**FINAL REPORT SYPNOPSIS**

**WRITING THE CONTENT OF A BOOKLET ABOUT SEKANAK VILLAGE**



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**FINAL REPORT SYPNOPSIS**

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**ALICCIA MELLINDA**

***ABSTRACT***

This final report is aimed in writing the content of a booklet about Sekanak Village. The purposes of writing this final report is to find out the way of how to write the content of a booklet about Sekanak Village and to promote Sekanak Village as the oldest village in Palembang. The writer used research and development method by Sukmadinata (2015) and it has 3 steps, they are : (1) Preliminary study, (2) model development and (3) final product. Based on the finding, the writer made the content of a booklet that can give the information about Sekanak Village. The content were created by the writer with some suggestion and correction from the experts. The final product of this final report is consists of general information about Sekanak Village, the history of Sekanak Village, the uniqueness of Sekanak Village, Sekanak Market, and Sekanak Besolek.

***Keywords****: research and development, content, booklet, sekanak village*

**INTRODUCTION**

**Background**

The tourism destination is the most interesting place that can attract some tourists to visit that area for refreshing their mind, go gathering with their family and spending their holiday. There, some tourists will take some pictures to be uploaded on their social media because it has really beautiful view, so some tourists can get the new experience and can give the special satisfaction from every tourism destination that they have ever visited.

Palembang city is the capital city of South Sumatra that has a lot of tourism destinations. When people hear “Palembang City,” people will think about the famous tourism destination in this city, that is, Ampera Bridge. This bridge offers the beautiful view where some tourists can see the Musi River under the bridge directly and see some traditional houses of societies. So they can take some pictures at that bridge. Actually, it does not mean people can only find Ampera Bridge as the beautiful destination in this city but also many tourism destinations that are offered by this island such as Al-Munawar Village, Kapitan Village, Firma Village, Assegaf Village, Sekanak Village and so on. Each destination has its own uniqueness especially from their view.

Sekanak Village is the one of the oldest villages in Palembang located in Kelurahan 27-28 Ilir, Ilir Barat II Palembang. The location of this village is strategic because there is the small brook of Musi River that used as the center of economical transaction in the past. In the past, this village known as the residence of the nobles from the Palembang that is the partner of Sultan Mahmud Badaruddin II. There are still many the traditional houses of Palembang in this village as the estate from the noble. Now, Sekanak Village has been beautified by the government. The buildings and roads along this village has been touched by colors to attract the tourist who comes to this village and make this village as the interesting place to take some pictures.

Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested in making a final report with the title,“Writing the content of a booklet about Sekanak Village”. The writer would like to give some information about Sekanak Village.

**Problem Formulation**

Based on the background above, the problem formulation of this final report is how to write the content of a booklet about Sekanak Village.

**Problem Limitation**

The scope of this report is limited by the steps of writing the content a booklet about Sekanak Village in English and Bahasa Indonesia version.

**Purpose**

The purpose of this final report is to know how to write the content of a booklet about Sekanak Village and promote Sekanak Village.

**Benefits**

The benefits of the report are:

1. The readers can use the booklet to get the information about Sekanak Village Palembang.
2. The readers especially tourist from other city can use this booklet as the media information and guidance when they are visiting Sekanak Village Palembang

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

**Definition of Writing**

Hamp and Lyon (1990) stated that writing is a personal act in which writers take ideas or prompts and transform them into “self-initiated topic”. This theory explains that writing is begins from the writer’s ideas then the idea changed into written form by a process. While Gebhard (1996:221) stated that writing is more than making appropriate word choice, or using appropriate grammar, mechanic and organization of ideas into a coherent and cohesive form. Moreover, writing also includes a focus on the audience and purpose. In addition, Harmer (2006) stated that writing encourages students to focus on using accurate language.

**Definition of Tourism**

James J. Spillane (1982: 20) stated that tourism is an activity to travel in order to get pleasure, find satisfaction, knowing something, improve health, enjoy sports or a rest, to fulfill the task, pilgrimages, and others. While, Hunziker and Kraft (1942) defined tourism is the sum of the phenomena and relationships arising from the travel and stay of non-residents, insofar as they do not lead to permanent residence and are not connected with any earning activity. According to Mathieson and Wall (1982), tourism is the temporary movement of people to destinations outside their normal places of work and residence, the activities undertaken during their stay in those destinations, and the facilities created to cater to their needs. Meanwhile, Yoeti (1992:8) said that tourism is a combination of symptoms and the relationship arising from the interaction of tourists, business, host governments and host communities in the process of attracting and serving the tourists and other visitors.

**Definition of Booklet**

Satmoko’s theory (Septiwiharti, 205,p.28) said that booklet is a small book that has 14.8 x 21 cm which has at least 5 pages but no more 48 pages excluding the cover. This is line with the statement from Simamora (2009) who said that booklet is a publication medium that consists of several sheets and pages, but not as thick as a book.

Some say that the term comes from the book booklets and leaflets, booklet media means is a blend of leaflets with a book or a book formats (size) as small as a leaflet. The structure of the content such as books (introduction, contents, cover) it’s just a way of presenting it much shorter than a book.

**Sekanak Village**

Sekanak Village is one of the oldest villages in Palembang. The name of ‘Sekanak’ itself is from the name of small brook of Musi River. Ikhsan (2019) as the Palembang City History Observers said that Sekanak is an area that familiar with people in Palembang and an area that closes to several old buildings. The location of this village is strategic because there is the small brook of Musi River that used as the center of economical transaction in the past. In royal times, the area around Sekanak Village was often crossed by traders from Asia. Therefore, this area has been long known as a center of economic transactions and also a tourist destination in Palembang. This village used to be the last line of defense when the Palembang Sultanate faced the Dutch attack. This village was once the residence of the nobles. Their houses are still to be found in the Sekanak area. In fact, the buildings were over 100 years old.

**METHODOLOGY**

**Method of the Research**

The writer used research and development method as the method of this final report. Borg and Gall (1983) said that research and development (R & D) is a process used to develop and validate educational products. The steps of this process are usually referred to as the R & D cycle, which consists of studying research findings pertinent to the product to be developed, developing the products based on these findings, field testing it in the setting where it will be used eventually, and revising it to correct the deficiencies found in the filed-testing stage. In more rigorous programs of R&D, this cycle is repeated until the field-test data indicate that the product meets its behaviorally defined objectives.

Place of Research

In order to get the trusted and valid sources, place of research is important to get the information for collecting the data and supporting the model development. The writer did the research on the object of the research. The place was Sekanak Village Palembang that located in Kelurahan 27-28 Ilir, Ilir Barat II Palembang.

Population and Sample

A. Population

Before collecting the sample, the writer determined the population. According to Sugiono (2010), Population is geographic generalization there are: object/ subject has quality and certain of characteristic that set by researcher to learning then make the conclusion. The whole of research subject (Arikunto, 1998).

In this research, the writer used purposive sampling. Purposive sampling usually used by qualitative research (Sugiyono, 2008:226). This sampling is focussed on the selected informats who understand with the topic of the research. The writer chose the participants in Sekanak Village that known as the important people and know the detail information of Sekanak Village.

**Techniques For Collecting Data**

There were three techniques that chosen by the writer for collecting the valid data in this final report. They are interview, observation and documentation.

1. Interview

KVALE (1983, p.174) defines the qualitative research interview as “an interview, whose purpose is to gather descriptions of the life-world of the interviewee with respect to interpretation of the meaning of the described phenomena". So, interview is the kind of formal conversation that consists of several questions from the interviewer and answers, argumentation from the interviewee that can be an information.

(1) Structured Interviews

A structured interview is one where the interviewer asks each participant the same set of questions in the exact same order (including probes), in order to gather consistent and comparable data. This method of interviewing is also known as the Standardized Open-Ended Interview (Patton, 2002) and uses preestablished questions with limited response categories. In structured interview, whose key feature is that it is mostly organized around a set of predetermined direct questions that require immediate, mostly ‘yes’ or ‘no’ type, responses. Thus, in such an interview, the interviewer and interviewees would have very little freedom (Berg, 2007).

(2) Semi-structured Interviews

The semi-structured interview is a qualitative data collection strategy in which the researcher asks informants a series of predetermined but open- ended questions. The researcher has more control over the topics of the interview than in unstructured interviews. Semi-structured is not only gives interviewers some choice in the wording to each question but also in the use of probes (Hutchinson & SkodolWilson 1992). This interview provides the researchers in this study with flexibility to validate the meaning of respondents‘ answers.

(3) Unstructured Interviews

As Minichiello et al. (1990) note, an unstructured interview is “always a controlled conversation, which is geared to the interviewer’s research interests” (p.93). A productive conversation is possible when a balance of control is achieved.Unstructured interviews are most useful when you want to gain an in-depth understanding of a particular phenomenon within a particular cultural context. In addition, they are most appropriate when people are working within an interpretive research paradigm, in which people would assume that reality is socially constructed by the participants in the setting of interest.

2. Documentation

Sugiyono (2008: 240) stated that documentation can be written and picture by someone that can be used to obtain information. In conducting documentation method, the researcher can provide magazines, books, documents, etc. The function of documentation method is to make credible the result of observation or interview. In this research, the documentation guide is subjects’ grade transcript. The writer used the written documents to gain an understanding of the object that will be researched. In addition, the writer provided some documents that can support the writer in writing the content of a booklet about Sekanak Village. Based on the characteristic, there are two types of documentation:

3. Observation

Observation is the method for gathering the information through observing the object. Observation is generally seen as the least intrusive data collection method, it can also be an abuse of an individual’s privacy (Adler & Adler,

1994; Jorgensen, 1989; Chatman, 1992).Based on the implementation, observation can be divided into two categories: structured observation and unstructured observation.

In this final report, the writer chose the combination of two observations. The writer made the list that will be observed and collected the data during the observation. After collecting the data, the writer chose and summarized the data to be chosen as the content that interesting in the booklet.

**Techniques for Analyzing Data**

The writer starts analyzing the data by doing the following steps:

1. Classifying the Data

The writer classified the data that obtained based on the history and uniqueness of Sekanak Village such as the Location of Sekanak Village, History of Sekanak Village, The Uniqueness of Sekanak Village, Sekanak Market, and Sekanak Besolek.

2. Putting the Classified Data

After classifying the data, the writer made the content of a booklet about Sekanak Village that located in Kelurahan 27-28 Ilir, Ilir Barat II Palembang, Sumatera Selatan.

3. Interpreting the Data

After putting the classified content on the bokklet, the writer interpreted the content of a booklet. The writer made this booklet to promote the Sekanak Village in Kelurahan 27-28 Ilir, Ilir Barat II Palembang, Sematera Selatan.

**FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

**Findings**

In these findings, the writer used the Research and Development method Sukmadinata, (2005). The steps of research that the writer did in writing the final report were as follows:

**Preliminary Study**

As mention in previous chapter, in this preliminary study the writer followed the three steps of this method there are literature review, field survey and model draft.

1. Literature Review

In this step the writer read some journals and articles about some villages in Palembang. After read some journals and articles, the writer decided to chose the one of the unique village in Palembang that is Sekanak Village. The writer chose Sekanak Village because this village is the one of the oldest village in Palembang where every side in this village has the own story and will give the special knowledge for every tourist who interest about the history of Palembang City. This village also has the own river in the middle of this village that has touched by some colors that make this river looks more colorful and be the nice place to take a picture for some tourists. Besides chose that village, the writer also chose the media to promote that village through booklet.

2. Field Survey

Field survey is the method of collecting data from the real place through interview, documentation and observation. The writer went to Sekanak Village and got some information about this village. In interview, the writer met the respondent as the interviewee in Sekanak Village and asked some information that related to this village. In documentation, the writer used the written notes to gain an understanding of the information from the interviewee about Sekanak Village.

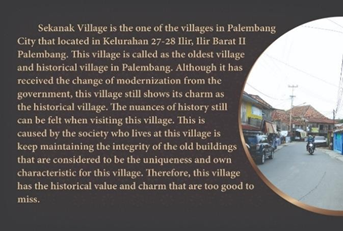
3. Model Draft

The writer made the model draft of booklet after got the information and data from literature review and field survey. The information and data that the writer got from literature review and field survey were analyzed and combined by the writer as the main topic in the model draft of booklet about Sekanak Village. The booklet that made by the writer consists of the table of content, the the main content of booklet (the explanation in general, the history, the uniqueness, and the pictures).

The writer wrote each information based on the three main elements of paragraph: topic sentence, supporting sentence and concluding sentence. The writer also made the content into two languages (English and Bahasa Indonesia) in the same pages and different pages. It is depends on the how much the content in each topic. Each topic explained by the picture and the story as shown in figure 1 and 2 as the one of pages in the booklet’s content.

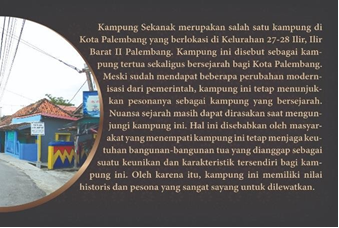
**Figure 1**

*Explanation of Sekanak Village in English in Model Draft*



**Figure 2**

*Explanation of Sekanak Village in Bahasa in Model Draft*



**Discussion**

The writer had written the content of a booklet entitled “Sekanak Village” and gave the theme of the booklet “The Oldest Village with A Thousand Uniqueness”. The writer described each information based on the three main elements of paragraph: topic sentence, supporting sentence and concluding sentence. The content was revised based on the suggestion from all of the experts. This booklet explains 5 topics about Sekanak Village there are: Sekanak Village, The History of Sekanak Village, The Uniqueness of Sekanak Village which is provides 6 uniqueness, Sekanak Market, and Sekanak Besolek. In this report, the writer used Research and Development method modified by Sukmadinata.

**CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

**Conclusion**

The writer concludes that the content and the booklet can be used as the media promotion to Sekanak Village. The booklet also can be the information and knowledge for tourists who want to know about Sekanak Village as the oldest village in Palembang because the content that provided by the booklet contains the information about Sekanak Village, like the location of Sekanak Village, the history of Sekanak Village, the old buildings in Sekanak Village that called as the uniqueness of Sekanak Village, the oldest market in Sekanak Village and the main destination in Sekanak Village that is Sekanak Besolek.

**Suggestions**

The writer gives the following suggestion after doing the observation in Sekanak Village.

1. To make Sekanak Village can be more interesting place in Palembang, it is better for the government of Palembang to continue to beautify every side in Sekanak Village, not only focus on Sekanak Besolek.
2. To keep maintaining the cleanliness in Sekanak Village, it is better for the society who lives in Sekanak Village to throw the garbage in the trash bin. If the garbage scattered, it can make this village become the dirty place.
3. In visiting the Sekanak Village especially in Sekanak Besolek and Jacobson Van Den Berg building, it is better for the tourist who comes to not scratch the wall because it makes the aesthetic aura of the wall in this village is decreasing.

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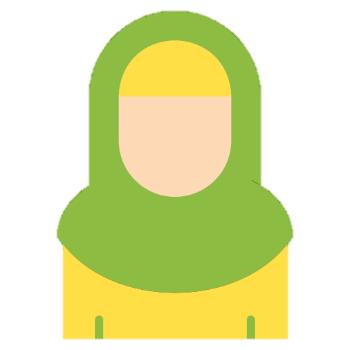
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**BIOGRAPHY**

My name is Aliccia Mellinda, but my friends call me Aliccia. I was born in Palembang, June 17th 2001.

I’m 19 years old. As the oldest children in the family, I have responsibility to take care of my brothers and sisters.

I started my career as a teacher in Senior High School.

Suddenly, I found that my passion is to become a scientist. I decided to take a master degree abroad.

It was such a big decision in my life which could change everything.

During the hard times, I joined a lecturer’s project. It was difficult but it built me to be strong. I graduated from my master degree last year and became a real scientist.