

Original Research Article

IMPROVING SHORT STORY WRITING ABILITY USING EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING MODEL FOR CLASS 11th STUDENT OF SMK MAARIF PRINGSEWU DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

Abstract

Aims: The purpose of this research is to improve students' ability to write short stories using experiential learning models during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Study Design: This research is classroom action research (CAR) which is carried out in three cycles. The subjects in this study were class XI students of SMK Ma'arif Pringsewu, Pringsewu Regency as many as 21 students. The place of this research is SMK Ma'arif Pringsewu, Pringsewu Regency. In cycles I, II, and III the researchers applied the experiential learning model.

Results: The experiential learning model could improve students' ability to write short stories. The increase in students' ability to write short stories can be seen from the level of mastery of students who reach KKM 75 in learning to write short stories in the first cycle as many as 2 students (9.5%), in the second cycle students who reach KKM 75 increase by 13 students (61, 9%) and in the third cycle, students who achieved KKM 75 increased by 19 students (90.5%) or had succeeded in achieving the expected target, which was > 75% of the total number of students.

Keywords: Classroom Action Research, Experimental Learning Model, Vocational High School

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Research Background

Learning to write is very important to be taught in schools so that students can be involved in reading and writing activities. One form of ability that must be possessed by students is the ability of students to write short stories. To achieve good short story writing skills, continuous practice is needed because compiling an idea, opinion and experience into an orderly, systematic, and logical series of texts is not an easy job.

Writing a short story is like writing any other essay. Writing a short story must also have an idea or inspiration. Ideas can arise through dreams or the real world that has been experienced by the author or the experiences of others. Interesting and impressive experiences, facing complicated problems that disturb the mind, make you restless, disappointed are sources of ideas to be used as writing materials or short stories. To achieve this ability, students' abilities are needed which are obtained from the learning process.

Learning is considered successful if students achieve the learning objectives formulated in the lesson plans by applying the process of teaching and learning activities, the learning

Comment [CA1]: What data collection instruments were used, how were the data analysed?? Abstract is a synopsis of the paper, hence it should be complete and informative.

objectives have been delivered to students and are measured by evaluating questions. To facilitate the achievement of learning objectives, educators must follow the steps that have been stated in the lesson plans and can package them through learning models so that they are more effective and efficient in achieving learning objectives. However, what happens in the field, many educators pay less attention to the selection of approaches, methods, or learning strategies. As a result of teachers who pay less attention to the selection of approaches, methods, or learning strategies, it will have an impact on student learning outcomes.

The purpose of learning to write short stories that have not been optimal also occurs in class XI students at SMK Maarif Pringsewu, Pringsewu Regency. The ability of students in writing short stories is still said to be low, it can be seen from the students' learning outcomes in writing short stories.

One alternative to solving problems in improving short story writing skills for class XI students at Maarif Pringsewu Vocational School during the COVID-19 pandemic is to implement an experiential learning model. The experiential learning model is a learning model that is expected to create a more meaningful learning process, where students experience what they learn. Through this model, students do not only learn about material concepts because in this case students are directly involved in the learning process to make it an experience.

The experiential learning model has the advantage that it can increase students' enthusiasm for learning, help create a conducive learning atmosphere because learning relies on individual discoveries, creates joy in the teaching and learning process, because learning is dynamic and open from various directions, and encourages and develops creative thinking because of participatory learning to find something. The use of experiential learning models can build students' knowledge of writing, as well as values, and attitudes through direct experience. With experience in writing, students can direct the learning process on all matters relating to information and facts or facts obtained.

Relevant research on the experiential learning model conducted by Eliyani (2016) obtained the results that the experiential learning model was constructed to improve the quality of the teaching and learning process. The increase in question can be seen from the activeness, interest, attention, and motivation of students in learning to write short stories which have increased every cycle.

Another research conducted by Lindawati (2019) with the title "Application of the Experiential Learning Model to Improve Short Story Writing Skills", it was found that the Experiential Learning learning model, can improve students' short story writing skills. Furthermore, the research conducted by Bako (2020) with the title "Efforts to Improve Short Story Text Writing Skills Through Experiential Learning in Class XI Students of Anugerah Private Vocational Schools", the results obtained that using the Experiential Learning learning model, can improve students' short story writing skills.

The difference between previous research and current researches is that the learning process is carried out remotely. The learning process by using the experiential learning model remotely, it is hoped that learning to write short stories will be more fun. Through the application of the experiential learning model, it is hoped that class XI students at Maarif Pringsewu Vocational School will not only learn about material concepts, but students are directly involved in the learning process to make it an experience.

Well articulated introduction/background. However, there is need to outline/state the objectives or research questions in this section.

1.2 Research Problem

Based on the background of the problem above, the writer formulates the problem of this research:

Can the experiential learning model improve students' ability to write short stories during the Covid-19 pandemic?

1.3 Research Purpose

The purpose of this research is to improve students' ability to write short stories using experiential learning models during the Covid-19 pandemic.

2 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

2.1 Types of Research

This type of research is classroom action research (CAR) which is informal, qualitative, formative, subjective, interpretive, reflective, and an experiential research model. Classroom action research is an examination of activities that are intentionally raised, and occur in a class (Arikunto, 2011:190). Classroom action research is an examination of learning activities in the

form of an action, which is deliberately carried out in class with the aim of ~~improving or~~ improving the quality of learning practices (Maolani and Cahaya, 2016:173).

2.2 Subject and Object of Research

Comment [CA2]: Sample instead of subjects.

The subjects in this study were students of the Ma'arif Pringsewu Vocational School in Pringsewu Regency as many as 21 students consisting of 7 male students and 14 female students. The object of this research is the students' ability to write short stories through the experiential learning model.

How were the 21 students selected? What was the target population?

2.3 Data Collection Techniques

The data in this study is the ability of students to write short stories obtained by

- Observation
- Writing test
- Documentation

2.4 Research Instruments

The test is used to measure students' knowledge, attitudes, and abilities. The test instrument is in the form of a project given to students to write short stories based on personal experience. This test is used to determine the level of students' ability in mastering the material in writing short stories correctly. The test instrument used was a written test, namely a short story writing test by paying attention to the accuracy of the content with the title, character/characterization, setting, plot, point of view, style of language, with the content to be conveyed in short stories to determine students' ability in writing short stories.

Comment [CA3]: Which test?

Explain here how observation was used to collect dat. Which documentation did you carry out? This should be described

2.5 Data Analysis Techniques

Quantitative data obtained from individual tests in the form of learning outcomes during the learning process using the experimental learning model at the end of each cycle. Learning outcomes are used to measure the level of student learning completeness, in the form of post-test scores. Completeness of student learning outcomes is calculated using a formula.

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$$KB = \frac{N}{N_t} \times 100$$

Keterangan:

KB = Mastery Learning
N = Total Student Score
Nt = Jumlah Score

(Nurdiyantoro, 2012: 40)

Then the number of students who meet the KKM is calculated, the percentage of success is calculated by the formula:

$$\% k = \frac{\sum k}{n} \times 100$$

Keterangan :

% k = Percentage of student score \geq KKM
 $\sum k$ = Number of student who achieved KKM
n = Total student

2.6 Success Indicators

The results of the calculation are consulted with the criteria for student learning completeness which are grouped into two categories of complete and incomplete, with the following criteria.

Tabel 1
Learning Completeness Criteria

Learning Completeness Criteria	Kualifikasi
≥ 75	Complete
< 75	Not Complete

There should be a narrative below the table explain the Table and concluding the findings. What are the findings of the study, in line with the research question?

3 DISCUSSION

The implementation of classroom action research using the experiential learning model can be said to have succeeded in improving the quality of the learning process and student learning outcomes in learning to write short stories for class XI SMK Maarif Pringsewu. Improving the quality of the learning process has a positive impact on the achievement of improving the quality of the results of writing short stories based on students' personal experiences. Improving the quality of the learning process can be seen from a more pleasant learning atmosphere and the

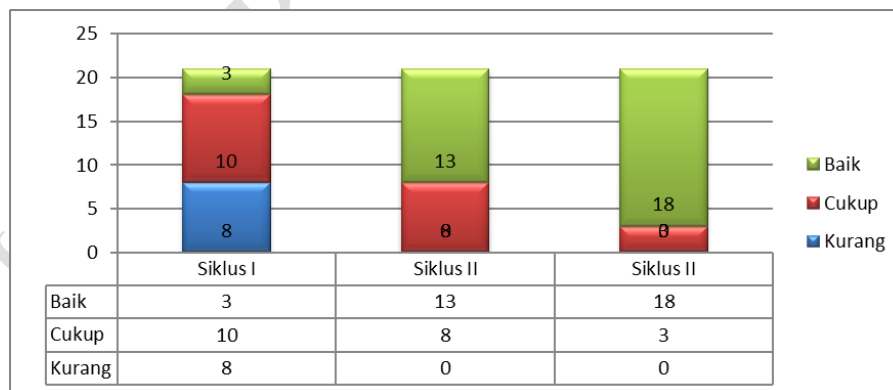
enthusiasm of students in participating in the whole process of learning activities. The increase in learning outcomes can be seen from the increase in student abilities and the results of material evaluation from cycle I, cycle II and cycle III.

Based on observations, various activities of students and teachers in the learning process of writing short stories based on personal experience using the experiential learning model from cycle I to cycle III have increased. Various shortcomings found in cycles I and II have been corrected in cycle III, while positive things can be maintained so that learning goes as expected.

Students gave positive responses to writing short stories using the experiential learning model. This learning process is able to create an interesting and fun learning atmosphere so that students follow the learning process well. Students want to pay attention to the learning delivered by the teacher with full attention. Improvements in the process can also be seen from the condition of students who are more active in participating in learning activities. This can be seen from the enthusiasm of students in asking questions and expressing opinions. At the end of cycle III, students become more independent and do not depend on teachers or friends.

The following is a comparison of the results of observing student activities during the learning process from cycle I, cycle II and cycle III. The results of observations on students in the learning process are as follows:

Figure 1
Student Activity Diagram in the Learning Process



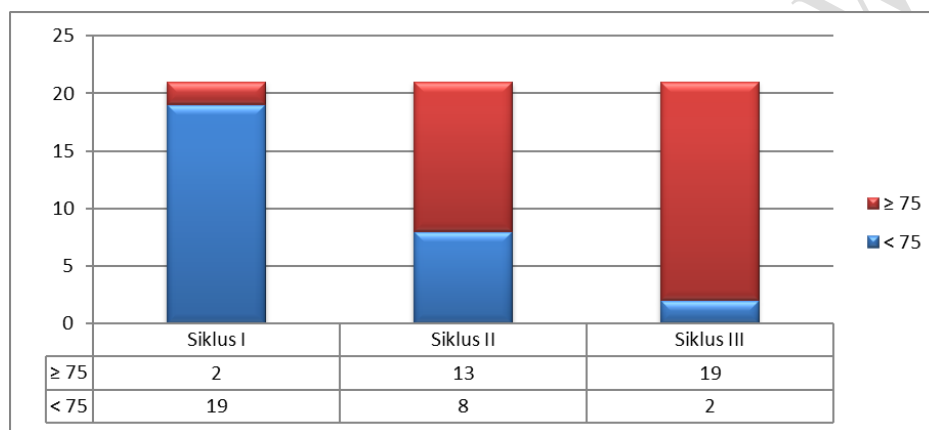
Meanwhile, the increase in student learning outcomes in writing short stories using the experiential learning model can be seen from the increase in three cycles. The recapitulation of

Comment [CA5]: This was not reported in the Results section. How do you discuss results that were not reported?

Comment [CA6]: Report all these in the result section.

improving student learning outcomes in writing short stories from cycle I, Cycle II and Cycle III is as follows:

Figure 2
Diagram of Student Learning Outcomes in Writing Short Stories



Based on the description above, it is known that the mastery of students who achieved KKM 75 in learning to write short stories in the first cycle were 2 students (9.5%), in the second cycle the students who achieved KKM 75 were 13 students (61.9%) and Cycle III completeness of students who reach KKM 75 as many as 19 students (90.5%) or have succeeded in achieving the expected target, which is > 75% of the total number of students. Improving the learning process and covering all student activities during the learning process in the classroom. The learning process that takes place is more interesting and conducive and students become more enthusiastic and enthusiastic. Communication that occurs between teachers and students also runs smoothly because questions and answers are always applied. Overall, learning in the classroom using the experiential learning model is fun. The learning process using the experiential learning model has an influence on student learning outcomes in writing short stories based on personal experience.

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4 CONCLUSION

Conclusion

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Based on the results of the data analysis that the authors have done in the previous chapter, the authors conclude that the experiential learning model can improve students' ability to write short stories. The increase in students' ability to write short stories can be seen from the level of mastery of students who reach KKM 75 in learning to write short stories in the first cycle as many as 2 students (9.5%), in the second cycle students who reach KKM 75 increase by 13 students (61, 9%) and in the third cycle, students who achieved KKM 75 increased by 19 students (90.5%) or had succeeded in achieving the expected target, which was > 75% of the total number of students.

What falls under discussion suits to be moved to results section. This implies that the results have not been discussed. Please attend to this.

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