

centered learning approach that emphasizes the importance of student participation and activities in the learning process. However, gradually the learning interest of learners began to decrease and do tasks at deadline time. In addition, it is required to learn independently and discipline time, to adjust personal activities at home and face the task of the same subjects. Crowded online there are many obstacles, especially in learning activities that depend on the internet. If it is difficult to signal then it cannot follow the learning directly even those who can follow distance learning are not as expected. The results of observations showed that when following class learning tends to be silently glued and not interact with the material effectively (Wangid, Sugiyatno, & Purwanti, 2011: 2). So it requires self-regulated learning methods to know the active and constructive process in setting goals and learning processes.

Self regulated learning

The phenomenon occurs many practitioner educators as learners who do not understand the importance of self-regulated learning. Effective learning design and learners' learning outcomes succeed optimally in learning. Learning activities are directed to mastering competence from attitude, knowledge and skills (Anderson, 2001).

Self-regulated learning is generally characterized as participants who efficiently control their own learning experiences in different ways. Along with the times, the learning system in various countries undergoes various reforms. One of them is conventional learning that makes teachers become centers or experts who convey knowledge to learners as Teacher Centered Learning (O'nil&McMahun, 2005: 28), updated into Student Centered Learning which facilitates learners to be active in learning (Judi & Sahari, 2013: 844). In this case, teachers are no longer as teachers but as motivators, facilitators, innovators or role models in child development (Antika, 2014: 253).

Based on the presentation of SISDIKNAS Law article 1 and 3, No. 20 of 2003 and school

guidelines on the development of cultural and character education bagsa (2010) explained that the independent attitude of learners is one of the important attitudes to be developed in the world of education in Indonesia. Not much different from the 2013 curriculum. The Basic Core Curriculum Thailand in addition to applying student centered learning also explains that one of the key competencies is self-learning and has several components of self-regulated learning.

In reality, self-regulated learning forms a learning trait that allows the individual to be responsible for his or her own learning and its steps are applied in the learner. This Zimmerman (1989) describes as follows: (1) Self-evaluation; 2) organizing and transforming; 3) set goals and plan; 4) looking for information; 5) keep records and monitor; 6) regulate the environment; 7) self-consequences; 8) repeating and remembering; 9) Seek social support from peers.

Chung (2002: 339) states that learning is not only controlled by external aspects and also internal aspects means self-regulated in terms of active, constructive and self-regulated processes (Montalvo&Tores, 2004: 3), so that in the process of effective learning and have a self-regulation strategy in learning. However, it is necessary to reconsider the factors experienced by learners who can contribute to the achievement of learning outcomes. So that the important role of self-regulated learning as a process of learning activities in setting learning goals, directing, supervising and regulating and controlling the cognition of learners (Zimmerman, 2002). So, the method of self-regulated learning mesih occurs for learners, especially in taking extracurricular classes in making poetry literature.

Poetry

Poetry literature is not only interpreted as a work of beauty art that uses the medium of language as an intermediary to provide beauty to society (Inderasari, 2017), however, poetry literature is also used as a means to express ideas in accordance with the form of expression of feelings and poets

(Hasanah, Achsani, Aziz, 2019: 18-26). The success of a poet or poet in making poetry is inseparable from the selection of diction or word selection, which makes poetry more vivid and memorable. Understanding diction or words in poetry should consider the style of language to embellish the poem, thus causing the reader's reaction to think (Fathoni, 2012). Imagination also requires a word arrangement that can give rise to delusion or imagination. With the power of imagination, the reader seems to feel, hear, or see something that the poet expressed. With the words used by poets, the reader seems to hear sound (auditive imagination), see objects (visual imagination), or feel and touch objects (tactile imagination).

In interpreting poetry, sometimes the reader misinterprets the content and intent conveyed by the author. The language contained in poetry is sometimes too difficult to find meaning, because the language in poetry is ambiguous which certainly cannot be separated by its connotative nature. If all of it is meant to achieve the goals and effects of beauty, it will be tolerated (Nurgiantoro, 2014, 36). However, there is also writing that is easy to guess. The complexity can be understood well through the analysis of its elements and of course the analysis of its elements and of course the most important analysis of the language (Maulinda, 2018: 53-59).

Poetry is a work of literature in the form of metric or patterned language, the art of rhythmic, written or spoken composition, designed to produce pleasure through deep imaginativeness (irmawati, 2014:35). Hornby (1985: 644) defines poetry as "the art of poets; Poetry" and is interpreted as creative writing in the form of poetry, especially one that expresses deep feelings or noble thoughts in beautiful language, composed with a desire to communicate experience. Poetry cannot really be defined because it involves many different aspects of the subject matter, form, and effect. Poetry is filled with meaningful words. The meaning of the word in poetry can be interpreted based on various points of view and the reader's ability to interpret it (irmawati, 2014: 35). This, Brown (2001:4) says that language is a

systematic tool or meaning to be used to convey ideas or feelings by using signs that have meaning.

Suminto A. Sayuti (2008:3) states that poetry is a form of language expression that pays attention to aspects of sound in it, which expresses the imaginative, emotional, and intellectual experiences of the poet drawn from the life of his social individual, and expressed by a certain choice of technique, so as to evoke certain experiences in the reader or audience. Writing poetry is one of the basic competencies that learners must have in developing language creativity. These basic competencies become part of the standard of competence in expressing natural beauty and experience by writing poetry (Laeli, Wagiran and Suseno, 2013: 2).

Thus the poems in this poetry anthology can be used as Indonesian literature teaching materials that facilitate students. The simplicity of poetry can make it easier for students to learn and try to create their own poems with uncomplicated diction such as denotative and concrete diction that uses little figurative language. Stilistica's literary works seem to make important contributions in analyzing literary works, in this case represented by poetry (Anindita, Satoto, Sumarlam, 2017: 48). But post-pandemic, interest in writing poetry is no longer as greget as previous Teaching and Learning Activities. Online schools actually have a less good impact on the creativity of educators' imagination even though teachers have implemented self-regulated learning.

RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses qualitative descriptive methods that seek to describe all phenomena that occur or describe the circumstances, namely the phenomena that occur when the research is conducted (Mukhtar, 2013: 28) and planned activities, including agreements with informants. Qualitative research concepts point to and emphasize the process being researched. Qualitative research emphasizes the socially constructed nature of reality, the intimate relationships between researchers and those studied and the situational constraints that make up the investigation. The object of

qualitative research is all aspects of human life, namely humans and something influenced by humans (Dewi, Lubis, Wahidah, 2020: 218).

The primary data source in this study is individuals who are often referred to as participants and to increase the number of participants can be used snowball sampling technique is a method to increase participants by asking participants who have been interviewed or other related parties to recommend the following prospective participants (Creswell, 1998; Groenwald, 2004). Based on the purpose of this study, the researchers used students of class VIII Junior High School Lukman Al – International Judge Banguntapan Yogyakarta, as the primary data in this study. While in secondary data obtained from sources that can provide information or information about the problem to be studied. The research data source uses interviews and observations.

RESEARCH RESULTS

Self-regulated learning measures are not successful to prove students are able to apply a good learning process in carrying out study from home, especially in composing poetry. Extracurricular activities of writing classes, very clearly can know directly the obstacles that occur. This is because the influence of tasks that accumulate, making students tired of thinking in making poetry. In addition to analyzing phenomena and finding problems, the results of the study also presented the data obtained and did not provide treatment or manipulation of objects. Teaching and Learning activities conducted online there are some complaints from learners in managing poetry writing time. It is recognized that time off is spent working on tasks. Even the task of composing poetry, learners make with mediocrity so as not to focus on the diction of what is used and the language is irregular. The impact of changes before pandemics and during pandemics, has a total change of systematic creativity of learners.

Extracurricular class VIII JUNIOR IT Lukman Al-Hakim International Banguntapan Yogyakarta is writing poetry in

digital application e-magazine. How the role of Com-munity Based Education becomes one of education as students take an important role to preserve the culture of literacy that is almost extinct by the times. One way not to decrease learning creativity, students of class VIII JUNIOR IT Lukman Al-Hakim International Banguntapan Yogyakarta extracurricular learning class writing using digital e-magazine. However, there are still obstacles in developing an interest in writing in e-magazine and there are always obstacles. Even the most severe is lazy disease. Lazy can recur suddenly and is very difficult to treat. Even lazy diseases will be prolonged until the last collection deadline. It's as if the idea came up in a narrow time. Realized or not almost everyone has experienced lazy disease in the teaching and learning process (Maulidia: 2009: 129). In addition, the lack of time to write, because the time you have is spent doing other tasks. The learning process of study from home becomes less conducive if the teacher does not monitor through online or provides a deadline for assignment deposit..

Therefore, insist on trying to be active and independent in directing the learning process at home with the targets to be achieved. Changes that occur can have both positive and negative impacts. However, students are more active if the learning process is face to face. Self-regulated learning is able to actively increase participants involving metacognition, motivation and behavior in the learning process (Latipah: 2010).

In the study of the world of education, the question of learning outcomes can be said to be one of the areas of discussion that attract a lot of attention from experts. Assessment of learning outcomes is a form of evaluation in efforts to control the quality of education. Interest in learning is actually influenced by physical health and mental conditions. According to Sudjana, assessment of learning outcomes is the process of giving value to learning outcomes achieved by students with certain criteria. The achievement of these criteria is usually characterized by grades, both numbers and

alphabetical, which mark the success and progress of a student during the learning process. Learning outcomes from various abilities that students have after going through the learning process. Assessment of learners' learning outcomes is something that is very important and strategic in teaching and learning activities. With the assessment of learning outcomes, it can be known how much success learners have mastered the competencies or materials that have been taught by teachers (Kunandar, 2014).

For the application of digital e-magazine as self-regulated learning the ability of students to actively participate in the learning process, both metacognitively, motivationally, and behaviorally to achieve their learning goals. The work is written in the form of poetry. The curriculum developed is the curriculum of language and literature learning. As the identification of the elements of the news initiated determines the diction of writing in poetry. Therefore, the teacher gives the task of making poetry and then applied to digital e-magazine. In this competition, there are usually many students who are not interested. A rare culture of literacy discourages students from writing and reading books. It is common for students to write if they determine a theme. However, because of the learning process through self-regulated learning, students are really required to be able to learn independently without making group work. From the work in the e-magazine as the final task of students to obtain learning values.

Self-regulated learning is able to develop and really measure the learning process in the covid-19 pandemic. According to Santrock, self-regulated learning elicits and monitors its own thoughts, feelings, and behaviors to achieve a goal. This goal can be an academic goal (improving understanding in reading, being a good writer, learning multiplication, asking relevant questions), or socio-emotional goals (controlling anger, learning to be familiar with peers).

The need for learning independence has high learning independence and tends to learn better, is able to monitor, evaluate, and

manage learning effectively; save time in completing tasks; Manage learning and time efficiently. According to Robert Ronger, a person is said to be independent if: (1) can work alone physically, (2) can think for himself, (3) can compose expressions or ideas that others understand, and (4) activities that are performed and emotionally self-authorized.

While according to Goodman and Smart, states that independence includes three aspects, namely: (1) Independent (indecency) which is defined as behavior whose activities are directed at themselves, do not expect the direction of others, and even try and solve their own problems without asking for the help of others, (2) Autonomy (establishing the right to take care of yourself) or also called the tendency to behave freely and originally, And (3) Self Reliance is a behavior based on self-confidence.

Therefore, through self-regulated learning in Study From Home during the Covid-19 pandemic, it can measure students' ability in learning process without experiencing other obstacles. In addition, it is helped by the internet in addition to broader insights. Internet technology makes it easy for anyone to get information. Utilization of information technology in schools as a form of formal or non-formal education. But the factor involves learners. In this case there needs to be an emphasis on students in using technology. Participation in the excellence of the internet makes the process of learning to study from home easy. Learning activities take place quickly. The influence of technology makes the interaction of student learning with communicative learning resources. Through the learning model offered forms a learning interaction that not only suppresses the utilization process but, search, research, excavation of learning resources so comprehensive and integration.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research that has been done it can be concluded that the problem of self-regulated learning starts from learners who are unable to manage time so that there are obstacles in making

poetry literature. Online implementation in the covid-19 pandemic gave birth to a new curriculum and implementing the development of Self-regulated learning takes time to adapt so that it can successfully follow learning effectively. Similarly, extracurricular learning in composing poetry was successfully applied through e-magazine as a medium of learning in pandemic times, although there were inhibitions in the process of making poetry and only 70% of students managed to compose poetry. In addition, the problem that occurs is the limitation of information and interaction that depends on the network so that it interferes with the learning process of learners.

DAFTAR PUSTAKA

- [1] Anindita, K.A., Satoto, S., Sumarlam. 2017. Dintion in Poetry Anthology *Surat Kopi* by Joko Pinurbo as A Poetry Writing Teaching Material. *International Journal of Active Learning*, 2 (1), 39-49.
- [2] Anugrahana, A. (2020). Hambatan, Solusi dan Harapan: Pembelajaran Daring Selama Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Oleh Guru Sekolah Dasar. *Scholaria: Jurnal Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan*, 284.
- [3] Darmawa, Deni. 2012. *Pendidikan Teknologi Informasi dan Komunikasi*. Bandung: PT. Rosdakarya
- [4] Dewi, R. S., Lubis, M., Wahidah, N. 2020. *Self Regulated Learning* Pada Mahasiswa Dalam Perkuliahan Daring Selama Masa Pandemi COVID 19. *Semnas LPPM*, 217-220
- [5] Fadilla, A. N., Relawati, A. S., & Ratmaningsing, N. (2021). Problematika Pembelajaran Matematika Daring di Masa Pandemi Covid-19. *Jurnal Jendela Pendidikan*, 1(2), 48-60.
- [6] Fathoni, H. (2012). Gaya Bahasa dalam Syair "Al-i'tiraf" Karya Abu Nuwas: Sebuah Analisis Stilistik. *At-Ta'dib*, 7(2), 205-224
- [7] Hasanah, D. U., Achسانی, Ferdian., Al Aziz, I. S. A. Analisis Penggunaan Gaya Bahasa Pada Puisi-Puisi Karya Fadli Zon. *Kembara: Jurnal Keilmuan Bahasa, Sastra dan Pengajarannya*, 6 (1), 18-26.
- [8] Indriyana, Hasta. 2015. *Seni Menulis Puisi*. Yogyakarta: Gombang Buku Budaya.
- [9] Irmawati, N. D. 2014. Understanding How To Analyze Poetry and its Implication to Language Teaching. *International Journal on Studies in English Language and Literature (IJSELL)*, 2 (11), 35-45.
- [10] Judi, H. M., & Sahari, N. 2013. Student Centered Learning in Statistics: Analysis of Systematic Review. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 103(1996), 844-851.
- [11] Kementerian Riset, Teknologi dan Pendidikan Tinggi. (2019, Agustus 16). *Menristekdikti umumkan klasterisasi perguruan tinggi Indonesia 2019, fokuskan hasil dari perguruan tinggi*. <https://www.ristekbrin.go.id/kabar/menristekdikti-umumkan-klasterisasi-perguruan-tinggi-indonesia-2019-fokuskan-hasil-dari-perguruan-tinggi/>
- [12] Kementerian Riset, Teknologi dan Pendidikan Tinggi. (2020, Maret 16). *Surat edaran pencegahan Corona Virus Disease (COVID-19) pada perguruan tinggi di lingkungan LLDIKTI Wilayah VII*. <http://lldikti7.ristekdikti.go.id/pengumumanDetail.php?id=23305>
- [13] Kunandar. 2014. *Penilaian Autentik (Penilaian Hasil Belajar Peserta Didik Berdasarkan Kurikulum 2013)*. Jakarta: PT Rajagrafindo Persada.
- [14] Laeli, A. N., Warigan., Suseno. 2013. Peningkatan Keterampilan Menulis Puisi Keindahan Alam Menggunakan Metode Partisipatori dengan Media Gambar. *Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia*, 2 (1), 1-8
- [15] Lativah, Eva. 2010. *Strategi Self regulated learning* dan Prestasi

- Belajar: Kajian meta analisis. Jurnal Psikologi Univeritas Sunan Kalijaga, N0.1. Vol 37.
- [16] Lee, J,K. 2003. The effect self-regulated learning strategies and system satisfaction regarding learners performance in e-learning environment. Kyung pook National Uninersity.
- [17] Lestari, Indah. 2015. *Pengaruh Waktu Belajar dan Minat Belajar Terhadap Hasil Belajar Matematika*. Jurnal Formatif
- [18] Maulidia, Rahma. 2009. *Problem Malas Belajar Pada Remaja*. At-Ta'dib.
- [19] Muasyaroh, H., Royanto, L. R. M. 2020. Pembelajaran Jarak Jauh di Masa Pandemi Covid-19: Peran Literasi Digital dan *Taks Value* terhadap *Self Regulated Learning* Mahasiswa. *Jurnal Psikologi Ulayat: Indonesian Journal of Indigenous Psychology*, 9 (9).
- [20] Muzayanah, Wibowo & Muawanah. 2020. Implementasi Kurikulum Darurat di Tengah Pandemi Covid-19. *Policy Brief: Balai Penelitian dan Pengembangan Agama Semarang*. Hlm, 2.
- [21] Nuraini, R. (2020, Maret 2). *Kasus COVID-19 pertama, masyarakat jangan panik. Indonesia*. Indonesia.go.id.
<https://indonesia.go.id/narasi/indonesia-dalam-angka/ekonomi/kasus-COVID-19-pertama-masyarakat-jangan-panik>
- [22] Sa'ud, Syaefudin. 2012. *Inovasi Pendidikan*. Bandung: PT.Raja Grafindo Persada
- [23] Santrock, J. W. 2005. *Adolescence*. New York: McGraw-Hill.
- [24] Sayuti, Suminto A. 2008. Berkenalan dengan Puisi. Yogyakarta: Gama Media.
- [25] Sudjana, N. 2010. Penilaian Hasil Proses Belajar Mengajar. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya.
- [26] World Health Organization. (2020, April 27). *Archived: WHO timeline Covid - 19*.
<https://www.who.int/news-room/detail/27-04-2020-who-timeline---COVID-19>
- [27] Zimmerman, B. J., & Tsikalas, K. E. (2005). Can computer-based learning environments (CBLEs) be used as self-regulatory tools to enhance learning? *Educational Psychologist*, 40(4), 267-271.
- [28] Zimmerman, B.J.. 2002. Becoming A Self-Regulated Learner: An Overview. *Theory Into Practice*. Vol. 41. Number 2, Spring-Autumn, 64-70.