



Learning Video with Sign Language to Improve Reproductive Health Awareness for Deaf Adolescents

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Article history:

Received: 06 October 2021

Revised: 14 September 2024

Accepted: 16 September 2024

Abstract: The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of learning video media in sign language to determine the increase in reproductive health awareness for deaf adolescents. This type of research is experimental research, using One-Group Pretest Posttest Design. The subjects in this study were deaf adolescents with a targeted sample technique. Data collection with objective tests in the form of multiple choices. The validity test of the instrument used content validity with the calculation of Aiken's V, and the reliability test of the instrument used the consistency assessment technique of the raters. Data analysis using the Wilcoxon Sign Rank Test obtained the results of Zcount: -2.371 with Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed): 0.018 or p: 0.018 smaller than α : 0.05. As a result, H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. So it is known that learning video media in sign language is effective in increasing awareness of deaf adolescents regarding reproductive health.

Keywords: *media, video, reproductive health, adolescents, deaf*

I. Introduction

Reproductive health is very important to maintain, especially during adolescence (ARF). Adolescence is a crucial period in life (Starrs, et al., 2018). ARF according to WHO (2020) is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, free from disease in all aspects related to the reproductive system, its functions and processes at the age of 10-19 years. ARF is a healthy condition of the reproductive system, functions and processes owned by adolescents, namely men and women (BKKBN-UNICEF, 2004). Reproductive health can be defined as a condition when individuals can enjoy sexual life by carrying out reproductive functions and processes in a healthy and safe manner. And, the process of introducing and knowing reproductive health begins at this time. According to the Victorian Government (2020) good reproductive health is important for general well-being, this is not only about physical well-being but also includes the right to healthy relationships, inclusive, safe and decent health services, access to accurate, affordable information and access to timely services. Not only to maintain the health and function of organs, information and education about reproductive health that is correct can prevent teenagers from doing and/or getting unwanted things, such as sexually transmitted diseases such as HIV/AIDS, sexual harassment/violence, early pregnancy, to abortion which results in the loss of teenagers' lives. Data collected by the Central Java Health Office (2019) shows that the number of HIV/AIDS cases and sexually transmitted infections in Central Java is included in the five cities with the largest HIV/AIDS sufferers in Indonesia. This impact is one of the lack of reproductive health education in adolescents. The risks faced will be greater for teenagers with hearing impairments or deafness. According to WHO (2020), an individual with hearing impairment or deafness is someone who cannot hear at a threshold of 25-40 dB or more in both ears, and uses hearing aids and text assistance or uses visual language such as sign language to obtain information. These obstacles cause the deaf to have less access to appropriate information, especially information that is taboo in society such as reproductive health. Many deaf people often feel very vulnerable in situations where audio is relied on to provide information, while limited access to language and information due to the impact of hearing impairments prevents deaf adolescents from receiving proper education about reproductive health.

In this digital era, technology is highly relied on to obtain information, including deaf adolescents. New means of communication, knowledge sharing, and social media are changing lives, especially for adolescents (UNICEF, 2017). Ferdiana, et al. (2020) stated that social media has an impact on free association which is at risk of free sex, with open thinking and mindset, social media is considered appropriate for finding friends with the concept of overnight dates. In addition, according to Nixon (2014) internet connection brings social, educational, and employment opportunities, but social media has also given rise to new forms of intimidation, exploitation, and predation, including shifting norms in sexual and social exchange. Therefore, special media for the deaf are needed to prevent unwanted incidents, such as providing reproductive health education through learning.

Education and learning for deaf adolescents cannot be equated with hearing children due to hearing impairments. Therefore, special media is needed that can accommodate the potential of deaf teenagers, such as learning using visual media, for example video media. Daryanto (2013: 27) argues that video is a very effective medium to help the learning process, both individual, group and mass, which can significantly increase the acquisition of information by relying on the visualization capabilities of the video. Visualization in the video is considered appropriate for the way deaf people communicate which emphasizes visuals.

II. Method

This study was conducted at each subject's home considering the Covid-19 pandemic and easing the subject's mobility. This study used experimental research with the type of One-Group Pretest-Posttest Design. The population of this study was deaf adolescents and the sample was obtained using a targeted sampling technique. The data collection technique used a multiple-choice test. The data analysis technique used the Willcoxon Sign Rank Test calculation.

III. Results and Discussion

A. Result

The data obtained were in the form of pretest and posttest scores. The pretest score showed the highest score of 20 and the lowest score of 0. After the subjects were given video treatment in sign language learning, there was an increase in the posttest score which showed the highest score of 95 and the lowest score of 45.

Table 1. Analysis of the Effectiveness of Learning Video Media

		Statistics	
		Pretest	Posttest
N	Valid	7	7
	Missing	0	0
	Mean	9.29	66.43
	Median	10.00	65.00
	Mode	10	60 ^a
	Std. Deviation	6.075	15.197
	Minimum	0	45
	Maximum	20	95
	Sum	65	465

Table 2. Statistical Test Data

Test Statistics ^b	
	Posttest - Pretest
Z	-2.371a
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.018

^a a. Based on negative ranks.
^b b. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test

The statistical calculation data of the pretest and posttest values obtained Zcount: -2.371 with Asymp.Sig. (2-tailed): 0.018. Next is the Asymp.Sig. (2-tailed) value compared to the predetermined significance level of 0.05. Thus it can be concluded that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. The research hypothesis entitled Effectiveness of Sign Language Learning Video Media to Increase Reproductive Health Awareness for Deaf Adolescents can be accepted.

B. Discussion

The pretest results obtained an average value of 9.28. The researcher observed that there was a feeling of indifference to the researcher, lack of focus and reluctance to complete the questions. This is inseparable from one of the characteristics of the deaf, namely selfishness, as conveyed by Somantri (2012: 98), lack of understanding of language often causes the deaf to interpret negatively which turns into pressure on their emotions so that they display a closed, aggressive, selfish and hesitant nature. These characteristics can be overcome with sign language animation video media with fellow deaf talents in order to create a sense of mutual trust and additional animation as a way to clarify the information to be conveyed through image changes. The solution made by the researcher resulted in an average posttest value of 66.4285714. The effectiveness of the learning video media can be proven by the results of the Wilcoxon Sign Rank Test data analysis which showed a p value smaller than the significance value α : 0.05.

The animation video media in this study lasted 5 minutes of explanation specifically for men, 5 minutes of explanation specifically for women, and 10 minutes of explanation for men and women. Learning video media is a combination of the suitability of images, writing, and movements assumed to be able to attract attention, so that focus occurs, so that the deaf find it easier to understand the message conveyed. This is also in line with the results of research conducted by Rohmatun (2011) which states that treatment using visual media is effective in improving understanding of news content in children with hearing impairments. Likewise with the results of this study, learning video media is effective in increasing awareness of reproductive health in deaf adolescents.

IV. Conclusion and Suggestion

A. Conclusion

This study can be concluded that video media learning in sign language is effective in increasing awareness of deaf adolescents about reproductive health. Increasing awareness is supported by several factors including, the use of video media that is appropriate to the needs of the deaf in interacting, interest and attraction to the visual media used, Subtitles to clarify the information conveyed in the video media, and peer talent.

B. Suggestion

Deaf people should be able to understand the importance of reproductive health needs, how to care for it properly, and the risks of free sex. This research can be used as a theoretical basis for further research and make video media more varied,

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