Research Article

Integrated Elements of Paragraph in UNISBA Student's Writing

Asri Nuranisa Dewi[1], Heru Pratikno[2], Irma Yulita Silviany[3]

[1]Fakultas Ekonomi dan Bisnis, Universitas Islam Bandung, Bandung, Indonesia
[2]Fakultas Tarbiyah, Universitas Islam Bandung, Bandung, Indonesia
[3]Fakultas Syariah, Universitas Islam Bandung, Bandung, Indonesia

ORCID
Asri Nuranisa Dewi: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0201-7351

Abstract.
Writing a scientific paper cannot be separated from academic activities carried out by students. In writing, they must apply the requirements of good paragraphs so they can be understood by the reader. One of the requirements for making a good paragraph is to combine the elements in it. However, in reality, there are still many students who have not paid attention to and applied these requirements in their writing. Therefore, this study aims to determine the extent of the suitability of the writings made by students with the given topic. In addition, it will help us in understanding if there has been good coherence between the ideas. The method used in this research is the descriptive quantitative method. The source of this research data is taken from the Google Form which must be filled out by students about writing. This study hypothesized that the students were able to write a good paragraph based on logical thinking, on a given topic. However, some of their writings are still not related to the elements of the paragraph. Thus, there is a need for writing classes or special guidance for students in improving their writing, especially in logical thinking. This will help us in finding out if there are any fallacies in their writing. This activity is very important, to do so that students' writing can be better and of higher quality, both in terms of Indonesian grammar rules and logical thinking.

Keywords: paragraph coherence, writing, logical fallacy

1. Introduction

Language is a means of communication used by a person to convey his goals and objectives. In language, Islam has also arranged in such a way that the communication conveyed can be well established to God and to each other [1]. This has been stated in the Qur'an Surah Al-Hajj verse 24, namely "And they are guided (in this world) unto goodly speech and they are guided to the Path of Him". Based on that verse, as an academic community, lecturers and students must be able to speak orally and in writing that is polite, good, and correct.

Scientific writings written by academics are identical, they must use Indonesian with vocabularies according to their fields. With the massive use of Indonesian in the academic field, it shows that Indonesian is a productive and dynamic language [2]. Indonesian language needs to be appreciated in a scientific writing. The way to use it is applying good linguistic rules (such as Ejaan Yang Disempurnakan 5th Edition), formal words, sentence structures, paragraph requirements, and correct systematics. In this way, student writing will be better and of higher quality. This can be proofed by the previous research about linguistic features in writing quality and development. The paper has provided an overview of how linguistic features in writing samples can be used to estimate and predict writing quality and development. While these studies provided important information about how linguistic features in the text interacted with quality and growth, they were impractical, difficult to scale up, and prone to mistakes. Recent innovations in natural language processing (NLP) have provided means with which to better calculate linguistic features in large corpora of writing samples which has afforded insights into a number of cognitive phenomena including human judgements of text quality and longitudinal writing growth. These innovations have spearheaded research into not only better understanding the linguistic elements of text that help predict writing quality and development, but also research into automatic essay scoring (AES) systems that provide summative feedback to writers about overall writing quality and automatic writing evaluation (AWE) systems that provide formative feedback to assist writers in revising specific aspects of writing. Importantly, we need not wait for the future because linguistic text analyses have immediate applications in automatic essay scoring (AES) and automatic writing evaluation (AWE), both of which are becoming more common and can have profound effects on the teaching and learning of writing skills. The analysis of linguistic features in writing can help us not only better understand writing quality and development but also improve the teaching and learning of writing skills and strategies [3].

The research about integrated elements of paragraph in Unisba (Universitas Islam Bandung) student's writing still needs further review. There has been no research that discusses the cohesiveness of paragraphs related to the mindset of students in making good article in Unisba. However, some studies had conducted to investigate the writing ability of university students in Indonesia. The researcher who conducted their study in Pekanbaru, Riau, reported that the university students' ability in essay writing was low because of teaching essay writing, writing material, complexity of writing skill and writing strategy employed by lecturer and students in the classroom is inadequate [4]. The other researcher in Pontianak, West Kalimantan, pointed out that the students' writing

control related to the structures and linguistic features in argumentative essay writing was still limited, especially in developing of critical thinking [5]. Then, in Samarinda, East Kalimantan asserted the quality of students' essay writing ability was poor categorized. In short, the finding of these studies claimed that the Indonesian EFL university students' essay writing ability showed unsatisfied writing performance [6]. The ability in writing is claimed as the key factor to get successful in academic writing that needs academic writing practices [7]. The present study investigated the ability, problem, and reason why the Unisba student's are still difficult to make a coherence paragraph especially in writing an essay.

In addition, apart from the aspect of language quality, the substance of student writing must also be very useful for the wider community. The point is that what students write must have a positive impact, namely the content of their writing is able to educate and enlighten the community [8]. They must be willing to inform something in their writings correctly and honestly. Not only that, the writings made by students must also be full of knowledge, experience, or moral messages. However, it must be adjusted to the type of writing that will be made.

Writing a scientific paper cannot be separated from academic activities carried out by students. Students as part of the academic community must be able and accustomed to writing activities. In writing their writings, they must pay attention to the requirements of good paragraphs so that what they write can be understood by the reader. Therefore, students must be consistent and competent in applying paragraph requirements in their writings. One of the requirements for making a good paragraph is to combine the elements in it. The paragraph elements in question include ideas and sentences. Both ideas and sentences in a paragraph must support and relate to each other.

When talking about scientific writing, there are several elements that need to be considered so that the writing becomes more coherent. The coherence of writing, especially between paragraphs, is a must in writing a scientific paper. Therefore, thinking mistakes when writing an article also results in the student's writing becoming incoherent. When writing scientific papers, clear systematics are needed and students need to make good general ideas. General ideas also need to be clarified by supporting ideas, so that the ideas that students make can be conveyed in good writing. Supporting ideas need to explain the general idea in detail, must not use other ideas that are not relevant to the topic of the general idea being discussed.

However, in reality there are still many students who have not paid attention to and apply these requirements in their writings. This can be seen based on the forums, assignments, and their exam results that are recorded in the e-Kuliah (e-Learning system

belonging to the Bandung Islamic University). On average, most students are able to understand the meaning of the questions given. The result is that the answers they give are in accordance with what was asked. The following is one proof of their writing in e-Kuliah related to Indonesian language lectures, namely the material for writing paragraphs with the command "Make a paragraph about Covid-19 and its relation to your study program!"

Bidang statistika, salah satu bidang yang sangat berguna terhadap kasus ini, pemerintah dapat melakukan pengumpulan, pengolahan, dan penyajian data. Namun, di masa pandemi ini kegiatan-kegiatan tersebut beralih dari yang semulanya dilakukan secara tatap muka menjadi media online. Maka dari itu, dengan semakin berkembangnya teknologi, kegiatan pengumpulan serta pengolahan data masih tetap dapat dilakukan terutama dalam rangka penanggulangan pandemi Covid-19. Selain itu, dengan statistika kita dapat mengetahui sejumlah data dari survei yang kita adakan. Banyak dari para peneliti melakukan berbagai survei seperti data perilaku masyarakat pada masa PPKM darurat, survei dampak Covid-19 terhadap pelaku usaha, survei analisi big data ditengah masa adaptasi kebiasaan baru, dan masih banyak lagi. Bahkan saat ini, terdapat beberapa peneliti yang mengsurvei mengenai prediksi pertambahan kasus Covid-19.

Figure 1

If you look at the contents of the student's writing, the results are quite good in terms of legibility and logical substance. What was asked in the question he was able to answer correctly and appropriately. However, based on the article, there are still a few corrections and adjustments to the paragraph rules, especially in terms of the effectiveness of the elements and paragraph requirements. In the first sentence there are two ideas, namely the field of statistics and government so that the sentence becomes ineffective. In addition, the first idea has no predicate structure. Therefore, the improvement is that the sentence should be separated so that it becomes two different sentences or the second idea is used as a subordinate clause. Then, a predicate is added to the first idea. So, the improvements in that section are as follows.

Bidang statistika merupakan salah satu bidang yang sangat berguna terhadap kasus ini sehingga pemerintah dapat melakukan pengumpulan, pengolahan, dan penyajian data.

In addition, at the end of the paragraph there are unrelated ideas. What it means is the idea of the "*Peneliti*". In fact, the idea before that was still discussing statistics. Thus, such conditions lead to incoherence between paragraph elements. When discussing and defending the "*Peneliti*"'s ideas, the writer should move them to a different paragraph. So, the paragraph will see the integration of its elements.

Research writing can also be prone to statistical fallacy: mistaken use of statistics, or conclusions based on misunderstanding statistics. Often the phrase logical fallacy refers to a formal fallacy; that is, an invalid argument that is mistakenly thought to be valid [9]. Fallacies are common errors in reasoning that will undermine the logic of the

argument. Fallacies can be either illegitimate arguments or irrelevant points, and are often identified because they lack evidence that supports their claim.

Therefore, the purpose of this study was to determine the extent of the suitability of the writings made by students with the given topic. Students surveyed are Univeritas Islam Bandung students class of 2021 who take Indonesian courses in odd semesters. In addition, another purpose of this research is to find out whether their writing has a good coherence between their ideas. The survey on paragraph writing distributed to students must have gone through a complete series of materials, ranging from spelling, formal words, effective sentences, paragraphs, discourses, to scientific writings. That means, there is no reason for students not to know and do their writing well.

The source of this research data is taken from a Google Form that must be filled out by students about writing a text based on the topics that have been provided. After the data source is obtained, the researcher will carry out data processing to determine the level of understanding and knowledge of students about paragraph which they will then realize in writing a text.

The hypothesis of this study is that students are able to write well based on the given topic. This is because the topics given are still actual and relevant to them so that they understand it. However, some of their writings are still not related between the elements of the paragraph. The unrelatedness of the paragraph elements occurs because they do not understand the concepts and requirements of a good paragraph. In addition, they are still sparse and their experience in scientific writing is still lacking.

Thus, based on this assumption, the recommendation that will be proposed is that there is a need for writing classes or special guidance for students in improving their writing. The activities can be given outside the classroom or made a kind of institution that overshadows it. If this is done, they will be able and accustomed to writing so that their writing is better and of higher quality according to Indonesian grammar rules.

2. Methods

This study uses a descriptive quantitative research method. The purpose of this method is to make a picture or descriptive about a situation objectively using numbers, starting from data collection, interpretation of the data and appearance and results [10]. This type of research is quantitative using a descriptive observational research design. Research is used to see a description of the phenomenon, descriptions of activities are carried out systematically and emphasize factual data. Observational research is research that does

not manipulate or intervene on research subjects. This study only made observations (observations) on research subjects.

Descriptive quantitative research uses a correlational approach. Correlation research is research conducted to find out whether there is a relationship and if there is, how close the relationship is and whether or not the relationship is meaningful [11]. Correlation research studies two or more variables, namely the extent to which variations in one variable are related to variations in other variables. Descriptive quantitative selection in this study is based on research that wants to examine and see the relationship between student ideas and the cohesiveness of paragraphs in their writings.

The descriptive-quantitative research method used in this research is to use a scheme that the researcher needs an overview of the student's paragraph writing ability. This ability is seen from the use of good spelling, good grammar, good sentence writing, and coherent and good paragraph writing. The instrument for data collection is by distributing forms that must be filled out by students to write down their ideas about the themes that have been provided. Then, the data is processed using an assessment instrument that refers to aspects of the Indonesian language rules. Therefore, this study will focus on quantitative research with a descriptive observational research design.

The data from this study will be used to describe the phenomena that occur to students in writing an idea and emphasize factual data. The subjects in this study were students in first semester who took Indonesian language courses at the Universitas Islam Bandung. This study does not manipulate or intervene in research subjects because this study only observes the subjects under study.

This research was conducted at the Universitas Islam Bandung (Unisba) so that the population of this study were students in the first semester of the 2021/2022 academic year who studied Indonesian language courses. The total population of this study is all students of the Universitas Islam Bandung who teach Indonesian Language Courses for the 2021/2022 academic year. The sample of this study was taken from Semester 1 students for the academic year 2021/2022 at the Faculty of Economics and Business, Faculty of Sharia, Faculty of Da'wah, Faculty of Tarbiyah, and Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Islamic University of Bandung. Sampling was based on a cluster random sampling technique, namely by drawing class names at random. The number of classes taken is 21 classes and the number of research samples is 141 students.

Research in the form of answers or research problem solving, is loaded based on the results of the data testing process which includes the selection, collection, and analysis of data. The following is the data analysis design used.
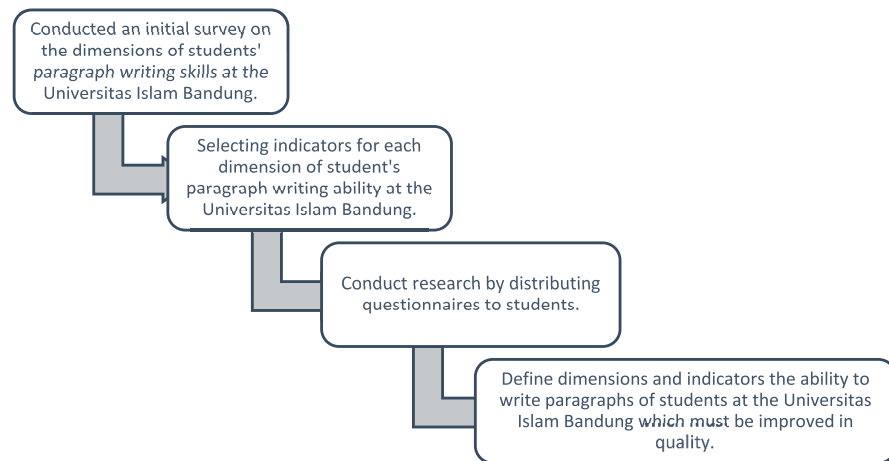
Conducted an initial survey on the dimensions of students' *paragraph writing skills at the* Universitas Islam Bandung.

Selecting indicators for each dimension of student's paragraph writing ability at the Universitas Islam Bandung.

Conduct research by distributing questionnaires to students.

Define dimensions and indicators the ability to write paragraphs of students at the Universitas Islam Bandung *which must* be improved in quality.

Figure 2: Data Analysis Design Used.

The following is an explanation of the connection between research methods, research stages and indicators of each stage:

TABLE 1: The Connection between The Method, Stages, and Indicators.

Method	Stages	Indicators
This study uses a quantitative descriptive method by exploring the dominant variables or indicators that affect the ability to write paragraphs of students at the Universitas Islam Bandung.	Conducted an initial survey on the dimensions of students' paragraph writing skills at the Universitas Islam Bandung	Mapping of students' initial assessment of students' paragraph writing skills at the Universitas Islam Bandung
	Selecting indicators for each dimension of student's paragraph writing ability at the Universitas Islam Bandung.	The selection of indicators in each dimension of student's paragraph writing ability that most influences the quality of their writing.
	Conducting research and distributing questionnaires to students	Tabulation of respondent data (students) against indicators in each dimension of student's paragraph writing ability.
	Determine the dimensions and indicators of paragraph writing abilities of students at the Universitas Islam Bandung which must be improved in quality.	Dimension maps and indicators of paragraph writing ability from the best to the least.

The technique of collecting data is through questionnaires, so the authors conduct research by distributing research questionnaires to first semester students who are in the five study programs. All respondents were asked to fill out a questionnaire containing

their arguments against an actual phenomenon in society. The argument is then used as a benchmark in assessing the ability to think and write ideas.

This study analyzes the indicators on the dimensions of students' paragraph writing skills. The dimensions in this study are described in the table of operationalization of the variables below.

TABLE 2: Operationalization of the Variables.

Variable	Dimension	Indicators
Paragraph Development	Content	Knowledge of writing topics
		Vocabulary
		Main idea development
		Relevance to the topic discussed
	Cohesiveness	The integration of meaning and form between words and sentences in paragraphs.
	Principle	Completeness of rules such as focusing on one topic, using verbs, using conjunctions, moving from personal to impersonal statements, using expert opinions, objective language, passive sentences, using language to judge or evaluate, using pronouns, using evidence to support arguments, and one-sided argument.
	Grammar	Knowledge of writing rules such as no spelling errors, punctuation, use of capital letters, and paragraph arrangement.

3. Results and Discussion

The characteristic of scientific language used in writing scientific papers is the skill to transfer complex and abstract ideas and thoughts into structured and coherent writing. Ideas and thought can be made by paragraph. Paragraph is a collection of sentences that are arranged logically and systematically as a single unit of thought that is relevant and supports the main ideas implied in the whole writing. In other words, paragraphs are the essence of pouring complete thoughts in a piece of writing. A complete and systematic writing is basically built by sentences and a set of paragraphs. Therefore,

the ability to write paragraphs is very important. In writing, paragraph is the main unit. The content of each paragraph must be relevant and support the overall content.

To write a paragraph cannot be separated from its elements. The elements in question include main ideas, topic sentences, explanatory or supporting sentences, and transition or conjunctions. That means, the four elements are contained in a paragraph. In essence, what is a mandatory element of a paragraph is the main idea and explanatory idea. Meanwhile, the presence of conjunctions will be an optional element depending on the context of the sentence.

In writing paragraphs, the process of paragraph development is needed as a form of condition for making good paragraphs. The requirements for that paragraph include unity, cohesiveness, and completeness [12]. According to the Center for Development of the Language Development and Development Agency, there are several methods of paragraph development. The paragraph development methods in question include chronology, illustration, definition, analogy, contrast, cause and effect, examples, repetition, and combinations.

Paragraph by definition is a group of closely related sentences that develop one single idea. From the mentioned definition, it is quite clear that only one topic is being discussed in a paragraph. The discussion of more than one topic is not acceptable under one paragraph [13]. Let's observe the below paragraph. In his writings, students chose topics about Sexual Violence in Higher Education, Cases of Lecturers Who Harassed Their Students during Thesis Guidance.

Tanggapan terhadap Fenomena *

Seperti yang telah kita dengar saat Kom Kaderisasi kemarin dari bapak Yuhka Sundaya bahwa Mahasiswa dan Dosen itu adalah setara dalam dunia pendidikan. Beliau mengatakan bahwa Mahasiswa itu adalah maha pembelajar untuk mencapai pembelajaran atau pun skiil yang sudah memiliki undang-undang 12/2012 yaitu mahasiswa sebagai anggota sivitas akademika insan dewasa, mengembangkan potensi diri, memiliki kebebasa akademik, mendapatkan layanan pendidikan, dan mahasiswa dapat menyelesaikan program pendidikan sesuai dengan kecepatan belajar masing-masing dan tidak melebihi ketentuan batas waktu yang ditetapkan oleh perguruan tinggi.

Menurut saya, seorang dosen itu selain bertugas mengajar dalam hal mata kuliah mereka pun seharusnya memberikan pelajaran etika kepada para mahasiswa maupun mahasiwi. Bukan sekedar dari teori saja, namun dalam mempraktikan juga. Dosen mempunyai kewajiban membimbing para mahasiswa untuk meraih gelar sarjana yang banyak diimpikan banyak orang. Dari fenomena diatas, Dosen tersebut bisa kita katakan bahwa ia mematahkan impian seseorang yang dari dulu mahasiswa itu inginkan. Dosen itu pun sama saja mematahkan profesi mulianya yang ia dulu perjuangkan. Melanggar niat yang pasti untuk menyampaikan ilmu. Dosen pun seharusnya melindungi mahasiswanya, membuatnya menjadi orang-orang sukses di masa depan karena murid yang akan sukses pun akan teringat siapa yang mengajarkanya. Kita sebagai mahasiswa pun harus lebih berhati-hari lagi karena setiap manusia akan khilaf.

Figure 3

While reading the above paragraph carefully, that the two paragraph do not form the essential part of it. Both are irrelevant. The topic is about sexual violence but the student write about something else. Also, there is no coherence between the first paragraph dan the second paragraph.

In addition, paragraph is the basic unit of academic writing. Students who want to study in a college or university need to learn how to write a paragraph because all other types of academic writing such as essays, reports, compositions, and research papers are based on paragraph. The simple thing to make a paragraph is the student need to know what they write based on the ideas they have. The ideas need to be relevant with the topic, so we will not find a fallacy from the writing.

Based on the data obtained, the researcher analyzed thinking errors and paragraph development. In paragraph development variables, there are four dimensions analyzed, including content, coherence, rules, and grammar. Based on the data, there are some students who still have difficulty in writing their ideas and developing their writings.

The population in this study were first semester students studying at the Islamic University of Bandung. The sample used in this study were first semester students in five study programs at the Universitas Islam Bandung, including Management (Faculty of Economics and Business), Sharia Economic Law (Sharia Faculty), Islamic Family Law (Sharia Faculty), Islamic Religious Education (Faculty of Tarbiyah), and Statistics (Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences). In the previous discussion, the author has stated that one of the data collection techniques used is through a questionnaire, so the author conducts research by distributing research questionnaires to first semester students who are in the five study programs. At this stage, researchers used data as many as 141 respondents from a total of 503 respondents. All respondents were asked to fill out a questionnaire containing their arguments against an actual phenomenon in society. The argument is then used as a benchmark in assessing the ability to think and write ideas. The attributes of the questions used have been explained in the Table 2 Operationalization of the Variables.

The presentation of data regarding the identity of the respondent is to provide an overview of the self-state of the respondent. As for the description of the condition of the respondents who were sampled in this study, they were classified by name, NPM, study program, selected phenomena, and responses to the selected phenomena. The phenomena provided as material for students to give their arguments are described in the following table.

The phenomenon was chosen based on Google search results and trending topics on Twitter. These phenomena were brought up because so many people talked about

TABLE 3: Actual Issues.

No	Issues
1	Sexual Violence in College. The case of a lecturer who harassed his students while carrying out thesis guidance.
2	Men's Sexual Desire Emerges from the Way Women Dress. Is it true that the correlation between men's sexual desires and the way women dress is the trigger for the emergence of 'evil' desires of irresponsible men?
3	Women are more attracted to men in uniform. The phenomenon of the charm of men in uniform is still very warm in the memory. Where the woman as a victim is willing to give everything, even her future. Does the charm of a man in uniform look good in the future? Or what is it that makes men in uniform get added value in the eyes of women?
4	Being born in a rich family is a privilege. Nowadays wealth is like the ultimate goal of every Indonesian citizen, young or old because in their minds with wealth they can do everything and be born into a rich family is considered a gift in itself and can also get privileges in all aspects of life. Is that so?
5	Freedom from Quarantine is a Privilege for Celebrities and Rulers. The Covid-19 pandemic is not over yet and has an impact on anyone who travels abroad and is required to quarantine for 10 days when they arrive home.
6	Working in the Jakarta SCBD area is an attraction for today's young generation. The phenomenon of the capital city can change lives, seems to still be a hot issue for job seekers. The attraction of the Jakarta SCBD area is still a charm in itself to try your luck. Is it true that working in the SCBD area is very promising and guarantees the welfare of our lives?
7	Indonesian netizens are talkative in commenting on social media. Recently, Indonesian netizens have been tired of giving their condolences or RIP (Rest in Peace) to an Instagram media account belonging to a foreign user or misrepresenting RIP. The account owner was embarrassed and protested that he had not died, only that he had the same name with someone who had died.
8	Addiction to online games. The case of the beauty doctor who was on duty was even engrossed in playing online games, so focused and distracted by the online game the doctor forgot to give some kind of liquid or UV protection to the patient, causing the patient's skin to hurt or blister.

these phenomena on various social media. Researchers raised this phenomenon in the hope of attracting students, so that it could bring up a critical attitude towards the phenomenon that is being hotly discussed by the wider community.

3.1. Vocabulary Usage

Based on the questionnaire data from the students that we have observed as researchers, the majority of them have started well in their text writing. This can be proven from the use of vocabulary which is starting to be quite a lot. In addition, they have also started to be good at choosing vocabulary that is appropriate to the

context. Through the knowledge of vocabulary or the variety of vocabulary used by the author in an article, it also shows how mastery the author is of the writing he makes because through the vocabulary expressed in writing, it can come alive and there is a lot of information in it. The students in this study have produced a lot of vocabularies that are related to the topic presented.

3.2. Topic Relevance

Questionnaire data from students that we have observed as researchers show that the majority of them are quite good at writing texts. This can be proven from the steady content of the writing with the chosen topic. Although there are still some who have not adjusted the content and the chosen topic. However, most of the students (there were about 82 respondents out of 141 respondents) had started to be good at deciphering writing because they had mastered the topic correctly. Knowledge of the topic of writing is one aspect that must be met by a writer. This knowledge can produce many arguments that are conveyed to the reader.

3.3. Main Idea Development

Questionnaire data from students that we have observed as researchers show that some of the students are quite good at writing their texts. The number of students who have been able to come up with and develop the main idea is 42 respondents. This can be proven in the text which has clearly raised the main idea. That means their writing is in accordance with the requirements to make the correct paragraph. However, out of 141 respondents, only 42 respondents could develop the main idea in writing. The majority of students still find it difficult to develop the main idea in writing. The development of the main idea is one thing that must be considered carefully by a writer, through the development of the main idea, the ability of a writer to produce a text or writing can be well illustrated. The development of main ideas requires the ability to determine vocabulary, the ability to assemble vocabulary into sentences, so that these sentences can become a complete writing. That is, if there is a lack of development from the main idea of the writing, the author is not able to design and arrange vocabulary correctly.

3.4. Paragraph Development (Paragraph Coherence)

Questionnaire data from students who have been observed shows that only a few of the students are quite good at writing (49 respondents out of 141 respondents). The majority of students still cannot develop paragraphs well. This can be proven in the text which still does not integrate the meaning and form of words in sentences. That means their writing is not in accordance with the requirements to make the correct paragraph into a coherent text. One of the conditions for a paragraph to be categorized as good is to have coherence or coherence requirements. Readers can easily understand and follow the author's line of thought without obstacles or leaps of thought that will confuse the reader. Through a regular sequence of thoughts will clarify the cohesion in writing. So in line with what was expressed by Nasucha, Rohmadi and Wahyudi that coherence or coherence focuses on the relationship between sentences and sentences [14]. The coherence of meaning and form between words in a sentence in a paragraph will be easy to follow the flow of thought and the intention to be expressed will be conveyed properly.

3.5. Spelling and Structure of Language

Based on the questionnaire data from the students who had been corrected by the researchers, most of their writings still contained incorrect use of the structure. This can be proven by the presence of errors in determining the subject and predicate in the sentence. In addition, in their writings, many of them are still wrong in placing conjunctions, using pronouns, and applying passive sentences. The number of students who apply the rules is still not right, there are 47 respondents. It is based on their texts which we read over and over again. As a result, the contents of his writings are still far from justifying linguistic rules. The development of paragraphs in a good writing must of course pay attention to the correct rules so that the paragraph becomes good and correct. The rules must be obeyed and completed in every aspect, such as focusing on one topic, using verbs, using conjunctions, moving from personal to impersonal statements, using expert opinions, objective language, passive sentences, using language to judge or evaluate, using pronouns, use evidence to support arguments, and one-sided arguments. The linguistic rules in scientific work paragraphs are unique, meaning that we cannot find them in other text paragraphs.

3.6. Grammar

Based on the questionnaire data from the students who had been corrected by the researcher, most of their writings still contained errors in the use of correct grammar. This can be proven by still finding errors in the spelling writing rules. Their mistakes in applying the spelling writing rules in question are the use of letters, writing standard words, and using punctuation marks. The number of students who apply the grammar rules is still not quite right, there are 60 respondents. Paragraph development produced by students, especially at the grammatical level. The purpose of grammar according to Chomsky is to obtain the universality of language, both formal and substantive from an in-depth analysis of a language [15]. The universality referred to here is the grammatical form of all languages, for example its components, types of rules, and the principle of interaction of the rules. If, the grammar has been complied with, then the paragraph development produced and displayed will be appropriate and make the correct paragraph.

When compared with research conducted at IAIN Samarinda, the average problem experienced by students in writing an idea in paragraph form is the ability to process ideas and transfer them in writing. This is caused by several factors. Some of them also experienced the problems of those writing aspects. Their reasons were not only having limited knowledge of writing aspects, but also they had own personal reasons, namely lack of writing practice, dislike writing, writing anxiety, negative writing perception, low writing motivation, insufficient time given in writing, and also inadequate teaching writing process taught by their lecturers [16]. Consequently, the students writing ability could be improved without any writing problems. Moreover, for writing lecturers should be taught hardly and responsibly to increase the students' writing ability by creating enjoyable writing classroom atmosphere. If we refer to the innovations made by NLP (Natural Language Processing), we can use applications in automatic essay scoring (AES) and automatic writing evaluation (AWE). The analysis of linguistic features in writing can help us not only better understand writing quality and development but also improve the teaching and learning of writing skills and strategies.

The use of an application to check the quality of an article, especially in writing in Indonesian, is needed to improve students' writing ability in writing their ideas. The writing ability of Unisba students still needs to be improved, especially from the way they develop a paragraph. In addition to lecturers who have to teach extra, we need a system, especially in the curriculum that can help students to improve their critical thinking skills.

4. Conclusion

In the development of paragraphs, most of their writings still have the use of an incorrect structure. Paragraphs are the essence of pouring complete thoughts in a piece of writing. A complete and systematic writing is basically built by sentences and a set of paragraphs. Therefore, the ability to write paragraphs is very important. In writing, paragraph is the main unit. The content of each paragraph must be relevant and support the overall content.

This can be proven by the presence of errors in determining the subject and predicate in the sentence. In addition, in their writings, many of them are still wrong in placing conjunctions, using pronouns, and applying passive sentences. In addition, most of the students' writings still contain errors in the use of correct grammar. This can be proven by still finding errors in the spelling writing rules. Their mistakes in applying the spelling writing rules in question are the use of letters, writing standard words, and using punctuation marks.

The logical mistakes that are often found in the writings of students who are the object of research are that they recognize and identify from the initiation sentences given. In addition to positive initiation sentences that were incorrectly identified by students, there were also conclusions from two negative premises. Students are not able to draw conclusions from the two premises because they do not understand the correct logic, unable to understand the meaning of initiation sentences. This is in line with the theory put forward by Pespropodjo and Gilareso which states that one of them is because of a negative premise, which is not taken from negative assumptions, so no conclusions can be drawn from both [17]. Either the initiation sentences are difficult to see in meaning or the students tend to train themselves towards the negative initiation sentences presented. Thus, students must train themselves more about these negative premises so that logistical thinking errors are no longer found.

The writing ability of Unisba students still needs to be improved, especially from the way they develop a paragraph. In addition to lecturers who have to teach extra, we need a system, especially in the curriculum that can help students to improve their critical thinking skills. Their reasons were not only having limited knowledge of writing aspects, but also they had own personal reasons, namely lack of writing practice, dislike writing, writing anxiety, negative writing perception, low writing motivation, insufficient time given in writing, and also inadequate teaching writing process taught by their lecturers.

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