The Development of Teaching Materials of Writing Javanese News Texts using Local Wisdom for Grade X High School/ Vocational Schools

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Article Info

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to describe the characteristics of the need for the teaching materials to write news texts and a model for developing the teaching materials for writing news texts in Javanese using local wisdom for grade X students of SMA/ SMK. The study was conducted using the Research and Development design. Teaching material for writing news texts was developed by applying four aspects of the feasibility of teaching materials consisting of material, linguistic, presentation, and graphic aspects. In addition, teaching material products were arranged in accordance with the principles of developing teaching materials such as meaningfulness, authenticity, cohesiveness, functioning, communicative performance, relevance, evaluation, relevance, consistency, and adequacy. The draft of the instructional materials compiled consists of the beginning, contents, and closing. The teaching material development products are arranged according to the characteristics of students who expect local content. The content of local wisdom is placed in every part of the teaching materials such as the front cover, the beginning of the chapter, the presentation of news texts, materials, and assignments. By using the content of local wisdom, students are expected to be able to understand the values contained in it and appreciate and love their culture.

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INTRODUCTION

In a learning, teaching material is a very important component as a distributor of learning materials (Kitao, 1997). Teaching materials affect the success of students in the learning process in addition to the role of a teacher (Wijayanti, Ida, and Rustono, 2015: 95). Therefore it is necessary to formulate teaching materials that are able to support the implementation of good education (Paula, 2002). With the formulation of good teaching materials will provide benefits for students such as fostering a sense of insight and interest in mastering learning material (Putra, Artawan, and Putrayasa, 2014: 2).

To obtain qualified teaching materials, teachers need to arrange them in accordance with the "Guidelines for Selecting and Compiling Teaching Materials (*Pedoman Memilih dan Menyusun Bahan Ajar*)" issued by the Ministry of National Education. The selection of teaching material which includes the procedures to determine the type of material are written in the guideline. One of the competencies that must be mastered by students in the Javanese language subject of grade X vocational/ high school in the first semester is writing news (*pawarta*). The detail of the competency are "responding, writing, and presenting newsletter text (*pawarta*)".

In learning Javanese, the teacher uses several teaching materials that are published by the private sector. The teaching material such as "*Prigel Basa Jawa kanggo SMA/SMK/MA Kelas X*" published Erlangga, "*Trampil Basa Ndhidhik Karakter Luhur Kanggo SMA/MA/SMK Kelas X*" published by Mediatama, dan "*Modul Pendamping Damar*" arranged by MGMP of Javanese language, Semarang. In learning to study and write news texts, the three teaching materials have such content mapping (1) the material is presented in detail, (2) the news text presented is not accompanied by examples of news text structure analysis, (3) news text themes vary such as education, culture , economics, and (4) evaluation of writing news texts with unspecified themes. This can encourage students to write or copy news from various sources. It can be stated that such kinds of learning to write is still conventional so that it is necessary to develop the new teaching materials (Owon, 2017: 529). Writing skills will be effective if designed with communicative activities (Fatima, 2012: 105).

Writing is an activity of delivering ideas, ideas, and experiences into written language and can be understood by readers (Krisbiono, Teguh, & Rustono, 2015: 129). The competence of responding, writing, and presenting news texts can be integrated with the local cultural wisdom. Local culture emerged from generation to generation and there is a deep meaning behind its emergence (Arwansyah, Sarwiji, and Sahid, 2017: 915). The values of local wisdom, archipelago and multicultural insights need to be integrated in learning materials because they can build national identity (Meliono, 2010: 221). Likewise Yuniawan (2014: 63) which states that the attitude of cultural love is one of the nation's character values that should be upheld in the school curriculum. There are various forms of local cultural wisdom that can be integrated in learning in schools such as traditions, arts, and customs. As is known, the culture that develops in the community is not known by students as a whole. Alwasilah (2004: 11) also states that local culture in Indonesia has long been marginalized and underappreciated. If this continues, then a culture will eventually be forgotten by its owner. Therefore, students need to be introduced to the local culture. By understanding the values contained in a culture, they will respect and love their culture (Septarianto and Subyantoro, 2016: 218). Considering that sense, they will always take care of it so that it will not be eroded by time.

Research on teaching materials that have relevance to this research is the research conducted by Jannah. Research by Jannah (2015) is a research on the Development of Drama Based Teaching Material Based on Habibie and Ainun Autobiography. The results of these studies in the form of printed teaching materials Student Worksheets (LKS) play drama. These teaching materials can be useful

for teachers, students, and researchers as consideration for further development needs.

Nisa and Teguh (2016) have also conducted local wisdom-based research with the title Development of Reading Materials for Reading Literature with Javanese Local Wisdom Legend. The results of this study in the form of teaching materials read legendary literature. Teaching materials are needed to achieve learning objectives. In addition, the material contained in teaching materials is loaded with local wisdom values.

Furthermore, research on writing news texts from Atikah (2015) entitled *Pengembangan Model Pembelajaran Berbasis Proyek Melalui Pendekatan Kontekstual dalam Menulis Teks Berita.* Based on this research, it was found that the most learning done by students is writing their own news texts either at school, home or discussing with friends. Atikah then develops a project-based learning model based on the concept of writing news texts that include material, methods, attitudes, steps, and learning designs. After being tested on students there is a significant difference between student learning outcomes in the first and second treatments.

The purpose of this study was to describe the characteristics of the need for the teaching materials to write news texts in Javanese containing local wisdom and a model for the teaching materials of writing news texts in Javanese containing local wisdom for grade X students of SMA/ SMK.

METHOD

Research on Development of Teaching Materials Writing Texts in Javanese News Loading Local Wisdom for Grade X High School/ Vocational Schools is carried out with a research and development design developed by Borg and Gall (2003: 572). However, the stages in this study was modified according to the research needs. The research and development stages in this research includes (1) research and data collection, (2) planning, (3) developing a product draft, (4) initial product validation test,(5) revision validation test, (6) field trial, and

(7) improvement of the product of field test results.

In this study, there are two variables, namely the independent variable and the dependent variable. The content of local wisdom was the independent variable, whereas, the teaching material of writing Javanese news texts was as the dependent variable.

Data obtained from the questionnaire of the needs of teachers and students were analyzed by grouping, selecting, and inferring the raw data. The analysis of expert assessment data by accumulated so that the average score can be determined. The analysis of the effectiveness of the test data using the assessment guidelines were processed using the average difference test or t-test.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, obtained a results on the characteristics of the needs and principles of the teaching materials of writing news texts in Javanese containing local wisdom for grade X students of SMA/ SMK. Overall, these sections are described below.

Characteristics of Teaching Material Requirements for Writing Javanese News Texts

Teaching material for writing Javanese news texts containing local wisdom was developed based on the principles of teaching materials. Reference to its development is contained in Permendikbud No. 8 of 2016. The feasibility of quality teaching materials consists of four aspects including (1) material aspects, (2) linguistic aspects, (3) presentation aspects, and (4) graphic aspects.

Based on the material aspect, teaching materials of writing news texts have the first characteristic that is appropriate. That is, these teaching materials are arranged according to Core Competencies (KI), Basic Competencies (KD), and Competency Achievement Indicators (GPA) in the 2013 curriculum. Characteristics of teaching materials write second news texts namely complete and detailed. Completeness of teaching materials can be seen from the material

contained in teaching materials. The material is presented in stages that are preceded by Basic Competence (KD) 3.3 understanding of the news text then Basic Competence (KD) 4.3 skills in writing news texts. The third characteristic of the teaching materials is relevant to the needs of students. Relevance here means that the material presented is in accordance with the needs of students. Students require the teaching materials that contain elements of culture, then teaching materials that are loaded with local wisdom are arranged. The characteristics of the third teaching material are continuous with the fourth characteristic, which is loaded with local wisdom. The contents of local wisdom are placed in each part of the teaching materials such as the front cover, presentation of news texts, materials, and evaluations.

Linguistic characteristics in teaching materials for writing news texts include conformity to the level of development of students, linguistics, and integration. The language used is Javanese *Ngoko Alus* which is suitable with the level of thinking ability and the level of knowledge of students. The choice of words used is often heard or used by students and their meaning is clear. Instead of word choices, the sentences used in each part of the teaching material are also brief and clear.

The characteristics of teaching materials in writing Javanese news texts on the aspect of presentation consists of three things, namely (1) presentation technique, (2) presentation of material, and (3) completeness of presentation. Presentation techniques include systematic presentation, sample presentation, illustration, and evaluation. The presentation of material that can actively involve students is material presented in the form of process skills that stimulate students to think creatively. The material is explained coherently and clearly so that students easily understand the contents of the material. The material is also presented in an interesting manner with illustrations that can support students' understanding. The completeness of the presentation includes the completeness of the presentation of the initial, content, and final teaching material.

The completeness of the presentation at the beginning contains the title, publication, preface/ prototype (*purwaka*), and table of contents. The completeness of presentation in the content section includes material mapping (Core Competencies (KI), Basic Competencies (KD), Competency Achievement Indicators (GPA), Learning Objectives) and content material (material, sample news texts, discussion activities, evaluations, and reflections). The completeness of the presentation at the closing is glossary/ *bausastra*, bibliography, and author information.

Characteristics of graphics in teaching materials for writing Javanese news texts include book format, book skin design, and book content design. The book format used is A5 type bookpaper. The front skin design of the book uses pictures of local wisdom. The design of the contents of teaching materials writing simple Javanese news texts and practical with the letters Cambria 11. Teaching material consisting of 2 chapters is printed in color on the skin of the book and its illustrations. The illustration is contained in the introduction to the chapter, material, and examples of Javanese news texts. Placement of the page number is at the bottom and the title of the teaching material which is written *Sinau Nulis Pawarta*.
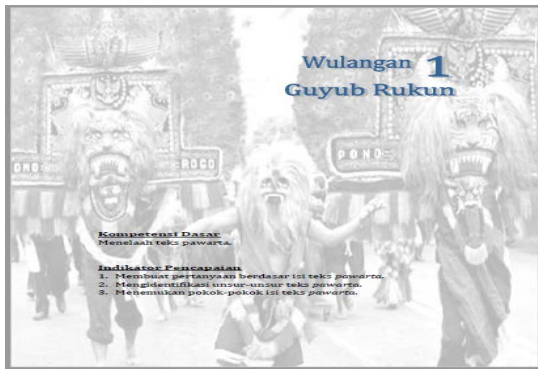
Teaching Material Model for Writing Javanese News Texts with Local Wisdom

The draft of teaching material for writing Javanese news texts containing local wisdom has been improved according to the advice of the experts. This teaching material consists of the beginning, contents, and closing. The initial part of teaching materials is writing news text consisting of a title page, a publishing page, a preface page, and a table of contents page. The contents of the prototype teaching material writing Javanese news text consists of an introduction to the material and the contents of the material. The introductory material on this teaching material consists of Core Competencies (KI), Basic Competencies (KD), Competency Achievement Indicators (GPA), and learning objectives. There are three chapters in the material. Each chapter consists of material, news

text, discussion activities, evaluation sheets (*gladhen pribadhi* and portfolio), the summary of the values contained in the news text, and reflection.The final part of the book of writing a Javanese news text consisting of a glossary, bibliography, notes, and author information. The detail of the form of a book '*Sinau Nulis Pawarta*' is as follow.

The writing book of Javanese news texts containing local wisdom consisting of 3 chapters (*wulang*) entitled *'Guyub Rukun'*, *'Sokur Mring Gusti'*, and *'Sesrawungan ing Masarakat'*. Chapter 1 is used to learn on paraphrasing texts, chapter 2 is used to master the competence of responding, writing, and delivering news texts either written or verbally, whereas, chapter 3 is used to sharpen the competence of writing news texts. The front cover of teaching materials uses illustrations in the form of local wisdom wend ngendhog and tedhak siten tradition. In this section also the title of the book, the designation of teaching materials, and the name of the author. On the back cover of teaching materials there is an introduction to the contents of teaching materials that are written in a concise manner and use Javanese krama inggil.

Chapter 1 learning is used to master Basic Competence (KD) 3.3, which is to study the news text. At the beginning of the chapter there is an illustration of reog local wisdom as the basis for writing the mapping material. In this section also written Basic Competence (KD) 3.3 examines the text of the newsletter, and three Indicators of Competency Achievement (GPA) must be mastered by students namely (1) making questions based on the contents of the newsletter text (*pawarta*), (2) identifying elements of the newsletter text (*pawarta*), and (3) find the main points of the contents of the newsletter text (*pawarta*).
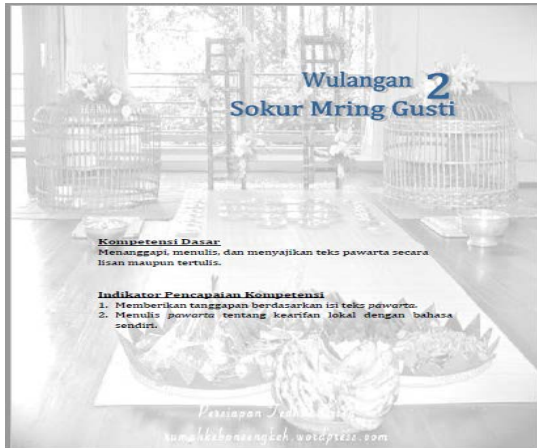
News text presented in chapter 1 is '*Dugderan Nengeri Tumekane Sasi Pasa*'. This news text is used as a reference in mastering some competencies such as (1) making questions based on the contents of the news text, (2) identifying elements of the news text, and (3) finding the main points of the contents of the news text. Thus, in chapter 1 three sections are presented.

In section 1 'create questions based on the contents of the news text discussion activities are presented. This activity begins by discussing the meaning of words in the news text. From this activity, students can make questions based on the reading content. Questions compiled using Javanese *krama inggil*.

Section 2 is understanding the elements of the news text. In this section, there are discussion activities, material, and evaluation. Discussion activities is carried aout in finding the concepts of the elements of the news text. Material news text elements are presented in detail and use the Javanese variety of ngoko alus. In addition, a chart of news text elements is also presented. By using illustrated images and various *ngoko alus* languages, students are expected to be able to easily understand this material. Evaluation activities are given in groups.

Learning in section 3 is connected with section 2. This section find the main points of the contents of the news text that can be done after section 2 is completed properly. In this section, material and evaluation are presented.

The main concepts of the contents of the news text are found independently. However, it also includes the detailed material exposure and illustrations. Assignments in this section are individual tasks.
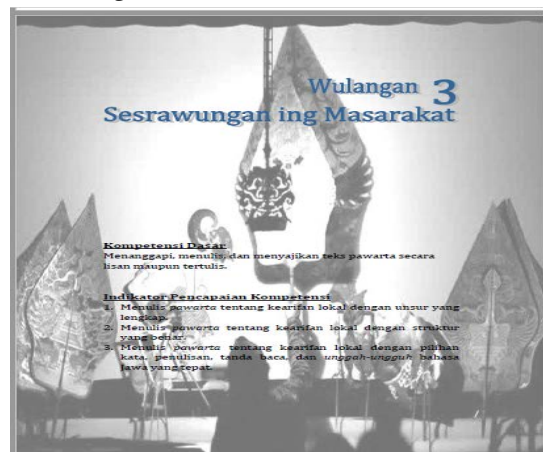

The learning in Chapter 2 is used to master the Basic Competence (KD) 4.3, which is responding, writing, and presenting newsletter text both orally and in writing. At the beginning of the chapter there are illustrations of local wisdom forms of equipment for the tedhak siten ceremony. In this section, the Basic Competence (KD) and two Competency Achievement Indicators (IPK) also written and must be mastered by students, namely (1) responding to the contents of the newsletter text and (2) writing the newsletter text with the theme of local wisdom.

The news text presented in chapter 2 is 'Nyadran, The Form of Society of the Citizens of Kandri Village'. This news text is used as a reference in mastering two competencies such as (1) responding to the contents of the news text and (2) writing news texts with the theme of local wisdom. Therefore, two sections are also presented in chapter 2.

In section 1 responding to the contents of the news text consists of discussion activities, material, and evaluation independently. The material responds to the contents of the news text written in detail and uses the Javanese variety of ngoko alus. However, examples of responses to the contents of the news text were written using Javanese krama inggil.

News text writing activities are the focus of this study. In this second section, material and evaluation are presented. Material writing news text is written in stages. The stages of writing news texts consist of prewriting, writing and revision activities. The three activities are described in 8 stages of writing news texts are (1) determining events to be made into news texts, (2) searching for news sources, (3) conducting interviews and documentation, (4) recording important things in these events, (5) create a news text framework, (6) write news terrace, (7) write news content, and (8) edit news text. Instead of the material, individual assignments are also written for writing Javanese news texts with the theme of local wisdom according to the teacher's guidance.

The learning in Chapter 3 is used to sharpen the competence of writing news texts in order that the indicators of competency achievement focus on writing news texts. Indicators of Competency Achievement (GPA) in this chapter are (1) writing news about local wisdom using complete elements, (2) writing news about local wisdom using the correct structure, and (3) writing news texts about local wisdom using word choice, writing, punctuation, and the correct manner of Javanese language. In the beginning of the chapter, there are illustrations of local wisdom forms of leather puppet (wayang kulit) as the basis for writing material mapping.

The news text that is presented in chapter 3 is 'Rewang, the form of togetherness Gotong Royong in Javanese Society'. This news text

becomes the basis in learning to write the news texts. The learning in Chapter 3 consists of discussion activities, material, and evaluation.

Discussion activities are used as a reference in finding the concept of writing news texts. The material for writing news texts is presented in stages and students immediately practice writing. In this chapter, the activities of writing news texts consist of 7 stages, they are (1) determining events to be made into news texts, (2) finding news sources, (3) interviews and documentation, (4) recording important things in events, (5) creating a news text framework, (6) writing news text, and (7) editing news text. Evaluations are presented in the form of a portfolio for writing news texts.

In chapters 2 and 3 presented the material stages of writing news texts. Both have differences. The first difference lies in the structure of the news text. In chapter 2 the news text structure consists of the title, core, and news content, while in chapter 3 the news structure consists of the title, news terrace, hooks, news body, and news foot. In chapter 3 the news content is broken down into hooks, news body, and news foot. With these details it is expected to make it easier for students to write news texts. The second difference lies in the number of stages of writing news texts. In chapter 2 news text writing activities are carried out in 8 stages, while in chapter 3 there are 7 stages. The steps to write news text in chapter 2 are to write separate news stories and news content separately. However, in chapter 3 writing news texts in accordance with the structure is carried out in one stage.

Acceptability of Teaching Material of Writing Javanese News Texts using Local Wisdom

Teaching materials for writing Javanese news texts containing local wisdom are arranged in accordance with the principles of developing teaching materials. The explanation in the theory of the principles of teaching materials is as follows.

1. Meaningfulness principle means teaching material in writing news texts is in accordance to to the needs of students.
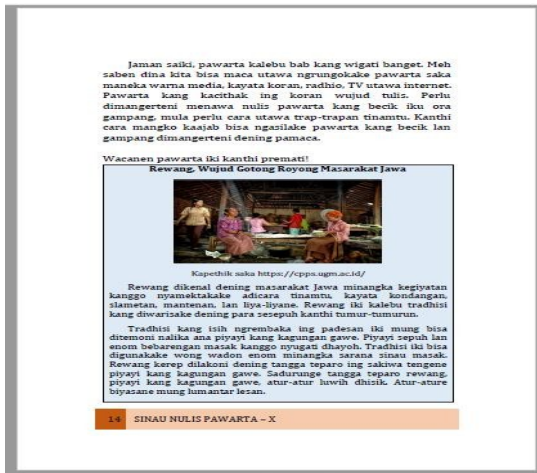
2. The principle of authenticity, the development of writing news text material can encourage students' language proficiency

3. The principle of cohesiveness, the material of writing text writing news texts that are taught to students is not theoretical, but through the activities of writing news texts with teacher's guidance which is carried out in stages.

4. The principle of functioning, before writing news texts, students are directly involved in finding information in the field so that they have language experience.

5. The principle of communicative performance, the activity of writing news texts is carried out by looking at the structure of existing news texts and then composing new news texts in accordance with the direction of the teacher.

6. The principle of connectivity (contextual) by utilizing the internet and dictionaries to interpret words and informants in the field as a basis in compiling news texts.

7. The principle of assessment by writing Javanese news texts containing local wisdom.

8. Relevance principle is teaching material for writing Javanese news texts prepared in accordance with Basic Competence (KD) 4.3 which reads, responds, and presents news texts orally and in writing in the curriculum of Javanese subjects in high school/vocational high school.

9. The principle of consistency is the material presented in teaching materials related to writing news texts and local wisdom.

10. The principle of sufficiency is the material taught is sufficient so that it can help participants sit in mastering the competencies to be taught. The material presented in this teaching material are news text elements, main content of news texts, writing news texts, local wisdom, and reading news texts. The material is in accordance with the demands of Competency Achievement Indicators (CPI).

Teaching material is an important component in the learning. In its preparation must be in accordance with the principles of developing teaching materials and the needs of students. Therefore there is a need for the preparation of good teaching materials so as to improve the ability of students to master certain material. In this research, the material presented is related to writing news texts and local wisdom.

Students require for the teaching materials that contain elements of culture, then teaching materials that are loaded with local wisdom are arranged. The sources of local wisdom presented in teaching materials such as the *dugderan* ceremony and *nyadran kali.*. Instead of presenting traditional wisdom in the form of tradition, in this teaching material also presented the social interaction of rural communities namely rewang. If the source of local wisdom presented in teaching materials comes from the environment it is expected that students will easily understand the values contained therein. This is in line with the research of Syarifa, Subyantoro, & Agus (2015: 106). The understanding and inculcation of cultural values through learning in schools will further give a deep impression so that it is easily applied by students in everyday life.

Students and teachers expect local content in teaching materials to write Javanese news texts. The content of local wisdom is placed in every part of teaching materials such as the front cover, the beginning of the chapter, the presentation of news texts, materials, and assignments. The contents of local wisdom on the front cover can be seen from the illustrations of local wisdom namely warak ngedhok and tedhak siten ceremony. The contents of local wisdom at the beginning of each chapter are marked by the existence of illustrations of local wisdom as the basis for writing the chapter, Basic Competence (KD) and Competency Achievement Indicators (KI). In the beginning of *wulang* 1 'Guyub Rukun' there is an illustration of *reog*, the beginning of *wulang* 2 'Sokur Mring Gusti' there is an illustration of *tedhak siten*, in the beginning of *wulang* 3 'Sesrawungan ing Masarakat' there is an illustration of *wayang kulit* shadow puppets. The content of local wisdom in the section can be seen in the news text and material. News text 1, *'Dugderan Nengeri Tumekane Sasi Pasa*', is found in chapter 1. Besides the news text, an illustrated picture of the *Ngendhog* theme is also presented. News text 2, 'Nyadran, The Form of Sokri of Kandri Village Residents', is found in chapter 2. Besides the news text, an illustration of the *Nyadran* procession is also presented. News text 3, '*Rewang*, Javanese Communal Mutual Cooperation Form', is found in chapter 1. In addition, an illustrated picture of villagers who are doing *rewang* is also presented. In the content section, the content of local wisdom is not only at the beginning of the chapter, but also on the material. Local wisdom material is presented in chapter 2 of the chapter writing news texts. In news text writing activities there are material understanding, form, and values of local wisdom. This material is used as a reference for students in writing news texts that are loaded with local wisdom. Content of local wisdom is also found in the assignment. Assignments relating to the local wisdom include news element analysis, writing headlines, writing news texts, and reading news texts. The following is an example of a news text containing local wisdom.

Based on the above description, it can be seen that in the teaching materials of writing news texts are presented illustrations or figure relating to the local wisdom. Presentation of illustrated images is intended to attract the attention of students to learn the material. In addition, students can easily understand the information in the text presented. This is in line with the opinion of Jalilehvand (2012: 331) which states that pictures/ illustrations in reading books can provide verbal information and make that information more acceptable to the concrete. Presentation of pictures in books can help the learning by organizing information and clarifying complex concepts.

CONCLUSION

The draft of teaching material that is compiled consists of the beginning, contents, and end. This teaching material development product is in accordance with the characteristics of students who expect a local wisdom load. The content of local wisdom is placed in every part of teaching materials such as the front cover, the beginning of the chapter, the presentation of news texts, materials, and assignments. With the content of local wisdom students are expected to be able to understand the values contained therein and appreciate and love their culture. appreciate and love the culture.

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