INDONESIAN TEXT ROLE AS DRAFT SCIENCE IN CURRICULUM 2013: ASSESSMENT INTRODUCTION TEXT STRUCTURE STRATEGIES IN AN INDONESIAN BOOK

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ABSTRACT

Indonesian text-based learning implemented by applying the principles that 1) the language should be in view as text, not merely a collection of words or language rules, 2) the use of language is the electoral process linguistic forms to express meaning, 3) functional language, the use of language can never be separated from context because it's the kind of language used reflects the ideas, attitudes, values, and its ideology, and 4) language is means of forming ability of human thinking. In connection with it, students should be able to produce and use the text in accordance with the purpose and function of the socio-cultural academic. The problems concerning the role of the text are how the use techniques of the text that leads to the achievement of scientific content to be addressed. Based on the problems, this paper has several purposes. First, describes the role of the text as a medium range of subjects are integrated into the Indonesian, The second to accurate the characteristics of a variety of texts that can be used in Indonesian book for Xth Senior High School, and the third, selecting appropriate learning techniques to understand text that is used in Indonesian book for Xth Senior High School corresponding meaning and context to the students.The third is how to know about each genre text strategies. Finally the implementation of these objectives is expected that students can use text to construct their knowledge.

Keywords: Text-based learning Indonesian, learning techniques, curriculum

INTRODUCTION

Indonesian language to be choice for integration scientific and social competence in curriculum 2013. That integration brings the implementation that every study has to make Indonesian language to find the content of the science. Indonesian language is a language science (Sarwiji, 2013). Therefore that curriculum 2013 brings the scientific approach in the learning process. This scientific approach is a learning process that support creativity (Saddhono, 2013)

Indonesian text-based learning in curriculum 2013 carried out by applying the principles that 1) the language should be used as a text, not merely a collection of words or linguistic rules, 2) the use of language is a process of selecting the forms of language to express meaning, 3) functional language is the use of language that is never out of context because it's the kind of language used reflects the ideas, attitudes, and its ideology, and 4) language is a means of forming ability of human thinking.

Genre in the Indonesian texts with the hole characteristics saw explicitily on the "*Bahasa Indonesia Ekspresi Diri dan Akademik*" for Xth Senior High School (SMA) (Kepmendikbud,

2013). Every genre contain of scientific and social competence. Genres of the texts are observasion text, complex procedure text, exposition text, anecdote text, and negotiation text.

Observing the position and role of the Indonesian-based learning the text above it is expected that more and more types of text dominated student, the more the structure of students' thinking in academic social life. This paper will present how the introduction strategies of a variety text in the Indonesian book Ekspresi Diri dan Akademik for the Xth student's high school.

Below are details of the stages of learning outlined text which are elaborated from the citations of learning steps Indonesian text on the *"Bahasa Indonesia Ekspresi Diri dan Akademik"* for X[th] Senior High School (SMA) (Kepmendikbud, 2013)

DISCUSSION

Stages of Learning Text

Indonesian text-based learning should be implemented carefully through the stages that students must be accepted as follows:

Building Knowledge of Text

Context of the beginning stages of development is that did by teachers with students to direct thought into the subject matter to be discussed in each lesson. At this stage, students are encouraged to understand the material and the context of the text to be studied. The students are directed to connecting real events that are often experienced in real life adapted to the types of texts and themes that will be taught. In here teacher is important, always adding enrichment of linguistics and literature as material to their students understand aspects of language.

The Modeling of Text

Text modeling is the stage that contains the text of the discussion is presented as a model of learning. Type the text that will be taught are expected to be prepared in advance modeling of bringing students to know the various types / models of text being taught. Modeling discussion is directed towards understanding all aspects of language through which the formation of the text as a whole. At this stage, teachers must find creative media containing text that models a discussion of learning materials. The models are an example of text that should this matter contains a variety of information science such as biology, mathematics, history, civic education, etc.

The Join Construction of Text

In join construction of text, the students and teachers as facilitators arrange the text as shown in the modelling. In this stage teachers can explore active learning methods learning for cooperative learning. Learning techniques to emulate the model can be applied with a maximum at this stage. All aspects of language can be used and adapted to the type of text being taught.

The Independent Construction of Text

This stage used to train students' independence could make a good text. At this stage the student should be able to express themselves with the use and creation of text according to the text type and characteristics as shown on the model.

Genre of Text in Indonesian Text Book "*Bahasa Indonesia Ekspresi Diri Dan Akademik*" With Introduction Text Structure Strategies

There are 6 types of text contained in Indonesian textbooks *Bahasa Indonesia Ekspresi Diri dan Akademik".* The sixth text contains various kinds of knowledge such as the rules of language, biology, physics, chemistry, history, geography, math, etc. The sixth texts are report text from observations, complex procedure text, exposition text, anecdote text, negotiation text, and descriptions text. Description and strategy of each text recognition is described as follows:

Report Text from an Observation

Report text is also called observation clarification text is a text which contains general elaboration on something based on observations. Structure of the text of the report is part of a general statement / clarification, ^ member / aspects are reported (more than 1 paragraph). Stage contains a general statement about the opening or introduction that will be reported.

Strategy

Introduction stage (containing criteria similarities and differences). Members stage/aspects of the reported (contains objects grouped clarification in detail).

Complex Procedures Text

Complex procedure text is text that contains the steps to get / implement something (eg: driver's license, ID card, student card processing, visa, poetry readings, etc.). Complex procedures text contains many command and steps that constitute a sequence. Sequences contained in the complex procedure text are irreversible. The first step as a determinant of the next step. This is called complex procedures.

Strategy

By noticing the purpose of text, and then identify the sequences of steps in the procedure text is usually more than 2 steps. There is sub-step options and the terms of the use of the conjunction "jika, apabila **or** seandainya".

Exposition Text

Exposition text is a text which presents or exposure amount of knowledge or information. The characteristics of the exposition are the content of text trying to explain something, the writing style is informative, and the fact is used as a communication tool and concretization. Structure of exposition text is: thesis (opening), the argument (the content), and reaffirmation (closing).

Strategy

By noticing the beginning of the text, it is usually marked with a statement of opinion. Often encountered in the 2 paragraph statement of opinion. Then consider the part that contains the arguments advanced earlier. The argument is usually located starting paragraph 3. Argument could have been more than 2 paragraphs, which could be 3-4 paragraphs. Observation of the end of the paragraph by seeking reaffirmation beginning opinion paragraph.

Anecdotes Text

Anecdot text is an interesting short story as funny and memorable. Usually about an important or famous person and based on actual events (Kemendikbud, 2013: 11). Anecdotes In the text can also contain events that irritate or silly for participants who have its experience.Structure of anecdote text: abstraction, orientation, crisis, reaction, coda.

Strategy

Text anecdote usually only consists of 4-5 paragraphs, each paragraph contains passages that structure (not inverted), find the parts structure (abstraction, orientation, crisis, reaction, coda).

Negotiation Text

Negotiation text is a text which contains agreement sentences about problem that need solution together.the purpose of negotiations is to reduce the difference in the position of each part involved in the negotiating. Structure of negotiation text: opening, content (request, fulfillment, supply, approval) closing.

Strategy

Strategy introduction of negotiating text by looking at the structure of the text. Look at the characteristic of text that is sentences of demand, fulfillment, supply, and approval / agreement.

CLOSING

Different text types have structures and forms of different languages are determined by the objectives, functions and cultural backgrounds that reflect the culture of thinking. Implication for the teacher who teaches Indonesian language is became a facilitator and model that can read any Indonesian texts. That teacher capability can makes an important value to teach students qualified.

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