contents of this text are in the form of facts obtained directly from the field or sources from journalists, so that the contents of this news text are facts that can be trusted, (<https://www.sampoernauniversity.ac.id/conto-h-teks-berita/>). Related to this understanding, learning to compile news texts can strengthen the formation of rational, objective, and creative people. In order to successfully compile news texts, students are expected to be able to maintain independence, for example, maintaining the originality of their writing.

It is difficult to avoid, with the facilities in cellphone technology, it is very easy for students to be influenced by news text exposures on Google information media which are very close to students at the junior high school level. Meanwhile, in terms of writing,

children at this level basically still have difficulty in sorting out the inappropriate and choosing the right. This is a challenge that should be managed so that the originality of students' writing can be maintained. Likewise, Class VIII A students need to maintain their independent abilities so that they are not influenced by the work of others. This is where the role of teachers is very important in packaging learning media so that they can facilitate or make it easier for students to write news texts. Teachers provide solutions using virtual world observation techniques to be applied in writing news texts.

Henry Guntur Tarigan (1983:9) explains that writing skills are expressive and productive skills. This expert statement can be interpreted that writing is an activity of expressing ideas, thoughts that produce writing.

Meanwhile, the pouring out of ideas to produce writing or compositions is stated by Siti Rukmini. (2021:129), as something that is not easy. This statement is in her journal, entitled "The Effect of the High Order Thinking Skill (HOTS) Approach on the Ability to Write Explanatory Texts". The journal explains that writing skills are not easy to do in learning. This is related to the fact that writing skills are at the highest level. In addition, it is also stated that learning to write must be done by choosing an approach that can prioritize students' critical thinking skills. (<https://journal.ikipsiliwangi.ac.id/index.php/parole/article/view/6997/pdf>)

Siti Rukmini's statement is relevant to the reality that occurs in Class VIII A students at SMPN 1 Kasihan. They still have difficulty applying the elements of news texts, namely "what, where, when, who, why, and how" (abbreviated as Adiksimba) or in English called 5 W and 1 H (what, where, when, who, why, how). These elements are found in the Indonesian Language book for Class VIII SMP compiled by E. Kosasih (2017:13).

The difficulties of Class VIII A students in learning to write news texts were shown in the pre- research stage. The number of students who had not completed the 5 W and 1 H

elements was 18 students (56.25%) and there were 14 students (43.75%) who had completed them. In other words, more than 50% are incomplete. This condition needs to be studied to be improved.

The condition of the application of the news text structure (head, body, and tail) in the news text writing of Class VIII A students has also not shown the expected results. There are 20 students (62.50%) who have incomplete news structures; while only 12 students (37.50%) have complete news structures.

In addition, the average news text score of Class VIII A students has only reached 64.09. This means that it has not reached the Minimum Completion Criteria (KKM) value set, which is 75. The number of students who have not yet reached the KKM is 24 students (75%). Only 8 students (25%) have reached the KKM. This shows that students need to be studied to improve their competence.

Likewise, regarding the mandatory linguistic elements, they have not been fully compiled by Class VIII A students. The condition of student activity also still needs to be improved. In other words, the problem of writing news texts is very urgent to be improved by taking action.

By looking at the reality related to writing news texts for Class VIII A students that still need to be improved, the author tries to reflect, think together with colleagues to discuss to find, try to do alternative solutions or actions that are rationally appropriate to be done for the sake of improving learning.

To improve this situation, the Research Teacher and colleagues tried to apply the technique of observing the virtual world to improve students' skills in writing news texts. This is done because the virtual world is very close to the world of class VIII students or junior high school level. With this closeness, it is hoped that it can improve the process and learning outcomes of students in writing news texts.

From the initial discussion, the results of the reflection were obtained in the form of a

decision that students in compiling news texts should be invited to observe or observe an object in the virtual world in the form of a learning video packaged by the Research Teacher. The content of the video is adjusted to the conditions of the students. The use of videos, rationally the learning position of the students is not outside the classroom so that learning can be more effective.

With such conditions, the activeness of Class VIII A students can be helped to make it easier to write news. In addition, students will also be more interested because the learning media in the form of videos is audiovisual. This means that they are facilitated so that learning becomes more enjoyable and is expected to be more successful.

To improve the news text writing skills of Class VIII A students, the author raised the title of Class Action Research, namely "Application of Cyber Observation Techniques to Improve News Text Writing Skills of Class VIII A Students of SMPN 1 Kasihan Semester 1 Academic Year 2022/2023".

With this cyber observation technique, students rationally focus more on carrying out learning to write news texts. With more focused conditions, the news text sentences they compose become better and easier to make. By limiting observations to videos provided by the Research Teacher, it will rationally maintain the originality of their writing.

Therefore, this study focuses on cyber observation techniques. In cyber observation techniques, students are expected not to be too tired in learning. The hope is the opposite, namely that students will be happy. This research will complement previous research because there is observation material in the form of videos packaged by the Research Teacher himself whose content is adjusted to the needs of students. So, in this study, the function of the teacher as a creator emerged. Teachers are not just consumers of technology, but teachers play a greater role as producers who can benefit many students.

Based on an internet study from previous

research conducted by Jepri Arizal, which was published in the Jurnal Serunai Bahasa Indonesia STKIP Budidaya Binjai in 2021 with the title "Improving News Text Writing Skills Using Youtube Videos in Class VIII Students of Karya Kartini Private Middle School" shows that in the results of Cycle I the average score of students reached 66.5; then in Cycle II it reached 80.6. The data on the increase in the average score is very significant so it needs to be re-examined or varied in different schools.

The research on writing news texts using the virtual world observation method conducted by the Researcher Teacher is an observation of a different virtual world (namely not from YouTube). The virtual world is in the form of videos packaged by the Researcher Teacher himself, the creation of which is preceded by an analysis of student needs. The video content is made close to the lives of students in their daily lives. With this explanation, there is a difference in Jepri Arizal's research, namely using YouTube media, while this study uses learning videos packaged by the Researcher Teacher himself.

Based on the reality in the field related to the skills of Class VIII A students of SMPN 1 Kasihan in writing news texts, and based on discussions with colleagues, as well as previous research, it has grown the belief that research on the elements of 5 W and 1 H (what, where, when, who, why, how) as important elements in writing news texts, as well as the fulfillment of the structure (head, body, tail) with this virtual world observation technique is very appropriate to be implemented.

Based on the background of the accompanying problems, the formulation of the research problem can be determined as (1) How can the application of virtual world observation techniques improve the news text writing skills of Class VIIIA students of SMPN 1 Kasihan Semester 1 of the 2022/2023 Academic Year? (2) Can the application of virtual world observation techniques improve the news text writing skills of Class VIII A students of SMPN 1 Kasihan Semester 1 of the

2022/2023 Academic Year? (3) How do Class VIII A students of SMPN 1 Kasihan Semester 1 of the 2022/2023 Academic Year respond to efforts to improve news text writing skills with virtual world observation techniques?

METHOD

This research was conducted at SMP Negeri 1 Kasihan located in Bantul Regency, for a duration of six months, namely, July to December 2022. The research subjects were 32 students of Class VIII A in the 2022/2023 Academic Year Semester 1. The research method starts from planning, implementation of actions/observations, and reflection. The research consists of two cycles. Each cycle consists of two meetings. Cycle I improving news text writing is carried out using virtual world observation techniques on news text learning videos related to flag ceremonies at school. Cycle II improving news text writing using virtual world observation techniques related to canteen services at school. In the implementation of the two cycles, the planning stage I, implementation of actions/observations I, and reflection I were carried out, followed by planning II, implementation of actions/observations II, and reflection II. Researchers and collaborators discussed each stage. This discussion process is carried out so that research quality control continues to occur.

This research is a type of classroom action research (CAR) with a participant action research model. In this model, group members including the Researcher Teacher are directly involved in the research from start to finish. This is in accordance with the opinion of education expert Suwarsih Madya (2011:69). In practice, during two cycles, the involvement of the Researcher Teacher together with collaborators is related to planning, conducting observations when the action is carried out in order to obtain field notes in the learning process. The observation is carried out openly. This means that the observer is known to the research subject, Moleong (2017:175-176). After the observation is carried out, it is

continued with the reflection of the Researcher Teacher together with the collaborator, and the students of Class VIII A in order to obtain accurate conclusions.

The research process that occurs per cycle and per meeting in detail is as follows.

In Cycle I, meeting 1, the virtual world observation technique was carried out by students observing and listening to videos related to the implementation of the Monday flag ceremony. Observations through videos shared in the WA Group or via LCD displays. Then, students are directed to be able to create news texts with criteria of at least three paragraphs, which pay attention to the elements of 5 W + 1 H (what, where, when, who, why, how) and fulfill the structure of the news text (head, body, and tail).

In Cycle I, meeting 2, the virtual world observation technique was carried out by students repeating observing, listening to videos related to the implementation of the Monday flag ceremony. Observation through videos shared in the WA Group or via LCD displays. Class VIII A students were directed to be able to create news texts of at least three paragraphs, paying attention to the elements of 5 W and 1 H (what, where, when, who, why, how) and the structure of the news text (head, body, and tail) more completely, integrated, and using good and correct Indonesian.

In Cycle II, meeting 1, the virtual world observation technique was carried out by students observing and listening to videos of school canteen services. Observation through videos shared in the WA Group or via LCD displays. Students are directed to be able to create news texts with criteria of at least six paragraphs that pay attention to the elements of 5 W and 1 H (what, where, when, who, why, how) and the structure of the news text (head, body, tail).

In Cycle II, meeting 2, the virtual world observation technique was carried out by

students repeating, observing more focused, and listening intently to the school canteen service video. Observations through videos shared in the WA Group or via LCD displays. Students are directed to be able to create news texts of at least six paragraphs that pay attention to the elements of 5 W and 1 H (what, where, when, who, why, how) and the structure of the news text (head, body, tail) that are more complete, more cohesive, and use good and correct Indonesian.

The data in the next study were processed using the Miles and Huberman model. As found in David Hopkins in Achmad Fawaid (2011: 238), namely by reducing data, displaying data, then drawing conclusions. The implementation of data collection and data processing using the Miles and Huberman model is adjusted to the research material.

In the implementation of actions and observations, the data is documented as field notes. The field note data is clarified by triangulation with the results of interviews with collaborators and students related to learning to write news texts. The data is reduced, then the important meaningful parts are displayed, then displayed in the appendix. Furthermore, the student's grades and responses are displayed in the main report, both Cycle I and Cycle II data. The display forms are in the form of presentations, tables, and graphs. Furthermore, the Research Teacher and collaborators reflect to draw conclusions based on the field note data, interviews, grades, and student responses that have been reduced or processed.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Before Being Given Action (Pre-Research)

At the time before the research/pre-research, students of Class VIII A of SMPN 1 Kasihan Semester 1 Academic Year 2022/2023 wrote news texts with the material of the Opening Ceremony of the Orientation Period for Class VII Students without watching the video. Pay attention to the results of the Pre-Research scores in Table 1 below.

Table 1. News Text Writing Scores of Class VIII A Students before Cycle I (Pre-Research) without the Virtual World Observation Technique

Codes	Title Completeness (1-5)	Headline Contents (1-20)	News Body Contents (1-20)	News Tail Contents (1-20)	Paragraph Cohesion (1-20)	Language Standards (1-15)	Total
A1	5	19	12	0	17	12	65
A2	5	18	17	17	17	11	85
A3	5	17	12	12	13	9	68
A4	5	18	18	15	14	8	78
A5	5	19	16	0	17	12	69
A6	5	16	0	0	14	11	46
A7	5	16	16	14	10	6	67
A8	5	19	18	17	14	11	84
A9	5	18	0	0	16	11	50
A10	5	16	0	0	14	10	45
A11	5	16	12	0	14	9	56
A12	5	14	0	0	12	9	40
A13	5	16	12	0	14	9	56
A14	5	16	12	0	14	9	56
A15	5	18	12	0	15	10	60
A16	5	16	16	0	17	11	65
A17	5	15	16	0	16	11	63
A18	5	16	16	0	16	11	64
A19	5	16	16	0	16	10	63
A20	0	14	14	0	14	9	51
A21	5	14	14	0	14	8	55
A22	5	17	19	19	17	11	88
A23	5	14	12	0	13	8	52
A24	5	17	12	0	14	10	58
A25	5	16	16	17	17	11	82
A26	5	16	20	17	17	12	87
A27	5	14	16	14	14	9	72
A28	5	14	14	14	14	8	69
A29	5	15	11	0	14	10	55
A30	5	14	12	0	12	8	51
A31	5	15	15	15	15	11	76
A32	5	15	15	14	15	11	75
Total	4,84	16,06	12,84	5,78	14,69	9,88	64,09

From Table 1, it can be seen that the value of students' news texts that reached the

KKM of 75 was only 8 students (25%); there were 24 students (75%) who had not yet

reached the KKM. The average class of students in class VIII A was 64.09 (not yet reached the KKM). So, the condition of these

students still needs improvement. Pay attention to the condition of the example of students' news text work in Figure 1 below.

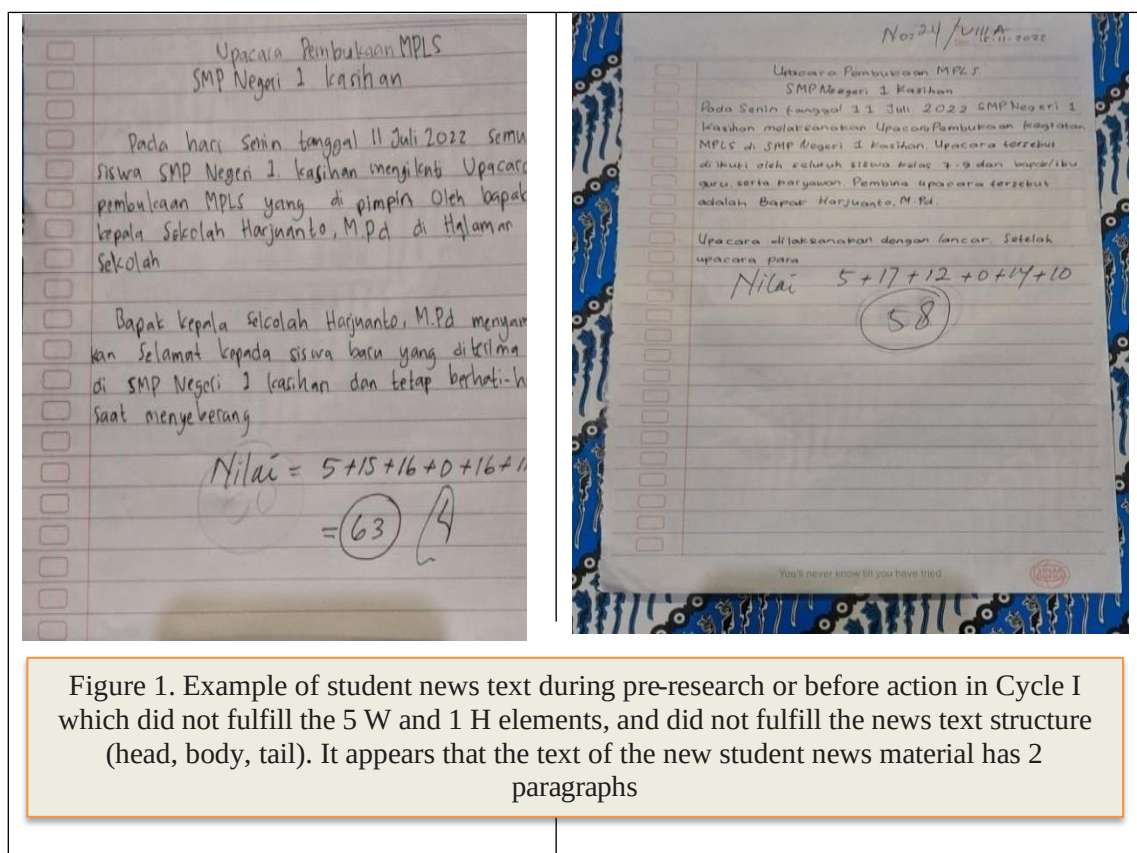


Figure 1. Example of student news text during pre-research or before action in Cycle I which did not fulfill the 5 W and 1 H elements, and did not fulfill the news text structure (head, body, tail). It appears that the text of the new student news material has 2 paragraphs

Figure 1 Example of Students' News Text Work in Class VIII A Before Cycle I (Pre-Research) without the Virtual World Observation Technique

From Figure 1, it can be seen that the students' news text examples have not fulfilled the elements of 5 W and 1 H (what, where, when, who, why, how), and have not fulfilled the news text structure (head, body, and tail) so that the news text (has not yet been realized 3

paragraphs). It can be seen in the students' news text work that it has only reached 2 paragraphs.

Next, pay attention to Table 2 below regarding the responses of Class VIIIA students to learning to write news texts before using the following virtual world observation technique.

Table 2 Tabulation of Responses of Class VIII A Students to Learning to Write News Texts Before Cycle I (Pre-Research) without Virtual World Observation Technique

Codes	Positive Responses (+)	Negative Responses (-)	Positive/Negative Responses (+) and (-)
A1	-	-	1
A2	-	-	1
A3	-	1	-
A4	1	-	-
A5	-	-	1
A6	-	1	-

A7	1	-	-
A8	-	1	-
A9	-	1	-
A10	-	1	-
A11	-	1	-
A12	-	1	-
A13	-	1	-
A14	-	1	-
A15	-	1	-
A16	-	1	-
A17	-	1	-
A18	1	-	-
A19	-	1	-
A20	-	1	-
A21	-	-	1
A22	-	1	-
A23	-	-	1
A24	-	1	-
A25	-	-	1
A26	-	1	-
A27	1	-	-
A28	-	1	-
A29	1	-	-
A30	-	1	-
A31	1	-	-
A32	-	1	-
Total	6	20	6
Percentage	18,75%	62,50%	18,75%

Based on Table 2, there were only 6 students or 18.75% who responded positively. There were 20 students or 62.50% who responded negatively. The percentage of students who responded positively and negatively was 6 students or 18.75%. By looking at the data in the table, it can be concluded that the positive response to the news text writing skills of Class VIIIA students needs to be improved. This was done because the number of students who responded negatively or had difficulty writing news texts (very many) was 62.50%.

After Given Action (Cycle I)

In Cycle I, the 1st meeting, the virtual world observation technique was carried out by students observing and listening to the video of the implementation of the Monday flag ceremony via WA Group or LCD. Students were directed to be able to create a three-

paragraph news text by paying attention to the elements of 5 W and 1 H (what, where, when, who, why, how) and the structure of the news text (head, body, tail).

In Cycle I, the 1st meeting, the results of the fulfillment of the elements of 5 W and 1 H / adiksiimba (what, where, when, who, why, how) were 100% realized in the students' news texts. The fulfillment of the news text structure (head, body, tail) also reached 100%. In Cycle I, the 2nd meeting, the virtual world observation technique was carried out by students repeating, observing, listening to the video of the implementation of the Monday flag ceremony via WA Group or LCD. Students of VIII A are directed to be able to create news texts of at least three paragraphs by paying attention to the elements of 5 W and 1 H (what, where, when, who, why, how) and the structure of the news text (head, body, tail) more completely, cohesively, using good and correct

Indonesian. Pay attention to the results of the news text writing scores of students in Cycle I,

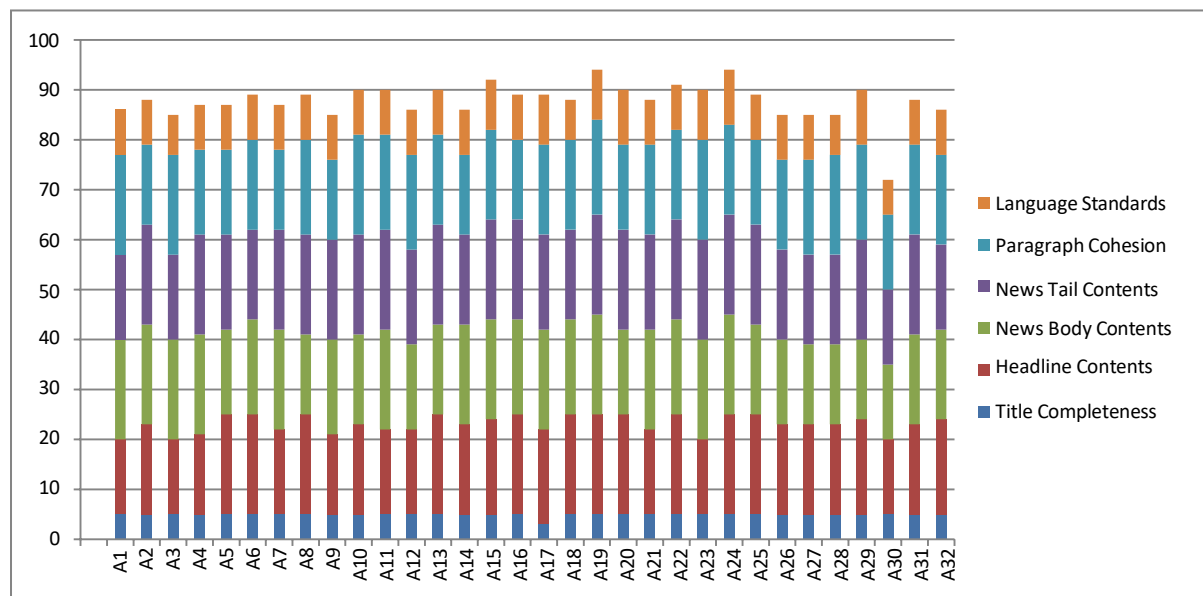
meeting 2 in Table 3 below.

Table 3 Results of News Text Scores of Class VIII A Students Cycle I Meeting 2 with Virtual World Observation Technique Video of Flag Ceremony Implementation at SMPN 1 Kasihan

Codes	Title Completeness (1-5)	Headline Contents (1-20)	News Body Contents (1-20)	News Tail Contents (1-20)	Paragraph Cohesion (1-20)	Language Standards (1-15)	Total
A1	5	15	20	17	20	9	86,00
A2	5	18	20	20	16	9	88,00
A3	5	15	20	17	20	8	85,00
A5	5	20	17	19	17	9	87,00
A6	5	20	19	18	18	9	89,00
A7	5	17	20	20	16	9	87,00
A8	5	20	16	20	19	9	89,00
A9	5	16	19	20	16	9	85,00
A10	5	18	18	20	20	9	90,00
A11	5	17	20	20	19	9	90,00
A12	5	17	17	19	19	9	86,00
A13	5	20	18	20	18	9	90,00
A14	5	18	20	18	16	9	86,00
A15	5	19	20	20	18	10	92,00
A16	5	20	19	20	16	9	89,00
A17	3	19	20	19	18	10	89,00
A18	5	20	19	18	18	8	88,00
A19	5	20	20	20	19	10	94,00
A20	5	20	17	20	17	11	90,00
A21	5	17	20	19	18	9	88,00
A22	5	20	19	20	18	9	91,00
A23	5	15	20	20	20	10	90,00
A24	5	20	20	20	18	11	94,00
A25	5	20	18	20	17	9	89,00
A26	5	18	17	18	18	9	85,00
A27	5	18	16	18	19	9	85,00
A28	5	18	16	18	20	8	85,00
A29	5	19	16	20	19	11	90,00
A30	5	15	15	15	15	7	72,00
A31	5	18	18	20	18	9	88,00
A32	5	19	18	17	18	9	86,00
Average	4,94	18,19	18,50	19,06	17,97	9,16	87,81

From Table 3, it can be seen that the value of the news text of students who reached the KKM of 75 increased to 31 students or 96.87%; students who still have not reached the KKM are only 1 student (3.13%). The average class value is

87.81 (good, has reached the KKM). This means that the condition of these students has improved. Note the condition of improvement in the form of statistics in Graph 1 below.



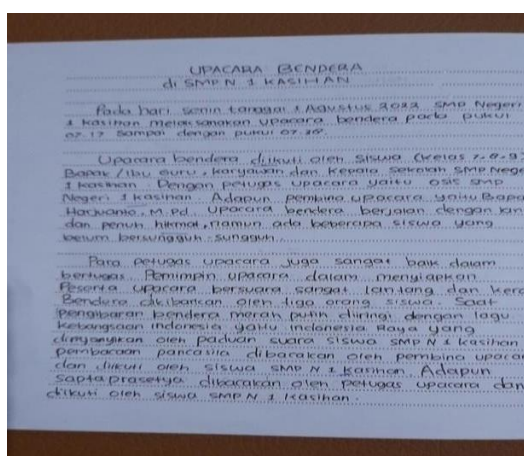
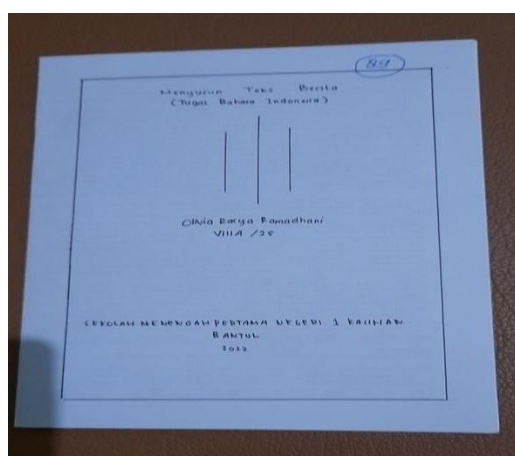
Total number of students: 32

Graph 1 News Text Value of Class VIII A Students Cycle 1 Meeting 2 with Virtual World Observation Technique Video of Flag Ceremony Implementation at SMPN 1 Kasihan

By observing Graph 1 related to the value, it can be seen that in learning to write news texts using the virtual world observation technique on the implementation of the Monday flag ceremony at SMPN 1 Kasihan in Cycle I, meeting 2, in terms of learning outcomes, there were 31 students showing a value reaching the KKM of 75, there was only 1 student who had not reached the KKM.

With the percentage calculation, in Cycle I there was an increase in the number of students who reached the KKM, namely 31 students

(96.87%). During the Pre-research there were only 8 students (25%). There was an increase of 23 students (71.87%); The average value of writing news texts for Class VIII A students in Cycle I was 87.81 (good predicate). During the Pre-research, the class average was 64.09 (less good predicate/not yet reaching the KKM). This means that there was an increase in the KKM value of 23.72. Thus, the data in Table 3 and Graph 1 have shown a significant increase in writing news texts. Pay attention to Figure 2, an example of the results of writing student news texts below.



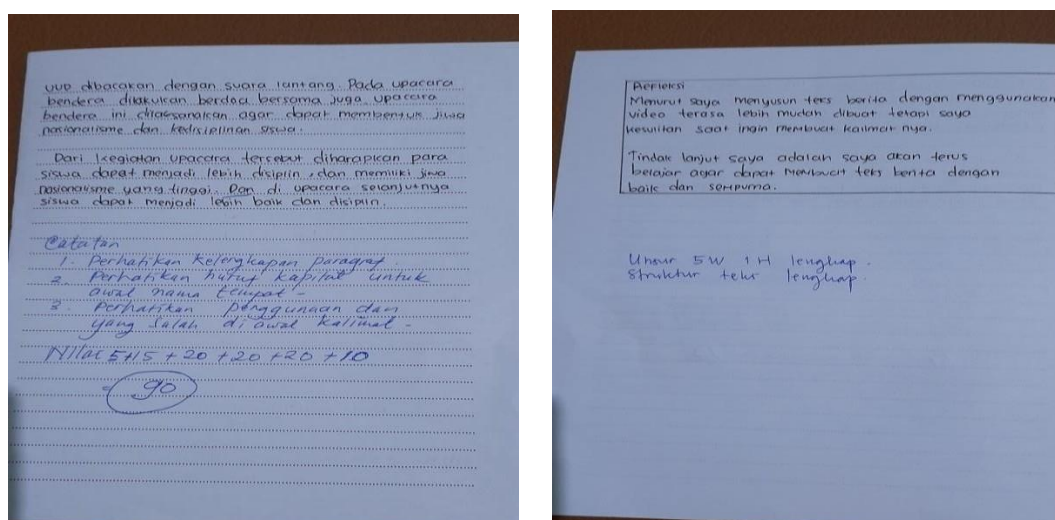


Figure 2. Example of the results of writing news text after observing a video of a flag ceremony at school. Good results, fulfilling the elements of 5 W and 1 H, structure (head, body, tail), and paying attention to spelling and punctuation standards.

Figure 2 Example of Class VIII A Students' Work in Writing News Texts after Cycle I Meeting 2 with the Virtual World Observation Technique

After Given Action (Cycle II)

In cycle II, the 1st meeting, the virtual world observation technique was carried out by students observing and listening to different videos, namely school canteen services via WA Group or LCD. Students were directed to create a six-paragraph news text, paying attention to the elements of 5 W and 1 H and the structure of the news text (head, body, tail). In cycle II, the 2nd meeting, the virtual world observation technique was carried out by

students repeating, observing more focused, listening intently to the video of school canteen services via WA Group or LCD. Students were directed to be able to create news texts reaching six paragraphs, paying attention to the elements of 5 W and 1 H, fulfilling a more complete, more cohesive news text structure, and using good and correct Indonesian. See Table 4 of the results of the news text writing scores in Cycle II, the 2nd meeting below.

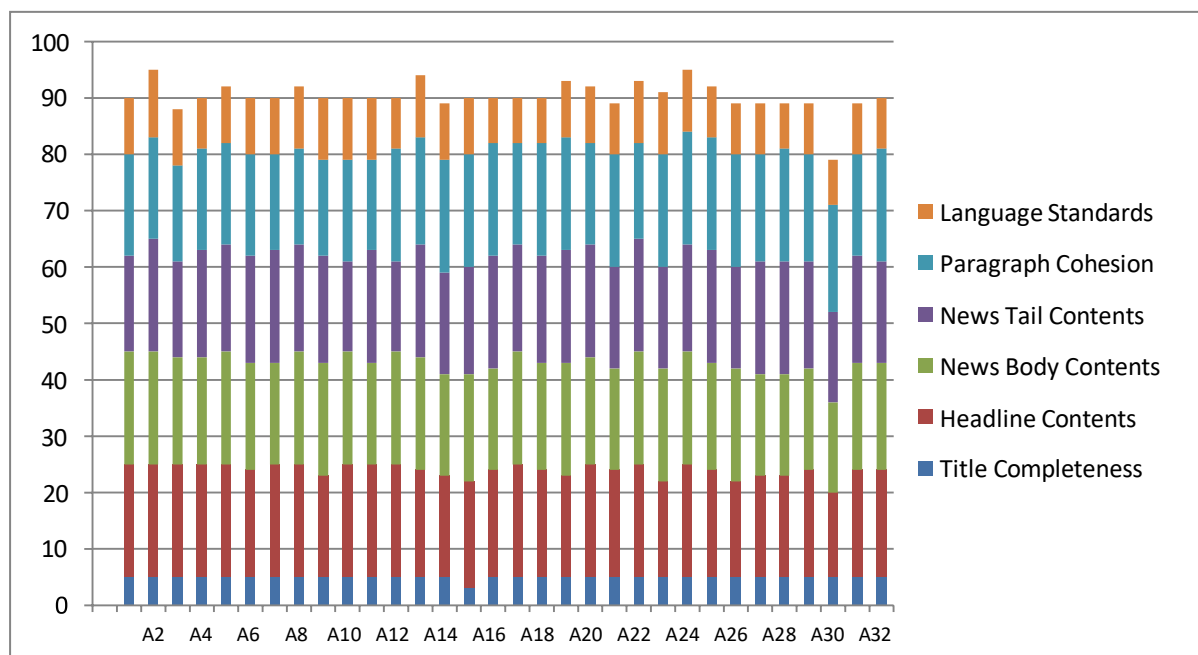
Table 4 Results of News Text Scores of Class VIII A Students Cycle II Meeting 2 with the Virtual World Observation Technique Video of Canteen Services at SMPN 1 Kasihan

Codes	Title Completeness (1-5)	Headline Contents (1-20)	News Body Content s (1-20)	News Tail Contents (1-20)	Paragraph Cohesion (1-20)	Language Standards (1-15)	Total
A1	5	20	20	17	18	10	90
A2	5	20	20	20	18	12	95
A3	5	20	19	17	17	10	88
A4	5	20	19	19	18	9	90

A5	5	20	20	19	18	10	92
A6	5	19	19	19	18	10	90
A7	5	20	18	20	17	10	90
A8	5	20	20	19	17	11	92
A9	5	18	20	19	17	11	90
A10	5	20	20	16	18	11	90
A11	5	20	18	20	16	11	90
A12	5	20	20	16	20	9	90
A13	5	19	20	20	19	11	94
A14	5	18	18	18	20	10	89
A15	3	19	19	19	20	10	90
A16	5	19	18	20	20	8	90
A17	5	20	20	19	18	8	90
A18	5	19	19	19	20	8	90
A19	5	18	20	20	20	10	93
A20	5	20	19	20	18	10	92
A21	5	19	18	18	20	9	89
A22	5	20	20	20	17	11	93
A23	5	17	20	18	20	11	91
A24	5	20	20	19	20	11	95
A25	5	19	19	20	20	9	92
A26	5	17	20	18	20	9	89
A27	5	18	18	20	19	9	89
A28	5	18	18	20	20	8	89
A29	5	19	18	19	19	9	89
A30	5	15	16	16	19	8	79
A31	5	19	19	19	18	9	89
A32	5	19	19	18	20	9	90
Total	4,94	19,03	19,09	18,78	18,72	9,72	90,28

From Table 4, it can be seen that the news text scores of students who reached the KKM of 75 were 32 students or 100%; there were no students who had yet to reach the KKM or 0 students or 0%. The average class score in

Cycle II was 90.28 (very good). In other words, there was an increase of 2.47 from 87.81 (good) in Cycle I. The condition of the increase in scores can be seen in the following Graph 2.



Graph 2 News Text Value of Class VIII A Students Cycle II Meeting 2 with Virtual World Observation Technique Video of Canteen Service at SMPN 1 Kasihan

By observing Graph 2 related to the value, it can be seen that in learning to write news texts using the virtual world observation technique on canteen services at SMPN 1 Kasihan in Cycle II, the 2nd meeting, there were 32 students (100%) showing a KKM achievement of 75. In other words, all students have achieved KKM.

The average value of writing news texts for Class VIII A students in Cycle II was 90.28 (very good predicate). Thus, the data in Table 4 and Graph 2 have shown a significant increase in students in writing news texts.

With the percentage calculation, in Cycle II there was an increase in students who achieved KKM, namely 32 students (100%). In

Cycle I, it was known that there were 31 students (96.87%) or an increase of 1 student (3.13%); in Cycle I, there were 3.13% of students who did not achieve KKM. In Cycle II, it was known that there were 0 students (0%) or a decrease of 1 student (3.13%). The average score for writing news texts for Class VIII A students in Cycle II was 90.28 (very good predicate). In Cycle I, the class average was 87.81 (good predicate). There was an increase in the KKM score of 2.47. Thus, the data in Table 4 and Graph 2 have shown a significant increase in students' writing related to news texts. Look at Figure 3. an example of students' news text writing results in Cycle II.

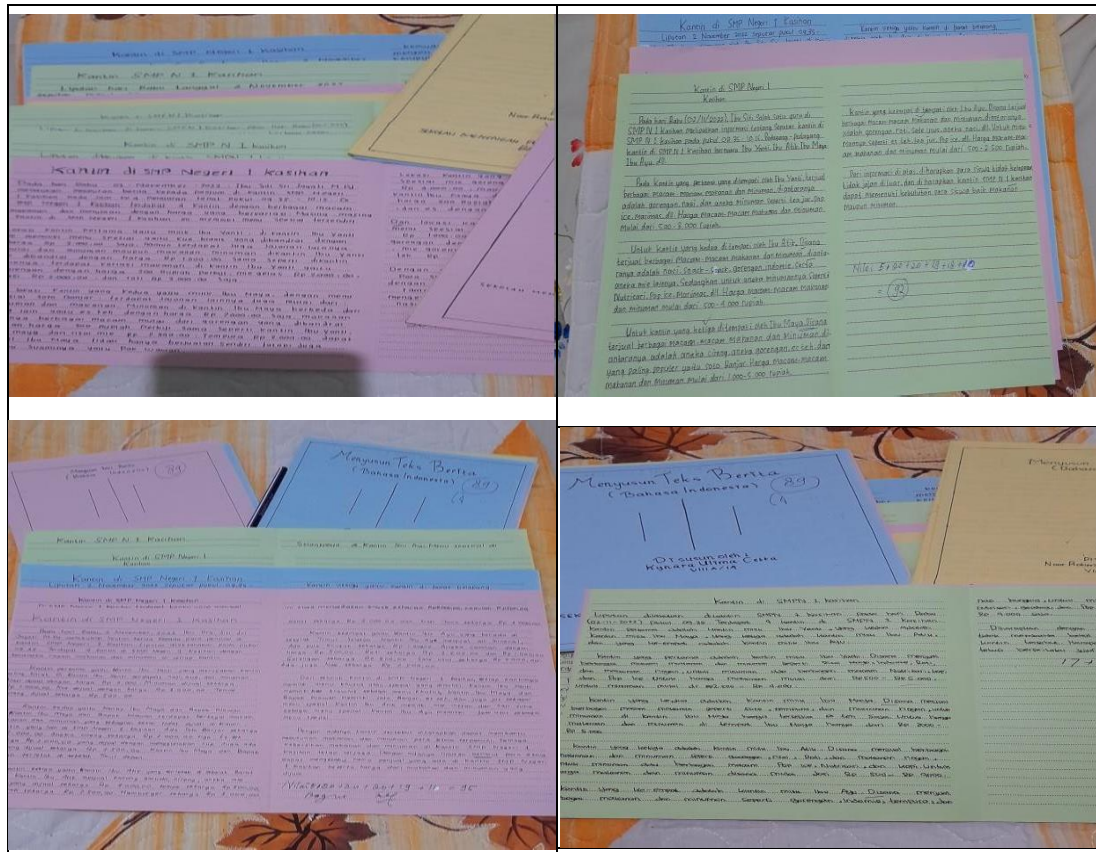


Figure 3. Collection of news text writing results using virtual world observation techniques; video of school canteen with good results; fulfills the elements of 5 W and 1 H; fulfills the structure (head, body, tail); increases to 6 paragraphs; pays attention to spelling and punctuation standards.

Figure 3 Example of Class VIII A Students' Work in Writing News Texts after Cycle II Meeting 2 with the Virtual World Observation Technique

Next, pay attention to Table 5 regarding students' responses to learning to write news

texts using the following virtual world observation technique.

Table 5 Tabulation of Responses of Class VIII A Students to Learning to Write News Texts Cycle II Meeting 2 with the Virtual World Observation Technique

Codes	Positive Responses (+)	Negative Responses (-)	Positive/Negative Responses (+) and (-)
A1	1	-	-
A2	1	-	-
A3	1	-	-
A4	1	-	-
A5	1	-	-
A [^]	1	-	-
A7	1	-	-
A8	1	-	-
A9	1	-	-
A10	1	-	-
A11	1	-	-
A12	1	-	-
A13	1	-	-

A14	1	-	-
A15	1	-	-
A16	1	-	-
A17	1	-	-
A18	1	-	-
A19	1	-	-
A20	1	-	-
A21	1	-	-
A22	1	-	-
A23	1	-	-
A24	1	-	-
A25	1	-	-
A26	1	-	-
A27	1	-	-
A28	1	-	-
A29	1	-	-
A30	1	-	-
A31	1	-	-
A32	1	-	-
Total	32	0	0

Based on Table 5, the calculation of students who responded positively was 32 students (100%), students who responded negatively were none or (0). Students who responded positively and negatively were none or (0%). By looking at the data in Table 5, it can be concluded that the skills of writing news texts are already felt to be understandable/easy and students feel happier, news texts can be composed well by class VIII A students.

CONCLUSION

Based on the description contained in the research results and discussions related to the research title "Application of Cyber Observation Techniques to Improve News Text Writing Skills of Class VIII A Students of SMP N 1 Kasihan Semester 1 Academic Year 2022/2023" it can be concluded that the application of cyber observation techniques can improve the news text writing skills of Class VIIIA students of SMPN 1 Kasihan Semester 1 Academic Year 2022/2023 by

means of Cycle I students applying cyber observation techniques to videos of flag ceremonies at school which are displayed via WA Group or LCD, and in Cycle II it is varied by means of students applying cyber observation techniques to videos of canteen services at school which are displayed via WA Group or LCD.

The application of cyberspace observation techniques can improve students of Class VIII A of SMPN 1 Kasihan Semester 1 of the 2022/2023 Academic Year in writing news texts in Cycle I by fulfilling the elements of 5 W and 1 H news and the news structure reaching the criteria of three paragraphs (head, body, tail); the average class score increased to 87.81 (good), and those who reached the KKM were 96.87%; in Cycle II by fulfilling the elements of 5 W and 1 H news, and the news structure reaching the criteria of six paragraphs (head, body, tail); with the class average increasing to 90.28 (very good); students who achieved a KKM score of 75 increased to

100%.

The response of students of Class VIII A of SMPN 1 Kasihan Semester 1 of the 2022/2023 Academic Year in efforts to improve learning skills in writing news texts with cyberspace observation techniques regarding positive student responses before Cycle I or Pre-Research reached 18.75% and Cycle II increased to 100%.

RECOMMENDATION

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Based on the results of the study, Indonesian Language Teachers of Grade VIII of Junior High School should try to apply the technique of virtual world observation in learning to write news texts because it can improve students' skills. The technique of virtual world observation should be applied in the learning process in the world of education because it turns out that it can make students easier/understand/enjoy learning.

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