

THE ABILITY OF STUDENTS IN FORMULATING SIMPLE SENTENCE INTO COMPLEX SENTENCE OF SMK 1 SONDER DURING THE PANDEMIC ERA

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the ability to convert simple sentences into complex sentences for students of SMK Negeri 1 Sonder in the pandemic era. This research was conducted at SMK Negeri 1 Sonder in class X E students majoring in marketing for the 2020/2021 academic year which consisted of 20 students. The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method, which is intended to describe or describe existing phenomena, both natural phenomena or human engineering. Data collection techniques used in this study were observation, interviews and tests. The formula used to analyze the data in this study is a percentage table with the formula: $\% = n/N \times 100$. Based on the data management process, the achievements of class X E students majoring in marketing at SMK Negeri 1 Sonder who have the ability to convert simple sentences into complex sentences in the pandemic era amounted to 82.75%. Based on this value, it means that grade X E students of SMK Negeri 1 Sonder are able to convert simple sentences into complex sentences in the pandemic era.

Keywords: *simple, complex, pandemic*

INTRODUCTION

Language plays an important role in human life, it is not only used in everyday life, but is also needed to carry out all the news, even to convey thoughts, views, and feelings. "Language is a series of sounds produced by conscious human speech and language is regulated by a system" (Parera, 2008:27). Only with human language is able to communicate everything. Therefore, it is not an exaggeration to say that language is the most important communication tool for human life, so studying it more deeply will make it easier to communicate with other people.

Inclusive language learning by learning language skills. In this case it is not taught separately as a subject of its own. In learning language skills, the teacher observes continuously for errors in language use, including pronunciation, word choice (diction), word formation, phrase formation, sentence content, use of phrases and compound words, use of sentence linkers, paragraph development, and use of spelling. . One thing that needs to be addressed is the use of simple sentences and complex sentences in Indonesian.

The learning process held in the education unit level curriculum (KTSP) only emphasizes material about sentences and elements that build sentences such as subject (S), predicate (P), object (O), and description (Ket). While in the 2013 curriculum, the material on sentences is described in detail about the meaning, elements, and types of sentences in Indonesian, namely simple sentences and complex sentences. A simplex sentence is a type of sentence that only consists of one subject and one predicate, because it consists of one clause. Because it only consists of one predicate, simplex sentence are also called single sentences (Kridalaksana, 2008).

According to Putrayasa (2006: 1) a single sentence is a sentence that consists of one clause. Thus, the constituent elements of a sentence such as the subject and the predicate are one unit. According to Kridalaksana (2008: 106) a single sentence is a sentence that consists of one independent clause. Complex sentences or also called compound sentences are sentences that have two or more clauses. Thus, it can be concluded that simple sentences have one subject and one predicate, while complex sentences have more than one predicate.

The implementation of the 2013 curriculum aims to prepare Indonesian people to have the ability to live as individuals and citizens who are faithful, productive, creative, innovative and affective and able to contribute to the life of society, nation, state and world civilization. The implementation of the 2013 Curriculum in schools requires students to be active, creative, and innovative in responding to the lessons being taught. So, in the 2013 Curriculum, the learning process tends to be student-centered so that students tend to be more active, in contrast to KTSP whose learning process tends to be teacher-centred.

In the 2013 Curriculum, learning tools such as syllabus and textbooks are prepared by the Central Government. Meanwhile, the Learning Device Plan (RPP) is prepared by the teacher based on the syllabus that has been prepared. The basic framework in the 2013 Curriculum is Core Competencies (KI) and Basic Competencies (KD). There are 4 core competencies (KI), of which core competency 1 (KI 1) relates to religious attitudes, core competency 2 (KI 2) relates to social attitudes, core competency 3 (KI 3) relates to knowledge, and this competency 4 (KI 3) KI 4) relates to skills. In the Indonesian Language Curriculum, the Senior High School / Vocational High School Class X at KD 3.6 and KD 4.6 contains sentences.

Education in Indonesia and even in the world in the 2019/2020 and 2020/2021 school years underwent changes due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The covid-19 pandemic is an event that the 2019 coronavirus (English: coronavirus disease 2019, abbreviated as covid-19) spreads throughout the world to all countries (Wikipedia).

With this pandemic, many students of SMK Negeri 1 Sonder have experienced problems in the learning process, especially in converting simple sentences into complex sentences, because they are not familiar with the distance learning process. Whereas based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that the use of simple sentences and complex sentences needs to be studied in depth. The temporary observation of researchers who are also teachers at SMK Negeri 1 Sonder that the ability of students of SMK Negeri 1 Sonder in converting

simple sentences into complex sentences is still a lot of difficulties, because they do not understand well the use of simplex sentences and complex sentences due to the learning process in the pandemic era that requires Learning from Home. This is also due to the obstacles faced by teachers, students, and parents as learning partners at home during distance learning (PJJ).

The obstacles faced by teachers in general include:

- 1) Teachers have difficulty managing PJJ and tend to focus on completing the curriculum,
- 2) Frequent changes in the curriculum so that the teacher in this case the Indonesian language teacher must solve the demands of a different curriculum,
- 3) Less learning time so it is impossible for teachers to fulfill the burden of teaching hours, teachers have difficulty communicating with students and parents as learning partners at home.

Constraints faced by students include:

- 1) Students are less interested in linguistic material.
- 2) Students have difficulty concentrating on studying from home and complain about the severity of the assignment of questions from the teacher,
- 3) Students experience an increase in stress and boredom due to continuous isolation, causing anxiety and depression for students which results in disrupted PJJ.

Obstacles faced by parents include:

- 1) Not all parents are able to accompany their children to study at home because there are other responsibilities (work, housework and so on),
- 2) The difficulty of parents in understanding lessons and motivating children when accompanying learning at home.

The biggest obstacle faced by teachers, students, and parents is access to learning resources (either because of problems with electricity/internet coverage), as well as funds for access.

Based on this description, it encourages researchers who are also teachers to conduct research with the title "Ability to Change Simplex Sentences into Complex Sentences for Students of SMK Negeri 1 Sonder in the Pandemic Era".

METHOD

The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. Descriptive research is intended to describe or describe existing phenomena, both natural phenomena or human engineering. This research was conducted at SMK Negeri 1 Sonder, Sonder District, Minahasa Regency, in the 2020/2021 academic year, starting August-November 2020. Data collection techniques used in this study were observation, interviews and tests. The formula used to analyze the data in this study is the formula: $\% = n/N \times 100$. The data sources of this research are students of SMK Negeri 1 Sonder class XE majoring in marketing, totaling 20 students.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1Data Description

It has been stated that the purpose of this study is to describe the ability to convert simple sentences into complex sentences for students of SMK Negeri 1 Sonder in the Pandemic Era. To obtain data on the ability to convert simple sentences into complex sentences for students of SMK Negeri 1 Sonder in the Pandemic Era, the researchers collected data using several techniques, namely observations in schools that were the object of research to determine the teaching and learning process regarding research problems. Researchers also conducted online interviews with principals, teachers and students at schools to determine the level of understanding of the problem being studied, namely the ability to convert simple sentences into complex sentences. The researcher prepared a test with 20 numbered questions. This test was distributed to students who became respondents in this study, namely class XE students of the Marketing Department of SMK Negeri 1 Sonder, totaling 20 people, 5 women and 15 men, through an online learning process. After students have finished taking the test, their work is collected and checked and then analyzed.

Data Analysis

Data analysis is an important step in making research conclusions. Data analysis in this study used percentage tables to determine students' ability to convert simple sentences into complex Indonesian sentences. Student test results after being examined, then analyzed.

Table 1 (test 1)
Changeability Data Tabulation
Simplex Sentences Become Complex Sentences

Students Initials	Answer		Percentage	
	True	False	True	False
AT	17	3	85	15
AM	11	9	55	45
CK	8	12	60	40
DRU	18	2	90	10
DDU	12	8	60	40
EP	15	5	75	25
EL	8	12	40	60
FS	13	7	65	35
GR	12	8	60	40
GL	17	3	85	15
JR	10	10	50	50
JL	15	5	75	25
JS	13	7	65	35
JW	13	7	65	35
TW	10	10	50	50
NS	15	5	75	25
RP	11	9	55	45

RR	10	10	50	50
RMR	7	13	35	65
	20	0	100	0
	Total		1300	705

The following is a table of standard scores based on the percentage results obtained from each student.

Table 2 The Percentage Result of The Ability to Convert Simple Sentences into Complex Indonesian Sentences.

Criteria	Turus	Total
90%-100% Very Competent	II	2
80%-89% Competents	III	3
70%-79% enough Competent	II	2
0%-69% Incompetent	IIII IIIII III	13

Looking at the test scores table above, it turns out that in converting simple sentences into complex sentences, the students of class XE Marketing Department at SMK Negeri 1 Sonder can be seen that two students who scored 90%-100%, three students scored 80%-89% two students scored 70%-79% and thirteen students scored 0%-69%.

The results obtained above were analyzed using the percentage formula in order to determine the students' ability to convert simple sentences into complex sentences in Indonesian. The total percentage of correct answers is 1300 (the score obtained by adding all the scores obtained from the students). Meanwhile, the expected value is 2000 (the value obtained by adding all the values expected from students), then the results of the achievement of the score are as follows.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Formula : } \% &= n/N \times 100 \\
 &= 1300/(2000) \times 100 \\
 &= 65\%
 \end{aligned}$$

The calculation above is based on the number of correct scores obtained by students multiplied by 100 and divided by the expected score. The results show the ability to convert simple sentences into complex sentences. Class XE students in the Marketing Department of SMK Negeri 1 Sonder 65% are categorized as poor because they are in the range of values of 0%-69%.

Based on these results, it proves that the students of class XE of the Marketing Department of SMK Negeri 1 Sonder have not been able to convert simple sentences into complex sentences.

Table 3 (Test 2)
Data tabulation is the ability to convert simple sentences into complex sentences

Students	Answer		Percentage	
	True	False	True	
AT	16	4	80	20

AM	20	0	100	0
CK	18	2	90	10
DRU	18	2	90	10
DDU	15	5	75	25
EP	16	4	80	20
EL	15	5	75	25
FS	16	4	80	20
GR	17	3	85	15
GL	18	2	90	10
JR	17	3	85	15
JL	16	4	80	20
JS	17	3	85	15
JW	16	4	80	20
TW	16	4	80	20
NS	16	4	80	20
RP	18	2	90	10
RR	16	4	80	20
RMR	18	2	90	10
AT	16	4	60	40
Total			1655	

The following is a table of standard scores based on the percentage results obtained from each student.

Table 4 The Percentage Result of The Ability to Convert Simple Sentences into Complex Indonesian Sentences.

Criteria	Turus	Total
90%-100% Very Competent	IIII I	6
80%-89% Competents	IIII IIII I	11
70%-79% enough Competent	II	2
0%-69% Incompetent	I	1

Paying attention to the test scores table above, it turns out that in converting simplex sentences into complex Indonesian sentences, students of SMK Negeri 1 Sonder class XE majoring in marketing can be seen that six students who scored 90%-100%, eleven students scored 80%- 89% two students scored 70%-79% and one student scored 0%-69%.

The results obtained above were analyzed using the percentage formula in order to know the students' ability to convert simple sentences into complex sentences. The total percentage of correct answers is 1655 (the score obtained by adding all the scores obtained from the students). Meanwhile, the expected value is 2000 (the value obtained by adding all the values expected from students), then the results of the achievement of the score are as follows.

Formula: $\% = n/N \times 100$
 $= 1655 (200) \times 100$
 $= 82,75$

The calculation above is based on the number of correct scores obtained by students multiplied by 100 and divided by the number of expected scores. The results show the ability to convert simple sentences into complex sentences. Class XE students in the Marketing Department of SMK Negeri 1 Sonder 82.75% are categorized as capable because they are in the 80%-89% range.

Based on the above results, it can be ascertained that the students of class XE of the Marketing Department at SMK Negeri 1 Sonder are able to convert simple sentences into complex sentences.

Discussion

This research was carried out through an online learning process, starting with conveying indicators to be achieved in learning then discussing learning materials as an introduction to students, teaching and learning activities carried out online by explaining the meaning of simplex sentences and complex sentences. The goal is for students to understand how to convert simple sentences into complex sentences. To see how far the students' ability to change simple sentences into complex Indonesian sentences is by answering or working on the questions that have been arranged.

During the teaching-learning process, the researcher gave an explanation to the students about what to pay attention to in converting simple sentences into complex sentences. The researcher's explanation has a positive impact on students so that students are able to change simple sentences into complex Indonesian sentences.

Based on the data recapitulation above, it can be ascertained that the ability to convert simple sentences into complex sentences in Indonesian for class XE students of the Marketing Department of SMK Negeri 1 Sonder is categorized as capable, because according to the percentage, it is 82.75%. This shows that in learning about changing simple sentences into complex sentences in Indonesian, students have understood the material given.

Talking about the material for simple sentences and complex sentences, the teacher, especially in the learning process in the pandemic era, the teacher must continue to increase the capacity to carry out interactive learning. So, the teacher should give a lot of practice to the students regarding the ability of simple sentences into complex sentences even in a distance learning system.

Based on the results of interviews with the head of SMK Negeri 1 Sonder, the results obtained today are results that are in accordance with the student's circumstances, where students are interested in linguistic material so that the value obtained is maximal as expected. This is because the researcher provides explanations of simplex sentences and complex sentences even though they are online but still carried out interactively through several applications, so that students are interested and motivated and their interest in learning increases.

This must be a concern for school principals and teachers, especially Indonesian language teachers, where student success must also be prioritized by means of

professional teaching from the teacher concerned, even in the pandemic era. Because a good and creative way of teaching from a teacher can certainly help the success of every student.

CONCLUSION

Based on the research results, the achievements of students in class XE of the Marketing Department of SMK Negeri 1 Sonder who have the ability to change simple sentences into complex sentences are 82.75%. This value is in the range of 80%-89%, meaning that class XE students of the Marketing Department of SMK Negeri 1 Sonder are able to convert simple sentences into complex sentences even in the pandemic era.

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