Imperative Sentences in The Text of The Report of Observation Results in Indonesian Learning Class X

Mukhlish¹, Umi Hartati², Die Bhakti Wardoyo Putro³
¹²³Universitas Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa, ¹Indonesia

To cite this article:

Imperative Sentences in The Text of The Report of Observation Results in Indonesian Learning Class X

Mukhlish¹, Umi Hartati², Die Bhakti Wardoyo Putro³
¹²³Universitas Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa, Indonesia
¹mukhlishpbsi@gmail.com

Article Info

Abstract
The observation report is a report made as a form of accountability for the results of observation activities. Reports that are made must comply with predetermined writing principles and systematics. In the Indonesian textbook for grade X, there are imperative sentences in the form of instructions in preparing reports. The imperative sentence has an important role in the report preparation process. With clear instructions, it will produce reports that are correct and in accordance with the provisions. The purpose of this study was to describe imperative sentences in the observation report text in the Indonesian language textbook for class X. With the imperative sentences in the observation report text, students were able to understand and practice making reports on the results of observations. This research is a qualitative descriptive study. The data obtained were sourced from class X Indonesian textbooks and came from an umbrella study, Berliana Permatasari Pratomo. The results of data analysis are presented formally and informally.

Keywords: Textbook, Imperative Sentence, Observation Report

Introduction

Textbooks are one of the supports in the learning process in schools. Textbooks are part of the continuity of the world of education (Awaliyah & Hartono, 2019). The Indonesian textbooks used consist of teacher books and student books. The compilation of textbooks must pay attention to several competencies that should be given to students, including spiritual attitudes, social attitudes, knowledge competencies, and skills competencies. To achieve knowledge competence and skill competency, the teaching materials developed should have appropriate instructions or instructions.

The material contained in Indonesian textbooks is genre-based, such as descriptive texts, expositions, narratives, persuasion, anecdoc, reports, and so on. Each of these genres has different characteristics and learning outcomes. For example, the report text for class X students. The characteristics of the report text are that it is presented in a short, concise and clear language, presents facts, is presented in a general description structure, sections, and benefits. The purpose of the report is to train students in reporting the results of activities carried out systematically and with the correct rules.

To achieve learning outcomes, clear instructions or instructions are needed. The instructions or instructions are in the form of imperative sentences. Sentence is the smallest grammatical unit, in the form of spoken or written, which is limited by a long pause accompanied by a final intonation that expresses a complete mind (Abdulhayi, 1983; Alwi Hasan, 2010; Ramlan, n.d.). An imperative sentence is a sentence containing an imperative intonation which usually expects a response in the form of an action from the person being spoken to (Busse, 2014). Research on imperative sentences has been studied by (Fahmiyarto, 2016) regarding Indonesian command sentences in the instruction language. Meanwhile, Syamsul (2014) examines the imperative sentence in Massenrempula language. Based on the results of reviews of several journals, so far the research on imperative sentences in the observation report textbooks has never been studied, researchers have the opportunity to probe more deeply. Therefore, the aim of this research is to describe imperative sentences in the observation report text in the X grade Indonesian textbook.
Method

This research is a qualitative descriptive study. Data is a special lingual phenomenon that is obtained from measurement results in fact and is real which is used as the basis for the study (Sudaryanto, 2017). The primary data in this study were imperative sentences contained in the textbooks of Indonesian students in Class X, XI, and XII of the 2017 revision of the 2013 Curriculum. Secondary data came from an umbrella study, Berliana Permatasari Pratomo.

The method and technique of providing data used is the observation method with proficient and note-taking techniques. Methods and data analysis techniques using the split method using extraction techniques, lesion, reading markers, changing expressions, and sentence constituent techniques. Presentation of research results is presented in formal and informal forms.

Results and Discussion

The results and discussion in this study consisted of imperative verb forms, imperative sentence formation processes, imperative sentence types, and imperative sentence structures in the report text in the Indonesian curriculum 2013 textbook. Here are some examples of imperative sentences in the report text.

a. Imperative sentence verb form in the report text

(1) Marilah berlatih mendengarkan laporan hasil observasi yang dibacakan! (I:9).

(2) Marilah berlatih mengembangkan paragraf sebagaimana contoh pengembangan di atas. (I:46).

The data above is an imperative verb with prefix in Indonesian textbook grade X. The word practice on data (1) and (2) is a derivative verb that comes from the basic verb practice plus prefix ber-. The addition of a prefix to the root verb forms a derivative to practice.

(3) Dengarlah guru atau temanmu yang membacakan teks tersebut dengan saksama! (I:9)

(4) Susunlah jadwal observasi yang akan kamu lakukan! (I:47).

The word hear in data (3) is a derivative verb that comes from the basic verb of hearing plus the particle –lah. The word susunlah in data (4) is a derivative verb that comes from the basic verb stack plus the particle –lah.

(5) Berkumpullah dengan kelompokmu. (I:15)

The word assemble in data (5) is a derivative verb that comes from the basic verb kumpul plus the prefix ber- and particle -lah. By gathering, students can learn and discuss together, so that they can add insight and be able to provide general conclusions.
(6) Perhatikanlah contoh rangkaian gagasan pokok berikut. (I:44)
(7) Perhatikanlah contoh puisi (setelah diberikan tanda jeda) berikut ini! (VIII:254)

The word pay attention to data (6) is a derivative verb derived from the verb root of the heart plus the per-kan conffix and the particle –lah.

(6) perhatikanlah

perhatikan

-lah

per-kan

hati

b. The process of forming imperative sentences in the text of the report
The following data is an imperative sentence in the 2017 revised edition of the Indonesian Language textbook class X which is formed with the subject cleared and followed by derivative verbs and changes in punctuation.

(8) a. Kamu menjawab pertanyaan berikut ini.
   (S) Jawablah pertanyaan berikut ini! (I:32)

Data (8b) is derived from (8a) by passing S and followed by the derivative answer which comes from the root verb answer with particle –lah and changing the imperative punctuation with an exclamation point (!).

c. Imperative sentence types in the text of the report
The data below is a non-transitive imperative sentence in the 2017 revised edition of the Indonesian language textbook for class X.

(9) a. Kamu berkumpul dengan kelompokmu.
   b. Berkumpullah dengan kelompokmu (I:15).
(10) a. Jika kamu memiliki uang, kamu pergi ke toko buku.

Data (9) and (10) are imperative imperative sentences because they are formed from declarative sentences whose predicates get an affirming particle and there is no O function. Data (9) with your group is Ket. Data (10) if you have money and go to the bookstore is Ket.

(11) Jika kamu sudah memahaminya, marilah lanjutkan dengan menyajikan gagasan ke dalam laporan hasil observasi (I:44)

The following data are imperative sentences of invitation and hope which are marked with the words let (lah) and come on in the 2017 revised edition of the Indonesian language textbook for class X. The data above is an imperative sentence of invitation and hope which is marked with markers let's on the data (12). plus the affirming particle –lah.

d. Imperative sentence structure in the text of the report
The following data is an imperative sentence in the 2017 revised edition of the Indonesian language textbook class X which has a subject structure, predicate, and description or (+S) + P(-lah) ± Ketn

(12) Jika kamu memiliki uang, Ø pergilah ke toko buku.
    Ket                  (S)  P  Ket  (I:49)
(13) Ø Berkumpullah dengan kelompokmu. (I:15)
     (S)  P  Ket
Data (12) consists of S in the form of the second persona pronoun that is passed, going as P, and going to the bookstore as Ket. Data (13) consists of S in the form of the second personal pronoun that is passed, gathered as P, and with your group as Ket.

The following data is an imperative sentence in the 2017 revised edition of the Indonesian language textbook class X which has a structure ±Pmrk(-lah) (+S) + P ± Pel

(14) Marilah Ø berlatih mendengarkan laporan hasil

Pmrk (S)      P      Pel

observasi yang dibacakan! (I:9)

Data (14) consists of mari as Pmrk with particle -lah as affirmation, S in the form of the second personal pronoun being punched, practicing as P, and listening to the observation report read as Pel.

(15) Marilah Ø berlatih mengemb angkan paragraf

Pmrk (S)      P      Pel

sebagaimana contoh pengembangan di atas. (I:46)

The data below is an imperative sentence in the 2017 revised edition of the Indonesian language textbook class X which has a marker, subject, predicate, and description structure or ± Pmrk (-lah) (+ S) + P ± Pel ± Ket. Data (15) consists of mari as Pmrk where there is an affix -lah as affirmation, S in the form of a second personal pronoun which is applied, practicing as P, developing a paragraph as Pel, and as the above development example as Ket.

Conclusion

Textbooks are one of the supports in the learning process in schools. The material contained in Indonesian textbooks is genre-based, such as the text of observation reports. The observation report is a report made as a form of accountability from the results of observation activities. Reports that are made must comply with predetermined writing principles and systematics. In the Indonesian textbook for grade X, there are imperative sentences in the form of instructions in preparing reports. The imperative sentence has an important role in the report preparation process. Imperative sentences that appear in textbooks consist of original verbs and derivative verbs. In addition, the processes of imperative sentence formation, types of imperative sentences, and imperative sentence structures were found.

Acknowledgements or Notes

The present study was assisted by Berliana Pratomo and funded by LP3M Universitas Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa.

References

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authors Information</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mukshlish</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universitas Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jalan Batikan UH III/1043, Tuntungan, Tahunan, Umbulharjo, Yogyakarta 55167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contact: (0274) 374997</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-mail Address: <a href="mailto:pbsi_fkip@ustjogja.ac.id">pbsi_fkip@ustjogja.ac.id</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Umi Hartati</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universitas Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jalan Batikan UH III/1043, Tuntungan, Tahunan, Umbulharjo, Yogyakarta 55167</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Die Bhakti Wardoyo Putro</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Universitas Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jalan Batikan UH III/1043, Tuntungan, Tahunan, Umbulharjo, Yogyakarta 55167</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>