Practice Rehearsal Pairs Strategy in Learning Reading News

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ABSTRACT

Practicing news anchor using reading aloud skill is important to increase student's ability in understanding the contents of the news and how they deliver information to the audience. This research was done in the teaching and learning of the Sundanese news items through 4 aspects in news anchor: understanding the news contents, rhythms, articulation, and lentong kalimah (melody of the sentence). This research aims to apply Practice Rehearsal Pairs strategy in news anchor and how effective it is in teaching the students the Sundanese news items. This research was held at the 8th grade students in Bandung in the 2019/2020 academic year. The students were divided into two groups; controlled class (VIII A) and experiment class (VIII B). The method used is an experimental study method, with a posttest-only control design. The conclusion of the research is the Practice Rehearsal Pairs can increase the capability of news anchor skill upon the student. The students in experiment class have increased in the capability in news anchor and got the score 79.5. They can be categorized as capable in understanding the contents of the news, rhythm, articulation, and *lentong kalimah*.

Keywords: *News anchor, Practice rehearsal pairs strategy, Sundanese language.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Reading skill is one of the important competencies in learning Sundanese in schools. Reading is a process to comprehend the meaning in written text. Moreover, reading provides skills of reciting, understanding, and responding the text. Hudson (2005) stated that reading as a process is one of the essential steps to get the meaning of the text. Rahman (2018, p.1) states "reading is the mother of literacy" since it has an important role in people's lives and involves in every activity. Furthermore, it is a demand for everyday life (Pisa in Rahman, 2018).

In the 2013 Revised Curriculum of Sundanese Language Subjects for the junior high schools, there are four learning materials that bring reading skills to achieve objective learning. One of them is learning the news (*warta*). To understand the news, students need comprehend reading skill, especially reading aloud.

Reading aloud is typically done by reading together aloud so the listeners will get its information, thoughts, and messages (Tarigan, 2015). Anchor is essentially a problem or oral matter (Puspitandhari, 2014). This skill focuses on pronunciation besides its meaning. It can be applied in all common languages learning, as well as learning Sundanese. One of the examples of reading aloud is news anchor.

By reading aloud the Sundanese's news in news anchor, students learn to practice Sundanese properly and correctly. However, the real case at school as stated by Mutaziyah (2018) lots of students still confuse how to read aloud in news. Meanwhile, the students are expected to understand the written text and read aloud it to convey the listeners about its contents. This demand makes them embarrassed to perform anchor. It will become an obstacle during the Sundanese learning process, especially in news reading.

Hamel and Prahalad (in Zaini, Munthe, & Aryani, 2008) states strategy is an incremental and sustainable action. One of the learning strategies that can be applies is a study group. Slavin (1983) mentioned that group study is applying study materials together with teaching method to get the best result. Practice Rehearsal Pairs Strategy derives from active learning through practice so the students be able to communicate actively to share their skills with peers and develop their critical thinking in reading Sundanese news.

This strategy is expected to solve not only the obstacle in reading aloud in the Sundanese news but also to achieve the objective learning in line with the basic competencies in the Curriculum for Sundanese Subjects based on the 2013 Local Content Curriculum Revised 2017 for Junior High School/SMP/MTs students (2017). In this curriculum, the students are expected to have competency in news reading skills by paying attention to *rhythm*, articulation, and *lentong* (melody) of the news.

Previous research on the Practice Rehearsal Pairs strategy has been held by Maryatun (2012) and research by Geniung Yan Pratidina jeung Hotmaria Tampubolon (2017). The results both of these studies are slightly different, but still mentioned that Practice Rehearsal Pairs strategy can improve the research objects above. These help the author in discussing the Practice Rehearsal Pairs strategy.

From the background of the problem above, it is necessary to conduct research on the strategy of Practice Rehearsal Pairs in learning to read news. The author is interested in conducting research on Practice Rehearsal Pairs Strategies in News Reading for the junior high school students.

2. METHOD

The method used in this study is quantitative, experiment approach. The experiment research means it controls the research variables and does treatment to the experiment group. This research held posttest-only controlled design.

The participants in this research are the 8th grade students in the academic year 2019/2020. The characteristics of the population in this study are more or less homogeneous that have certain qualities and characteristics to be recruited in this study (Sugiyono, 2017).

The researchers used test technique to obtain the data in the controlled class and in the experiment class. The students in experiment class (the VIII A) learn the news anchor in conventional teaching strategy and the controlled class (the VIII B) learn it through Practice Rehearsal Pairs. Then each of them will get test after the lesson by using a reading test instrument or an oral test. Students are expected to read news texts by paying attention to *wirahma*/tempo, articulation, and *lentong kalimah.* this research instruments are relevant with Suharsimi's (2006) statement that the research instruments are tools that used by researcher in collecting data to make it easier to get the better and more complete result by comprehensive processing data.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The result of this research includes three points: (1) news anchor capability of students with non-*Practice Rehearsal Pairs'* strategy; (2) news anchor capability of students with *Practice Rehearsal Pairs'* strategy; and (3) news anchor effectiveness from both group of students of the *Practice Rehearsal Pairs'* and non-Practice Rehearsal Pairs.

3.1. News Anchor Capability of the Controlled Class

Based on the data, the ability in news anchor at the controlled class is categorized as low capability with average score 49, 7 from 75 (minimum passing grade). It means only 9.3% of controlled class are categorized as capable and 90.7% are incapable (Figure 1).

From the diagram of the analysis of capability of news anchor in controlled class, it shows only 3 students who surpass the minimum passing grade and 2 students get 49.7 as average score which categorize as low capable.

The first aspect of news anchor is *"maham kana eusi warta"* (ability of understanding the news' content). Most of the student in the controlled class have lack of ability in this aspect by average score 2.3. It is caused by them too often look onto the textbook and not read the news fluently. This result means they understand the content of the text is in accordance of the theme but they are incapable to retell its information.

The second aspect is *"wirahma"* (tempo). Most of them read the news in rush without paying attention to its rhythm and punctuation. They get score 2.7, means there are still several corrections for the reading tempo.

The third aspect is articulation. The student also has still lack of ability, such as miss-spelling vocal *"e"* and *"eu"*, sometimes it could not be heard indeed. Several students read it in small voice so the audience could not hear them. This lack of articulation brings score only 2.1.

The fourth aspect is *lentong kalimah* or intonation. Most of the students still incorrect in put stress in certain words and sometime lots of them read the news without any intonation at all. Average score for this aspect is 2.4.

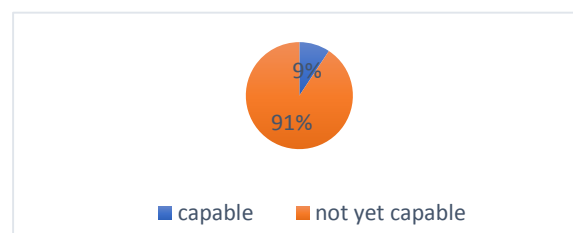Further data for those fours aspects of the controlled class is put on the Figure 2.

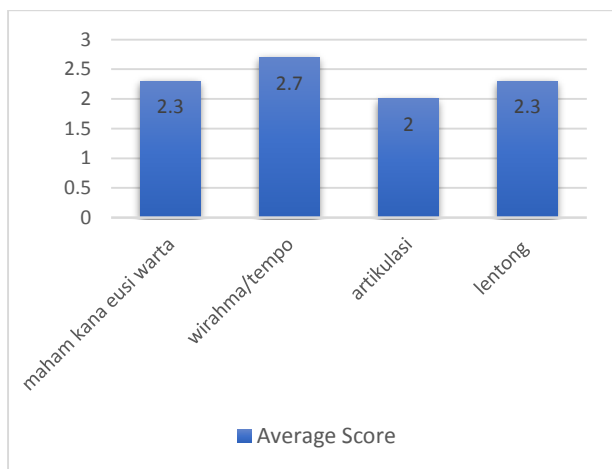**Figure 1** Percentage of control class grade categories.

Figure 2 Average score of controlled class.

3.2. News Anchor Capability of the Experiment Class

Figure 3 shows the capability of the experiment class (the VIII B). From the data above, it can be seen 30 of 32 students in the experiment class surpass the minimum passing grade. Average of their score is 79.5 from 75 (minimum passing grade). Only 2 students who do not get the minimum passing grade.

In the aspect "*maham kana eusi warta*" (ability of understanding the news' content) most of the students in the experiment class has average score 3.9 since they have understood the news. In *"wirahma"* (tempo) aspect, they can use the rhythm in good place and make them get average score 4.2 for reading tempo.

For the articulation aspect, most of them already know how to read the news aloud and clearly without any bumbling and get score 3.8. In addition, the *lentong kalimah* or intonation aspect of the experiment class lots of them already know how to read the news in good intonation. They get average point 3.9.

For the further data of the score of the experiment data put on the Figure 4.

3.3. Effectiveness of News Anchor Capability of Both Experiment and Controlled Class

There are significant differences between the experiment and controlled class of 8th graders. Bandung academic year 2019/2020. The controlled class gets 46.56 and the experiment class gets 79.5. Those data are shown in Figure 5.

Before testing the differences between the news anchor score of both classes, the researcher needs to do normality analysis and homogeneous analysis.
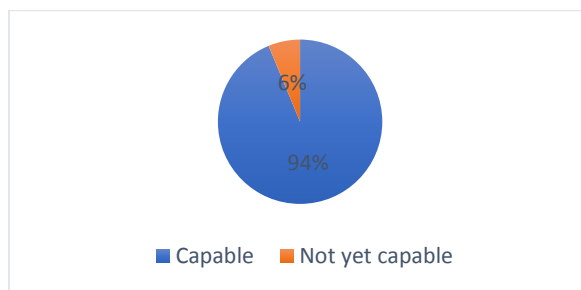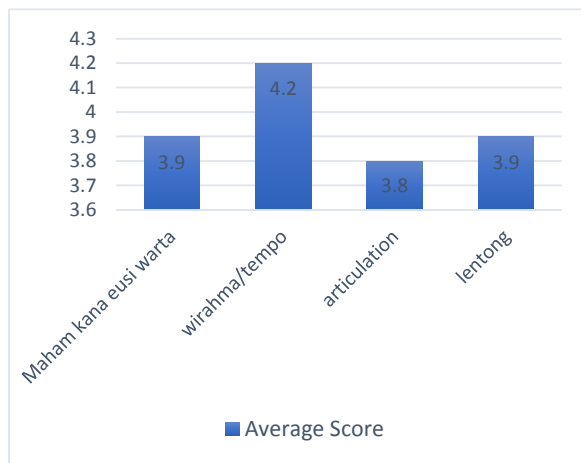

Figure 3 Capability of news anchor of experiment class.
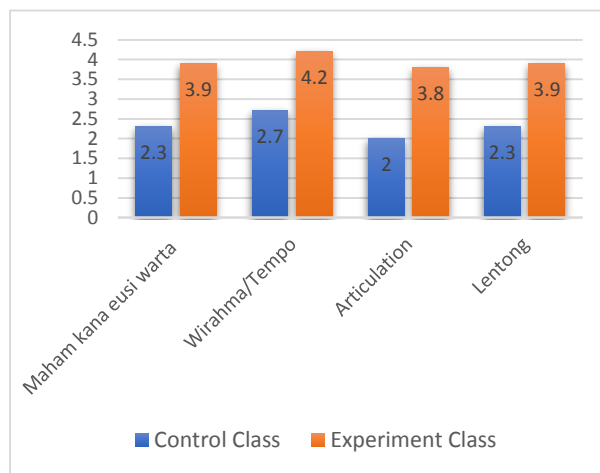

Figure 4 Average of experiment class.

Figure 5 Scores of controlled and experiment class in four aspects.

3.3.1. Normality Analysis

Normality analysis has a purpose to know if the distribution of data is normal or not. The researcher uses IBM SPSS version 26. Since the participants more than 30 people, the researcher uses Shapiro-Wilk (SW) to test the characteristic of the data. The normality analysis itself is based on hypothesis and the result is shown in the Table 1.

Table 1. Normality analysis result

	Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.
Control	.941	32	.082
Eksperiment	.879	32	.002
a. Lilliefors Significance Correction			

Notes.

H_0 : Normal data distribution

H_a : Abnormal data distribution

Table 2. The result of homogeneous analysis

Levene Statistic	df1	df2	Sig.
3.928	1	62	.052

Table 3. Wilcoxon non-parametic testing

	Test Result
Mann-Whitney U	3.000
Wilcoxon W	531.000
Z	-6.894
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
a. Grouping Variable: Classes	

Notes.

- H_0 (Zero Hypothesis): no difference of news anchor activity among the 8th grade of SMPN 12 in controlled class
- H_a (Alternate Hypothesis): there are differences of news anchor activity among the 8th grade of SMPN 12 in experiment class
- If t number > t table, so H_0 accepted or H_a rejected, sig. > 0, 05.
- *If t number < t tabel, so H_0 rejected atau H_a accepted, sig. < 0, 05*

Criteria in making decisions on the results of the normality test as below. To take the decision of the normality analysis there are two criteria:

1. Significance more than or Sig. > 0, 05, if H_0 accepted and H_a rejected.

2. If significance or Sig. < 0, 05, if H_0 rejected and H_a accepted.

Based on the Table 1, since (n) is the number of students is 32 or more than 30 people. Then if it is calculated with Shapiro Wilk, number of significances in controlled class is 0.82 as normal data because the result is >0.05. Otherwise, the significance result of experiment class is 0.002 concludes as abnormal data. H_0 accepted and H_a rejected. It can be concluded that the distribution of population is abnormal.

3.3.2. Homogeneous Analysis

After testing the data through normality analysis, then the next step is homogeneous analysis. The researcher uses IBM SPSS version 26. It can be called homogenous if the significance >0.05 and non-homogenous if the result is <0.05. The result of homogeneous analysis is presented in Table 2.

By using Kolomogorov-Smirnov homogenous analysis, the conclusion of news anchor in experiment class and controlled class has significance 0.052. It means H_0 accepted and H_a rejected. In the other word, the data of both classes are homogenous.

3.3.3. Hypothesis Testing

Because of there is an abnormal data, independent testing is needed by using non-parametic testing. It uses Wilcoxon W. testing as shown in Table 3.

The result of *non-Parametric test* can be seen from the result of *Mann-Whitney U* is 3.000, *Wilcoxon W* is 531.000, *Z* is -6.894. The significance is .000 because the Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) is 0,000 < 0, 05. Then, H_a accepted and H_0 rejected. There are differences between capability of news anchor activities of controlled class and experiment class. It can be concluded that *Practice Rehearsal Pairs* strategy is effective to increase the capability of news anchor in 8th grade of SMPN 12 Bandung academic year 2019/2020.

3.3.4. Capabilities of News Anchor in Controlled Class and Experiment Class

Practice Rehearsal Pairs strategy is effective to increase the capability of news anchor in 8th grade of SMPN 12 Bandung academic year 2019/2020. This research shows the controlled class only get score 49.7 in news anchor, means that they are categorized as incapable. Meanwhile the students in experiment class get average score 79.5 and categorized as capable. The indicators of the assessment in both controlled class and experiment class are described below.

3.3.4.1 Understanding the Contents of the News

Makunti (2013) says understanding the contents of a news is in line with how the anchor retell it afterwards. The good anchor will fluently deliver the content of the news to the listeners so the information will be accepted clearly. The student in controlled class is lack of capability in news anchor skill since they only focus on the text, not the contents of the news and cannot deliver the information clearly to the listeners. Otherwise, the students of experiment class have understood the contents so they are more confident to be the news anchor to give clear information to their listeners.

3.3.4.2. Rhythm/Tempo

Budiawati (2020) says rhythm is a way of reading to embellish the pronunciation and pay attention to the punctuation. The controlled class is incapable to apply it in news anchor, otherwise the experiment class are better in using the rhythm. It can be shown when the students are requested to read the passage below:

"*Kabupatén Garut téh euyeub pisan ku katuanganna. Salasahijina nu moal bireuk deui ku balaréa, nyaéta kurupuk dorokdok anu bahan dasarna kulit sapi atawa kulit munding.*"

"Garut district is very rich in food. One of the things that will not be frowned upon by the crowd is the dorokdok crackers which are made from cowhide or buffalo hide".

Most of students in controlled class cannot apply the rhythm correctly such as read it either too slow or too rush, and they not pay attention on the punctuation. It is different from experiment class that can deliver the news since they read it with punctuation.

3.3.4.3. Articulation

Makunti (2013) states articulation is how clearly the news is delivered by its reader. It can be seen by reading the news' passage below:

"*Pamiarsa, sawatara inpormasi anu parantos ditataharkeun ku réngréngan ais pangampih Riksa Budaya Sunda, seja didugikeun dina dinten ieu. Édisi Salasa, kaping dua puluh Pébruari dua rébu dalapan belas.*"

"Readers, some of the information that has been clarified by the help of *Riksa Budaya* Sundanese, will be shared today. Edition of Tuesday, the twentieth of February two thousand and eighteen."

Students in controlled class still have lack of ability in articulation, such as miss-spelling vocal "e", "e", and "eu", sometimes it could not be heard indeed. Several students read it in small voice so the audience could not hear them, and they look like not confident to read the news. In the other hand, the students in experiment class read the news clearly, more expressive and more confident so the articulation when reading is so good and firm.

3.3.4.4. Lentong kalimah (intonation)

Lentong kalimah according to Danadibrata (2022) is the long-short the voice when say a sentence in news anchor. An example of passage that can be uses lentong kalimah is written below:

"*Nurutkeun Firman, ngolah atawa nyieun ieu kururpuk téh basajan jeung gampil naker. Masarakeun dorokdok ogé teu hésé. Sajaba ti dipasarkeun ka séntra oléh-oléh di sapanjang jalan raya di Garut jeung tempat pelesir, ogé dikirim ka sawatara tempat di sakuliah Indonésia.*"

"According to the Word, processing or making this kururpuk is simple and easy to learn. Cooking dorokdok is also not difficult. Apart from being marketed to shopping centers along the highway in Garut and places of pleasure, it is also sent to some places throughout Indonesia."

In the controlled class, most of the students still incorrect in put stress in certain words and sometime lots of them read the news without any intonation at all. In experiment class, the students have understood how to raise and low the voice when reading the news.

From this research, the researcher concludes Practice Rehearsal Pairs strategy is effective to increase the capability of the students in anchor news skill. By pairing two students in a group, they can practice the news anchor in alternation so they could make correction if their pairs have a mistake and try to understand the news together.

4. CONCLUSION

After conducting the research to answer the identified problems, it can be concluded that the students of 8th graders in Bandung academic year 2019/2020 in controlled class still have lack of capability in news anchor. They only get score 49.7 in news anchor, means that they are categorized as incapable in understanding the contents of the news, rhythm, articulation, and *lentong kalimah*. Meanwhile the students in experiment class have good capability in news anchor and get 79.5. They can be categorized as capable in understanding the contents of the news, rhythm, articulation, and *lentong kalimah*.

From the results of the research above, the effectiveness due to the ability to news anchor of the 8th graders in Bandung academic year 2019/2020 in the control class has average score of 49.7 while in the experiment class the average score is 79.5. This can be seen from the results that 0.082 is normal, because > 0.05 while the significance in the experiment class is 0.002 is abnormal, because <0.05. This means that H0 accepted and Ha rejected. Furthermore, there is a significant difference between the average score in the experiment class (which uses the Practice Rehearsal Pairs strategy). Therefore, it can be concluded that the Practice Rehearsal Pairs strategy is effective to increase the capability of news anchor in the 8th graders in Bandung academic year 2019/2020.

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