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Ability to Write Scientific Work for Class XI Students of SMA Negeri 4 Sidenreng Rappang Based on Direct Observation

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan mengetahui kemampuan siswa kelas XI SMA Negeri 4 Sidenreng Rappang dalam menulis karya ilmiah berdasarkan pengamatan langsung. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Sumber data diperoleh dari siswa kelas XI SMA Negeri 2 Sidenreng Rappang. yang berjumlah 40 siswa yang diambil secara sampel 20% dari 208 siswa. Data diperoleh dengan cara observasi participant, dokumentasi, dan tes tertulis kemudian diolah dengan teknik analisis deskriptif kualitatif. Data yang terkumpul dalam penelitian ini akan dianalisis dengan menggunakan teknik analisis ragam persentase dan diolah dengan membuat daftar skor mentah sedangkan untuk kepentingan standarisasi, pengukuran kemampuan setiap siswa dilakukan dengan cara transformasi dari skor mentah ke dalam nilai berskala 10 – 100. Selankutnya menentukan presentase penguasaan siswa terhadap materi yang diujikan dengan kriteria 85% ke atas dengan skor terendah 65 dari skala 10 -100. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa frekuansi dan persentase siswa kelas XI SMA Negeri 2 Sidenreng Rappang yang memperoleh nilai 65 ke atas dan nilai kurang dari 65 dan diperoleh hasil sebanyak 34 siswa (85%) yang memperoleh nilai 65 ke atas, dan sebanyak 6 siswa (15%) yang memperoleh nilai kurang dari 65. Hal ini membuktikan bahwa siswa kelas XI SMA Negeri 2 Sidenreng Rappang mampu menulis karya ilmiah, karena telah mencapai target yang ditentukan yakni 85% untuk nilai 65 ke atas dari skala penilaian 10-100.

Kata Kunci: *Kemampuan, menulis, karya ilmiah, pengamatan langsung*

Abstract

This research aims to determine the ability of class XI students at SMA Negeri 4 Sidenreng Rappang in writing scientific papers based on direct observation. This study used descriptive qualitative method. The data source was obtained from class XI students of SMA Negeri 2 Sidenreng Rappang. totaling 40 students taken as a sample of 20% of 208 students. Data was obtained by means of participant observation, documentation, and written tests and then processed using qualitative descriptive analysis techniques. The data collected in this research will be analyzed using percentage variance analysis techniques and processed by creating a list of raw scores, while for standardization purposes, measuring each student's abilities is carried out by transforming the raw scores into scores on a scale of 10 - 100. Next, determine the percentage of student mastery of the material being tested with criteria of 85% and above with the lowest score being 65 on a scale of 10 -100. The results of this research show that the frequency and percentage of class %) who scored less than 65.student at SMA Negeri 4 Sidenreng Rappang able to write scientific papers, because they have achieved the specified target, namely 85% for a score of 65 and above on the 10-100 assessment scale.

Keywords: *Ability, writing, scientific work, direct observation*

Introduction

One aspect of skills in Indonesian language subjects is writing. Learning to write is one of the language skills that is really needed, especially in expressing ideas, thoughts and feelings through scientific work. In the world of formal education, writing skills play a very important role, especially in compiling scientific papers. Students at school must be nurtured, equipped and developed writing skills so that they are able to express their ideas, thoughts, feelings and ideas in writing scientific papers. To achieve this, good writing abilities or skills are needed.

Scientific work is the result of a combination of the four language skills. Scientific work is learning that touches all aspects of education, from pupils, students, teachers, to lecturers. Therefore, students need to be equipped with the skills to write scientific papers from an early age, so that they are not stiff in writing scientific papers at the next level of education.

One solution to finding the main problems and solutions requires conducting research, so that the results of the research emerge in the form of scientific work. Scientific work is priceless work because it makes a contribution to the development of the nation and state. Generally, students and students think that scientific work is a type of written work that is difficult and requires sufficient time and funds. Even though writing scientific papers is a challenging and interesting activity. From here, researchers felt interested in examining students' abilities in writing scientific papers based on direct observation.

Writing skills are one of the most complex language skills. Writing skills are very important for students' self-development, whether to continue their studies at higher educational institutions or to enter society. Cahyaningrum, et al (2018) said that writing skills are very important to be taught at various levels of education. According to Boals in Qismullah 2018, writing is a process of making meaning and a series of text creation activities including generating, organizing and developing ideas in sentences as well as composing, forming, rereading text, editing and revising a text.

According to Eko Susilo M, scientific work is a piece of writing or essay that is obtained in accordance with its scientific nature and is based on various results of observations, research and reviews of certain fields of science, which are prepared using certain methods by paying attention to the systematics of good and polite writing, as well as scientifically accountable. Meanwhile, according to Drs. Totok Djuroto and Dr. Bambang Supriyadi, the definition of scientific work is a series of writing activities based on research results that are prepared systematically following scientific methodology, which aims to obtain scientific answers to a problem.

According to Sugiyono (2018:229) observation is a data collection technique that has specific characteristics when compared with other techniques. Observations are also not limited to people, but also other natural objects. Through observation activities, researchers can learn about behavior and the meaning of that behavior. The observations in this research were by conducting direct observations in the field to find out the actual conditions of students at SMA Negeri 4 Sidenreng Rappang.

method

This research is research using qualitative methods. The research design used in this research is descriptive qualitative, meaning it describes students' ability to write descriptive scientific work based on existing empirical data (as is). The test is an essay test. Students are assigned to create scientific work in the form of scientific reports based on their direct observations.

The population in this study were all class XI students of SMA Negeri 4 Sidenreng

Rappang. The total population in this study was 208 people because the population is more than 100 people, the researcher set the research sample size at 20% from each level. For this reason, the number of samples for this study was 40 people.

Data collection techniques in this research used documentation techniques and written tests. Documentation techniques are used to determine the number of students who will be used as the research population and the grades obtained by students after writing scientific papers based on direct observation. The written test is carried out by giving students the task of writing scientific work in the form of a paper. There are five things that are used as the basis for assessing students' scientific work, namely: a. content of scientific work, with a maximum score of 35, with the following criteria. 1) substance, with a maximum score of 10; 2) relevance, with a maximum score of 10; 3) completeness, with a maximum score of 15. b. organization of scientific work, with a maximum score of 25; c. use of language (effective sentences), with a maximum score of 20; d. choice of words/diction (vocabulary), with a maximum score of 15; and e. use of spelling and punctuation, with a maximum score of 5. (Nurgiyantoro, 2001: 31)

The results of students' written work are then processed by making a list of raw scores and for standardization purposes, measuring each student's abilities is carried out by transforming the raw scores into scores on a scale of 10 - 100, then determining the percentage of students' mastery of the material being tested with a criterion of 85% and above with the lowest score is 65 on a scale of 10 -100.

Results and Discussion

The data presented in the following table are the results of a scientific paper writing test based on direct observation of class XI students at SMA Negeri 24 Sidenreng Rappang.

Sequence Number	Respondent Code	Raw Score
1	001	70
2	002	90
3	003	60
4	004	80
5	005	70
6	006	90
7	007	60
8	008	80
9	009	70
10	010	90
11	011	60
12	012	70
13	013	80
14	014	70
15	015	90

Sequence Number	Respondent Code	Raw Score
16	016	60
17	017	70
18	018	80
19	019	70
20	020	80
21	021	70
22	022	80
23	023	90
24	024	70
25	025	60
26	026	80
27	027	70
28	028	70
29	029	60

30	030	80
31	031	70
32	032	80
33	033	70
34	034	80
35	035	70
36	036	70
37	037	80
38	038	70
39	039	90
40	040	80

Table 1 Raw Score for Ability to Write Scientific Papers

From the test results above, it is clear that there were no students who got a score of 100. The highest score obtained was 90, and the lowest was a score of 60. A total of 6 students got a score of 90, 12 students got a score of 80, 16 students got a score of 80. 70 marks, 6 students got 60 marks.

The data in table 2 was then analyzed using descriptive statistics.

Value	Frequency	Percentage
100	-	-
90	6	15%
80	12	30%
70	16	40%
60	6	15%
amount	40	100%

Table 2 Frequency Classification and Value Percentage

Table 2 above describes the classification, frequency and percentage obtained by class XI students of SMA Negeri 2 Pancarijang, Sidenreng Rappang Regency. From the processing results, it shows that 6 students (15%) got a score of 90, 12 students (30%) got a score of 80, 16 students (40%) got a score of 70, 6 students (15%) got a score of 60 .

Based on the data analysis in table 2 above, it can be seen the number and percentage of students who got a score of 65 and above and students who got a score of less than 65. For more details, see the following table.

No	Value	Frequency	Percentage
1	> 65	34	85%
2	< 65	6	15%
	Total	40	100%

Table 3 Frequency and Percentage of Students Earning Grades >65 and <65

Table 3 above shows the frequency and percentage of class XI students of SMA Negeri 4 Sidenreng Rappang who got a score of 65 and above and a score of less than 65. From this table we get a picture of 34 students (85%) who got a score of 65 and above, and as many as 6 students (15%) who got a score of less than 65.

This proves that class students XI students of SMA Negeri 4 Sidenreng Rappang able to write scientific papers, because they have achieved the specified target, namely 85% for a score of 65 and above on the 10-100 assessment scale.

Conclusion

Based on the description previously stated, it can be concluded that the results of research conducted to determine the ability to write scientific papers in class 6 students (15%) got a score of 90, 12 students (30%) got a score of 80, 16 students (40%) got a score of 70, 6 students (15%) got a score of 60. Other research results show that 34 students (85%) got a score of 65 and above, and 6 students (15%) got a score of less than 65. This proves that class XI students of SMA Negeri 4 Sidenreng Rappang are able to write scientific papers based on direct observation, because they have achieve the target that has been set, namely a minimum of 85% for a score of 65 and above on a scale of 10-100.

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The second author, Musfiratul Soleha, was born in Lautang Salo on September 17 2003, while he was a third semester student at Muhammadiyah University at the Sidenreng Rappang Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program class of 2022.

Third author, Syahrir L., Born in Lautang Salo, 2 May 1987. The youngest of 3 siblings. Father Lauda and Mother Saniba. Completed education at SD Negeri 4 Macorawalie, Pondok Pesantren Al Urwatul Wutstqaa Benteng Baranti, and SMA Negeri 1 Panca Rijang. The undergraduate program was completed in 2015 at STKIP Muhammadiyah Rappang. In 2018 he completed the Postgraduate program at Muhammadiyah University of Parepare majoring in English Education.

He has served in several internal and external campus organizations, including as chairman of the Muhammadiyah Student Association Commissariat, Chairman of the Muhammadiyah Sidrap Student Association Branch, Chairman of the Panca Rijang Indonesian Mosque Youth and Youth Communication Agency. His career began as an elementary school teacher for 5 years, then became a middle school and high school teacher for two years. Currently, he is a Permanent Foundation Lecturer at Muhammadiyah Sidenreng Rappang University since 2020-present.