

## TECHNIQUES FOR ESTABLISHING SENTENCES FOR CHILDREN MI USING THE SPIDER WEB METHOD

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**Abstract.** This research is motivated by students' difficulties in constructing sentences in Indonesian. The aim is to overcome students' learning difficulties in terms of composing sentences that are good and correct and in accordance with the intent and purpose of composing sentences. The research was conducted in class IV MI Al Hikmah 02 Kawunganten Lor, Kawunganten District, Cilacap Regency. Research using descriptive qualitative. Data is collected and then processed so that it becomes useful information. The steps in constructing sentences using the webbed method are: 1) The teacher conveys the competencies to be achieved; 2) The teacher explains the technique of making sentences easily; 3) The teacher explains the technique of making sentences easily; 4) Determine the words to be arranged into a sentence; 5) Look for the meaning of the word in the dictionary or through the glossary; 6) Determine the purpose or meaning that will be expressed by the arrangement of these words; 7) Apply the word into a sentence; 8) The teacher examines student work by asking what the purpose of the wording is; 9) The teacher provides reinforcement.

**Keywords:** webbed, sentence, methode

### INTRODUCTION

Indonesian is the unifying language for the Indonesian nation. This agreement was stated in the 1928 youth oath which read "we sons and daughters of Indonesia uphold the language of unity, the Indonesian language". Thus the Indonesian people have agreed on Indonesian as the language of unity. With Indonesian, we can communicate with all Indonesians, even though they come from different tribes. In addition, Indonesian has also been agreed upon as the official state language, Indonesian as the national language and Indonesian as the official language of science.

As the official state language, Indonesian has rules for writing and drafting it. These rules are made to serve as guidelines in using language Indonesia both in writing and orally. Official letters, writing various documents, writing books and knowledge must use the Indonesian language in accordance with Indonesian language rules. This is important because by adhering to the rules of language, the meaning or intended meaning will be understood correctly and there will be no misunderstanding.

One of the difficulties of MI students in Indonesian is to compose correct sentences. This difficulty is because many students still lack vocabulary and are not used to the correct sentence structure. Speaking words by expressing an idea or opinion to friends for students is a common thing to do. However, in speaking and expressing opinions verbally, it is not necessary to use language that is well-organized and well-organized. Conversation feels normal when what is being discussed can be mutually understood, the correctness of the language is not considered as an urgent matter in the conversation.

The position of Indonesian in the curriculum is a very important compulsory subject (Bahasa et al., 1945). Indonesian as the language of instruction in education must be well mastered by students. Understanding the material will be easy when children understand Indonesian. Good sentence structure as a tool to convey ideas or ideas in understanding the material of various subjects. A

child who does not understand sentence structure will find it difficult to understand the content of a subject matter, be it Civics, science, or mathematics. The reality on the ground in learning mathematics for children is that it is difficult to solve word problems which are cases that must be understood and solved. The teacher's guidance to students by converting Indonesian into the language of mathematics is difficult because they do not understand the students' understanding of the arrangement of sentences or paragraphs that indicate an addition or subtraction.

The first thing MI students need to know is an effective sentence, a sentence that is structured by following or complying with Indonesian grammar or rules correctly. The intent and purpose of writing will be easy to understand when conveyed in familiar sentences, clear explanations, and not loaded with terms. It will be easier to understand the author's intent when the sentences are completed with punctuation marks, arranged with the right diction, words that are easy to understand, and also not ambiguous.

## RESEARCH METHOD

This study used descriptive qualitative method. With this method, data is collected and then analyzed to be able to provide an overview or find answers to the problems discussed (Sugiyono, 2018). In this case the researcher collected data about children's language, the way children talk to their friends, the formal way of speaking in learning, and the students' ability to make sentences in written language. The collected data is analyzed, processed to get an overview so that it can finally provide solutions to students' difficulties (Sinthania, 2022).

In learning with the integrated model Robin Forgarty (1991) explains that there are 10 integrated learning models. These learnings are: 1) fragmented, 2) connected, 3) nested model, 4) sequenced, 5 parts (shared), 6 webbed, 7 strains (threaded), 8 integration (integrated), immersion (immersed), network (networked) (Resmini, 2010).

Making sentences is done by arranging words so that they have the appropriate meaning. In Indonesian, sentence patterns are composed with subject + predicate + subject (Saputra, 2020).

The subject is the subject of a sentence. The subject becomes the essence of the things discussed in a. For example, in the sentence Burhan sits on a chair, the main thing that is discussed is Burhan, while Burhan's current activity is sitting and where he is sitting, namely on a chair. The subject is generally a noun. While in certain conditions the subject can also be from not a noun like a verb or an adjective (Saputra, 2020). To be clearer, consider the example below : 1. Amad lives in Cilacap (subject is a noun), 2. Smoking is a futile act (subject in the form of a verb), 3. This midget likes to play soccer (subject is an adjective).

The predicate is the part of the sentence that describes the subject or marks what is said about the subject. The predicate can be a verb, adjective, numeralia or preposition. To determine what predicate the subject uses, it can be checked by using the question word why or how. Check out the following examples! 1. Salim has to go to school (predicate in the form of a verb), 2. The shock caused by the volcanic eruption was very powerful (predicate in the form of an adjective), 3. Ahmad's four children (predicate in the form of numeralia), 4. My father is from Minangkabau (predicate in the form of a preposition).

Compiling simple sentences using the webbed model can be done by associating the words provided with various purposes for constructing sentences. The main words must first be understood by students and then students are guided to develop these words into meaningful sentences. For example, compose a sentence using the word pollution. The first step in compiling these words into a meaningful sentence is to first understand the meaning of pollution to students. After students understand the meaning of pollution, apply the S + P + O sentence pattern, then enter the word pollution and arrange it with other words to complete it to make a perfect sentence (Wagiati, n.d.).

## RESULT AND ANALYSIS

Indonesian is an important material that is integrated in one theme in the 2013 curriculum. Learning to compose good and correct sentences is learning that is important in Indonesian (Ningsih, 2018) Compiling good and correct sentences in accordance with the purpose of compiling needs to be mastered by children from a basic level. With the correct arrangement according to the purpose of the preparation, children will be able to convey what they want to

express. The arrangement of words will form a sentence. The arrangement of sentences will form a paragraph and the arrangement of several paragraphs will form an essay containing a main idea or theme.

The reality on the ground is that grade IV madrasah students still have difficulty with good sentences. When the task of compiling sentences with the words that have been provided there are still children who still do not understand about composing good sentences according to the purpose of the preparation. This is caused by several reasons, including: 1) lazy and bored children, 2) lack of concentration, 3) lack of teacher attention, 4) no learning media, 5) children are classified as slow learners, 6) fine motor disorders, 7) lack exercise (Terbuka, 2023) . This difficulty must be resolved by the teacher so that student learning difficulties can be overcome.

To overcome student learning difficulties, teachers need to provide assistance or guidance so that children get out of these difficulties. Assistance is given to children who study in the early stages of learning because at the beginning of learning students still have so little knowledge that children still experience many difficulties. Teachers need to apply Vygotsky's scaffolding learning theory, namely providing assistance or guidance to children who are learning at the beginning of their studies which are gradually reduced after the child is able to solve problems (Burhanudin & Nurwahyuni, 2015).

### **1.1. The teacher conveys the competencies to be achieved**

Before the teacher starts on the core material the teacher does apperception, the teacher conveys the objectives of language learning by mentioning the importance of constructing good and correct sentences. The skill of making good and correct sentences will be the basis for skills in the future. Every student must have the skills to make good and correct sentences because good sentences will make it easier to convey aims and objectives, express opinions, and explain knowledge in scientific work.

### **1.2. The teacher delivers the material**

The teacher conveys the meaning of sentences in Indonesian. Sentences are composed of words, meaningful word arrangements are sentences. The combination of several sentences will form a paragraph. An effective sentence is a sentence that is short, solid and right on target. This means that the sentence structure is not long-winded and conveys the meaning or idea correctly.

An effective sentence will make it easy for the person who reads it to understand its contents. The author's goals will be easy to understand when the language used is effective. In expressing opinions, writing an essay, articles, scientific papers and others, the use of solid and precise language is very necessary. Effective sentences are arranged in a simple, concise, clear, and unambiguous manner. Effective sentences consist of at least a subject and predicate as the main sentence.

### **1.3. The teacher explains the technique of making sentences easily**

There are several techniques for making sentences, including the picture and picture strategy. In this strategy the arrangement of sentences based on pictures. For example, the teacher shows a picture of a dam and then students are asked to make sentences with the word dam. But in this study the technique used is using the spider web method. How to make sentences using spider webs is by understanding spider webs. The spider's web is the home of the spider. The house is made with a continuous arrangement that connects without interruption. But the core of all the connected arrangements is in the middle. From the middle this is the center for making sentences by placing words there. For example, the word "sleep" is made into a sentence, then determine who the subject is, Ahmad for example. then continued where he sleeps, on the bed for example. After both are determined, it becomes a sentence, so the two words in the example become "Ahmad sleeping in bed" (SATUPAH, 2019).

#### **1.4. Determine the words that will be arranged into a sentence**

In learning Indonesian, it is often related to new vocabulary that children do not know the meaning of, for example "pharmacy".

#### **1.5. Look up the meaning of the word in a dictionary or through a glossary**

The meaning of the word pharmacy can be found in the Big Indonesian Dictionary or in the book glossary which is usually at the end of the book. The meaning of a pharmacy is a place to sell medicine, or sometimes it is also used to make and mix it.

#### **1.6. Determine the purpose or meaning that will be expressed by the arrangement of these words**

The child is asked to determine the purpose of composing the word pharmacy into a sentence. For example, the purpose of compiling the sentence is to tell the location of the pharmacy, or to inform about the goods sold at the pharmacy. Various sentences can be arranged according to the purpose of the arrangement.

#### **1.7. Put the word into a sentence**

For example, if a child wants him to provide information about a place or location to other people, he can make the sentence "Health Pharmacy is on Jalan Mawar No. 3". Or the child aims by compiling the sentence to tell headache medicine, so the sentence could read "Headache medicine is sold at the pharmacy."

#### **1.8. The teacher examines student work by asking what is the purpose of compiling these words**

At this stage the teacher provides confirmation of the performance of students. Is the sentence structured the same as the purpose of the arrangement. If the sentence that the student composed is in accordance with the purpose he wants, it means that it is correct, but if the sentence he composed is not the same as the purpose he composed, how many children do not understand.

#### **1.9. The teacher provides reinforcement (Chairunnisa, 2021)**

For students who already understand the correct sentence structure, according to the intent and purpose of the teacher to provide reinforcement, it can be with praise or giving gifts. If the student does not understand, the material is repeated so that the child understands it.

## **CONCLUSION**

The skill of constructing sentences is a very important basic competency that must be mastered by students since they were in elementary school. Sentences that are composed must be sentences that have meaning and purpose in accordance with the intent and purpose of making the sentence. Among the ways to compose easy sentences is the spider web method, namely: 1) The teacher conveys the competencies to be achieved; 2) The teacher explains the technique of making sentences easily; 3) The teacher explains the technique of making sentences easily; 4) Determine the words to be arranged into a sentence; 5) Look for the meaning of the word in the dictionary or through the glossary; 6) Determine the purpose or meaning that will be expressed by the arrangement of these words; 7) Apply the word into a sentence; 8) The teacher examines student work by asking what the purpose of the wording is; 9) The teacher provides reinforcement

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