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EFFECT OF WORD SQUARE LEARNING MODEL ON ABILITY TO IDENTIFY TYPES OF POETRY BY SEMESTER III STUDENTS STUDY PROGRAM OF INDONESIAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE FKIP UMSU ACADEMIC YEAR 2017-2018

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Abstract: The number of types of poetry can make students difficult to identify, especially if the material is delivered conventionally, then the results of learning will not leave a pleasant impression and satisfactory value. Though poetry is part of the material in the Indonesian language and literary education study program that must be understood and mastered so that students can later spread literature in the next generation. Besides that, students are often turned upside down and ironically, they do not consider that the distribution of poetry is important so that they do not really study it, even though each National Examination (UN) questions regarding the distribution of poetry are always an option to be issued by the drafting team on the National Examination (UN). Through the word square learning model a learning class will emerge that is useful and packed with a pleasant atmosphere because this learning model has a work system that is similar to crossword puzzles. With the horizontal and decreasing method, it can make students learn while playing, so that it can affect the results of the learning process to identify types of poetry. Students catch material faster, remember faster, and material types of poetry can impress on their minds.

Keywords: word square learning model, types of poetry.

INTRODUCTION

Literature has several forms, namely drama, fiction prose, and poetry. Each of these forms has another division. Poetry, for example, has a division of old poetry, new poetry, and modern poetry. In each of these divisions it has another division as in the old poem the division is spells, rhymes, gurindam, poetry, and talibun. New poems such as distikon, terzina, kuint, sektet, septima, sonnets, and so on. Likewise with modern poetry. But unfortunately, students today do not understand this division.

They are often turned upside down and ironically, they do not assume that this division is important so that they do not really study it, even though each National Examination (UN) question regarding the distribution of poetry is always an option to be issued by the drafting team on the National Examination (UN). Other causes arose because the way to deliver material from their previous teachers could indeed be ineffective. Their teachers in secondary school may still use conventional methods, which has an impact on their ability to determine the types of poetry to date.

As prospective teachers who will educate students, students must be equipped with a variety of knowledge from an early age. One of the materials regarding the

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distribution of this type of poetry should not be ignored simply because it will still appear on various occasions about exam, race, or other competitions.

For this reason, researchers try to take a study of this phenomenon which will be collaborated with a learning model. As conveyed by Yamin (in Nurjannah, 2015: 1), "The learning model is a methodological method for implementing change, while the learner is a professional who carries out its functions by using a methodology to teach students in ways that are not constant, meaning learners must innovate and create changes that are good for themselves or for students. "Researchers want to provide changes even though they do not know what the changes are like but it never hurts to innovate from time to time, so researchers choose a learning method that is word square.

This study takes the title "The Effect of Word Square Learning Models on the Ability to Identify Types of Poetry by Semester III Students Study Program of Indonesian Language and Literature Education FKIP UMSU 2017-2018 Academic Year".

As for the formulation of the problem in this study are: 1.How is the ability to identify types of poetry by using word square learning models by third semester students of the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program FKIP UMSU 2017-2018 academic year? 2.How is the ability to identify types of poetry using conventional models by third semester students of the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program FKIP UMSU 2017-2018 academic year? 3.Is there an effect of word square learning model on the ability to identify types of poetry by third semester students of the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program.

The objectives of this study are as follows: 1. To determine the ability to identify types of poetry by using word square learning models by third semester students of the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program FKIP UMSU 2017-2018 academic year. 2. To find out the ability to identify types of poetry using conventional models by third semester students of the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program FKIP UMSU 2017-2018 academic year. 3. To determine the effect of word square learning model on the ability to identify the types of poetry by third semester students of the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program FKIP UMSU 2017-2018 academic year.

These benefits are as follows: 1. This research is expected to be an input for lecturers to teach subject matter identifying types of poetry to students in accordance with the word square learning model. 2. As input for lecturers and students to be able to improve and develop literary works, especially in learning to identify old poetry poems, new poetry, and modern poetry. 3. As reference material in further research.

ISBN: 978-602-361-102-7

APPROACH & RESEARCH METHOD

This research was carried out in the third semester of the study program of Indonesian Language and Literature Education FKIP UMSU 2017-2018 academic year located on Jalan Mukhtar Basri Number 3 Medan. Research time is January to July 2018.

According to Sugiyono (2010: 117), "Population is an area of generalization consisting of objects or subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics set by researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions". The population in this study were all third semester students of the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program FKIP UMSU 2017-2018 academic year which consisted of 172 students consisting of five classes namely class III A morning, III B morning, III C morning, III A Afternoon, and III A night.

The sample selection steps are as follows:

Write down the serial number of the class on small paper from class III A morning, III B morning, III C morning, III A afternoon, and III A night.

Make as many paper rolls as the number of classes that have been numbered.

The paper roll is put in a container, then shaken and released as many as two rolls.

The first paper roll comes out as an experimental class and the second paper roll that comes out is set as the control class.

Based on the sampling, it was determined class III A morning as an experimental class totaling 32 people and class III A afternoon as a control class totaling 33 people.

This study uses an experimental method with a two-group design post-test only desaign. The design of this study aims to show differences in achievement between the experimental group and the achievement of the control group. According to Sugiyono (2010: 72), experimental research methods can be interpreted as a research method used to find out the influence of certain other treatments under controlled conditions.

In this study there are variables, namely:

Independent variable (X1): Ability to identify types of poetry using the word square learning model. Dependent variable (X2): Ability to identify types of poetry using conventional models.

Arikunto (2013; 203), "The research instrument is a tool or facility used by researchers in collecting data so that the work is easier and the results are better, in the sense of being more accurate, complete, and systematic so that it is easier to process. The instrument used to collect data in this study is essay test.

A study was carried out through data collection. Then this data is analyzed to arrive at a conclusion or problem solving that becomes the end in a study. To analyze the data of this research, the following techniques and steps are used:

1. Give scores on each student's answer sheet
2. calculate the average score (mean) and standard deviation
3. The average value stated by Arikunto (2013: 245).

ISBN: 978-602-361-102-7

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As stated in the research instrument that the tools used in the study, researchers used a test that is the ability to identify the types of poetry. After carrying out the dissemination of tests to 32 students, it is known the value of the ability to identify the types of poetry by using word square learning model by third semester students of the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program FKIP UMSU 2017-2018 academic year. Furthermore, the test results are processed into several stages. Based on the test results that have been examined, the values obtained are presented in the following table form.

Based on the results of the ability to identify the types of poetry by students conducted on 32 students, the following data were obtained

Table 3.1 Raw Score Ability to Identify Types of Poetry in the Experiment Class

No	Name	Horizontal			Decrease			Score
		1	2	3	1	2	3	
1	Indah Mayangsari	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	9
2	Nur Islamia	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	9
3	Syarifah Aini	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	9
4	Diana Sari	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	9
5	Lidia Herlina Siregar	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	9
6	Feni Hardianti	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	9
7	Ladia Ummi	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	9
8	Wardah Tul Jannah	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	9
9	Dewi Yulisa Putri	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	9
10	Lili Anriani	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	9
11	Resinta Widyanti	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	9
12	Sri Rahayu	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	9
13	Meilani Ulfa S.	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	9
14	Rani Sulistriana	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	9
15	Lailan Syahfitri	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	9
16	Nia Risana	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	9
17	Ahmad Rinaldy	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	9
18	Afiva Zahra Simanjuntak	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	9
19	Izmawal Pebriani Nst.	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	9
20	Irma Syahfitri	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	9
21	Rizky Ratna Dani	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	9
22	Sintia	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	9
23	Windiani Siregar	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	9
24	Anggi Apriani Nst.	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	9
25	Dewi Yuliana S.	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	9
26	Winda Apriska	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	9
27	Zainda Savira Siregar	1.5	1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	8.5
28	Juhrina	1.5	1	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	8.5
29	Hermawan	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	9
30	Endha Putri R. Hsb.	1.5	1.5	1.5	1	1.5	1.5	8.5
31	Dwi Ayu Monica	1.5	1.5	1	1	1.5	1	7.5
32	Riana Dewi	1.5	1.5	1.5	1	1.5	1.5	8.5
Total								284.5

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The table above shows a list of raw scores the ability of students to identify the types of poetry in the experimental class using the word square learning model. While the following is a raw score table the ability to identify types of poetry in the control class.

Table 3.2 Raw Score Ability to Identify Types of Poetry in the Control Class

No	Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	Score
1	Rizki Aldea	1,5	0,5	1,5	0,5	1.5	0,5	6
2	Ricci Novita Sari	1,5	0,5	1,5	0,5	1,5	0,5	6
3	Prinsella Balqis Lubis	1,5	0,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1	7,5
4	Meri Susanti	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1	8,5
5	May Sarah Silitonga	1,5	1,5	1,5	0,5	1,5	1	7,5
6	Bunga Srivlina Sembiring	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1	8,5
7	Mira Ulfa	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1	8,5
8	Wanda Ivo Sunestri	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1	8,5
9	Desi Ratnasari	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1	8,5
10	Yenni Oktaviani Br Sinulingga	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1	8,5
11	Winda Sri Anolia	1,5	1,5	1,5	0,5	1,5	1	7,5
12	Cici Winda Sari	1,5	1,5	1,5	0,5	1,5	1	7,5
13	Ade Elpriyanti	1,5	1,5	1,5	0,5	1,5	0,5	7
14	Desi Salvira	0,5	1,5	0,5	0,5	1,5	0,5	5
15	Siti Hardiyanti Alawiyah	0,5	1,5	0,5	0,5	1,5	0,5	5
16	Lia Pertiwi	1,5	1,5	0,5	0,5	1,5	0,5	6
17	Nurul Hayati	1,5	1,5	1,5	0,5	1,5	0,5	7
18	Revina Novianti	1,5	1,5	1,5	0,5	1,5	0,5	7
19	Diah Karina Sinamo	1,5	1,5	1,5	0,5	1,5	0,5	7
20	Dewi Nurhalimah	1,5	1,5	0,5	0,5	1,5	1	6,5
21	Erniyusnita Aruan	1,5	1,5	0,5	0,5	1,5	1	6,5
22	Nurazijah Harahap	1,5	1,5	0,5	0,5	1,5	1	6,5
23	Putri Sari Dewi	1,5	1,5	0,5	0,5	1,5	1	6,5
24	Eva Juliyarti	1,5	1,5	1,5	0,5	1,5	0,5	7
25	Mia Nazwi	1,5	1,5	0,5	0,5	1,5	0,5	6
26	Pujiarti	1,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	1,5	0,5	5
27	Nurlaila Sari	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1	8,5
28	Siti Fadilah Aini	1,5	1,5	1,5	0,5	1,5	1	7,5
29	Nurisnani	1,5	1,5	1,5	0,5	1,5	1	7,5
30	Kartiyana Sam	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1	8,5
31	Nadia Imelda Br Ginting	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1	8,5
32	Khusnul Haizhan	1,5	0,5	1,5	0,5	1,5	0,5	6
33	Zahara Zaitira Nasution	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1	8,5
	Total							236

The table above shows a list of values obtained by the control class on the ability to identify types of poetry using conventional models. Table Descriptions:

1. Old poetry
2. New poetry
3. Modern poetry
4. Old poetry
5. New poetry
6. Modern poetry

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Description of Research Results

Based on the description of research data that has been described in the previous section, the raw score data of the students' research results in the experimental class and control class are obtained. To see a description of the results of the study, the final value, the mean and the standard deviation (S) of the two classes are calculated first.

1. Final Value, Average Value, and Experiment Class Standard Deviation

Before calculating the average student score, the student's final grade is calculated first so that the average value and standard deviation can be calculated. To calculate the mean (mean) and standard deviation of the experimental class, a work table is needed to calculate the mean and standard deviation as follows.

Table 3.3 Work Table Calculates Final Value, Average Value, and Experiment Class Standard Deviation

No	Name	Raw Score	Final Score (X)	X2
1	Indah Mayangsari	9	100	10000
2	Nur Islamia	9	100	10000
3	Syarifah Aini	9	100	10000
4	Diana Sari	9	100	10000
5	Lidia Herlina Siregar	9	100	10000
6	Feni Hardianti	9	100	10000
7	Ladia Ummi	9	100	10000
8	Wardah Tul Jannah	9	100	10000
9	Dewi Yulisa Putri	9	100	10000
10	Lili Anriani	9	100	10000
11	Resinta Widyanti	9	100	10000
12	Sri Rahayu	9	100	10000
13	Meilani Ulfa S.	9	100	10000
14	Rani Sulistriana	9	100	10000
15	Lailan Syahfitri	9	100	10000
16	Nia Risana	9	100	10000
17	Ahmad Rinaldy	9	100	10000
18	Afiva Zahra Simanjuntak	9	100	10000
19	Izmawal Pebriani Nst.	9	100	10000
20	Irma Syahfitri	9	100	10000
21	Rizky Ratna Dani	9	100	10000
22	Sintia	9	100	10000
23	Windiani Siregar	9	100	10000
24	Anggi Apriani Nst.	9	100	10000
25	Dewi Yuliana S.	9	100	10000
26	Winda Apriska	9	100	10000
27	Zainda Savira Siregar	8.5	94.44	8918.91
28	Juhrina	8.5	94.44	8918.91
29	Hermawan	9	100	10000
30	Endha Putri R. Hsb.	8.5	94.44	8918.91
31	Dwi Ayu Monica	7.5	83.33	6943.88
32	Riana Dewi	8.5	94.44	8918.91
	Total	284.5	3161.09	312619.52

ISBN: 978-602-361-102-7

Based on the table above it can be seen that:

N1 = 32

∑x1 = 3161.09 ; ∑x12 = 312619.52

So:

$$\bar{x}_1 = \frac{\sum x_1}{n_1} = \frac{3161.09}{32} = \mathbf{98.78}$$

Based on the calculation above, the average or mean value is 98.78. The next step is to calculate the standard deviation of the experimental class using the following formula

$$SD_1 = \sqrt{\frac{n_1 \sum {x_1}^2 - (\sum x_1)^2}{n_1(n_1 - 1)}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{32(312619.52) - (3161.09)^2}{32(32 - 1)}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{10003824.64 - 9992489.9881}{992}}$$

$$SD_1 = \sqrt{\frac{11334.66}{992}} = \sqrt{11.42} = 3.37$$

The two calculations above can be seen that the average value of students is 98.78 with a standard deviation of 3.37. By using the student's final grade guidelines, student value categories can be arranged as in the following table.

Table 3.4

Student Values for Experiment Class

NUM.	VALUE RANGE	CATEGORY	AMOUNT	PERCENTAGE
1.	80 – 100	VERY GOOD	32	100 %
2.	66 – 79	GOOD	-	-
3.	56 – 65	ENOUGH	-	-
4.	40 – 55	LESS	-	-
5.	< 39	FAILED	-	-
TOTAL			32	100%
AVERANGE VALUE			98.78	VERY GOOD

2. Final Value, Average Value, and Control Class Standard Deviation

Before calculating the average value, the student's final score is calculated first so that the average value and standard deviation can be calculated. To calculate the mean (mean) and standard deviation of the control class, a work table is needed to calculate the mean and standard deviation as follows.

ISBN: 978-602-361-102-7

Table 3.5 Work Table Calculates Final Value, Average Value and Control Class Standard Deviation

No	Name	Raw Score	Final Score (X)	X2
1	Rizki Aldea	6	66.66	4443.55
2	Ricci Novita Sari	6	66.66	4443.55
3	Prinsella Balqis Lubis	7,5	83.33	6943.88
4	Meri Susanti	8,5	94.44	8918.91
5	May Sarah Silitonga	7,5	83.33	6943.88
6	Bunga Srivlina Sembiring	8,5	94.44	8918.91
7	Mira Ulfa	8,5	94.44	8918.91
8	Wanda Ivo Sunestri	8,5	94.44	8918.91
9	Desi Ratnasari	8,5	94.44	8918.91
10	Yenni Oktaviani Br Sinulingga	8,5	94.44	8918.91
11	Winda Sri Anolia	7,5	83.33	6943.88
12	Cici Winda Sari	7,5	83.33	6943.88
13	Ade Elpriyanti	7	77.77	6048.17
14	Desi Salvira	5	55.55	3085.80
15	Siti Hardiyanti Alawiyah	5	55.55	3085.80
16	Lia Pertiwi	6	66.66	4443.55
17	Nurul Hayati	7	77.77	6048.17
18	Revina Novianti	7	77.77	6048.17
19	Diah Karina Sinamo	7	77.77	6048.17
20	Dewi Nurhalimah	6,5	72.22	5215.72
21	Erniyusnita Aruan	6,5	72.22	5215.72
22	Nurazijah Harahap	6,5	72.22	5215.72
23	Putri Sari Dewi	6,5	72.22	5215.72
24	Eva Juliyarti	7	77.77	6048.17
25	Mia Nazwi	6	66.66	4443.55
26	Pujiarti	5	55.55	3085.80
27	Nurlaila Sari	8,5	94.44	8918.91
28	Siti Fadilah Aini	7,5	83.33	6943.88
29	Nurisnani	7,5	83.33	6943.88
30	Kartiyana Sam	8,5	94.44	8918.91
31	Nadia Imelda Br Ginting	8,5	94.44	8918.91
32	Khusnul Haizhan	6	66.66	4443.55
33	Zahara Zaitira Nasution	8,5	94.44	8918.91
	Total	236	2622.06	213431.26

Based on the table above it can be seen that:

N2 = 33

$\sum x2 = 2622.06$; $\sum x22 = 213431.26$

So:

$$\bar{x}_2 = \frac{\sum x_2}{n_2} = \frac{2622.06}{33} = \mathbf{79.45}$$

Based on the calculation above, the mean or mean value is 79.45. The next step is to calculate the control class standard deviation, using the following formula.

$$SD_2 = \sqrt{\frac{n_2 \sum {x_2}^2 - (\sum x_2)^2}{n_2(n_2 - 1)}}$$

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$$= \sqrt{\frac{33(213431.26) - (2622,06)^2}{33(33-1)}}$$

$$= \sqrt{\frac{7043231.58 - 6875198.64}{1056}}$$

$$SD_2 = \sqrt{\frac{168032.94}{1056}} = \sqrt{159.12} = 12.61$$

Based on the two calculations above, it can be seen that the average student score is 79.45 with a standard deviation of 12.61.

No.	Value Range	Category	Amount	Percentage
1.	80 – 100	Very Good	16	48.48%
2.	66 – 79	Good	14	42.42%
3.	56 – 65	Enough	3	9.09%
4.	40 – 55	Less	-	-
5.	< 39	Failed	-	-
Total			33	100%
Average			79.45	Good

Based on the calculation of the average values and standard deviations of each experimental class and control, it can be concluded that the results of this study have a tendency towards the research variables. This research variable aims to determine the effect of word square learning model on the ability to identify types of poetry by third semester students of Indonesian Language and Literature education study program FKIP UMSU 2017-2018 academic year. This can be seen from the average value obtained in the experimental class when compared to the control class, namely (98.78> 79.45) so that it can be concluded broadly that there is an effect of using word square learning model on the ability to identify types of poetry by students.

Based on the test results that have been given to students, it is found that the number of variable values X1 or those taught with the word square model is higher than the number of X2 variable values taught using conventional models.

From the results of the research hypothesis above, it is proven that "There is an effect of using word square learning model on the ability to identify the types of poetry by the third semester students of Indonesian language and literature education program FKIP UMSU 2017-2018 academic year. This is evidenced by the calculation of the ability to identify the types of poetry taught by using the word square learning model of students with the highest score of 80-100 that is equal to 100%, which means that the ability of students taught by using word square learning model is very good with flat grades 98.78, while identifying the types of poetry taught using the conventional method got an average score of 79.45 with a good position of 48.48%.

ISBN: 978-602-361-102-7

CONCLUSION

The results of the research conducted can be concluded as follows:

1. Ability to identify poetry types by third semester students of Indonesian language and literary education study program FKIP UMSU in the 2017-2018 learning year when viewed from the average value of students in the experimental class using the word square learning model is 98.78.
2. The ability of students to identify the types of poetry using conventional models is known based on the average value of student learning outcomes in the control class that is equal to 79.45.
3. This study shows that the use of word square learning models can affect students' ability to identify types of poetry. This is characterized by a higher average value in the experimental class and supporting standard deviations, so it can be concluded that the use of word square learning models have a real and better influence on the ability to identify types of poetry.

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