DEVELOPING INDONESIAN LANGUAGE SKILLS AS A PLACE TO EXPRESS CREATIVE IDEAS BY INTROVERTED STUDENTS

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Abstract

Every child has special thinking. The spirit to achieve goals manifested from the plan. Efforts to build branding in interpersonally must recognize yourself, control yourself, and be consistent with yourself. The personality type of the human character is not a hindrance. Hone all four types of language skills through listening, reading, writing and speaking. The type of choosing language skills on the personality type of each child's character has a difference. The social environment has a big influence on the priorities of children's thinking in exploring creative ideas. The problems in this research are: 1) How to Develop Indonesian Language Skills as a Place to Express Creative Ideas by Introverted Students? while the objectives of this study are: 1. Develop Indonesian language skills as a place to express creative ideas by students. This study uses R & D research methods, the research model of Baker and Shutz's version. The research is relevant to the researcher's thesis which is related to the research of Maria Eny Kurniati 2016 with the thesis on "Development of Media and Indonesian Language Learning Materials with Microsoft PowerPoints for Class VIII Semester 2 SMP Marganingsih Muntilan Students". The similarities of each of these studies are both using the Research and Development method and using the Baker and Shutz research model. The difference lies in the research conducted by researchers, namely articles, while the relevant research is in the form of a thesis.

Keywords: Language skills, Introverts and Flipbooks

Introduction

Language recognition in each child goes through the pralinguistic stage of the child, the stage of linguistic development, making words in phrases, making complete sentences, using language symbolically. Language in children is related to children's intelligence, children's language skills include reading, listening and writing skills. The existence of language is supported by the implementation of language learning through Skiner's behaviorist theory, Nativist theory by Chomsky and constructive theory by Piaget, Vigotsky and Gardener.

The term Indonesian Language is one of the terms familiar to the Indonesian people. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI), Indonesian is a system of arbitrary sound symbols, which are used by members of a community to cooperate and identify themselves. Language is the main communication tool in social, cultural, economic and legal relationships.Communication between people is human nature as a social being. Those two things cannot be separated from his life. Language as a means of communication has the main function of conveying messages or meanings from person to person. The resilience of the Indonesian language in the national and international arena needs to be preserved and maintained. Language opportunities, especially Indonesian, are very many, there are technological developments, making language promotion through social media.

Indonesian is related to semantics. Lexically, the arrangement of meanings affects one of the language levels (Chaer, 1990: 2). According to Tarigan, the division

of meaning includes lexical meaning and structural meaning. The distribution of language is related to the demographics of the community, there are no language limitations, everyone uses their preferred language. People speak produce words that are responded to by the speech partner. This proves that the language is easily accepted by the community, even though the language is not standard, slank, and slang.

The relationship between language and humans causes changes in line with changes in human activities in their life in society. Language change can occur in the form of language development and expansion. This phenomenon of change can also occur in introverted students. Student thinking is very complex, depending on how students organize by differentiating activities that are compulsory and seeking experience. Logically, students in the Indonesian Language and Literature Department in the field of writing recognize fiction and non-fiction works.

Every child has special thinking. The spirit to achieve goals manifested from the plan. Efforts to build branding in interpersonality must recognize yourself, control yourself, and be consistent with yourself. The personality type of the human character is not a hindrance. Hone all four types of language skills through listening, reading, writing and speaking. The type of choosing language skills on the personality type of each child's character has differences. The social environment has a big influence on the priorities of children's thinking in exploring creative ideas.

This continues with introverted students who generally express themselves through writing. Language development is an effort or activity to develop the ability to communicate with the environment through language. Every human being has a language talent that is inherited genetic. This research focuses on writing poetry along with literary flow that connects the social conditions of the poets. The potential of reading helps children write in writing related to poetry, poetry is a naturalist

literary work, poetry is a type of fiction, language is related to literature and culture. the meaning of the poem contained. A good literary work provides a view of life and value. Through interaction activities in a society, linguistic talents areowned by someone will be formed and developed possessed by someone through optimizing their field expertise in languages.

In the experience of introvert writers, the constraints are the complexity between making fiction and non-fiction works, it is more difficult for fiction, in writing fiction emphasizes using imagination and creativity, in contrast to non-fiction works that are objective based on data. The desire to write is a willingness to read frequently, observe current events, watch movies, listen to music and do research. The relationship between writing and language skills includes writing after reading to get the main idea, writing before listening, for example discussions, speeches, writing interviews after speaking, making writing comes from speaking or speaking taking information from writing.

Writing skills are one of the language skills that produce a written work. Writing skills as an actualization and form of thoughts, ideas, opinions and imagination (Wahyuni, 2016). Writing which is done by PBSI 7th grade introvert students in the form of fiction, one of which is poetry, composing poetry cannot be separated from literary genre. In making poetry beautiful in its meaning, it takes diction and language style that is right in accordance with the title.

PBSI 7th grade introvert students are free to express their poetry through a flipbook which has the title Silent Mirror (Collection of Poetry Anthology by 7th grade PBSI introvert students) A work of each child has its own characteristics in writing, it depends on social environmental criticism. The habit of writing poetry hones and develops language on a regular basis, every time writing poetry, generating implicit words opens high curiosity, and connects with life. Generally, working on

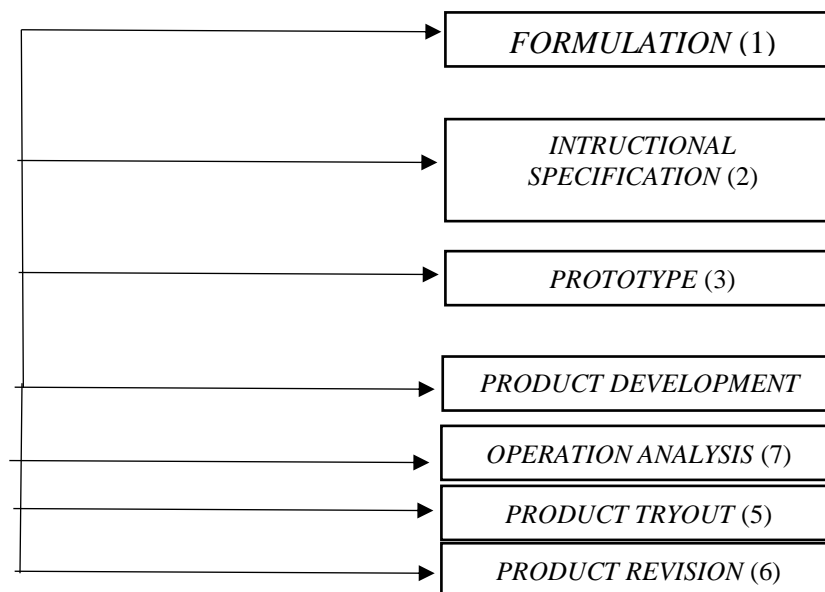poetry makes it consistent with the development of literature and art.

The image expresses the creative ideas of a poet's thoughts according to the target audience. Poetry writers make a work accessible to a group of people, by using language distortion to strengthen the poetry's power, to achieve the desired form of pronunciation and to achieve rhyme harmony. The presumption of poetry writers using conventional language has no aesthetic value to writing, a medium that is deemed appropriate is able to deliver writing in the form of language distortion. The collection of poetry of each poet has different characteristics, it is motivated by a reflection of the idol of a particular literary period. The problems in this research are: 1) How to Develop Indonesian Language Skills as a Place to Express Creative Ideas by Introverted Students?

Methodology

This research is a Research and Development method using a version model Baker and Shutz. To create a product requires a product to be tested for the effectiveness of the implementation of the product. Sugiyono (2015: 407) explains that R&D (Research and Development) is a research method used to produce a product and test the product's effectiveness. Here are the steps that must be done in the Baker and Scuhtz Development model.

Picture
The Baker and Scuhtz Development Model

FORMULATION (1)

INTRUCTIONAL SPECIFICATION (2)

PROTOTYPE (3)

PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

OPERATION ANALYSIS (7)

PRODUCT TRYOUT (5)

PRODUCT REVISION (6)

Product trials using formative evaluation techniques, this evaluation includes trials of media experts, trials of expert poetry writers and limited trials in this case researchers measure the extent to which the quality of developing language skills using a *flipbook*. The test subjects were the target users of development products, namely 7th semester introvert students majoring in Indonesian Language and Literature Education. This trial design required 20 limited trial students.

Findings and Discussion

How to Develop Indonesian Language Skills as a Place to Express Creative Ideas by Introverted Students?
1. Poetry formation

Poetry is closely related to literature, if it is connected in language, it will become a harmony. Poetry always contains the

aesthetics of each verse. The aesthetic thought trajectory of modern poetry leads to aesthetics of harmony, deviation and emancipation. Writing poetry requires aesthetic thinking in every author's point of view. In the study of aesthetic values and moral messages. Manifesting poetry must be poured directly from observation, the press absorbs words that correspond to reality.

a. The building blocks of poetry

Diction (Choice of Words) Diction is a choice of words or phrases in literary works according to Abrams in (Wiyatmi, 2005: 623). Each poet will choose the right words, according to the intent to be expressed and the poetic effect to be achieved. Diction is often also the hallmark of a particular poet or era. Because of the importance of words in poetry, the sound of words is also considered carefully in their selection (Waluyo, 1991: 72).

b. Figurative Language

Figurative language is the language used by poets to express something in an unusual way, that is, indirectly expressing the meaning of the word or language which means the class or symbolic meaning (Waluyo, 1991: 83). Classical language commonly found in poetry:

a) Comparison / parable (simile)

Comparison or simile (simile) is a figurative language that equates one thing to another by using comparative words such as like, like, for example, and other comparative words (Wiyatmi, 2005: 67).

b) Metaphor

Metaphor is a metaphor which states something as something that is comparable to other things, which are not the same according to Altenberd & Lewis (via Wiyatmi, 2005: 65). Metaphor has two elements, namely comparator (vehiche) and comparable (tenor). In relation to these two elements, there are two types of metaphors, namely explicit metaphors and implicit metaphors. It is called an explicit metaphor when the comparison and comparison elements are mentioned, while the implicit metaphor only has a comparison element (Wiyatmi, 2005: 65-66).

c) Personification

Personification is a metaphor that equates objects with humans, inanimate objects are made to act, think, and so on like humans (Wiyatmi, 2005: 65).

d) Hyperbole

An exaggeration of figures. The poet feels the need to exaggerate things in comparison in order to get closer attention from the reader.

e) Metonymy

A figurative language that is used less frequently. This metonymy in Indonesian is often called a figurative substitute for a name. This language is the use of an attribute of an object or the use of something that is closely related to replacing the object. Metonomia (name replacement) is defined as one meaning that is used to mean the other is adjacent according to Luxemburg (in Wiyatmi, 2005, 66)

f) Sinekdoki (Syneadoche)

A figurative language that mentions an important part of an object (thing) for the thing or thing itself. Sinekdoki is a figurative form that is similar to metonomia, where one meaning is used as another meaning. There are two kinds of Sinekdoki:
- Pars Prototo: if part of it is used to refer to or represent whole
- Totum Proparte: if the whole is used to refer to or represent a part (Wiyatmi, 2005: 67).

g) Allegory.

A figurative story or a figurative painting. This figurative story or figurative painting suggests something else or another event.

h) Rhyme

Rhyme is the repetition of sounds in a line or line of poetry, at the end of a line of poetry, or even in a whole line or verse of poetry (Jabrohim, 2001: 53-54). In poetry, there are many types of rhymes that we encounter, including:

a) According to the sound:
1) Rhyme is perfect when all the ending terms sound the same

2) Rhyme is imperfect if some of the ending syllables sound the same

3) Absolute rhyme when all the sounds of the word are the same

4) Asonance of repetition of vowels in one word

5) Alliteration: the repetition of the consonant sound in front of each word sequentially

6) Pisonansi (frame rhyme) when the consonants that make up the word are the same, but the vowels are different.

b) According to the location:

1) Front rhyme: when the words at the beginning of the line are the same

2) Middle rhyme: when the word or syllable in the middle of a line of poetry is the same

3) End rhymes when the word loop is at the end of the line

4) Rhyme is straight if the word at the end of the line is the same as the word at the beginning of the line next.

5) Rhyme is flat if the loop is on one line.

c) According to its location in the verse of the poem:

1) Rhyme sequences with aabb, ccdd ……… patterns.

2) Rima intermittently with the abab pattern, cdef ...

3) Rima hugged with abba, cddc …… ..

4) Rhymes continue with aaaa, bbbb …… ..

5) Rima breaks with a pattern abaa, bcbb ……

6) Free rhyme: rhymes that do not follow the previous rhyme pattern

7) Efony combination of melodious and beautiful sounds to describe intimate feelings,

 affection, love and joyful things.

8) Cacafony sound combination that is not melodious, hoarse and not suitable for amplifying

an unpleasant atmosphere, chaotic, completely disorganized, even disgusting. (Waluyo, 1991: 93).

i). Rithm

Rithm is the alternation of fluctuations, short lengths, hard and soft spoken language sounds regularly (Jabrohim, 2001: 53). According to Waluyo

(1991: 94) rhythm is a clash of sounds, high low, short length, hard weak, which plays regularly and repeatedly to form beauty. There are three types of algorithms, namely:

a) Andante: A word consisting of two vowels, which gives rise to a slow rhythm

b) Alegro: Three-vowel word, giving rise to a moderate rhythm

c) Alegro's motto: a four-vowel word that causes a fast rhythm.

j). Theme

The theme is the main idea or subject matter put forward by the poet (Waluyo, 1991: 106). So it is clear that with his poetry the poet wants to say something for the reader through his poetry. Something that a poet describes in his poetry is called a theme, while the subject matter which the poet intends to raise in his poetry is called the subject matter. So the theme of building poetry in general and the subject matter of building poetry in particular.

k). Mandate

Poets as writers and members of society both consciously and unconsciously feel responsible for maintaining the continuity of life according to their conscience. Therefore, poetry always wants to contain a message (message). Although poets do not specifically and deliberately include mandates in their poetry. The message is implied behind the word and also behind the theme expressed by the poet (Waluyo, 1991: 130). Mandate is the intention to be conveyed or appeal, message, purpose to be conveyed by the poet through his poetry. According to Jabrohim, the mandate or purpose is what encourages the poet to create his poetry (Jabrohim, 2001: 67).

l). Imagery

Imagined images, thought images, mental impressions or visual images and language that depicts images or images, while forming mental impressions or images of something are called images or imaginations (Jabrohim, 2001: 36). Imagery can be limited by the meaning of words or words that can express sensory experiences, such as sight, hearing, and feelings. Images

can be divided into three, namely sound images (auditive), visual images (visual), and touch images (tactile images) (Herman J. Waluyo, 1995: 75).

2. Poetry writing

Writing is recording ideas consciously, by writing must consider the touch. Touch in the form of rhythm and choice of words, pouring written expressions stores vocabulary in the brain. On the other hand, the brain becomes more responsive to something. The writing process includes preparation, incubation, illumination and verification. The habit of regularly practicing writing poetry, being able to get ideas from the author's experience and imagining by reading stories abroad, when knowing the differences from abroad, you can get insights that never existed in Indonesia, with imagination you can compose words and find new vocabulary.

Poetry writing is inseparable from literary genre, poets determine the flow of poetry based on the object of their preferred composition. Every time he writes poetry from a generation of old poets to the present, the theme depends on the character of the writer in writing poetry. The current generation of introverted students tends to express their hearts through the creation of poetry according to their psychological conditions, generally using three schools, namely:

1. Impressionism.

Impressionism is literary flow that focuses on what is happening in the mind of the main character. Impressionism prioritizes giving an impression / influence on feelings rather than reality or actual circumstances. Some of the authors of Pujangga Baru show impressionism in some of their works.

2. Realism.

Realism is a flow of literary works that tries to describe / describe / tell something as it is. This flow is generally more objective looking at everything (without including feelings). As we know, Plato in his mimetic theory once stated that literature is an imitation of reality / reality. Starting from this then developed schools, such as: naturalism and determinism.

3. Expressionism.

Expressionism is a flow of literary works that tries to describe / describe / tell something as it is. This flow is generally more objective looking at everything (without including feelings). As we know, Plato in his mimetic theory once stated that literature is an imitation of reality / reality. Starting from this then developed schools, such as: naturalism and determinism.

3. Capture a poetic moment and describe it

Enjoy being in a mountainous place, by feeling the cool air and beautiful views, try to close your eyes and then paint the thoughts that come to mind, capture the activity while holding a candle and observe the process that occurs, seeing falling leaves, listening to the sound of a waterfall and feeling at the top of a mountain that sound also contains meaning, such as the roar of the train, the rustling of the leaves and the sound of the animals at night.

4. Raising the Language

Observing poetry belonging to famous writers by observing every writing process by trying to cultivate the language, trying to make a more lively composition by looking for words that are rarely used in expressing something. To enrich the language can use a thesaurus dictionary, If necessary, take notes as needed and replace words in poetry.

There are seven implementation results of language skills development according to the Baker and Scuhtz model, namely:

1. *Product Formulation* (Product Formulation)

Based on the results of observations and interviews with introverted students and lecturers, there are formulations for language development in the form of: 1. Interest in learning reading skills of the subject decreases, 2. Students in class are generally dominant like literature, 3. Students' creative ideas differ from each individual, this is proven when writing poetry using different literary genres.

2. *Intructional Specifications* (Specifications of making poetry)

The following is a description of the specifications for making poetry based on the results of discussions with material experts, the following is the explanation: 1. Observing other people's ideas (observing writings or literary works of famous writers by learning their writing tricks), 2. Techniques for arranging ideas (Block writing / deadlocked ideas due to lack of exercise or lack of insight), 3. Environmental observers

3. *Prototype*

The prototype for developing language skills contains literary flow in poetry, the interview instrument contains questions about the general expert's assessment of the prototype of Indonesian language skills through writing poetry for media experts and poetry writers.

4. *Product Development* (Product development)

There are five stages in product development, including: 1. Determining the title of the poetry anthology book, 2. Writing a draft anthology of poetry, 3. Designing the cover on the cover, 4. Using a flipbook as a medium of work

5. *Product Tryout* (Product Trial)

The trial was conducted by Sri Rahayu, SS, M. Hum. one of the PBSI lecturers at Trunojoyo University on December 3, 2020. The trial instrument consisted of 2, namely material evaluation and evaluation of media experts. The first instrument obtained a valid and feasible classification for use with a percentage of 89%, the second instrument also obtained a proper classification with a percentage of 83%. Furthermore, to users or students for a limited trial with a sample of 20 students

6. *Product Revision* (Product Revision)

Revised material expert

No.	Trials	Parts that need revision	The part that was after being revised
1.	Material expert	There is no flow of poetry	There is a flow of poetry
2.		Use stiff language	Use the language with the language

Product revisions from media experts

No.	Trials	Parts that need revision	The part that was after being revised
1	Media Expert	The cover gradient is less cloudy	Cover gradient supports according to the theme
2		The book background is too crowded	Anology is not given a background
2		Simple writing form on the cover of poetry anthology	The form of writing conforms to the cover of the poetry anthology

7. *Operational Analysis* (**Operations Analysis**)

The initial process carried out by the developer to develop the flipbook media was to see the potential opportunities to bridge introverted students. After that, at the trial stage, the developer used the interview guidelines for the 7th semester students. Next, they made a material plan for poetry anthology and flow requirements for material and media experts, as well as developing a media flipbook. Then perform the instrument validation to the validator, namely Mrs. Sri Rahayu, SS, M.Hum. Then give instrument sheets to media experts as well as materials and products made, with the aim of seeing the feasibility of the flipbook media both in terms of material and media.

Conclusions.

Poetry is closely related to literature, if connected in akam language it becomes a harmony. Poetry always contains the aesthetics of each verse. The aesthetic thought trajectory of modern poetry refers to the aesthetics of harmony, deviation and emancipation. Writing poetry requires aesthetic thinking in every author's point of view. In the study of aesthetic values and moral messages.The purpose of this study was to produce an anthology of poetry flipbook media. This flipbook media product is able to accommodate the work of introverted students. Students are given the opportunity to work through the media. This media development procedure uses the Baker & Schutz development model. This model has seven stages which become a reference for media developers.

Flibook link :
https://online.anyflip.com/zzlgz/mwbu/mobile/index.html?1607246945767

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