The Influence of the STAD Learning Model Assisted by Spinning Wheel Media on Students' Understanding of Short Story Material in Class V of SDN 3 Riau Silip

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Abstract

This research is motivated by the lack of students' understanding of short story material, because the learning process still uses the lecture method when delivering learning materials, there has been no application of varied and innovative learning models and media. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of the STAD learning model assisted by spinning wheel media on students' understanding of short story material in class V SDN 3 Riau Silip. The research method used is the pre-experimental design method with one group pretest-posttest design. The sample collection technique is a saturated sampling technique and the data collection technique is a test. The data analysis technique uses a normality test in the form of a Saphiro Wilk test and a hypothesis test using a paired sample T-Test. Based on the results of the study, the normality test on the pretest with sig. of 0.527>0.05 and posttest of 0.385> 0.05, so the data is normally distributed. The results of the hypothesis test using the paired sample T-Test with a sig value of 0.000 <0.05. This shows that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. It can be concluded that the STAD learning model assisted by spinning wheel media has an effect on students' understanding of short story material in grade V of SDN 3 Riau Silip.

Keywords: *STAD Learning Model; Spinning Wheel Media; Student Understanding.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Comprehension comes from the word "understand" or understand once, while comprehension is a process to be able to understand something, without a good understanding, students will certainly have difficulty remembering the material (Novrianto, et al., 2018). Student understanding is very important in learning Indonesian in short story material because students must be able to interpret and understand concepts in terms of material to understand the meaning of the lessons contained in it. Students' understanding in mastering a learning is one of the essential problems because according to education, the student's learning level decreases drastically and his interest in learning decreases so that the level of student understanding is categorized as low. A student who has understanding will be able to explain and reinterpret the material based on his initial understanding so that learning will be meaningful and broad (Salim Nahdi et al., 2018). This student's ability is expected to be able to describe and understand the material learned based on the student's own understanding so that learning will be more effective and efficient, especially in short story subjects.

Based on the results of observations and interviews with teachers and students at Sekolah Dasar Negeri 3 Riau Silip on January 31, 2024 in grade V, problems were found in the Indonesian language learning process, namely low student understanding, especially short story material, students have difficulty understanding the material and lack of attention during learning. The use of less-than-optimal learning models and media makes students less enthusiastic in learning short story material which they find difficult. Regarding students' understanding of short story material, according to the homeroom teacher of grade V, students find it difficult to understand the material, examine the content of the story

and know what elements are in the short story. During learning, students are also less actively involved so that students tend to be passive and less participate in learning in class, which results in students' understanding of short story material is not optimal.

In addition, the learning process is dominated by the lecture method process, learning has also not used an innovative model so that students only listen to explanations and do not actively participate in the learning process (Damanik & Yuliani, 2025). The low understanding of students can be seen from the results of interviews with homeroom teachers of grade V at SD Negeri 3 Riau Silip there are still many students who do not understand the short story material. Another obstacle experienced by students is seen from the results of the daily summative assessment scores of grade V students with a total of 28 students. The calculation of the scores obtained from 28 students was 15 students or as many (54%) had difficulties in understanding the short story material such as not knowing the meaning of the content of the short story and the elements of the short story. Meanwhile, 13 students or as many (46%) were able to understand the short story material.

If the problems described above are not immediately addressed, then students consider Indonesian language lessons short story material boring, which ultimately has an impact on students' lack of understanding. Efforts that can be made to help students better understand Indonesian language learning short story material need innovation and renewal in the learning process, namely by using an interesting media-assisted learning model. The use of learning models is very important so that students can more easily understand the learning material and are more enthusiastic about participating in the learning process in the classroom (Khoerunnisa & Aqwal, 2020). The use of this learning model serves to improve students' abilities and understanding as well as students' activeness in the classroom as well as to play while learning with the help of the media used in answering questions (Inayah & Prayogo, 2023).

The learning model that can be used is the STAD (*Student Teams Achievement Division*) learning model. The STAD learning model can provide opportunities for students to discuss and express their own opinions. The *Cooperative Learning Student Teams Achievement Division* (STAD) learning model can be applied to motivate students to dare to express their opinions, respect the opinions of others/friends, and provide each other with input (sharing), besides that in learning students are usually faced with practicing questions or solving problems so that students' understanding can improve (Wulandari, 2022). Students also play an active role in the learning process where students will feel more comfortable discussing with their friends, STAD learning excels not only in its ability to improve student understanding but also in its ability to foster collaborative and creative students (Sari et al., 2023). Therefore, this learning model can improve student understanding, they are required to play an active role in the learning process by working together and discussing problems such as in facing assignments and answering the questions at hand. This STAD learning model will be more effective if it is supported by innovative and fun learning media. So in this case, the researcher chose *the Spinning wheel* media as a concrete medium that will be combined with the STAD learning model to be used as a learning medium for grade V students of SDN 3 Riau Silip.

Based on this, the researcher seeks to provide innovative things in the learning process, namely by using the STAD learning model assisted by *spinning wheel* media so that students can hone their thinking skills in understanding short story material by discussing and answering questions in an unusual way and is expected to optimize student learning outcomes. So this study aims to find out "The Influence of the STAD Learning Model Assisted by *Spinning Wheel Media* on Students' Understanding of Short Story Material Class V SD Negeri 3 Riau Silip".

2. METHOD

This study employed a pre-experimental research method using a One-Group Pretest-Posttest Design. The study involved one experimental group that was administered a pretest before the treatment and a posttest after the treatment. This design was used to determine changes in students' abilities following the implementation of the treatment.

The population of this study consisted of all fifth-grade students at SD Negeri 3 Riau Silip, totaling 28 students. The sample was selected using a saturated sampling technique, in which all members of the population are included as research participants. Thus, the sample in this study consisted of all 28 fifth-grade students. Saturated sampling was employed because the population was relatively small, making it feasible to involve all population members in the study.

The data were collected using a test technique, specifically an oral reading test based on short-story texts. The test was administered before and after the treatment to measure students' reading ability and comprehension of short-story materials. The data were analyzed quantitatively through a normality test as a prerequisite analysis, followed by a hypothesis test to determine whether there was a significant difference in students' abilities before and after the treatment.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Results

This research was carried out at SD Negeri 3 Riau Silip using a sample of class V totaling 28 students in the odd semester of the 2024/2025 school year. This research was conducted from November 18 – November 22, 2024. When the instrument test in class VI is declared valid and reliable, the research will be continued in class V. The goal is to find out whether or not there is an influence of the STAD learning model assisted by spinning wheel media on the understanding of grade V students of SD N 3 Riau Silip.

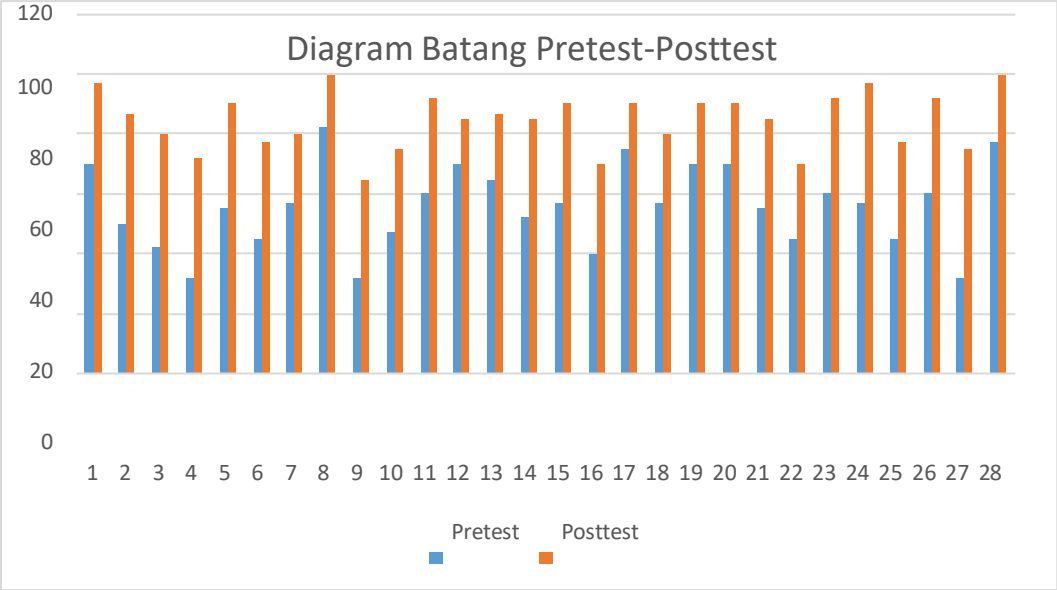
This research was tested using "Pre-Experimental Design" type "One Group Pretest-Posttest Design". This research was carried out by testing one single group of pretest and posttest. *Pretest* is carried out at the beginning of learning to find out students' understanding before being given treatment, while *posttest* is carried out at the end of learning to find out students' understanding after being given treatment. In this study, the data collection technique used a normality test and a hypothesis test was carried out.

3.1.1 Description of Data Collection

Before this research is carried out, it must prepare an instrument as a condition for testing validity and reliability. The question instrument made by the researcher was validated by the validator, namely Iqbal Arrosyad as a material expert and Tien Rostini as a linguist and material expert. After the test by the experts was declared to be able to be used as it should, then the instrument could be tested in class VI with a total of 28 students. The researcher tested the validity with 10 questions and used SPSS 26. The results of the validity test of the variable instrument were obtained with a significance value of < 0.05 which means that all variable instruments were declared valid. After the validity test, the next stage is the reliability test test using the Alpha Cronbach formula with the help of SPSS 26. The following are the results of the variable instrument test obtained a Cronbach Alpha value of > 0.05 which means that all variable instruments are declared reliable. The instrument test in class VI was declared valid and reliable, so the research was continued in class V. The implementation of this research was carried out by providing a pretest first before giving treatment to students and a posttest after being given treatment. The data collection technique in this study used a written test in the form of 10 questions. The presentation of data on the results of student understanding in the short story subject of Indonesian language class V.

3.1.2 Description of Pretest and Posttest Comparison Data

The following are the results of the pretest and posttest comparison data



Based on the diagram above, it can be seen that the comparison of pretest and posttest students' understanding scores can be concluded that the posttest score is higher than the pretest score. With the pretest results, an average score of 55.68 was obtained and the posttest obtained an average score of 84.64.

3.1.3 Description of Data Analysis Prerequisites

Normality Test

This research was carried out at SD Negeri 3 Riau Silip using a sample of 28 students in class V. The purpose of this study is to see the influence of the STAD learning model assisted by spinning wheel media on student understanding, the achievement of good student understanding seen from the pretest score before being given treatment and the posttest after being given treatment. Then a prerequisite test was carried out, namely, a normality test and a hypothesis test.

Tabel 1. Uji Normalitas

Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
PRETEST	.102	28	.200*	.968	28	.527
POSTTEST	.142	28	.154	.962	28	.385

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Based on the table of normality test results using the Shapiro-Wilk test, it can be known that the pretest and posttest are normally distributed. This can be seen from the significance value of the pretest 0.527 > 0.05 and the posttest 0.385 > 0.05 which can be interpreted as normally distributed data.

Hypothesis Test

The hypothesis test was used to determine the influence of the STAD learning model assisted by spinning wheel media on the understanding of grade V students of SD Negeri 3 Riau Silip. Based on the results of the normality test, it can be found that the data of student understanding results is distributed normally. The data analysis used in the hypothesis test uses the paired sample t-test.

Tabel 2. Uji Hipotesis

Paired Samples Test

Pair	Paired Differences: Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference — Lower	Upper	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Pair 1: PRETEST – POSTTEST	-28.964	7.618	1.440	-31.918	-26.010	-20.118	27	.000

Source: SPSS 26 Program

Based on the table of hypothesis test results, the significance number in the pretest and posttest is 0.000. Therefore, the significance number is less than 0.05, so Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, thus it can be said that there is an influence of the STAD learning model assisted by spinning wheel media on the understanding of grade V students of SD Negeri 3 Riau Silip.

3.2 Discussion

This research began by conducting observations at SD Negeri 3 Riau Silip on January 30, 2024. In the initial observation, the researcher conducted an interview with the homeroom teacher of grade V of SD Negeri 3 Riau Silip and found several problems, namely that students' understanding of Indonesian language lessons, especially in short story material, is still relatively low. In addition, after observation, students are less active in the learning process in the classroom because there is no application of models and the use of learning media that is carried out innovatively and variously because they are still focused on lecture methods.

Based on these problems, the researcher conducted a study by providing treatment in the form of applying the STAD learning model assisted by spinning wheel media in class V which amounted to 28 students. At the beginning of the research, an instrument test was carried out first in grade VI of SD Negeri 3 Riau Silip. The test of this instrument has gone through the validation stage by three linguists who then after being declared valid, then the instrument test was carried out. The results of the instrument trial were again tested through validity and reliability tests using the SPSS 26 program. After the trial, the researcher conducted research in class V of SD Negeri 3 Riau Silip.

This research was carried out 5 face-to-face meetings after obtaining permission from the principal and homeroom teacher of class V of SD Negeri 3 Riau Silip. For this reason, there are several equipment that need to be prepared to carry out the research such as preparing materials, teaching modules, and spinning wheel learning media.

The next results to answer the research hypothesis, a normality test was carried out using *the Shapiro-Wilk* test assisted by SPSS Version 26. In the *pretest*, a sig of 0.527 > 0.05 and *a posttest* of 0.385 > 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that the results *of the pretest* and *the results of the posttest* are distributed normally.

Based on decision-making, if the value of asymp. sig. (2-tailed) < 0.05, then Ho is rejected. If the value of asymp. sig. (2-tailed) > 0.05, then Ho is accepted. From the results of the hypothesis test calculation using *the Paired Sample T-Test*, an asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) value is 0.000 which means ($p<0.05$) then Ho is rejected, meaning that the average *pretest* and *posttest scores* are significantly different.

From the results of the hypothesis test, it can be concluded that there is an influence of the STAD learning model assisted by *spinning wheel media* on students' understanding of short story material in grade V SD Negeri 3 Riau Silip. This is in line with Suarbawa, (2019) who said that the learning of the STAD model is effective in improving student understanding and student learning outcomes by expressing themselves in class, critical thinking and discoveries made by students will certainly foster creativity in students, this will have a positive effect on a pleasant learning atmosphere because there is no emphasis on students.

The above also agrees with Adnyana, (2020) who said that learning by applying the STAD model can improve the quality of the learning process. That the application of the model shows that there are learning activities that are not dominated by teachers (teacher centers) but learning that provides space for students to learn about a learning that is made varied so that it arouses their interest in a learning material and is a learning vehicle to be student-centered (Izzatunnisa et al., 2024).

This research was carried out as much as possible, but the researcher realized that the implementation of this research was not perfect, so that the research had obstacles such as:

1. Research takes a long time, because time management is very important because learning activities using the STAD learning model assisted by spinning *wheel* media take time to run optimally.
2. It is difficult to make the classroom atmosphere orderly because the classroom management is not optimal.

The solution is to learn to control and maximize classroom management by creating optimal conditions so that the teaching and learning process can run well. Recommendations for further research are to apply the STAD learning model to other lessons with broader subjects, different levels or other Indonesian language materials, and to remember the time constraints to be able to better manage time and manage the class well. Research in applying the STAD learning model assisted by spinning *wheel* media is only measured by students' comprehension skills. Therefore, for future research, it can measure other abilities, such as students' creative thinking ability or improve learning outcomes and can also combine the STAD learning model with different media because this research needs to be improved again and refined again as an effort towards improvement.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings of the study, the mean score of the fifth-grade students at SD Negeri 3 Riau Silip increased from 55.68 in the pretest to 88.64 in the posttest. The results of the paired-samples t-test showed a significance value (2-tailed) of $p < 0.001$, which is lower than the significance level of 0.05. Therefore, H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted, indicating a significant difference between the students' pretest and posttest scores following the implementation of the Student Teams Achievement Division (STAD) learning model assisted by Spinning Wheel media. These findings indicate that the implementation of the STAD learning model assisted by Spinning Wheel media had a significant effect on students' comprehension of short-story materials in Grade V at SD Negeri 3 Riau Silip.

AI USAGE STATEMENT

No AI tools were used in the preparation of this manuscript.

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