

Characteristics of Investigative News Works by Journalism Extracurricular Students at SMAN 5 Kediri

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Abstract

ABSTRACT: The purpose of this community service is (1) describe students news based on their intellectual development, (2) describe the suitability of student's news with the characteristic of investigation news. This research includes qualitative and descriptive research. The results of research are (1) the characteristic of student's investigative news based on condition of their motivation, (2) the characteristic of student's investigative news based on age background, (3) the characteristic of student's investigative news based on features of investigative news. (4) the difference news investigation work background students based on age and a completely different condition

Keywords: age; investigation; motivation; news; student

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INTRODUCTION

Currently, student interest in journalism extracurricular activities is increasing. This is evidenced by the large number of students interested in journalism extracurricular activities at SMAN 5 Kediri, which has 35 members. The total number of students is not yet capable of fully meeting the qualities of a journalist. In news writing, for example, many stories are still written solely to fulfill journalistic obligations. This is due to limited deadlines, students' laziness in searching for news, students' lack of attention to their environment, and most importantly, students' lack of critical thinking when writing news.

News is an event discovered by a journalist, then written based on existing facts and some additional opinions from the journalist. The news is then disseminated to the public, but the news must be something that is currently being discussed by many people. According to (Hoeta Soehoet, 2003), news is information about an event or the content of a human statement. News written by a journalist is based on an event that is currently or has recently occurred. News comes in various types. One type is investigative reporting.

According to (Kusumaningrat, 2012), investigative reporting is "news produced through one's own initiative and personal work, which is important to readers, viewers, and observers. In many cases, the subject of the news wants the matter under investigation to remain unsolved." The purpose of investigative reporting is to inform the public about parties who have lied or covered up a lie from the public.

Journalism extracurricular activities can be a life skill both now and after

graduation. According to (Hendri, 2008), extracurricular activities are educational activities outside of subject matter to help develop students according to their needs, potential, talents, and interests through activities specifically organized by educators and/or qualified and authorized educational staff at schools or madrasas. One outcome of extracurricular journalism activities is news reporting. However, not all types of news can encourage critical thinking in students. Writing investigative news teaches journalism students to be more critical of what is happening in their environment. In other words, students will be responsive to what is happening in their environment, which is reflected in the news. Through thinking in writing investigative news, it is hoped that each student can evaluate various pieces of information in depth before making a decision.

Another similar study was conducted by (Apriliyandari, 2014) with the title "Management of Journalism Extracurricular Activities at SMA Negeri 1 Garum to Improve Students' Writing Skills." In this study, (Apriliyandari, 2014) explained the management of journalism extracurricular activities at SMAN 1 Garum to improve students' writing skills. In this study, the researcher produced a journalism extracurricular planning for SMA Negeri 1 Garum consisting of meetings by supervisors and members, compiling work programs, financial planning for each work program, program consultations. (2) organizing journalism extracurricular activities, including mentor qualifications, member recruitment, election of extracurricular administrators, assignment of administrator positions, and assignment of administrator duties; (3) implementing journalism extracurricular activities, including work program implementation, program evaluation, program changes, product presentations, and publication of these results. The difference with this research is that Apriliandari's (2014) study discussed the management of journalism extracurricular activities, while this study focuses more on investigative news in journalism extracurricular activities.

The purpose of this community service research is to describe the characteristics of student investigative news based on student motivational factors, (2) describe the characteristics of student investigative news based on age, (3) describe the characteristics of student investigative news based on investigative news characteristics, and (4) describe the differences in student investigative news based on age and motivational factors. This research is also useful for educators in guiding and educating students to develop their intellectual development through news writing. Furthermore, this research is beneficial for students in developing cognitive and logical thinking skills.

METHOD

This part of the method must be able to explain the community service method used, including how the implementation procedure is. Tools, materials, media or instruments of service must be well described. If necessary and important, there is an appendix regarding the grid of the instrument or the fragment of the material used just to give an example for the reader. The method used in this study is qualitative and descriptive. The research data consists of primary and secondary data. The

primary data consists of investigative news articles. The primary data were obtained from respondents, namely students of SMAN 5 Kediri who participated in journalism extracurricular activities. The secondary data consist of interview results (recordings) obtained from interviews with students who wrote investigative news articles. The subjects of this study were students of SMAN 5 Kediri's journalism extracurricular activities. In this case, the researcher served as the planner, implementer of data collection in the field, and also served as reporter of the research results. The research location was SMAN 5 Kediri. The data collection stages used were (1) observation, (2) interviews, and (3) writing assignments. Data analysis was conducted through three stages: identification, categorization, and synthesis. To test the validity of the data, the researcher conducted source triangulation and discussions with colleagues to validate the data.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characteristics of Student Investigative News Based on Motivational Conditions
Based on the data analysis, two types of student motivation conditions were identified: a) intrinsic motivation, and b) extrinsic motivation. Motivation is divided into two types: a) intrinsic motivation, which is motives that become active or functional without external stimulation, because each individual already has an internal drive to do something; b) extrinsic motivation, which is motives that become active and functional due to external stimuli (Sardiman, 2011). The following is a discussion of students who are intrinsically motivated and those who are extrinsically motivated. The following are several types of student motivation found in this study and their discussion.

Intrinsic Motivation

Intrinsic motivation in students was found in seven students in the data analysis. (Sardiman, 2011), states that motives that become active or functioning do not need external stimulation, because each individual already has an internal drive to do something. "The goal is so that the congregation who wants to pray at the mosque will not be disturbed..." From this quote, a student named Ririn felt anxious about the mosque's unkempt condition. She also observed the congregation being disturbed by the mosque's dirty environment. Based on these conditions and facts, the student felt anxious and motivated to write a news story on the topic. From this motivation, she was motivated to write an investigative report that served to ensure that the congregation praying at the Jabal Ulum Mosque would no longer be disturbed by the mosque's unclean and untidy condition.

Extrinsic Motivation

Based on the data analysis, extrinsic motivation was found in two students. Advang's article falls under the extrinsic motivation indicator. This was demonstrated through interviews. The author explained in detail the reasons for choosing this topic, but highlighted the peculiarities of the incident. Based on the quote, extrinsic motivation is evident in the author. "Hmm... by browsing the internet." The author

relies on the internet as news material without seeking other sources to support the news. Students who are unsure of their lovability or lack confidence in their own abilities will tend to make safe choices: joining their group, studying solely for tests without any interest in developing ideas, writing uncreative essays, and so on.

Characteristics of Student News Based on Age

Based on the results of data analysis, student news articles are viewed from an age perspective. Age is part of a student's intellectual development. Intelligence is defined as cognitive processes, thinking processes, the ability to connect, the ability to assess, and the ability to reason. Intelligence means mental ability or intelligence. Human cognitive development is a process that involves acquiring, organizing, and using knowledge, as well as mental activities such as thinking, considering, observing, remembering, analyzing, synthesizing, evaluating, and solving problems that occur through interaction with the environment. Intellect or thinking ability develops in line with the growth of the brain's nerves. Because the mind essentially reflects brain function, intellectual ability is commonly referred to as thinking ability .

All 10 of the research data were for children over 11 years of age, meaning all of them were in the formal operational stage, capable of logical thinking. However, only 6 children were able to think logically. As children age, the tendency toward process maturity becomes more apparent (Pakpahan & Saragih, 2022). The intellectual development of children over 11 years of age is entering the formal operational stage. At this stage, children are able to realize a whole in their work, which is the result of logical thinking. Their emotional and moral aspects have also developed, supporting the completion of their tasks.

At the age of one of the students, Thriya having ability to respond to and solve problems, connect one thing with another, and respond effectively to every stimulus. Thriya can also think logically. "Actually, this is news from my friend. I'm continuing my friend's news. After reading my friend's writing, I became interested in it and wanted to expand on it." It shows that Thriya is able to connect her friend's writing to events around her

Characteristics of Student Work

Based on data analysis, the characteristics of student news can be seen from the characteristics of investigative news. The findings revealed three characteristics of investigative news, aligned with the data: 1) discovering new facts. Investigative news consists of two types of facts: primary and secondary facts. 2) report format. Report format in investigative news is usually considered in-depth or not. A report is considered in-depth if it is supported by sound observations, in-depth interviews, and other sources that can be used. It is original and represents the student's original writing in writing investigative news. 3) investigative methods, including human trails and material trails. Human trails refer to the people involved in the incident.

Fact Finding

Investigative journalism activities are related to developing a body of facts.

Discovering new facts is part of the characteristics of investigative news. In this study, indicators of discovering new facts that correspond to the data found are the discovery of primary and secondary facts. Based on the results of data analysis, Illa's article, which falls into the primary and secondary fact indicators, is shown in the news excerpt written by the author. "However, the project on Jl. Wachid Hasyim has not yet been completed." Illa's news excerpt explains that the primary fact discovered by the investigative news writer is that the repair of the culvert at the location is still unfinished and it is unknown when it will be completed. Furthermore, a secondary fact was also found in Illa's news excerpt. "Their shop is empty because customers have difficulty accessing the road to the shop and parking their vehicles," Illa's news excerpt corroborates the first fact discovered by the author. Based on these two facts, the author can write an investigative news report (Jones & Washko, 2022).

Report Format

Report format is part of the characteristics of investigative news. In this study, the indicator of a report format that aligns with the data found is in-depth reporting. This can be done using observation techniques, interviews, or other sources, and the news must be written in an in-depth manner, that news must be written originally by the news writer.

One of the research findings is that Intan's article is not an investigative report. It is merely a report. This is evidenced by the news excerpt she wrote. "The source I got was from Mrs. Nita, who manages the high school...and Mr. Kebun, because he also looks after the school..." Intan explained the sources who were used as the basis for the news. However, the news did not explain the opinions of these sources. No interviews were included.

Intan's writing data was obtained through observation and interviews with Mrs. Rita and Mr. Kebun. This is based on Intan's statements from the researcher's interviews. However, in reality, the interviews Intan conducted as the news writer were not included in the news. Judging from the topic of the news, Intan's article is not considered an investigative report. Their investigative topics measure morality based on right and wrong, using impartial evidence obtained through research. Meanwhile, Intan's topic was the improvement of the park to make her school an Adiwiyata school.

Investigative Method

The investigative method is part of the characteristics of investigative news. In this study, indicators of investigative methods that align with the data found are the appearance of human trails and material trails. Human trails are people involved in an event, while material trails are objects involved in the event. The author's material trail consists of documentary photographs included in the investigative news.

One result of the data analysis explains that in Tety's writing, the author's material trail consists of documentary photographs included in the investigative news. Figure 3.2.3.5 shows two photos showing the situation on a bridge. The first photo shows the condition of the bridge, and the second shows the traffic jam on the

bridge. These images are documentary images used by Tety as the news writer. These photos are included in the material trail in Tety's news. Two documentary photos were used as material trails.

Tety's human trail involves vendors as individuals involved in the incident. Tety's news article describes the opinions of kiosk owners in the area around the bridge. Based on this news article, the author used the human trail method as an investigative method in writing investigative news. Therefore, the author employed two investigative methods: the human trail, evidenced by the kiosk owner's opinion in the article, and the material trail, evidenced by the photographs included in the investigative news.

Differences in Student Work Based on Age Background and Motivation

The differences in student investigative news based on the data can be divided into three: (1) 16-year-old students through intrinsic motivation in complete investigative news, (2) 16-year-old students through extrinsic motivation in incomplete investigative news, and (3) 15-year-old students through intrinsic motivation in complete investigative news.

Based on the data analysis, the students who were 16 years old through intrinsic motivation in complete investigative news were Ririn and Tety. The students who were 16 years old through intrinsic motivation in incomplete investigative news were Illa, Intan, Thriya, and Hermawan. Galuh, a 15-year-old student, demonstrated intrinsic motivation in writing a complete investigative report. In this discussion, Madha, a 16-year-old student, demonstrated extrinsic motivation in writing an incomplete investigative report, is considered.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of this study on the characteristics of investigative report writing by students in the journalism extracurricular at SMAN 5 Kediri, based on different motivational and age backgrounds, four conclusions can be drawn: 1) student motivational conditions, 2) age background, 3) characteristics of investigative reports, and 4) differences in student investigative reports based on motivational and age backgrounds.

First, the researchers identified students' motivational conditions when writing investigative reports. Based on these findings, student motivation can be seen through: 1) intrinsic motivation and 2) extrinsic motivation. In other words, those with intrinsic motivation can write investigative reports successfully through their motivational origins. Meanwhile, students with extrinsic motivation are considered to be less capable of writing investigative reports effectively. Second, students' intellectual development. This aspect of intellectual development focuses on logical thinking and age. Some students are capable of logical thinking and others are incapable of logical thinking. This was demonstrated through the results of interviews conducted by the researcher. Based on the logical thinking indicator, students who were included and excluded from the research will influence their investigative news writing.

Third, the characteristics of investigative news are: 1) discovering new facts, which is demonstrated by determining primary and secondary facts. All journalism extracurricular students were able to determine primary and secondary facts. 2) the reporting format is demonstrated through a) observation, as evidenced by the use of observations in news writing; b) interviews, as evidenced by the use of interviews in investigative news writing; c) other sources, as evidenced by the use of other sources as material in investigative news. 3) investigative methods, as evidenced by human trails and material trails.

Fourth, differences in investigative news written by students based on age and motivational background are seen in the alignment of intrinsic and extrinsic motivation with age and the results of the students' news writing. (1) 16-year-old students, through intrinsic motivation in complete investigative news writing; (2) 16-year-old students, through extrinsic motivation in incomplete investigative news writing; (3) 15-year-old students, through intrinsic motivation in complete investigative news writing. (4) 16 year old students through extrinsic motivation in incomplete investigative news work.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Based on the conclusions above, suggestions are made for teachers, in formal or informal education, it is hoped that this research can be used as a reference for teaching materials to teach children how to write investigative news. In this way, teachers can apply students' intellectual development not only to writing investigative news, but can also apply it to the subjects taught. For parents, it is hoped that this research will provide awareness that today's children do not learn enough to develop ideas. So by teaching intellectual development to children, children will be able to see conditions and situations carefully. For other researchers, it is hoped that this research can be used as initial inspiration to find other research ideas related to investigative news.

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