Compass Newspaper Subordination Conjunction
September 2021 Edition: Implications of Learning Indonesian in Class XI

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ABSTRACT
Every sentence in the newspaper has a subordinate unprepared conjunction. There are many kinds of subordinating conjunctions, many have researched about subordinating conjunctions. However, few research results are related to conjunctions with learning Indonesian. This study aims to (1) describe the data on the form of subordinate conjunctions in the September 2021 edition of the newspaper's political and legal discourse, (2) the subordinate knowledge of the meaning of the conjunction in the September 2021 edition of Kompas newspaper's political and legal discourse, and (3) find out the classification of the meaning of conjunctions. subordinates in the political and legal discourse of the September 2021 edition of the Kompas newspaper in learning Indonesian in class XI SMA. The approach in this research is descriptive qualitative research. The data is in the form of subordinate conjunctions in the September 2021 edition of the Kompas daily newspaper which recorded 26 data. The data source comes from the Kompas newspaper. The data were collected by listening to the data, sorting, classifying, and taking notes. The data were validated by triangulation theory and the accuracy of the researchers. The results of the study are as follows. Several forms of subordinating conjunctions were found, including (1) for (2) because (3) because (4) because (5) in (6) that (7) how (8) so that (9) while (10) after (11) to (12) from (13) to (14) even though (15) even though (16) i.e. (17) i.e. (18) with (19) if (20) time. Research using Indonesian language learning in class XI SMA Activities analyzing the use of conjunctions, with text as a learning medium can be used as activities that can be carried out by students. This activity is included in one aspect of language, namely writing skills.

Keywords: Conjunctions, Subordinating Conjunctions, Implications, Indonesian Language, Class XI.

1. INTRODUCTION

There are types of conjunctions found in the Indonesian language order, including coordinating and subordinating conjunctions. Subordinating conjunctions are those that connect two constituents with inequivalent positions while coordinating conjunctions are those that connect two or more constituents of equivalent position [1]

Kompas newspaper has various rubrics, including politik dan hukum, humaniora, ekonomi dan bisnis, internasional, opini, olahraga, nusantara, metropolitan, umum and sosok rubrics (political and law, humanities, economics and business, international, opinion, sports, national, metropolitan, general and figure. The politik dan hukum rubrics are interesting to study because discourse contains data on the recent condition and situation in Indonesia and reflects Indonesia's politics and law nuances. The world of education should hold neutrality and not take sides in any field. Even so, political and legal rubrics can be used as teaching materials in Indonesian language subjects in grade 2 Senior High School.

Conjunctions are often found in the Kompas newspaper. There are numerous conjunctions used in the politik dan hukum rubric, however, the conjunctions cannot be understood by all readers, which content of the information is conveyed, and understand every conjunction in the rubric. Conjunctions in the politik dan hukum rubrics of Kompas daily newspaper can be explored as teaching materials. Conjunctions are very important as a basis for students to comprehend the content of a sentence.

This research is related to conjunctions contained in the politik dan hukum rubric of the September 2021 edition of Kompas newspaper and their
implications for Indonesian language learning in high school. Researchers conducted a study on conjunctions contained in the politik dan hukum texts of the September 2021 issue of the Kompas newspaper in their implications for the Indonesian language in high school. This study aims to: (1) describe the form of subordinating conjunctions in politik dan hukum texts in newspaper, (2) the meaning of subordinate conjunctions in politik dan hukum rubric of Kompas newspaper September 2021 edition, and (3) find the implications of meaning classification of subordinate conjunctions in the politik dan hukum segment of Kompas newspaper September 2021 edition on Indonesia language subject in grade 2 senior high school.

2. METHOD

This type of research is descriptive research. Figure [2] emphasizes that qualitative research implies that in understanding the existing phenomena, all behaviors arising are written in beautiful words, sentences, and paragraphs.

This research design used a qualitative descriptive method. This study describes a description that employed data in the form of words in the politik dan hukum rubric of Kompas newspaper September 2021 edition which was analyzed based on subordinating conjunctions.

This research was carried out for 4 months, from September 2021 to December 2021.

The object is the Kompas newspaper, texts in politik dan hukum rubric September 2021 edition. The subject of the research is the subordinate conjunction contained in the Kompas newspaper, the political and legal rubric, September 2021 edition.

The data in this study are in the form of words, sentences which are included in the type of subordinate conjunction. The data source used is the Kompas newspaper, the texts in politik dan hukum rubric, September 2021 edition.

The data collection technique in this study comprises observation, literature study, reading, and note-taking techniques. The library technique is a technique that uses written sources to collect data [3].

The data validity technique used in this research is theory triangulation. Theory triangulation serves as testing the validity of the data found based on existing theories, furthermore, other things are completed by determining the type through analysis of the conjunctions according to the theory.

The researcher used the distributional method (agih) in analyzing the data. The purpose of the distributional method is an analytical method whose factor tool is in the language itself through substitution. [4] This method was applied in sorting conjunctions.

Based on the distributional method, the technique used by the researcher is the technique of sorting out factor elements. This technique was implemented to discover sentences containing conjunctions.

Based on distributional method, the technique used by the researchers is the advanced technique. This technique is the reverse technique, which does not change the number and form of the prevailing lingual elements [4] (Sudaryanto 2015: 125).

3. RESEARCH RESULTS

3.1 Subordinating Conjunctions

There are several forms of subordinating conjunctions, namely: 1) untuk, (2) sebab, (3) karena, (4) oleh karena, (5) dalam, (6) bahwa, (7) bagaimana, (8) agar, (9) sementara, (10) setelah, (11) sampai, (12) sejak, (13) sampai, (14) meski, (15) meskipun, (16) yakni, (17) yaitu, (18) dengan, (19) kalau, dan (20) waktu [(1) for, (2) since, (3) because, (4) so, (5) in, (6) that, (7) how, (8) so that, (9) while, (10) after, (11) to, (12) from, (13) until, (14) even though, (15) although, (16) i.e., (17) which (18) with, (19) if, and (20) time].

3.2 Meaning of Subordinating Conjunction

Subordinating conjunctions are conjunctions used to start an independent clause to join it with the independent clause in a compound sentence [5].

Subordinating conjunctions imply conjunctions that have meaning connecting two language units whose positions are inequivalent. Two types of constituents appear, first independent constituent and dependent constituent. Subordinating conjunctions are further differentiated based on the explanation purpose, including (1) use, (2) cause, (3) condition, (4) manner, (5) explanation, (6) unconditional, (7) effect, (8) time, (9) expectations, and (10) concession.
3.2.1 Subordinating Conjunction Expressing Unconditional Meaning

According to [6], the subordinating conjunction is a conjunction that joins two clauses, or more, and the clauses do not have similar syntactic status.

Several conjunctions state the relationship of unconditional meaning, the first is the conjunction meski (even though).

Conjunctions meski based on its position can be either at the beginning of a sentence or in the middle of a sentence.

(1) "Meski demikian, Ali menjelaskan,
K                S                P
pemberantasan korupsi tak sebatas
Keterangan
penangkapan koruptor”

(1) "Meski demikian, Ali menjelaskan,
K                S                P
pemberantasan korupsi tak sebatas
Keterangan
penangkapan koruptor”

(Even though, Ali explained
Conj. S P
corruption eradication is not only
Adverb
seizing corruptors)

Sentence (1) displays Conj.-S-P-Adverb pattern. Constituents meski is at the level of information that cannot stand independently, it should be attached to subject and predicate.

The word meski in the sentence above is classified as subordinating conjunction in the category of use which expresses the relationship between the use of an unconditional meaning. This is in line with [7] who probed the use of conjunctions in the Solopos Newspaper texts which found 40 subordinating conjunctions, one of which contained conjunctions that connected the meaning of condition.

The second which states an unconditional meaning is the conjunction meskipun. Given its position, it can be either in the middle or at the beginning of a sentence.

(2) "Meskipun sudah diterbitkan peraturan
S
presiden nomor 66 tahun 2021 pada akhir
Keterangan
Juli lalu, hingga kini lembaganya belum
juga dibentuk “
Pelengkap
(Although the Presidential regulation number 66 of 2021
S has been stipulated in last July
Adverb
the institution has not been formed)
Complementary

Sentence (2) has an S-Adverb-Complementary pattern. Constituents meskipun is at the level of subjects that cannot stand independently and should be accompanied by adverb and complementary.

The word meskipun in the sentence is classified as subordinating conjunction in the category of use which expresses the relationship between the use of unconditional meaning. This is following [8] which found 158 data, one of which has the meaning of a conditional relationship.

3.2.2 Expressing the Explanation Relationship

Conjunction yakni is always placed in the middle of a sentence following the main clause.

((3) “…sementara itu, ada pertimbangan
K                S                P
kedua, yakni kondusivitas politik dan
Keterangan
jaminan stabilitas keamanan…”

(… meanwhile, there is second opinion.
Conj. S
which is the political conductivity and
P Adverb
the guarantee of security stability..)
Sentence (3) has a Conj.-S-P-Complementary pattern. Constituents *yakni* are in a predicate that cannot stand independently and must be accompanied by a complementary subject.

The word *yakni* in the sentence is a subordinating conjunction in the category of use which states the relationship between the use of the meaning of explanation. This is in line with [9] who discovered one of the data contained an explanation.

Conjunctions *yaitu* always remain in the middle of a sentence.

(4) “...dalam kesempatan ini, BIN juga *meluncurkan tanggak covid, yaitu aplikasi canggih interaktif dengan berisi menyajikan kondisi saat ini...”

Keterangan
(...in this occasion, BIN has launched covid response, i.e. advance interactive application containing current situation...)

Sentence (4) has a Adverb-S-P-O pattern. Constituent *dengan* exists at the level of information that cannot stand alone and should be affixed to subject, predicate, and object.

The word *dengan* in the sentence is a subordinating conjunction in the category of use which states the relationship between the use of the meaning of manner. This is in line with research [9] who discovered four types of subordinating conjunctions consisting of jika, dengan, untuk, and meskipun (if, with, for, and even though).

3.2.3 Subordinating Conjunctions Expressing the Manner Meaning

The conjunction *dengan* can be placed either in the beginning or at the beginning of a sentence.

5) “Jadi, dengan diundangkannya nanti, *langkah pertama adalah menyusun dan memastikan detail rencana induk...”

...K

(Therefore, with the law stipulation, the first step is to arrange and ensure the detail main plan...)

Sentence (5) has a Adverb-S-P-O pattern. Constituent *dengan* exists at the level of information that cannot stand alone and should be affixed to subject, predicate, and object.

The word *dengan* in the sentence is a subordinating conjunction in the category of use which states the relationship between the use of the meaning of manner. This is in line with research [9] who discovered four types of subordinating conjunctions consisting of jika, dengan, untuk, and meskipun (if, with, for, and even though).

3.2.4 Subordinating Conjunctions Expressing Condition Meaning

Conjunction *kalau* is situated at the beginning of the sentence and in the middle of the sentence.

(6) “*Kalau pengguna narkoba tak masuk (lapas/rutan) dan dikeluarkan hingga habis, lalu pidana dibawah lima tahun*...”

Pelengkap

(severe crime such as stealing chicken, sheep, gambling, and even)

Sentence (6) has a Conj.-S-P-Complementary pattern. Constituents *kalau* are in a predicate that cannot stand independently and must be accompanied by a complementary subject.
If drug user is not jailed and released when it expires, the imprisonment under five years is like a rooster theft, gambler and other small crimes...

Sentence (6) has an S-P-Complementary pattern. Constituent kalau is at the level of a subject that cannot stand alone and should be joined to predicate and complementary. The word kalau in the sentence is subordinating conjunction in the category of the condition relationship. This corresponds to [10] who found conjunction data contained the meaning of condition, additional, selection, limitation, result, effect, targets, contrast, comparison, time, and cause.

3.2.5 Expressing Use Meaning

Conjunctions can be positioned in the middle of a sentence and at the beginning of a sentence.

(7) “Penetapan jadwal pemungutan suara Pemilihan Umum 2024 perlu segera diputuskan untuk menghindari spekulasi pelengkap adanya rencana perpanjangan masa jabatan presiden dan wakil presiden”.

(The schedule fixation of voting of General Election 2024 should be immediately decided to avoid speculation Complementary of the president and vice president period extension)

Sentence (7) has S-P-Complementary pattern. Sentence (7a) contains constituent untuk menghindari spekulasi as complementary which should be attached to subject and predicate.

The conjunction untuk in the sentence is subordinating conjunction in the category of use that expresses a relationship of use. This is in line with [11] data on errors in subordinating conjunctions untuk.

(8) Kesedian instasi lain untuk menerima kesediaan instasi lain untuk menerima mereka mengindikasikan bahwa para pegawai KPK yang tidak lolos.

(The eagerness of other institutions to accept them indicating many Complementary KPK employees who failed)

Sentence (8) has S-P-Complementary pattern. Constituent untuk as complementary fills the Predicates that should be connected to the subject and complementary. Based on the quote on data (8), it can be determined that the word untuk functions as a statement of the use meaning. This is in line with [12] who found 88 uses of subordinating conjunctions, one form of conjunction which states the relationship of use is untuk.

(9) “...hal yang paling penting untuk dipertimbangkan adalah memastikan KPU...”
punya cukup waktu...."

(…the important thing to be

considered is assuring KPU

has enough time..)

Sentence (9) has S-P pattern. Constituent untuk exists at the level of the subject. It is situated in the subject because it avoids speculation with the predicate.

Based on the excerpt, it can be observed that the word untuk functions as a conjunction word that expresses the relationship of same or equivalent syntax.

(10) "Samsul meminta publik untuk

bersabar mengikuti proses hukum yang

berjalan...."  

(Samsul suggested public to

be patient in following the ongoing

legal process…”

Sentence (10) has an S-P-Adverb pattern. Constituent untuk is a filler adverb that should be joint with the subject and predicate.

The word to in the sentence is a subordinating conjunction, the category of use which states the relationship of use. This is in line with [13] that there are four types of subordinating data consisting of untuk, dengan, meskipun, dan jik (to, with, although, and if).

3.2.6 Expressing the Cause Meaning

Based on its position, cause conjunction appears to be placed in the middle of a sentence.

(11) “Kasus korupsi semakin banyak

sebab, ia melihat, seharusnya banyak kasus

korupsi bisa dikejar dengan TPPU, apalagi

berkaitan dengan penggelapan pajak....”

Keterangan

Corruption cases are increasing

since, he observed, there should be many

Adverb

corruption cases if seized using TPPU, moreover related to tax evasion..)

Adverb

Sentence (11) has S-P-Adverb pattern. Constituent sebab fills the information level to avoid predicate speculation and must go along with the subject and the predicate.

The word sebab in this sentence is a subordinating conjunction in the category which states the relationship of use of sebab bahwa seharusnya banyak kasus korupsi bisa dikejar dengan TPPU, apalagi berkaitan dengan penggelapan pajak. This is in line with [14] who obtained six forms of cohesive conjunctions between subordinate sentences including sebab conjunctions.

The position of the conjunction karena can be placed either at the beginning of a sentence or in the middle of a sentence, between an independent clause and dependent clause.

(12) “....UU ITE perlu direvisi karena

terdapat persoalan implementasi.

khususnya tentang ketentuan pidana yang

multitafsir....”
Act of ITE should be revised because many implementation issue, especially regarding criminal law that is multi-interpreted...

Sentence (12) has S-P-Adverb pattern. Constituent karena is at the level of information that must be affixed with the subject and predicate to avoid predicate speculation.

Word karena in this sentence is subordinating conjunction in a category of use that expresses a cause. This is in line with [15] who found subordinating conjunctions, one of which is conjunction karena.

(13) “...ia mengikuti TWK susulan karena baru pulang menjalani studi di luar negeri...”
(…he joined follow-up TWK because he just returned from abroad for study)

Sentence (13) has an S-P-Adverb pattern. The constituent karena avoids speculation and therefore, should be placed together with subject and predicate.

The word karena in this sentence is a type of subordinating conjunction which is a category expressing cause relationship. [16] found the data that there are subordinating conjunctions used by 23 students of which there are conjunctions karena.

(14) “...UU ITE perlu direvisi karena terdapat persoalan implementasi, khususnya tentang ketentuan pidana yang multitafsir...”

Pelengkap

Sentence (14) has S-P-Adverb-Complementary. Constituent karena should be together with subject and predicate.

The word karena in this sentence is subordinating conjunction which is a category of use that expresses a cause relationship. This is in line with [17] whose findings obtained data obtained that conjunction karena is included in stating the cause relationship.

Based on its position, the conjunction oleh karena can be placed at the beginning and the middle of a sentence.

((15) “...oleh karena itu, kami berkirim surat kepada Bapak Presiden...”
(…so that, we sent letter to Mr. President…)

Sentence (15) has S-P-O pattern. Conjunction oleh karena is at the level of the subject that must be affixed to the predicate and object.

The word oleh karena in this sentence is a type of subordinating conjunction, which is a category of use that states the use relationship because it has the meaning of cause. This is in line with [18] who found conjunction data oleh karena which is included in stating the cause.
3.2.7 Expressing the Content Meaning

Conjunctions *dalam* can be placed in the middle of a sentence following the main clause at the beginning of the sentence.

(16) “*Dalam surat tersebut, Kapolri S Menyampaikan perekrutan untuk* P Keterangan

*menyampaikan kebutuhan organisasi*....”

(In the letter, the head of Indonesian Police expressed that the recruitment to fulfill the organization needs....)

Sentence (16) has an S-P-Adverb patterned. The constituent *dalam* cannot stand alone, therefore must be followed by predicate and adverb.

The word *dalam* in the sentence is subordinating conjunction in the category of use which expresses the relationship of content. This is in line with [19] who discovered that *dalam* is included in the meaning relationship that states the content.

Conjunctions *bahwa* can be situated whether in the middle of a sentence following the main clause or at the beginning of the sentence.

(17) “*....kami sampaikan bahwa KPK tetap S P Adverb fokus terhadap kerja-kerja pemberantasan* Korupsi

*meningkat, Biro pemberantasan*....”

(18) “*Keputusan itu diambil dalam rapat S P terbatas bersama Presiden* Pelengkap

(The decision was taken in the limited Meeting with President)

Sentence (17) has an S-P-Complementary pattern. The *dalam* constituent is at the predicate level which cannot be independent and must be inserted together with the subject and complementary.

The word *dalam* in the sentence is subordinating conjunction in the category which expresses the relationship of the use of the content. This is in line with [20] that students completing on theses used subordinating conjunctions including the conjunction *bahwa*.

3.2.8 Expresses the Expectation Meaning

Conjunctions *agar* can be at the beginning and in the middle of a sentence.

(19) “*Ini penting agar ada gambaran S P Adverb mengenai kebutuhan waktu yang diperlukan oleh O penyelenggara pemilu*....”

(This is important so that there is description of time required by election committee)
Sentence (19) has S-P-Adverb pattern. Constituent agar can be seen at the predicate level, which must be together with the subject, adverb, and complementary.

The word agar in the sentence is a type of subordinating conjunction which states the relationship of the use of content that has meaning. This corresponds to [22] who obtained data of conjunction agar, included in the relationship that expresses the meaning of expectation.

### 3.2.9 Subordinating Conjunctions

#### 3.2.9.1 Temporal Conjunction

Based on the proposition, temporal conjunctions can be placed either at the beginning or in the middle of a sentence.

\[ ((20) \ "Ada saksi lain sementara itu KPK menolak kesaksian Bank Panin dalam kasus OTT\ldots"
\]

\[ K \]

\[ (There \ are \ other \ witnesses \ while \ KPK denied \ the \ witness \ of \ Bank \ Panin \ in \ OTT) \]

\[ case\ldots) \]

Adverb

Sentence (20) has S-P pattern. Constituents sementara cannot be separated and must be affixed to the predicate.

The word sementara in the sentence is subordinating conjunction of category which expresses the relationship of time. This is in line with [23] that temporal conjunction states the use of the time relationship.

#### 3.2.9.2 Setelah Conjunction

\[ (21) \ "Setelah menerima surat pengunduran diri, Golkar memutuskan untuk memproses pergantian Azis dalam waktu dekat" \]

Sentence (21) has S-P-Adverb pattern. The constituent setelah is found at the level of the subject which cannot stand independently, thus should be placed together with the predicate.

The word setelah in the sentence is subordinating conjunction in the category of use of time. This is in line with [24] who obtained conjunctions setelah to express the use of the time.

#### 3.2.9.3 Sampai Conjunction

Based on its position, the conjunction sampai is placed in the middle of the sentence, between the independent clause and dependent clause.

\[ (22) \ "Sampai habis napi yang terjerat hukuman ringan\ldots"
\]

\[ K \]

\[ (Until \ it \ ceases \ prisoners \ punished with \ light \ punishment\ldots) \]

Sentence (22) has S-P pattern. Constituent sampai is at the level of the subject that cannot stand alone and should be together with the predicate.

The word sampai in the sentence is subordinating conjunction which states the relationship of the use of time. This is in line with [25] who revealed conjunction sampai is included in conjunction expressing the relationship of time.
3.2.9.4 Sejak Conjunction

Based on its position, the conjunction sejak can be positioned in the middle and at the beginning of a sentence.

(23) “Sejak kemarin Presiden belum
K S P
menyetujui pemindahan pegawai KPK”’
O
(Since yesterday President has not
Adverb S P
granted the transfer of KPK employee
O
Sentence (23) has S-P pattern. Constituent sejak presents at the level of the subject which cannot stand alone and therefore, should be together with the predicate.

The word sejak in the sentence is a subordinating conjunction that expresses the relationship of the use of time. This is in line with [7] who examined the use of conjunctions in Solopos newspaper and found 40 subordinating conjunctions, one of which contained conjunctions that connected the meaning of time.

3.2.10 Subordinating Conjunctions
Expressing Effect Meaning

3.2.10.1 Sehingga Conjunction

Based on its position, the conjunction sehingga is always placed in the middle of the sentence, between the main clause and subordinate clause.

24) “menurut Aminah, vaksinasi door to
K S
door mempermudah masyarakat karena
P O
didatangi secara langsung, sehingga tidak
Keterangan
perlu antre ke tempat vaksin…”

(according to Aminah, door-to-door
Adv. S
vaccination facilitates public because they are
P O
visited immediately, as they do not have to
Adverb
queue in the vaccination site

Sentence (24) has S-P-Adverb pattern. Constituent sehingga is in the level of adverb that cannot stand alone and should come together with subject and predicate.

The word sehingga in the sentence is subordinating conjunction which states the relationship of the use of the effect. This is in line with [8] who found 158 data, one of which has a meaning of effect relationship.

3.2.10.2 Hingga Conjunction

Based on its position, the conjunction hingga is always in the middle of the sentence, between the main clause and subordinate clause.

25) “keterbukaan informasi diharapkan
S P
dilaksanakan oleh pemerintah, dari
Pelengkap
pusat hingga desa…”

(The information openness is expected
S P
to be managed as well by government,
Complementary
center till village…)

Sentence (25) has S-P-Complementary pattern. The constituent hingga is in the complementary level which cannot stand alone, should be joint with the subject and predicate.

The word hingga in the sentence is subordinating conjunction which states the relationship of effect meaning. It corresponds to [10] who argued that the meaning of the conjunction comprises cause, effect, result, and condition.
3.2.10.3 Sampai Conjunction

Based on its position, the conjunction sampai is always in the middle of the sentence, between the main clause and subordinate clause.

(26) “Sampai saat ini vaksinasi belum merata di beberapa wilayah”

Keterangan (Until present vaccination has not been equally distributed in several regions)

Adv. Sentence (26) has S-P-Adverb pattern. Constituent sampai is at the level of subject that does not stand alone and should be together with predicate and adverb.

The word sampai in the sentence is subordinating conjunction which states the use of the effect. This is following [26] that conjunction sampai is included in cause and effect relationship.

3.3 Implications of the meaning of subordinating conjunctions

3.3.1 Implications with Learning Indonesian Language

Learning is a systematic aspect and can incorporate various components. Of the many available components, one component in the learning system is a learning resource.

Teachers can use a variety of methods in order to deliver material and teaching and learning activities can happen. Steps that should be taken by teachers include using learning media from an existing text and then taking and creating interesting learning material. From the text media, teachers can design learning schemes that will be applied during teaching and learning activities. Newspapers can be associated with learning the Indonesian language starting from the bottom, what texts are included and how to find learning materials contained in newspapers.

3.3.1.1 Connection to Curriculum

Analyzing the use of conjunctions with text as a learning medium can be used as an activity that can be done by students. One of the examples of writing skills is the analysis activity.

This can be categorized as one of the linguistic features in the curriculum currently used in Indonesia. Given the 2013 curriculum syllabus, there is one basic competency that can be expanded into conjunctions, which is Core Competencies processing, reasoning, presenting, and creating.

All those activities can be included in the concrete realm and the abstract realm according to the curriculum model. Related to the development experienced by students in the material development can be undergone effectively and creatively.

All of these situations can be achieved by connecting them with basic competencies. An example of a basic competency that can be connected in the senior high school level is basic competence 3.1 understanding the structure and rules of editorial or opinion texts, both spoken and written.

Based on several indicators that can be associated with conjunctions, teachers can consider implementing the material delivery about discourse, editorial, newspapers, conjunctions.

Teachers can start preparing all materials for teaching. Teachers ask students to be attentive to the material positively. Students are asked to find keywords about the material, which are conjunctions. The material used is modified with newspapers that have been selected by the teachers to shape student creativity. Teachers exploit fun learning methods and shape the character of students to be tolerant, self-confident, and honest.

From the steps that have been passed in the learning process, students should understand the material about text discourse, conjunctions, active sentences, passive sentences.

Students should also study conjunctions with other learning resources by looking for keywords that match the learning material, which is conjunctions.

4. DISCUSSION

[10] studied “The Use of Conjunctions in the Politik dan Pendidikan Rubric in Kompas Newspaper of December 2017 Edition”. The purpose of this research was to describe conjunctions used in the political rubric. The findings are (1) the types of conjunctions contained in the political rubric were
conjunctive adverbs, coordinating, subordinating, correlative, and transition.

[7] investigated "The Use of Conjunctions in the Wacana Berita Utama Solopos and Its Implications for Learning Indonesian Language". The purpose of the study was to identify the forms of conjunctions in Solopos newspaper of March 2017 edition. The findings obtained 70 conjunctions, namely 24 coordinating conjunctions.

[27] researched "Analysis of Speech Errors of MPB-UMS Students who are Candidate for Reagent of Blora Regency". The purpose of the study was to describe the form of speech errors of students who played a role as candidate for the reagent of Blora Regency. The findings obtained morphological errors including writing prepositions, rewriting words, pleonasm, and combined prefixes.

[28] studied "Grammatical and Lexical Cohesion Devices in the "Selebriti" Rubric in Femina Magazine as Teaching Material for Writing Narrative Texts". The purpose of this research is to describe the use of grammatical cohesion tools in the "Selebriti" rubric in Femina magazine. The findings obtained a grammatical cohesion device consisting of 6 conjunctions, 10 references, 3 substitutions, and 3 ellipses.

[29] examined “The Power of Phoneme Layout in the Unique Lexicon Structure of Basa Semarangan.” The research objective was to locate the phonemes in the unique lexicon structure regarding different meanings. The findings showed that students should continue to study the rules in scientific writing that refer to writing general guidelines.

[30] researched "Analysis of Morphological Errors in Papers of Sharia Economic Law Students in Surakarta". The purpose of the study was to determine the form of errors in Sharia economic law students. The findings showed that students should continue to study the rules in scientific writing that refer to writing general guidelines.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

The contribution is to express the thoughts obtained through the process of observation, research began with a study of the data and is then classified according to certain methods and systems. Content and facts can be interpreted. The authors also wrote articles for readers to convey the results of the analysis and the contributions for readers are to reflect on and evaluate, spoken and written.

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