

ANALYSIS OF ARGUMENTATION PARAGRAPH WRITING SKILLS IN MEDAN 19 PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Izky Trisya Putri¹, M Oky Fardian Gafari¹, Elly Prihasti Wuriyani¹

¹Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia, Universitas Negeri Medan

**email: izky21desember@gmail.com*

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Abstract

This exploration means to decide the investigation of contentious section composing abilities among understudies at SMA Negeri 19 Medan. This exploration was done at SMA Negeri 19 Medan, which is situated at Jl. Seruwai No.1, Sei Mati, Kec. Medan Labuhan, Medan City, North Sumatra 20253. The exploration was done in May 2024. The example for this examination was taken utilizing an irregular testing method. Up to 30 understudies from class XI-6 were the examples for this exploration. The examination strategy utilized is an unmistakable subjective exploration technique. The aftereffects of the exploration showed that in light of 30 understudies, it was found that understudies were able to compose pugnacious text passages, wherein the moderate classification, there were 12 individuals (40%), then, at that point, in the great class there were 11 individuals (36.67%) and in the excellent classification there were 7 individuals (23.33%). From the information above, it tends to be reasoned that the best perspective is that understudies can offer expressions (professes) to respond to analytical inquiries. Then, at that point, understudies are likewise ready to connect contentions with speculations, understudies are additionally great at composing reasons (defence and backing) for information/proof to help proclamations (claims), understudies are likewise great at including information/proof from the consequences of examinations. Nonetheless, the most concerning issue is that understudies don't completely utilize information/proof from the aftereffects of examinations to base articulations (claims).

Keyword: Composing Abilities, Argumentation, Section.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui analisis keterampilan menulis paragraph argumentasi pada Siswa SMA Negeri 19 Medan. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di SMA Negeri 19 Medan yang beralamat di Jl. Seruwai No.1, Sei Mati, Kec. Medan Labuhan, Kota Medan, Sumatera Utara 20253. Penelitian dilaksanakan pada Mei 2024. Sampel penelitian ini diambil melalui teknik random sampling, hingga 30 orang siswa kelas XI-2 menjadi sampel penelitian ini. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Hasil penelitian bahwa berdasarkan 30 siswa maka diperoleh siswa yang memiliki kemampuan menulis paragraf teks argumentasi dimana kategori sedang terdapat 12 orang (40%), kemudian kategori baik terdapat 11 orang (36,67%) dan kategori baik sekali terdapat 7 orang (23,33%). Dari data di atas dapat disimpulkan bahwa aspek yang paling baik adalah siswa mampu membuat pernyataan (klaim) untuk menjawab pertanyaan penyelidikan. Lalu, siswa juga mampu mengkaitkan argumen dengan hipotesis, siswa juga dengan baik menuliskan alasan (pembenaran dan pendukung) terhadap data/bukti untuk mendukung pernyataan (klaim), siswa juga dengan baik menyertakan data/bukti

hasil penyelidikan. Namun permasalahan paling banyak bahwa siswa belum keseluruhan menggunakan data/bukti hasil penyelidikan untuk melandasi pernyataan (klaim).

Kata Kunci : *Keterampilan Menulis, Argumentasi, Paragraf.*

INTRODUCTION

Learning Indonesian at school guides understudies to be gifted at conveying really, both orally and recorded as a hard copy. Four language abilities are applied in acquiring Indonesian at school, specifically listening abilities, talking abilities, understanding abilities and composing abilities. Abilities can likewise be supposed to be a capacity. Composing is a language expertise that is utilized to impart in a roundabout way, not up close and personal with others. In this composing movement, the author should dominate the substance and be talented at utilizing graphology, word design and jargon. Composing abilities don't come naturally, however should go through a great deal of endlessly practice. Composing is offering viewpoints through composition to be passed on to others which the peruser expectations can be perceived. Composing basically implies offering viewpoints or thoughts into composed media through sentences that are assembled in a total, complete, clear way and can address the things planned by the psyche, so the contemplations can be conveyed to the peruser obviously. Composing is a correspondence medium that can interface reality. Composing exercises are a staple in human existence. People in their day to day exercises can't be isolated from composing exercises. Composing is not generally seen as a method for recording contemplations, sentiments, and thoughts, yet in addition as an essential method for creating and investigating novel insights and thoughts (Isnaeni, 2017). Language competence describes mastery of knowledge, language skills, and attitudes towards language skills [3]. In addition to competency standards, there are also content standards covering aspects of listening, speaking, reading, and

writing skills. These four aspects are very closely related, they are: (a) listening ability is a skill that is used in order to be able to understand the discourse that is heard or read, (b) speaking ability is a skill that is used in order to be able to speak effectively and efficiently, (c) the ability to reading is a skill that can be used in order to obtain information that is in accordance with the content of the reading, (d) writing ability is the ability that is used in order to produce goodwriting from what has been read, listened to, and conveyed (Harahap, 2022). The capacity to compose is vital for understudies, since composing trains understudies to choose the most important material or information or discoveries to introduce. Writing teaches students how to use concrete data or abstract reality to make scientific statements. Composing gets understudies used to remaking their discoveries or thoughts into contemplations that are more obvious.

Composing abilities have been viewed as the most troublesome abilities to instruct and obtain on the grounds that composing is the most intricate mental action that expects understudies to focus on satisfied, sentence structure, jargon, accentuation, and spelling together. Composed articulation is a troublesome dialect expertise for understudies. Composing is a vital expertise for everybody to have. Thusly, instructors truly need to pass material or information about composition on to their understudies. Composing isn't only for correspondence yet in addition for getting done with significant jobs in picking up, thinking, and sorting out information or thoughts. As such, composing is a mind boggling movement that incorporates a few

stages. One of the composing abilities is composing factious passages.

The term passage is a term that we generally hear, and is much of the time utilized in discussion and practice. A passage is a unit of composing that is utilized to communicate a thought as a progression of sentences. Various sentences in the section should be connected. A passage is a sentence or set of sentences that alludes to one point (Semi, 1990). A paragraph is a bunch of sentences connected and specific guidelines organize these sentences, so the significance they contain can be restricted, created and explained. As the littlest holder that obliges thoughts or contemplations, sections have a capability, first and foremost to work with endlessly understanding by isolating one subject or subject from another in light of the fact that one passage can contain one unit of thought; besides isolates and stresses meaning normally and officially to permit the peruser to stop longer than the finish of the sentence. A more drawn out stop considers convergence of contemplations on the subject or point communicated in the passage.

Argumentation is a type of way of talking that endeavors to impact the perspectives and assessments of others, so they accept and at last demonstration as per what the essayist or speaker needs (Keraf, 2010). Through argumentation, the creator attempts to orchestrate current realities so that he can show regardless of whether an assessment or something specific is valid. Argumentation is the most major premise in science and in the realm of science, argumentation isn't anything other than an endeavor to advance proof or set forward opportunities for communicating a demeanor or assessment on something. Argumentation abilities are vital, particularly for understudies. The peculiarity that emerges is that understudies are less ready to contend.

Argumentation is motivation to fortify or dismiss an assessment, position or

thought. In pugnacious talk, it contains feelings, mentalities, or appraisals of something joined by reasons, proof, and consistent explanations (Moeliono, 2007). The motivation behind contentious talk is to attempt to persuade the peruser of the reality of the creator's perspective. Factious talk can likewise contain reactions or rejoinders to an assessment by making sense of sane and coherent reasons. In the mean time, the stages recorded as a hard copy pugnacious talk are (a) deciding the subject or subject of the issue, (b) figuring out the reason for the composition, (c) gathering information or materials as: proof, realities or supporting proclamations, (d) gathering a paper structure, (e) forming the system into talk. The moves toward gathering pugnacious talk are (a) making a point first, (b) setting talk goals, (c) making a talk structure, (d) fostering a talk system, (e) making an end (Isnaeni, 2017).

Needs analysis is the process of gathering information to create something that will meet the needs of a group of students. Needs are classified into two types: objective needs and subjective needs. Objective needs are associated with factual information about students, whereas subjective needs are associated with cognitive and affective learning needs (Harahap, 2022). Needs analysis can be done in terms of teaching, history, theoretical foundation, approach, and so on

Composing pugnacious sections is one of the abilities that secondary school understudies should learn. In any case, while figuring out how to compose, numerous understudies are not keen on composing examples, some even will generally be apathetic. Understudies are confronted with troubles in figuring out the thing point they are expounding on, creating subject sentences, and how to foster points with viable sentences. Understudies experience issues applying the components These

section components at last make understudies experience troubles recorded as a hard copy contentious passages. In a contentious section, the main materials and those that best suit the subject and motivation behind composing are realities and assessments of believed individuals, which can truly uphold the creator's viewpoint. These realities are gotten by directing perceptions and exploration, while individuals' perspectives are acquired from different sources like witnesses and understanding materials. Individuals' viewpoints ought to be cited by the first. To additionally persuade perusers, journalists can utilize numbers, maps, charts, pictures, etc. Argumentation is composing that plans to persuade or convince perusers about the reality of the creator's perspective or proclamation (Semi, 1990). To make it simpler for us to infer that a section is delegated a contentious passage, it very well may be seen from its qualities, including: there is an assertion, thought or assessment of the creator; intends to persuade others; attempting to demonstrate the reality of an assertion, or topic; and the realities introduced are evidentiary material (Semi, 1990).

Exact information from past examination has shown that secondary school understudies in Indonesia experience issues composing contentions. Accordingly, introductory examinations are required as a work to conquer this. This exploration is the recognizable proof and planning of issues as a reason for forming arrangements in figuring out how to compose contentions. As indicated by (Asikainen, H., Salmela-Aro, K., Parpala, A., & Katajavuori, 2020) the learning profile impacts the degree of weakness and affects understudy learning results. In this exploration it was found that the underlying learning approach (surface methodology) was more tiring than top to bottom learning (profound methodology). Not the same as that completed by

(Asikainen, H., Salmela-Aro, K., Parpala, A., & Katajavuori, 2020), this exploration expects to see general learning profiles and issues. The discoveries in regards to the profile of understudies' contentious composing skills are expounded with the aftereffects of meetings and perceptions to plan issues in figuring out how to compose argumentations.

The exceptional test looked by understudies in Indonesia recorded as a hard copy abilities today is that perusing is definitely not a significant part for understudies, because of progressively fast mechanical turns of events. So understudies don't comprehend jargon well. Understudy proficiency culture is likewise still low, so understudies' composition and it are still low to understand capacities (Akmalia, 2022). The lack of interest in reading, which affects students' writing abilities, is the cause of the writing skills gap. Furthermore, in today's sophisticated world, students no longer create their own activities and assignments for school; rather, they copy assignments from the internet. In this technologically advanced age, students' writing abilities suffer as a result of this gap.

That figuring out how to compose is an expertise that is very challenging for understudies. This should be visible from the correlation of three other language abilities, which shows that understudies ace talking, perusing and listening abilities more than composing abilities. The issue that should be focused on by Indonesian language subject educators at SMA Negeri 19 Medan is that understudies in forming factious sections experience a few issues. In the first place, the low aftereffects of composing learning did by understudies don't arrive at the base culmination rules. Second, understudies are less dynamic in partaking in educating and learning exercises in class. Third, understudies experience issues figuring out the ideas recorded as a hard copy sections.

Fourth, the sentences composed by understudies are not powerful. Fifth, understudies' low information on picking the right words (style) implies that the words in the sentence are not reasonable. Figuring out how to compose sections is a movement to work on understudies' abilities recorded as a hard copy thoughts to help an assessment as pugnacious passages. The writer's discoveries with respect to the capacity to compose contentious sections are that as far as composing, there are a few normal blunders connected with spelling and accentuation strategies. These normal mix-ups connect with the utilization of capital letters, the utilization of accentuation, how words are composed, and furthermore the composition of expressions. As per this, interest has arisen in exploring the issue of understudies' contentious section composing abilities. This is due to the lack of use of good teaching models and teaching media. Writing, photography, or electronic tools for capturing, processing, and reprocessing visual or verbal information are often interpreted as media or teaching materials in the teaching and learning process (Gafari, MOF., 2019).

Factious sections are passages that are pugnacious in nature or that current reasons, major areas of strength for models persuading proof so others are impacted and affirm the creator's viewpoints, thoughts and perspectives (Lail, 2022). This factious section is a passage that offers a viewpoint joined by exact proof and realities to persuade the peruser. In this way, to prepare understudies' abilities recorded as a hard copy pugnacious sections, understudies should be prepared ideally and given most extreme comprehension to develop further their grasping recorded as a hard copy factious passages

Breaking down understudies' capacity to compose contentious passages includes surveying different sub-abilities and

variables that impact their exhibition. Research has shown that understudies find factious composing testing, with trouble in organizing expositions and changing source text contentions into their own contentions (Maria, Evagorou., Elena, C., Papanastasiou., Maria, 2023). Research likewise demonstrates the way that understudies' argumentation abilities can change among oral and composed structures, with cooperative oral contentions arriving at a more significant level of value contrasted with individual composed contentions (Shin Jien, 2023). Then, the intricacy of contention composing is featured, accentuating the significance of subject information for effective contention development (Miika, Marttunen., Carita, 2022). These discoveries aggregately underline the complex idea of surveying understudies' contentious composing abilities, showing the requirement for custom fitted informative backings and evaluation systems. Examination of composing capacity was done by surveying understudies' capacity to compose pugnacious sections. Appraisal is an action that can't be isolated from instructive and showing exercises overall. All instructive exercises completed should constantly be followed and joined by appraisal exercises. Subsequent to learning exercises are held in class, the educator ordinarily directs an evaluation of understudies' capacities with respect to the material that has quite recently been educated. Similarly in this exploration. In the wake of completing the learning exercises, the educator quickly evaluates the understudies' capacity to compose contentions in view of the issues introduced. The appraisal components that are utilized as references are the substance of the thoughts communicated, content association, punctuation, style (utilization of construction and jargon), spelling (Nurgiyantoro, 2010). This research question is how to analyze students' ability to write argumentative texts

in class XI SMA Negeri 19 Medan. This research also aims to analyze the ability to write argumentative texts of students in class XI SMA Negeri 19 Medan.

The analysis of argumentation text abilities involves various aspects such as content, structure, grammatical competence, and writing motivation. Students' argumentation content is crucial in building creative reasoning and mathematical literacy skills. Understanding the constraints faced by students in constructing argumentative texts is essential, including reasoning and motivation challenges (Linda, 2022). Additionally, students' grammatical and discourse competence plays a significant role in writing argumentative paragraphs effectively. Research on argumentative text writing shows that students' ability correlates positively with writing motivation and grammatical competence, highlighting the importance of these factors in enhancing argumentation skills. Analyzing how students elaborate arguments and the changes in their texts over different composition phases provides insights into the development of argumentation abilities (Linaloe, León, 2020). What separates this exploration from the examination above is the examination in this exploration as per viewpoints in the appraisal of contentious texts where the evaluation depends on language structure, parts of proclamation cases, information and realities, utilizing analytical information, then including supporting proof and avocation and afterward connecting it to the speculation. The hole in this past exploration is that there is no decent or awful appraisal of understudies' capacity to compose contentious texts like the creator did.

RESEARCH METHOD

This exploration was done at SMA Negeri 19 Medan which is situated at Jl. Seruwai No.1, Sei Mati, Kec. Medan Labuhan, Medan City, North Sumatra 20253.

The examination was completed in May 2024, where the populace in this review was class XI at SMA Negeri 19 Medan comprising of 268 understudies. The example for this examination was taken utilizing an irregular inspecting procedure, up to 30 understudies from class XI-2 turned into the example for this exploration. The study employs a qualitative approach. As stated a method that emphasizes search is qualitative research. meaning, comprehension, concepts, symbols, characteristics, descriptions, and symptoms for a phenomenon; holistic and natural; focused and multimethod; employ multiple techniques; prioritize quality; and the form in which the data is presented unmistakable or account (Sugiyono, 2019). Descriptive qualitative methods are used by researchers, namely The argumentation text that students worked on was observed by the researcher. The exploration technique utilizes documentation of contentious texts, perception rubrics for assessing factious texts and beginning meetings of educators and understudies.

This examination utilizes a clear technique with a subjective methodology. As per subjective examination, research plans to comprehend the peculiarities experienced by research subjects comprehensively and through depictions as words and language, in a unique, normal setting. (Moleong., 2009). In accordance with that, in the subjective methodology there is an enlightening strategy. Unmistakable examination is insights used to dissect information by portraying or showing the information that has been gathered. Unmistakable exploration plans to depict occasions or reality as they are (Sudaryono., 2018).

The utilization of this clear examination technique is as per the exploration goals. Where in this examination, analysts gathered information sources from the field which were then broke down to

portray the consequences of understudies' method text composing abilities in view of perceptions of the school climate. The information assortment strategy involves a rubric for evaluating the capacity of pugnacious texts, utilizing tasks and documentation investigations of the

consequences of composing texts. Information gathered through circulating surveys will be investigated involving elucidating examination strategies by searching for distinct rates. The rate results will be arranged as follows:

Table 1. Respondent Answer Level Category (Riduwan, 2015)

No	Tingkat Jawaban	Kesimpulan
1	80%-100%	Great
2	70%-79%	Generally Excellent
3	60%-69%	Currently
4	50%-59%	Sufficiently Not
5	0%-49%	Extremely Less

Data :

- The accomplishment score above is gotten from the exact score (score got from the respondent's responses) separated by the best worth.

- Ends are norms offered to survey the responses, everything being equal.

RESEARCH FINDINGS

1. Analyze students' ability to write argumentative texts in class XI SMA Negeri 19 Medan reviewed by aspects of writing argumentative texts.

Capacity to Compose Facticious Sections Per Angle The information in this examination are scores from the aftereffects of composing contentious sections for understudies at SMA Negeri 19 Medan. Evaluation is completed by giving paper composing tests to understudies. Appraisal is completed once toward the finish of the illustration as an assessment movement. The analyst completed the evaluation of the aftereffects of composing contentious sections by alluding to the appraisal sheet. In the evaluation sheet five significant viewpoints are surveyed, to be specific: 1)

Ready to incorporate information/proof from the consequences of the examination, 2) Ready to offer expressions (professes) to address analytical inquiries, 3) Ready to utilize information/proof from the aftereffects of the examination to base explanations (claims) , 4) Ready to compose reasons (defense and backing) for information/proof to help articulations (claims), 5) Ready to connect contentions with speculations. The all out number of understudy works surveyed was 30 sections of understudy argumentation on the subject of the general climate. In view of the general rate consequences of argumentation section expertise scores, the score got was 333 with a level of 74% (great class). Then, at that point, the outcomes per viewpoint are: 1) Ready to incorporate information/proof from the

consequences of the examination, got a score of 65 with a level of 72.22% (great class), 2) Ready to say something (guarantee) to respond to the examination questions, got a score of 71 with a level of 78.88% (great class), 3) Ready to utilize information/proof from examinations to base explanations (claims), got with a score of 61 with a level of 67.77% (medium class), 4) Ready to compose reasons (defense and backing) for

the information/proof to help proclamations (claims) where a score of 66 was acquired with a level of 73.33% (great class), 5) Ready to interface contentions with speculations, a score of 70 was acquired with a level of 77.77% (great classification). Coming up next is an understanding of exploration discoveries from the part of assessing pugnacious texts:

Table 2. Results of Assessment of the Ability to Write Argumentative Paragraphs

No Resp	Aspect I	Aspect II	Aspect III	Aspect IV	Aspect V	Amount	%	Category
Resp 1	2	3	2	3	1	11	73.33	B
Resp 2	2	3	3	2	3	13	86.67	BS
Resp 3	3	2	2	2	3	12	80.00	BS
Resp 4	3	2	3	2	2	12	80.00	BS
Resp 5	2	1	3	2	2	10	66.67	S
Resp 6	2	3	1	1	2	9	60.00	S
Resp 7	2	3	1	1	2	9	60.00	S
Resp 8	3	3	1	2	1	10	66.67	S
Resp 9	3	2	1	3	1	10	66.67	S
Resp 10	3	2	2	3	1	11	73.33	B
Resp 11	2	2	2	2	2	10	66.67	S
Resp 12	2	2	2	2	2	10	66.67	S
Resp 13	1	2	2	2	2	9	60.00	S
Resp 14	2	3	2	1	3	11	73.33	B
Resp 15	2	2	2	3	3	12	80.00	BS
Resp 16	1	3	3	1	3	11	73.33	B
Resp 17	1	3	3	3	2	12	80.00	B
Resp 18	3	3	3	3	3	15	100.00	BS
Resp 19	3	3	3	3	3	15	100.00	BS
Resp 20	3	2	2	3	3	13	86.67	BS
Resp 21	1	3	2	2	3	11	73.33	B
Resp 22	2	3	2	2	3	12	80.00	BS
Resp 23	2	2	1	2	3	10	66.67	S
Resp 24	2	2	2	3	2	11	73.33	BS
Resp 25	1	2	2	3	2	10	66.67	S
Resp 26	1	2	1	3	2	9	60.00	S
Resp 27	3	2	2	2	3	12	80.00	BS
Resp 28	3	2	2	1	3	11	73.33	B
Resp 29	3	1	2	2	2	10	66.67	S

Resp 30	2	3	2	2	3	12	80.00	BS
	65	71	61	66	70	333		
	72.22222	78.88888	67.77778	73.33333	77.77777	74		
		9		3	8			

Portrayal of Appraisal Viewpoints:

- 1) Ready to incorporate information/proof from the aftereffects of the examination
- 2) Ready to offer expressions (professes) to respond to analytical inquiries
- 3) Ready to utilize information/proof from examinations to base articulations (claims)

- 4) Ready to compose reasons (defense and backing) for information/proof to help articulations (claims)
- 5) Ready to relate contentions to theories.

Based on the assessment above, each result per aspect is described in the diagram below:

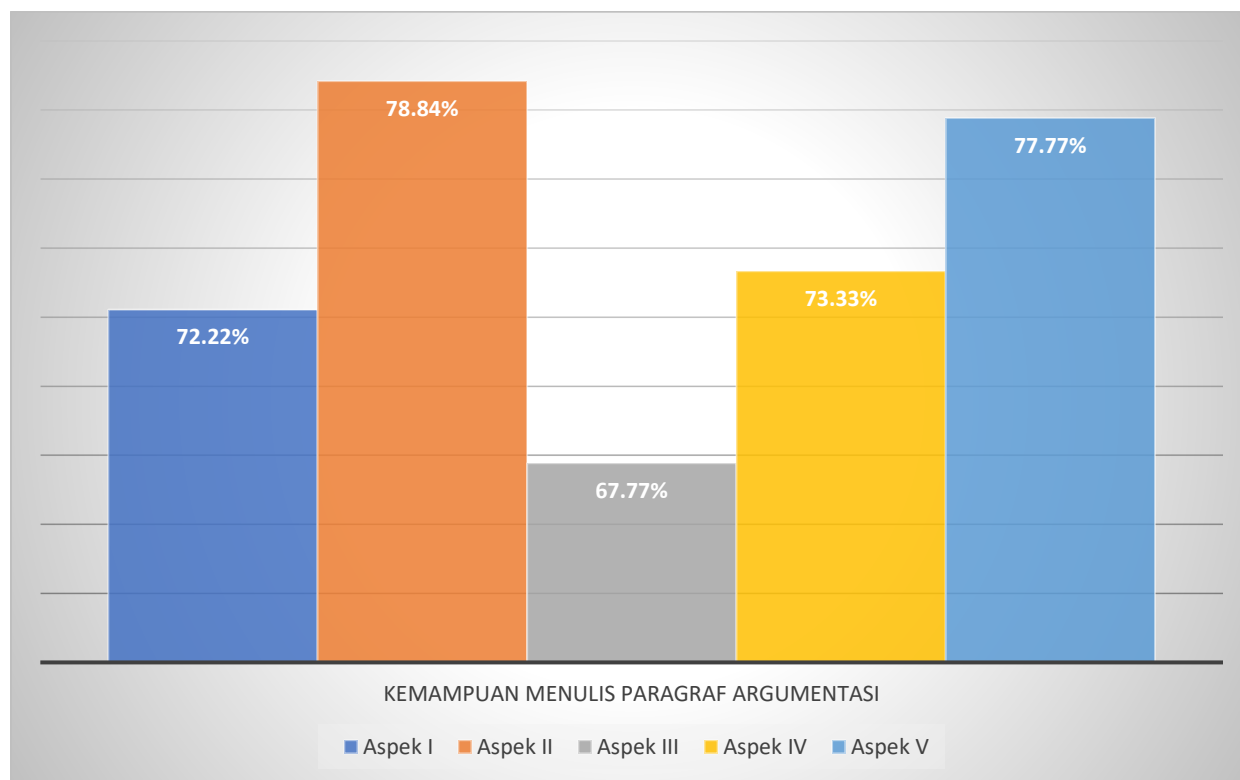


Figure 1. Comparison Chart for Assessment of the Ability to Write Argumentative Paragraphs

2. Frequency Distribution of Students' Argumentation Paragraph Writing Ability

In light of 30 understudies, it was found that understudies been able to compose

contentious text passages, where in the moderate class there were 12 individuals (40%), then, at that point, in the great classification there were 11 individuals (36.67%) and in the generally excellent

classification there were 7 individuals (23.33%). Coming up next is a definite table for surveying the capacity to compose

factive passages for 30 class XI understudies at SMA Negeri 19 Medan:

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Ability to Write Argumentative Paragraphs

No	Amount	Percentage	Conclusion
1	7 person	40%	Great
2	11 person	36,67%	Generally Excellent
3	12 person	23,33%	Currently
4	0 person	0%	Sufficiently Not
5	0 person	0%	Extremely Less

In light of the information above, it tends to be thought about in the outline below:

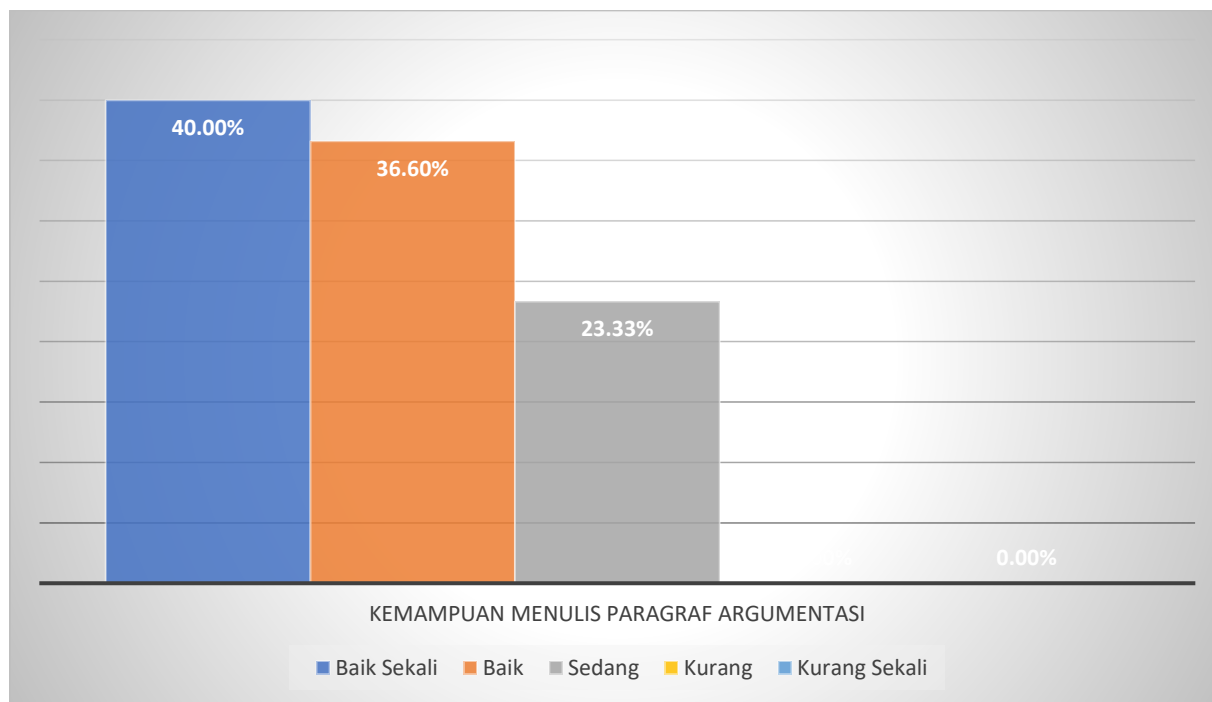


Figure 2. Frequency Distribution Diagram of the Ability to Write Argumentative Paragraphs

From the information above it tends to be reasoned that the best perspective is that understudies can offer expressions (professes) to respond to analytical inquiries. Then, at that point, understudies are likewise

ready to connect contentions with speculations, understudies are additionally great at composing reasons (defense and backing) for information/proof to help proclamations (claims), understudies are

likewise great at including information/proof from the consequences of examinations. In any case, the most concerning issue is that understudies don't completely utilize information/proof from the consequences of examinations to base articulations (claims). Analysts utilize no exceptional methodology to decide the factious composing skill of class XI understudies at SMA Negeri 19 Medan. The scientist gave figuring out how to compose contentions during 2 gatherings

with more spotlight on the material of composing contentious papers. Analysts found a way multiple ways to get information that met the measures for composing contentions. The primary gathering of analysts gave fundamental material connected with composing contentions and was held for 3 x 45 minutes. Specialists center around understanding pugnacious and functional texts straightforwardly.



Figure 3. Learning Argumentation Paragraphs

Then, understudies are approached to compose factious articles as per not set in stone by the specialist. Scientists noticed the improvement of understudies' composition. High level stage in figuring out how to compose pugnacious papers. Specialists give a concise survey and evaluation of understudies' composing results. Analysts

requested that understudies further develop the papers they had made. In the subsequent gathering, scientists reinforced the material utilized by understudies as the reason for their contentions in making sense of issues as per foreordained topics.

In reinforcing the material, the analyst partitioned understudies into a few gatherings

which were separated by comparable topics. These gatherings gather material in additional profundity and keep conversations intact fully intent on balancing understanding between understudies. Enhancements were made to the aftereffects of the pugnacious composing which had gotten extra material and depended on the consequences of gathering conversations. Composing exercises don't just include writing in that frame of mind of letters, books, brief tales, verse, verse, etc. However, composing exercises can likewise be through writing as talk on the topic of the general climate. Talk is a solidarity of significance (semantics) between parts in a language structure. Hence, talk as a solidarity of importance is viewed as a total language structure in light of the fact that all aspects of the talk is associated soundly. An individual's ability to compose can be a benchmark in evaluating their capacities. Composing is the right mode for communicating thoughts.

Learning Indonesian has four parts of language abilities, specifically tuning in, perusing, composing and talking abilities. One of the four language abilities instructed is composing. Composing is basically a coordinated perspective, with the goal that what is composed is handily perceived by perusers. A piece of composing is supposed to be great in the event that it has the accompanying qualities, including being significant, clear, round and complete, efficient, and satisfying syntactic guidelines (Wuriyani, E.P. A. Drani, A. Adisaputra, 2021). One of the abilities in acquiring Indonesian is the expertise of composing pugnacious texts. Factious texts are framed to offer acknowledgment or assessment of a conviction or thought that is correct or off-base, positive or negative. Calculated connections connected with reason, importance, worth, and resistance are regular in texts of this sort (Rohana., 2022). Journalists normally involve contentious

texts to convey assessments as thoughts or thoughts regarding something. For perusers to follow the creator's perspective, information as realities should be incorporated. As perusers, we should have the option to separate among realities and conclusions with the goal that the data got isn't stirred up between realities or reality and assessment (Heny, 2021). As indicated by the Enormous Indonesian Word reference, a reality is something that truly exists and occurred. Realities are in many cases likewise called reality. Realities can be gotten through perception of a specific item or occasion. A real sentence is a sentence where there is genuine data and reality can be demonstrated (Heny, 2021).

Argumentation is an assortment of talk planned to persuade perusers regarding reality conveyed by the creator. Since the point is to convey the peruser's perspective or contemplations, the writer will legitimately, basically and efficiently present proof that can fortify the objectivity and reality of what he conveys so it can take out clashes and questions in the peruser with respect to the writer's viewpoint. In a contentious text, the main materials and those that best suit the subject and reason for composing are realities and assessments of believed individuals, which can truly uphold the creator's viewpoint. Leading perceptions and examination get these realities, while individuals' perspectives are acquired from different sources like witnesses and understanding materials. Individuals' viewpoints ought to be cited by the first. To additionally persuade perusers, journalists can utilize numbers, maps, charts, pictures, etc. Argumentation is composing that means to persuade or convince perusers about the reality of the creator's perspective or proclamation." To make it simpler for us to presume that a passage is named a factious message, it very well may be seen from its qualities (Semi, 1990), including: there are

proclamations, thoughts or assessments of the creator; intends to persuade others; attempting to demonstrate the reality of an assertion, or topic; and the realities introduced are evidentiary material. Research led on understudies' capacity to compose contentious passages uncovers different degrees of skill, research has shown capacities in the parts of applying the models of argumentation advancement, solidarity, lucidness, sentence structure, word decision, and accentuation. While certain understudies exhibit adequate capability in language structure and talk, others battle with putting together sentences successfully and composing great ends. This study underscores the significance of working on understudies' abilities recorded as a hard copy factious sections by zeroing in on different components like design, utilization of jargon, and soundness to further develop in general composing capability (Ika, Nurjanah., Biner, Ambarita., Abdul, Muin, 2019).

CONCLUSIONS

The ends in this exploration are:

1. In view of 30 understudies, it was found that understudies been able to compose factious text sections, where in the moderate classification there were 12 individuals (40%), then, at that point, in the great classification there were 11 individuals (36.67%) and in the generally excellent classification there were 7 individuals (23.33%).
2. The all out number of understudy works surveyed was 30 sections of understudy argumentation on the subject of the general climate. In view of the general rate consequences of argumentation section expertise scores, the score got was 333 with a level of 74%

(great class). Then, at that point, the outcomes per viewpoint are: 1) Ready to incorporate information/proof from the consequences of the examination, got a score of 65 with a level of 72.22% (great classification), 2) Ready to say something (guarantee) to respond to the examination questions, got a score of 71 with a level of 78.88% (great class), 3) Ready to utilize information/proof from examinations to base proclamations (claims), got with a score of 61 with a level of 67.77% (medium classification), 4) Ready to compose reasons (legitimization and backing) for the information/proof to help explanations (claims) where a score of 66 was acquired with a level of 73.33% (great classification), 5) Ready to connect contentions with speculations, a score of 70 was acquired with a level of 77.77% (great classification).

3. It was reasoned that the best viewpoint was that understudies had the option to offer expressions (professes) to respond to insightful inquiries. Then, at that point, understudies are likewise ready to connect contentions with speculations, understudies are additionally great at composing reasons (defense and backing) for information/proof to help proclamations (claims), understudies are likewise great at including information/proof from the consequences of examinations. Nonetheless, the most concerning issue is that understudies don't completely

utilize information/proof from the consequences of examinations to base articulations (claims).

Due to limited research time, the subjects whose analytical skills were tested were insufficient to fill the gap in this study. The following are some of the theoretical repercussions of this study: It could help advance theories about the quality of written (paragraph) arguments and reasoning patterns. studies at college. Aside from that, this exploration can be utilized as a point of reference for subsequent studies on the same topic. For all intents and purposes, this examination has suggestions for use as input for teachers and teachers-to-be to improve writing quality (paragraph) and patterns of reasoning by focusing on writing interests student.

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