

Abstract

This study aims to describe the learning of constructing the implied meaning in an anecdotal text in class X students of Pasundan 2 Bandung High School in 2019/2020. The results showed that learning that only relies on learning material without developing talents owned by students, then in the life to come students will experience difficulties in solving a problem that arises. In writing activities students still have difficulty in using good reasoning power to create arguments in criticizing problems in the surrounding environment. These problems attract the attention of writers for research in Indonesian language learning material about anecdotal texts, because if students' reasoning power is not good, then success in constructing the implied meaning in an anecdotal text will not succeed. This study uses the concept sentence learning model. This research method allows two classes to be used and compared in research, namely the experimental class and the control class. The result of the average score of the experimental class pretest was 20.2 and the average posttest score was 79.1 which increased by a difference of 59. The Concept Sentence Model used in the experimental class was more effective than the control class using another model. The experimental class obtained a t-test value of 5.72 and a t-table value of 3.5, with a value of $5.72 > 3.5$. The control class obtained a tcount of 5.3 and a table of 4.95 then when compared, the results of the experimental class table were greater than the control class table. Based on these results it can be concluded that learning constructs the implied meaning in an anecdotal text using the concept sentence model has been well implemented.

Keywords: learning, constructing implied meaning, anecdotal texts, concept sentence models