

ANALYSIS USE OF ELEMENTS, STRUCTURE, AND TEXT LANGUAGE RULES IN 2013 CURRICULUM

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Abstract

This research is motivated by the competencies that students must have in Indonesian language subjects, especially class VIII, namely understanding news texts, exposition texts, and poetry texts. In the 2013 curriculum, the material aims to enable students to convey their ideas and ideas logically and systematically in written form. This type of research is qualitative using descriptive method. The data in this study are excerpts of sentences or words contained in the students' texts, while the data sources used are the writings of these texts, students of class VIII SMP Pertiwi 2 Padang. The research instrument is the researcher himself and the data inventory format. The results of this study are summarized as follows. First, specifically for news texts, which use elements of only thirty-one student texts, and only twenty-five student texts use the language rules of news texts. Second, for the exposition text, which uses the structure of the exposition text, there are only twenty-six student texts, and fifteen student texts that use linguistic rules. Third, for poetry texts there are only twenty-two student texts that use language rules.

Keywords: Elements, Language Rules, Text, and Structure.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh kompetensi yang harus dimiliki siswa pada mata pelajaran bahasa Indonesia khususnya kelas VIII yaitu memahami teks berita, teks eksposisi, dan teks puisi. Dalam kurikulum 2013, materi tersebut bertujuan agar siswa dapat menyampaikan ide dan gagasannya secara logis dan sistematis dalam bentuk tulisan. Jenis penelitian ini adalah kualitatif dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif. Data dalam penelitian ini adalah kutipan kalimat atau kata-kata yang terdapat dalam teks siswa, sedangkan sumber data yang digunakan adalah tulisan dari teks tersebut siswa kelas VIII SMP Pertiwi 2 Padang. Instrumen penelitian adalah peneliti sendiri dan format inventarisasi data. Hasil penelitian ini dirangkum sebagai berikut. Pertama, khusus untuk teks berita yang hanya menggunakan unsur tiga puluh satu teks siswa, dan hanya dua puluh lima teks siswa yang menggunakan kaidah kebahasaan teks berita. Kedua, untuk teks eksposisi yang menggunakan struktur teks eksposisi hanya ada dua puluh enam teks siswa, dan lima belas teks siswa yang menggunakan kaidah kebahasaan. Ketiga, untuk teks puisi hanya ada dua puluh dua teks siswa yang menggunakan kaidah bahasa.

Kata Kunci: Unsur, Kaidah Bahasa, Teks, dan Struktur.

INTRODUCTION

In learning Indonesian, the 2013 curriculum includes several lessons about text. Each text has different elements, structures, and linguistic rules. Thus, the more types of texts mastered by students, the more structures of thinking they will get. In

the 2013 curriculum, the material on text learning aims to enable students to convey their ideas and ideas logically and systematically in writing. However, in reality there are still some errors found in the writings of class VIII students at SMP Pertiwi 2 Padang. The errors encountered

included student writings that did not meet the criteria for text elements and even student writings that did not comply with the correct linguistic rules.

According to Nurhadi (2016: 48) news text is a text that contains the latest news about an event that has occurred, which is conveyed through the media. News is new all the time. News texts need to be published so that everyone is aware of events happening elsewhere. According to Oramahi (2012:2) news text is new information that contains significant meaning, has an influence on anyone who hears or reads it, and is interesting for listeners, viewers, and readers (print media). According to Siregar (2019: 284), the main elements that must be included in a news text, namely that there are 5W + 1H are as follows (1) What, with regard to facts related to things done by perpetrators or victims in that incident, (2) Who, with regard to the facts relating to the person or actor involved in the incident, (3) Why, with regard to the facts relating to the background of an action or event, (4) Where, refers to the place where the event occurred. The name of the place must be clearly identified. (5) When, with regard to time. Time is a very important thing, because events that have been around for a long time have reduced value. (6) How, regarding the process of events being reported.

Then according to Barus (2010:36) it is mentioned in writing news texts using 5W + 1H elements. The following is a summary: Who, news must contain an element of "who". It means to refer to an individual, group, or institution. What, news must contain "what" elements. What it means is to find out what is the topic of the news. Where, the news must show the place of the incident, "where" the event or fact occurred. When, the next important element is what news must contain is "when" the event

occurs. Why, the completeness of the news element must be able to explain "why" the event happened. This relates to the curiosity of the reader or listener about the cause of an event. How, "how" the occurrence of an event is eagerly awaited by readers. People who already know why an event happened will certainly demand more about "how" exactly the event happened

According to Dalman (2015: 119) exposition essay is one type of essay that must be introduced to students and must also be mastered by Indonesian language teachers. According to Priyatni (2015: 91) exposition text is a text that convinces the reader of the opinion presented with a number of supporting arguments. According to Mahsun (2018:31-32) the structure of the exposition text is as follows. First, the structure of the thesis or statement of opinion, contains the author explaining his views or opinions on the topic. Second, the structure of reasons or arguments contains the author stating the reasons to strengthen the thesis. Third, the structure of the reaffirmation text contains an affirmation that is more in the form of a conclusion to emphasize what is being said. According to Djumingin and Sarkiah (2017:45) the linguistic rules possessed by the exposition text are as follows. First, repetition is the result of repeating words. Second, pronouns are used to avoid repetition. Third, conjunctions (transitions) are words in Indonesian that connect one idea to another.

Mihardja (2012: 18) states that poetry is a written art in which language is used for its aesthetic qualities to add to, or in addition to, its semantic meaning. Gani, (2014:15) states that poetry is one of the literary genres that contains poets' expressions that contain rhyme and rhythm, and is expressed with careful and precise choice of words. According to Emzir, (in Dibia 2018:106) states that the elements of poetry consist of

an outer structure and an inner structure. In line with that, Djojisoroto (in the journal Sari and Dian 2016: 183) states that poetry consists of two structures, namely the physical structure and the mental structure of poetry. The physical structure consists of diction, language style, imagery, and rhyme. The mental structure of poetry consists of the main idea, theme, tone, atmosphere, and message. Hasanudin (2002: 110-132) states that the problem of imagery is still related to diction. If the poet is adept at concretizing words, the reader seems to see, hear, or feel what the poet is describing. In line with this opinion, Siswanto (2008:107) states that concrete words are related to images. Concrete words are words that can be caught with the senses. According to Esten, (2013: 24) also states that the poetry text also consists of several figures of speech that are often encountered. Atmazaki (2008:76-77) states that rhyme or rhythm is the sound equivalent at the end of a word. The sound repeats in a patterned manner and is usually found at the end of the rhyme line. Usually rhymes or rhythms are marked with the alphabet, namely ab-ab, cde-cde, a-a, b-b and others.

The research relevant to this study was carried out by several researchers including those from Fitriana, et al (2020) with the research title, "Analysis of Writing Errors in Exposition Writings for Class X TBSM 2 SMK AL-Furqon Bantarkawung". The results of the research are the writing of exposition texts for students of class X TBSM 2 SMK Al-Furqon Bantarkawung who have not met the criteria for writing exposition texts. Next, errors in writing prepositions, errors in rewriting words, errors in writing abbreviations. (Fitriana 2019)

Then there is the research of Nur'aini A, (2014) with the research title Characteristics of Poetry by Class VIII Accelerated Students

of SMPN 5 Malang. The results of the study show that there are characteristics in the use of diction in poetry by grade VIII students. Acceleration of SMPN 5 Malang has used varied diction, the use of various language styles, the use of typography for poetry by grade VIII students. Acceleration of SMPN 5 Malang varies, Characteristics in the selection of rhymes, poetry by grade students. VIII Acceleration of SMPN 5 Malang tends to use two types of rhyme, namely perfect rhyme and imperfect rhyme, and has very diverse themes in writing poetry. (Nur 1987)

Then continued by research conducted by Fitriyani (2015) with the research title "Analysis of Indonesian Language Errors in News Texts of Class VIII Students of SMP Negeri 8 Surakarta". Based on his research, it can be concluded as follows. First, students' news texts found errors in the use of spelling, diction, and effective sentence arrangement. And efforts to overcome effective sentence errors include increasing the rules of understanding effective sentence writing, using a process approach, and improving the quality of writing.(Fitriyani 2015)

At SMP Pertiwi 2 Padang, several errors were found in the writing of class VIII students. The errors encountered included student writing that did not meet the criteria for elements, structures, texts, and even student writings that did not comply with the correct linguistic rules of the text. Therefore, the problem of analyzing the elements, structures, and linguistic rules of news texts, exposition texts, and poetry texts for class VIII students of SMP Pertiwi 2 Padang is something that should be studied through research, especially in learning assessment. This is also the background of the problem in this research. This research focuses on the elements, structures and linguistic rules of the three texts.

RESEARCH METHODS

This type of research is qualitative research. This research is a type of research that uses words. So this research method aims to analyze the use of elements, structures and linguistic rules of news texts, exposition texts, and poetry texts in class VIII SMP Pertiwi 2 Padang.

The data used in this study is the use of elements, structures, and linguistic rules of news texts, exposition texts, and poetry texts for students of SMP Pertiwi 2 Padang. While the source of data in this study is the written text of the students of SMP Pertiwi 2 Padang in class VIII with a total of 32 students. The instrument used in this study was the researcher himself and was assisted by a data inventory format. The data validation technique used in this study is the source triangulation technique. Sugiyono (2013: 5) states that the meaning in question is actual data, definite data which is a value behind visible data. In qualitative research, the data collected is not in the form of numbers like qualitative research, but rather words that are the key to what will be studied. According to Nugrahani (2014: 96) this research method is a record by describing complete, detailed sentences, and describing the actual situation to support the presentation of data. Tulisan ini akan membahas mengenai pendeskripsian penggunaan unsur-unsur, kaidah kebahasaan, struktur dai tiga macam teks dalam pembelajaran bahasa Indonesia. Tulisan ini bersifat deskriptif yaitu deskriptif yang memusatkan perhatiannya pada prinsip umum yang mendasari perwujudan satuan-satuan gejala yang ada dalam kehidupan manusia, atau pola- pola.(Yusutria 2017, 40).

DISCUSSION/RESEARCH FINDINGS

The analysis carried out in this study is the text of class VIII SMP Pertiwi 2 Padang related to the use of linguistic elements and

rules of news texts, the use of structures and linguistic rules of exposition texts, and the use of linguistic rules of poetry texts.

1. Data Analysis of the Use of News Text Elements for Class VIII SMP Pertiwi 2 Padang

a. Who

One of the student news text excerpts written by student code data 02.

The accident left the father and son seriously injured.

In the excerpt of data 02, it is explained that the father and son involved in an event.

b. What

One of the student news text quotes written by students code data13.

When the market day at Jorong Silaping last Thursday there was a theft at the gold shop

In data excerpt 13 it is explained that the event that is happening in the quote is an event of theft.

c. Where

One of the student news text excerpts written by student code data 01.

Theft events in Jorong Silaping are always rife before Eid al-Fitr

In quote data 01 it is explained that the place where an event occurred is in a place, namely in Jorong Silaping

d. when

One of the student news text excerpts written by student data code 09.

Today Tuesday 19 May 2020 there is an electrician who was electrocuted

In the quote from data 09, it is explained that the time of the incident that was reported was right on Tuesday, May 19, 2020.

e. Why

One of the student news text excerpts written by student data code 04.

The youth leader said that this meeting was held so that the youth in this village could get their respective tasks. The goal is first to keep our village comfortable. The second is to keep our village in touch.

In the quote from data 04, it is explained that the incident was caused because the community wanted a safe village and maintained friendship.

f. How

One of the student news text excerpts written by student code data 02.

This accident happened from the opposite direction. Thursday is market day at Jorong Air Runding. So many vehicles crossing the intersection. The accident left the father and son seriously injured. His wife died on the spot. Now the wife's body is being delivered to her house or residence in Siduampan

2. Data Analysis of the Use of Language Rules for News Texts for Class VIII SMP Pertiwi 2 Padang

According to Kosasih (2018: 75) news texts have six separate linguistic rules, namely the use of standard language, direct sentences, conjunctions that, mental verbs, function of adverbs of time and place, use of temporal conjunctions. The six linguistic rules of news texts for class VIII SMP Pertiwi 2 Padang will be explained as follows:

a. Standard Language Usage

A total of 32 student news texts were analyzed, all of these texts had used standard language. Standard language is a language that can be understood and accepted by everyone.

b. Use of Direct Sentence

A total of 32 student news texts were analyzed, all of these texts did not use direct sentences. The use of direct sentences as an

explanation or complement of indirect sentences.

c. Use the conjunction *that*

One example of a student news text quote that uses the conjunction that is written by data code 01.

Some say that when the victim's house was surrounded by residents, the thief ran up the roof.

d. Mental Verb Use

One example of a student news text quote using mental verbs written by data code 06.

Dozens of residents of Jorong Silaping came to see one of the traditional arts that was displayed at a wedding

e. Use of the Time and Place Description Function Fungsi

An example of an excerpt from a student news text that uses the function of time and place adverb is written by data code 02.

Last Thursday, there was a serious accident at the intersection, precisely in Jorong Air Runding, Koto Balingka District, West Pasaman Regency

f. Use of Temporal Conjunctions

One example of an excerpt from a student news text that uses temporal conjunctions is written by data code 29.

After the referee entered the field, then held up the loudspeaker, the audience was amazed, then the referee announced to the audience and players that the game was postponed due to the corona virus. Everyone in the audience and players were very disappointed. Because at first they were so excited to chase the trophy.

3. Data Analysis of the Use of Structures in Exposition Texts for Class VIII Students of SMP Pertiwi 2 Padang

According to Kosasih (2018: 97) the structures contained in the exposition text

are thesis, argumentation, and reaffirmation. Based on the findings that have been made, it can be concluded that the exposition text written by the eighth grade students of SMP Pertiwi 2 Padang has these three structures. The three structures are described as follows.

a. Thesis

One example of an excerpt from a student news text using a thesis structure written by a student with data code **02**.

Data 02: If the government does not act quickly in the next ten years, Sumatra's forests will be destroyed. The loss of Sumatra's forests will be followed by the destruction of Kalimantan's forests. Forest processing did not show any signs of improvement compared to the previous year. On the other hand, the trend is getting worse.

The use of the thesis structure in the quote above is contained in the sentence "If the government does not act quickly in the next ten years, Sumatra's forests will be destroyed". The structure of the thesis used is not appropriate, because it only contains one structure of the thesis, namely the introduction of issues, namely the Sumatran forest that will be destroyed, without any problems, or the author's point of view in general. Then the author only explains the cause of the forest that will be destroyed. Students should write a thesis structure based on three criteria, namely the introduction of issues, problems, and the author's views contained in the text in order to achieve a good thesis structure.

b. Argument Sequence

One example of an excerpt from a student news text that uses an argument series structure is written by a student with data code **08**.

The community carried out mutual cooperation in the sewer area, soccer field and also the patrol post, the community cleaned the area. Doing

cutting grass that is already high that must be cut and also cleaning each home page.

The use of the structure of the series of arguments in the quote above is contained in the sentence "The community does mutual cooperation in the sewer area, soccer field and also the patrol post, the community cleans the area. Doing the cutting of the grass that is already high that must be cut and also cleaning the yard of each house". The structure of the series of arguments used is appropriate, because it contains a number of facts that strengthen the author's argument regarding gotong royong activities.

c. Reaffirmation

One example of an excerpt from a student news text that uses a reaffirmation structure is written by a student with data code **04**.

Thus the government and citizens or residents must be able to think maturely for the future. And therefore illegal logging must be stopped. We must be able to take care of the trees around our area. Don't let the trees in the forest run out by irresponsible human behavior.

The use of the reaffirmation structure in the quote above is contained in the sentence "And therefore illegal logging must be stopped. We must be able to take care of the trees around our area. Don't let the trees in the forest run out by irresponsible human behavior." The restatement structure used is appropriate, because it already contains previous statements regarding logging.

4. Data Analysis of the Use of Language Rules in the Exposition Text of Class VIII Students of SMP Pertiwi 2 Padang

According to Kosasih (2018: 97-98) exposition texts have five separate linguistic rules, namely technical words, causal conjunctions, mental verbs, referring words, and persuasive words. The five linguistic

rules of the exposition text of class VIII SMP Pertiwi 2 Padang will be explained as follows.

a. Technical Word

As many as 32 student news texts were analyzed, there were 5 exposition texts that used technical words. One example of student news text with data code **01**.

If not, the destruction of nature will continue to occur and Indonesia's status as the lungs of the world may be threatened.

The use of linguistic rules for technical words in the quote above is found in the word "lungs of the world". The linguistic rule of the technical word used is appropriate because it has indicated as a terminology related to the topic discussed, namely the world's lungs are in the field of biology which means a forest that can produce oxygen from trees.

b. Causality Conjunction

As many as 32 student news texts were analyzed, there were 19 exposition texts that used causal conjunctions. One example of student exposition text with data code **04**.

Another reason for logging other forests is because of economic conditions. The economic situation of Indonesian citizens is very heavy so that humans are more concerned with their own needs to meet their needs and do not care about nature. If the trees in the forest are cut down, this will cause landslides to occur. Due to the absence of a place to absorb rainwater, this landslide also occurred.

The use of the linguistic rules of causality in the quote above is appropriate because it connects two or more clauses that describe the cause and effect of deforestation.

c. Mental Verbs

A total of 32 students' exposition texts were analyzed, there were 3 exposition texts

that used mental verbs. One example of student exposition text with data code **13**.

Islamic New Year is an event or time awaited by all Muslims around the world. So it should be enjoyed with full sincerity and pleasure. The commemoration event held in the village is expected to form a generation that is Islamic and has an Islamic identity.

The use of linguistic rules for mental verbs in the quote above is found in the word "expected". The linguistic rules of mental verbs used are appropriate because they indicate the expected linguistic rules of mental verbs that are showing a person's response or attitude towards an action.

d. Reference Word

A total of 32 students' exposition texts were analyzed, all of these texts did not use reference words, because there were no referring words in the students' exposition texts.

e. Persuasive Words

A total of 32 students' exposition texts were analyzed, there were 12 exposition texts that used persuasive words. One example of student exposition text with data code **03**.

It is better after knowing the disaster that occurred because of their own actions, they should have realized not to litter or in the river so as not to harm themselves, other people, and the environment.

The use of persuasive linguistic rules in the quote above is appropriate because it indicates the linguistic rules of persuasive words that are inviting, persuading, the audience to do something, namely inviting people not to litter or to the river.

5. Data Analysis of the Use of Language Rules in Poetry Texts for Class VIII SMP Pertiwi 2 Padang

Aminuddin (2004:134) states that etymologically the term poetry comes from the Greek, *poema* 'make' or *poesis* 'manufacture' and in English it is called poem or poetry. The linguistic rules used in this study are the linguistic rules proposed by Kosasih and Kurniawan, (2018: 293). Kosasih and Kurniawan classify linguistic rules into five, namely (a) diction (b) imagination or imagery (c) concrete words (d) figure of speech (e) rhyme/rhythm.

a. Diction

Diction is the words used in poetry are the result of careful selection. The words are the result of consideration, both in terms of meaning, sound arrangement, and the relationship of the word to other words in its lines and stanzas. Words have a very important position in poetry. The words in poetry are connotative. As many as 26 student poetry texts were analyzed, there were 76 data in the poetry text that used elements of linguistic rules. An example of diction can be seen through the following quote from data 01:

Laughter fills the color story

In the data with code 01 there is the use of the linguistic rules of the poetry text, namely diction. The diction used is connotative diction, meaning that the diction that has more than one meaning may or may not have true meaning. In the array, the connotative diction is "color" with the use of the right diction. This is evidenced from three aspects of the accuracy of the diction in the poetry text, namely: First, in terms of the meaning that the "colour" diction means the impression obtained by the eye. However, in the line it is not the meaning of the word that the poet actually explains but a story of life. Second, so that the relationship of words in the "colour" diction with the words "Jokes,

laughter, filling, stories" results in a harmony between one word and another. Third, with the diction word "color" the sound arrangement becomes harmonious and beautiful.

b. Imaging or Image

Imaging or imagery is a word or arrangement of words that can cause delusion or imagination. Imaging or imagery consists of sight, hearing, smell, taste, touch and motion (Hasanudin 2002: 110-132).

(1) Visual Imaging or Imagery

As many as 32 student poetry texts were analyzed, there were 45 data in poetry texts that used elements of linguistic rules. One example is student poetry text with data code 01.

Beautiful dress up decorate the heart

So the use of imagery or imagery in data 01 is vision. Visual imagery is an image that arises because of the power of vision.

(2) Imaging or Auditory Imagery

A total of 32 students' poetry texts were analyzed, there were 16 data in the poetry texts that used elements of linguistic rules. One example is student poetry text with data code 01.

Laughter fills the color story

So the use of imagery or imagery in data 01 is hearing. Imaging or auditory imagery is everything related to fishing for auditory images.

(3) Imaging or Tactile Image

As many as 32 student poetry texts were analyzed, there were 3 data in the poetry text that used elements of linguistic rules. One example is student poetry text with data code 05.

I honor my friendship in my veins

So the use of imagery or imagery on data 05 is palpation. Imaging or tactile imagery is a picture that is able to create something suggestive that it seems as if the

reader can be touched, or which involves the effectiveness of the senses of the skin.

(4) Imaging or Motion Image

A total of 32 students' poetry texts were analyzed, there were 32 data in the poetry texts that used elements of linguistic rules. One example is student poetry text with data code **04**.

Keep going to reach your goals

Then the use of imagery or imagery on data **04** is motion. Imaging or motion imagery is a picture of something that seems to be moving. With the aim of bringing the picture to life by depicting something still as if it were moving.

c. Concrete Words

Concrete words are to arouse the reader's imagination, words are concreted or clarified if the poet is proficient in concretizing words, the reader seems to see, hear and feel what is described by the poet or author. A total of 32 students' poetry texts were analyzed, there were 49 data in the poetry text that used elements of linguistic rules. Examples of concrete words can be seen through the following **02** data quotes:

"You're drenched in the rain

Gray skies without sun

In the data with data code **02**, there is the use of linguistic rules, namely concrete words. Which concrete words are words that can arouse the imagination of the reader as if they can see, hear and feel what is described by the poet or author. So the use of concrete words in the data **02** sentences above contains the concrete words "soaking and raining The sky is gray without the sun because in that verse the poet concretizes his words with the sun so that the reader seems to see and imagine what the poet is describing.

d. Figure of speech

Kosasih and Kurniawan (2018:294) state that figure of speech is the language used by poets to say something by

comparing it with other objects or words, perhaps by contrasting, perhaps by repetition. Majas consists of several, namely comparison, personification, metaphor, allegory, parable or parabola, and fable. Some of these figures of speech can be seen from the following sample quotes.

(1) Comparative Figure

A total of 32 student poetry texts were analyzed, there were 18 data in the poetry text that used elements of linguistic rules. One example is a student's poetry text with a data code of **10**.

You are like a shadow of me

So the use of figure of speech in data **10** is a comparison. Comparative figure of speech is a language that equates one thing with another by using comparative words such as, like, like, like, for example, like and others.

(2) Personification figure of speech

A total of 32 student poetry texts were analyzed, there were 18 data in the poetry text that used elements of linguistic rules. One example is student poetry text with data code **01**.

Beautiful dress up decorate the heart

So the use of figure of speech in data **01** is personification. Personification figure of speech is a figure of speech that describes inanimate objects or inanimate objects as if they have human nature.

(3) Metaphor

A total of 32 students' poetry texts were analyzed, there were 9 data in the poetry text that used elements of linguistic rules. One example is student poetry text with data code **05**.

"I honor my friendship in my veins"

So the use of figure of speech in data **05** is a metaphor. A metaphor is a kind of analogy that compares two things directly, but in a short form.

(4) Allegory Figure

A total of 32 students' poetry texts were analyzed, there were 20 data in the poetry texts that used elements of linguistic rules. One example is student poetry text with data code 09.

"Your presence is comforting

Completing this space that is not crowded

Makes my loneliness feel lost

Even if it's just a fantasy."

So the use of figure of speech in data 09 is an allegory. Allegory figure of speech is to use language with allegorical figure of speech by presenting a short story that contains a figurative meaning

e. Rhythm or Rhythm

Rhythm or rhythm is the sound equivalent at the end of a word. The sound repeats in a patterned manner and is found at the end of the rhyme. Rhythm or rhythm is characterized by the alphabet, namely ab-ab, cde-cde, a-a, b-b, a-a-b-b, a-b-b-a, a-a-a-a and others. A total of 26 student poetry texts were analyzed, there were 17 data in the poetry text that used elements of linguistic rules. Examples of rhyme or rhythm can be seen through the following 06 data quotes:

This is where we get acquainted

We carve a story together

Love, sorrow we go through together

Happiness, sadness and selfishness

In the data with data code 06, there is the use of linguistic rules, namely rhyme or rhythm. Which rhyme or rhythm is the sound equation at the end which is arranged in a pattern that can make the sound of a poem beautiful. So the use of rhyme or rhythm in data 06 is said to be appropriate. Judging from the similarity of sound at the end of the first line in this place, we get acquainted, secondly we carve a story together, the three joys and sorrows we go through together, and the fourth joy, sadness and selfishness

have harmony between one line and another so that a sound equation is formed at the end of the array, which is Abba pattern that produces a beautiful sound.

In this study, the analysis of the use of the elements and linguistic rules of the news text. The discussion includes the use of the what (what) element is the most common element found in student news texts, because every student news text almost uses these elements in order to state events in the news texts they make. Meanwhile, the use of linguistic rules for news texts is the use of standard language, because standard language is a language that can be accepted by everyone, and students' news texts have used standard language in making news texts.

Then we see for the analysis of the exposition text the use of the most common text structure found in students' texts is the thesis. However, there are some students who are not appropriate in using the structure of the exposition text, including in the use of the structure of the student's thesis that does not contain issues, problems, or the author's views in the text, then in the series of students' arguments they do not contain a number of facts that strengthen the author's arguments. Then the use of the linguistic rules of the exposition text that was found were 5 students writing appropriate technical words and those that were not appropriate were not found in students' texts, only 21 students' writings that did not use technical words in students' writing, causal conjunctions as many as 27 students' writings, mental verbs 3 student writings, and persuasive words as many as 14 student writings. From several uses of linguistic rules of exposition text, it was found that there were not many students used technical words and mental verbs, for causal conjunctions and persuasive words almost all students used them.

The most common use of linguistic rules is the use of imagination or imagery because the use of imagery or imagery serves to evoke the image of a reader in reading a poetry text. It is as if by presenting the images in the poetry text by the poet, the reader feels, sees and is touched and hears what the poet conveys in the poetry text. Not only that, the use of figure of speech which serves to replace sentences to make them more beautiful and has a figurative meaning, attracts the reader to feel what the poet conveys.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis and discussion in chapter IV, the following two things can be concluded. First, the use of news text elements that are often used by students in their news texts are who (who), what (what), where (where), when (when), while the why (why) and how (how) elements only a few students use it. Second, the use of linguistic rules of news text, which is not used is the use of direct sentences. Direct sentences are not used by students in making news texts, the rest of the other linguistic rules have been used. Third, the correct use of the exposition text

structure used by students in the exposition text is thesis, series of arguments, and reaffirmation. Fourth, the use of linguistic rules of the exposition text that are used by students appropriately in the exposition text are technical words, causal conjunctions, mental verbs, and persuasive words. The use of linguistic rules of exposition text found is the use of technical words and mental verbs that not many students use, Fifth, the use of linguistic rules of poetry texts found, namely, the use of linguistic rules of diction, imagination or imagery, figure of speech, concrete words and rhymes or rhythms. The most common use of linguistic rules is the use of linguistic rules of imagination or imagery.

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