



INDONESIAN CULTURE IN INDONESIAN LANGUAGE BOOKS 3

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the content of Indonesian Culture in Indonesian Language Books 3 which includes (1) a variety of cultural form, (2) strategies for presenting material and (3) cultural values. This study uses a qualitative approach with description research. The research data is in the form of quotations of fragments of BIPA teaching material which include various cultural, presentation strategies and cultural values. The data source for this research is the Indonesian Language Books 3 published by Media Nusa Creative. Exposure to various forms of culture describes religion, ideas/knowledge and systems of living equipment and technology. The presentation strategy for the presentation of cultural values material describes three exposure strategies, namely understanding the text, applying the results of understanding, and confirming the results of understanding. Exposure to cultural values describes cultural values of harmony, tolerance, mutual cooperation and religion. This study uses data analysis instruments in the form of data collection tables.

INTRODUCTION

BIPA learning has a target to make students able to know and learn Indonesian well. Therefore, it is necessary to plan, implement and analyze the correct and in-depth problems.

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For example, in planning, the formulation of an approach will be related to the elements to achieve the goal, the material that should be taught, and the learning method (Suyitno, 2005). Teachers should not only prioritize linguistic aspects without involving socio-cultural aspects because this will give birth to students who are able to master the material, but they are unable to communicate in real situations (Davies 2004).

Each BIPA program has textbooks that are prepared with mature concepts and are institutional in nature. This means that the BIPA textbook was compiled by existing BIPA experts or teachers who contributed to the institution. Indonesian Language Book 3 is one of the books used in the Critical Language Scholarship (CLS) program at the State University of Malang. The textbook is the main guide for the learner and in it presents language skills and accuracy, as well as cultural material. Thus, students learn about Indonesian culture. Cultural material that contains cultural values is one way for students to be able to use Indonesian and adapt to real life. Cultural material is also a topic of interest to foreign speakers because of the unique and different diversity of Indonesian culture. This is the reason for the researcher to choose and use the book as a research subject. Based on the background of the description above, the researcher's desire to describe the content of cultural values in Indonesian Language Books 3.

LITERATURE REVIEW

BIPA Learning has a program for foreign students to learn Indonesian. The program is divided into 3 forms, namely learning in class, learning outside the classroom, and elective learning. Classroom learning is carried out in an organized manner with the teaching teacher in accordance with predetermined teaching materials. Forms of learning activities in the classroom include discussion, dialogue, and so forth. Learning outside the classroom or commonly referred to as tutorials, foreign students are required to communicate and interact directly with the surrounding community.

Suyitno (2005: 4-5) classifies the figure of BIPA into 3, namely 1) BIPA based on the ability level of the teacher, 2) BIPA based on learning objectives, and 3) BIPA based on length of study with characteristics including 1) the internet with the reach of students so that BIPA on generally needed to bridge a number of specific goals, 2) oriented towards the use of Indonesian in a communicative pragmatic manner, 3) highlighting

agglutination characteristics as a language that is easy to learn, 4) alive and still in the process of growing and developing, 5) multimediational and flexible, 6) based on on socio-semantic references, and 7) have various kinds or variants (Suyitno 2005).

Textbooks or textbooks are the most important component in the BIPA teaching process. Textbooks are compiled by each institution according to their respective criteria considering the program, objectives and teaching materials that will be used by the BIPA institution. The circulation of BIPA textbooks is not as abundant as other textbooks so that the writing of BIPA textbooks cannot be said to be smooth (Dardjowidjodjo, 2022:48).

Presentation of cultural material in BIPA textbooks is needed to provide knowledge, an overview as well as to instill awareness of Indonesian culture in BIPA students. This will help learners adapt and self-actualize appropriately (Suyitno 2005). Cultural material that will be taught in BIPA learning is in the form of cultural concepts and representations in cultural activities. It contains (a) ideas, norms, values in language, religious concepts, and speech level (b) patterns of community activity such as stereotypes, ecology, cultural events, use of greeting words and pronouns, kinship, signs, and patterns of habits, and (c) all material culture which includes traditional buildings, traditional clothes, musical instruments, traditional food, traditional weapons, etc.

Culture is defined as an individual's role in a kaleidoscope that extends from life situations through the types, rules, and attitudes and behavior in it. This pattern allows everyone to relate to the social order in which he lives (Suyitno 2005). J.J Hoenigman (n.d) divides cultural forms into 3, namely ideas, activities, and artefacts, which then based on these forms, culture can be classified into 2 main components. Koenjtaraningrat (2005:80) concludes that there are 7 elements of culture that are considered cultural universals, namely 1) language, 2) knowledge systems, 3) social organizations, 4) systems of living equipment and technology, 5) livelihood systems, 6) systems religion, 7) art. All cultural value systems in all cultures in the world recognize that there are five main problems in human life (Koentjaraningrat 1991).

METHOD

The approach that will be used in this research is a qualitative approach. According to Denzin & Lincoln (1994) in Angggito & Setiawan (218:7) qualitative research is defined as research using a natural setting to describe the phenomena

that occur. This research will use existing data sources, namely in the form of teaching material books in one of the BIPA programs naturally without having to carry out certain activities of the subject to be studied (Setiyadi, 2006: 219). This research is descriptive research which aims to describe what is happening in accordance with the facts without reducing or adding things out of context. The data in this study are the results of representing cultural values that exist in the presentation of material and practice questions. The research data is in the form of quotations or fragments of BIPA teaching materials which include a variety of cultures, presentation strategies and cultural values. Sources of research data are all sources of data collection in a study. In carrying out the research process, researchers are assisted by research instruments in the form of data collection guides and data analysis guides in the form of tables to make it easier for researchers.

RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

Koenjtaraningrat (2005:80) concludes that there are 7 elements of culture that are considered cultural universals, namely 1) language, 2) knowledge system, 3) social organization, 4) systems of living equipment and technology, 5) livelihood systems, 6) systems religion, 7) arts. Based on the results of research in the Indonesian language book 3 various cultural forms can be classified into 3 indicators, namely, various forms of religious culture, various cultural forms of ideas/knowledge, and various cultural forms of living equipment systems and technology. This can be seen in the data that will be presented below.

“(1) Catatan Budaya

1. Nama di Indonesia sangat beragam. Nama orang Indonesia biasanya dipengaruhi oleh kebudayaan asal orang tersebut. Sebagai contohnya, kalau seseorang berasal dari Suku Jawa mereka akan memiliki nama yang khas Jawa seperti nama nama presiden Republik Indonesia Jokowi.....Selain itu, nama dari masyarakat Indonesia dipengaruhi oleh agama yang dianut oleh masyarakat tersebut. Sebagai contohnya adalah jika seseorang beragama Islam nama mereka akan dipengaruhi oleh agama islam, nama islam yang populer adalah Muhammad, Abdul, Siti, Najwa, Ramadani, dll....” (40/Religi)

“(1) Cultural Records

1. Names in Indonesia are very diverse. Indonesian names are usually influenced by the culture of that person's origin. For example, if someone comes from the Javanese ethnic, they will have a name that is typical of

Java such as the name of the president of the Republic of Indonesia Jokowi.....In addition, the name of the Indonesian people is influenced by the religion that the community adheres to. For example, if someone is Muslim their name will be influenced by Islam, popular Islamic names are Muhammad, Abdul, Siti, Najwa, Ramadani, etc...." (40/Religion))

Data quote (1) includes various forms of religious culture. In this quote, it is discussed that Indonesian names can be influenced by beliefs or religion that is believed. The quote also gives examples such as the names Muhammad, Abdul, Siti, Najwa, Ramadani, most of them are names of adherents of Islam.

"(3) 6 Perbedaan Pasar tradisonal vs Moder, kamu Lebih Suka Mana? Setiap orang pasti memiliki kebutuhan sehari-hari. Untuk membeli kebutuhan itu, biasanya mereka pergi ke pasar, pasar tradisonal atau pasar modern. Kedua jenis pasar tersebut tentu memiliki perbedaan. Masing-masing memiliki kelebihan dan kekurangannya..."(50/Ide)

"(3) 6 Differences between traditional vs modern market, which one do you prefer?

Everyone must have daily needs. To buy these needs, they usually go to the market, traditional markets, or modern markets. The two types of markets certainly have differences. Each has its advantages and disadvantages..." (50/Ideas))

Quoted data (3) includes various forms of cultural ideas/knowledge. The quote discusses the differences between traditional markets and modern markets. Market names in Indonesia are usually also influenced by the culture of each region. Not only the name, but the market opening hours also differ in each region.

" (5) Berkeliling Kota Malang dengan Bus Macito Pariwisata Kota Malang, Jawa Timur semakin bagus. Pemkot Malang terus menambah fasilitas untuk masyarakatnya dan wisatawan untuk menikmati indahnya Kota Malang. Salah satu fasilitas itu adalah Bus Macito. Macito merupakan singkatan dari Malang City Tour. Dinamakan demikian karena bus ini siap mengajak para wisatawan untuk berkeliling di Kota Malang..."(61/SPHT)

" (5) Getting around Malang City by Macito Bus Malang City Tourism, East Java is getting better. Malang City Government continues to add facilities for its people and tourists to enjoy the beauty of Malang City. One of these facilities is the Macito Bus. Macito stands for Malang City Tour. It is so named because this bus is ready to invite tourists to go around Malang City..." (61/SPHT))

Data excerpt (5) includes a variety of cultural manifestations of living equipment systems and technology. The quote discusses transportation in the form

of the Macito Bus which is used to go around enjoying the city of Malang. Bus transportation is one part of life, equipment system and technology.

The practice questions in learning can be seen from the types of tests given, namely essay and objective tests. The essay test is in the form of a test consisting of questions or a whole that requires an answer in the form of a description. An objective test in the form of a test of all the information used to answer the test is available or choose an alternative (Nurkencana and Sumartana, 1986: 42). Based on the results of the research, in Indonesian language book 3 there is a strategy for presenting exposure to cultural material. The strategy for presenting exposure to cultural material includes understanding the text (description text, narrative text, procedural text and dialogue text), applying the results of understanding (answering questions, filling in gaps, and choosing right or wrong), and confirming the results of understanding.

“(1) Mengenalkan Diri Sendiri

Selamat pagi! Kenalkan nama saya Imam Mashuri. Anda bisa memanggil saya Mas Imam atau Mas Mashuri. Umur saya 28 tahun. Saya asli Malang Jawa Timur. Saya tinggal di Jalan Saptoraya gang 2 nomor 47. Saya tertarik belajar ilmu bahasa dan pengejaran Bahasa Indonesia untuk orang asing (BIPA). Jadi, saya memilih jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia di Universitas Negeri Malang sebagai jurusan saya...”(2/teks)

“(1) Introduce Yourself Good morning! Introduce my name is Imam Mashuri. You can call me Mas Imam or Mas Mashuri. I am 28 years old. I come from Malang, East Java. I live at Jalan Saptoraya alley 2 number 47. I am interested in studying linguistics and the pursuit of Indonesian for foreigners (BIPA). So, I chose the Department of Indonesian Language and Literature at State University of Malang as my major...”(2/teks))

Quotations of data (1) are included in the understanding of the text in the form of descriptive text. The quote discusses the self-description of a person named Imam. He introduced himself starting from name, age, current residential address to his interest in education, namely learning the language community and the pursuit of Indonesian for foreigners (BIPA). The descriptive text is a description of the cultural form of human behavior. Daily activities are forms of self-behavior that are routinely carried out or become continuous activities or certain activities are carried out in one day. From the descriptive text data above, it shows a model of exposure to cultural material in the form of behavior that is presented in text form.

(9) Pariwisata Kota Malang, Jawa Timur semakin bagus. Pemkot Malang

teru menambah fasilitas untuk masyarakatnya dan wisatawan untuk menikmati indahnya Kota Malang. Salah satu fasilitas itu adalah Bus Macito. Macito merupakan singkatan dari Malang City Tour. Dinamakan demikian karena bus ini siap mengajak para wisatawan untuk berkeliling di Kota Malang...(61/teks)

((9) Tourism in Malang City, East Java is getting better. Malang City Government continues to add facilities for its people and tourists to enjoy the beauty of Malang City. One of these facilities is the Macito Bus. Macito stands for Malang City Tour. It is so named because this bus is ready to invite tourists to go around Malang City...(61/text))

Quotations of data (9) are included in the understanding of the text in the form of narrative text. In this quote, it is discussed about Getting around Malang City with the Macito Bus. The text narrates the Malang City Government's efforts to continue to add facilities for the public and tourists in Malang City with the Macito Bus. Macito stands for Malang City Tour, it is named like that because it is used by tourists to go around enjoying the beauty of Malang City. The narrative text is a series of events that contain a form of cultural behavior. From the narrative text data above, it shows a model of exposure to cultural material in the form of behavior that is presented in text form.

*(18) Cara Mudah membuat Bakso
Bahan-bahan :
- Garam secukupnya
- 1 sdt lada bubuk
- 1 sdm bawang putih goreng (haluskan)
- 1 sd bawang erah goreng (haluskan)
- Daging bakso bulat
- Mie Bihun
- Air
- Kaldu sapi... (73/teks)*

(18) Easy way to make meatballs
Ingredients :
- Salt to taste
- 1 tsp ground pepper
- 1 tbsp fried garlic (mashed)
- 1 sdt fried shallots (mashed)
- Round meatballs
- Vermicelli noodles
- Water
- Beef broth... (73/text)

Quotations of data (18) are included in the understanding of the text in the form

of procedural text. The quote discusses how to make meatballs. The procedure text explains the steps for how to cook meatballs easily. Starting with preparing the ingredients and then the process of cooking the meatballs until they can be served. The narrative text is a series of events that contain the form of object culture. From the narrative text data above, it shows a model of exposure to cultural material in the form of food objects presented in text form.

(19) Diana : Pagi!

Asyah : Pagi! Mbak juga mahasiswa di kelas ini?

Dina : Ya, saya juga manusia di kelas ini. Kenalkan nama saya Dina. Nama lengkap

saya Dina Arifiani.

Asyah : Oh ya, nama saya Jamiatul Asyah. Saya biasa dipanggil Asyah.

Mbak asli mana?

Dina : Saya asli Lumajang, Jawa Timur. Kalau Mbak?... (4/teks)

((19) Diana : Morning!

Ash: Morning! Are you a student in this class too?

Dina : Yes, I am also human in this class. Introduce my name is Dina. Full name

I am Dina Arifiani.

Asyah : Oh yes, my name is Jamiatul Asyah. I am usually called Asyah.

Where are you originally from?

Dina : I'm originally from Lumajang, East Java. If Ma'am?... (4/teks))

Quotations of data (19) are included in the understanding of the text in the form of dialogue text. The quote discusses the dialogue about self-introduction between Dina and Asyah when they first met in the first class of Indonesian. In the dialogue, Dina and Asyah greet each other to start a conversation and ask each other about personal things such as names and where they live. The dialogue text is a series of events that contain a form of cultural behavior. From the dialogue text data above, it shows a model of exposure to cultural material in the form of curious behavior and ethics presented in text form.

“(24) Jawablah pertanyaan di bawah ini sesuai dengan pohon keluarga dan dialog diatas!

1. Berapa jumlah saudara Mbak Asyah dan siapa saja mereka?

2. Apakah Mbak Asyah punya keponakan? Siapa saja mereka?

3. Apakah Bela punya tante? Siapa namanya? “(12/pelatihan)

“(24) Answer the questions below according to the family tree and dialogue above!

1. How many siblings do you have, and who are they?

2. Does Ms. Asyah have a nephew? Who are they?

3. Does Bela have an aunt? What's his name? "(12/training))

Quoted data (24) includes the application of the results of understanding in answering questions. In this quotation, questions regarding family trees are discussed. The data is a training in the form of a description exercise. These exercises can help learners in supporting writing, listening, and reading competencies. From the data described above, it does not only support language competence, but also cultural content. Answering questions based on the data above is a strategy for presenting a description exercise in which the questions consist of questions in the form of what, where, where, who, and how or better known as 5W+1H (what, who, when, why, where do you how)

(29) Dengarkan dialog yang dibacakan oleh pengajar. Selanjutnya, isilah bagian yang rumpang!

Hari Pertama Magang di Kantor

Hari ini adalah hari__ Mbak Asyah magang di kantor Balai bahasa Jawa Timur, di Kota Surabaya. Tetapi, dia ada sedikit masalah__ dia datang terlambat ke kantor itu. Ketika tiba di kantor dia__ dengan resepsionis di kantor itu,__ Pak Yono (12/pelatihan)

((29) Listen to the dialogue read by the teacher. Next, fill in the gaps!

First Day of Internship in Office

Today is __ day Ms. Asyah does her internship at the East Java Language Center office, in the city of Surabaya. However, he had a little problem__ he arrived late to the office. When he arrived at the office he__ with the receptionist at the office,__ Pak Yono (12/training))

Data quote (29) includes the application of the results of understanding in answering the gap section. The quote discusses the experience of the first day of internship at the office. The exercise completes a description that is used to measure the learner's ability to determine the right word or sentence after studying cultural material and description questions. The data described above is a strategy for presenting complementary exercises that are carried out in accordance with the questions. There are questions to complete conversations, sentences, and tables.

(34) Berilah tanda centang pernyataan berikut berdasarkan informasi yang mungkin ada dalam bacaan!

No	Pernyataan	Ada	Tidak Ada	Paragraf
1	Informasi tentang korban perundungan perempuan, remaja, partisan, kelompok politik			

2	Informasi tentang internet bisa menghancurkan hidup orang lain			
3	Informasi yang menunjukkan penyebab lahirnya budaya kebencian			

((34) Check the following statements based on the information that might be in the text! (173/training))

No	Question	There is	There isn't any	Paragraph
1.	Information about victims of bullying women, youth, partisans, political groups			
2.	Information on the internet can destroy other people's lives			
3.	Information that shows the causes of the birth of a culture of hatred			

Data quote (34) includes the application of the results of understanding in answering the gap section. In the quotation discussed information based on statements. The data is a strategy of testing the training model of choosing right or wrong. However, in the presentation of the data questions above, the answer signs are "yes" or "no" to show some sentences that are justified.

“(38) Ayo Wawancara!

Silahkan melakukan wawancara kepada satu orang Indonesia. Silahkan bertanya tentang satu tempat favorit mereka di Malang, kemudian silahkan bertanya juga bagaimana untuk pergi ke tempat favorit itu. Buatlah deskripsi untuk pergi ke lokasi itu. Selanjutnya, diskusikan dengan pengajar serta, mahasiswa lain di kelas Anda! “(37/ konfirmasi)

“(38) Let's Interview!

Please conduct an interview with one Indonesian. Please ask about one of their favorite places in Malang, then please also ask how to get to that favorite place. Make a description to go to that location. Next, discuss it with the teacher as well as other students in your class! “(37/ confirm))

Data quotation (38) includes the application of the results of understanding in confirming the results of understanding. In the quotation discussed seeking information by interviewing. The data is a form of confirmation of the results of understanding which has the aim of seeing the competence of writing and speaking for students. Giving the assignment will have a good impact on students if it is carried out in accordance with the right competencies. The types of assignments

that students get can be in the form of individual assignments or group assignments. The assignment has its own role for the development of learners.

Cultural values can be divided into (a) harmony, (b) tolerance, (c) cooperation, (d) religious, (e) prasaja, (f) deliberation for consensus, (g) chivalry, and (h) dynamic. (Sarwono 1998) in (Demartoto 2010). Based on the results of research in the Indonesian language book 3 cultural values in the book consist of 4 indicators namely, the values of harmony, tolerance, cooperation, and religion.

"(2) Kota Malang

Kota Malang adalah salah satu kota di Provinsi Jawa Timur yang mempunyai udara yang sejuk karena ada di dataran tinggi suhu rata-rata 22,7 derajat - 25,1 derajat celcius. Malang merupakan kota terbesar kedua di Jawa Timur setelah Surabaya, Ibu Kota Provinsi Jawa Timur. Jarak Malang dari ibu kota provinsi adalah 90 km.

Kota Malang adalah rumah untuk 820.243 jiwa (2010) yang berasal dari berbagai etnik seperti suku Jawa, Madura, dan sebagian keturunan Arab dan Cina. Meskipun berasal dari suku yang heterogen, semua masyarakat di kota ini hidup rukun dan damai..."(43/nilai)

"(2) City of Malang

Malang City is one of the cities in East Java Province which has cool air because it is in the highlands with an average temperature of 22.7 degrees - 25.1 degrees Celsius. Malang is the second largest city in East Java after Surabaya, the Capital City of East Java Province. Malang distance from the provincial capital is 90 km.

The city of Malang is home to 820,243 people (2010) who come from various ethnicities such as Javanese, Madurese, and some of Arab and Chinese descent. Even though they come from heterogeneous tribes, all people in this city live in harmony and peace..." (43/score))

Data quote (2) includes harmonious cultural values. The quote discusses ethnic diversity in Malang City. In these data the attitude shown is in accordance with cultural values and can be applied in social life.

"(7) Festival Di Indonesia

Indonesia merupakan negara yang memiliki keberagaman, mulai dari suku, budaya, bahkan agama. Setiap suku, budaya, dan agama di suatu daerah memiliki hal yang unik membuatnya berbeda dengan daerah lainnya. Salah satu hal unik itu dapat dilihat dari festival. Festival-festival tersebut biasanya ada ketika mereka merayakan hari besar, seperti natal, imlek, waisak, dan lainnya..." (87/nilai).

"(7) Festivals in Indonesia

Indonesia is a country that has diversity, starting from ethnicity, culture, even religion. Every tribe, culture, and religion in an area has something unique that makes it different from other regions. One of the unique

things that can be seen from the festival. These festivals usually occur when they celebrate big holidays, such as Christmas, Chinese New Year, Vesak, and others..." (87/value).

Data quote (7) is included in the cultural values of tolerance. The quote discusses religious festivals. In these data the attitude shown is in accordance with cultural values and can be applied in social life.

"(10) Catatan Budaya

Gotong yong adalah suatu kegiatan yang dilakukan secara bersama-sama dan bersifat sukarela agar kegiatan yang dikerjakan dapat berjalan dengan lancar, mudah dan ringan. Contoh kegiatan yang dapat dilakukan secara gotong rotong antara lain ; pembangunan fasilitas umum, dan membersihkan lingkungan sekitar.... "(107/nilai)

"(10) Cultural Records

Gotong yong is an activity that is carried out jointly and voluntarily so that the activities carried out can run smoothly, easily and lightly. Examples of activities that can be carried out in mutual cooperation include; construction of public facilities, and cleaning the surrounding environment.... "(107/value))

Data quote (10) includes harmonious cultural values. The quote discusses the attitude of gotong royong.

"(11) Rutinitas Mas Imam

Setiap hari Mas Imam bangun tidur jam 04.00. Setelah merapikan tempat tidur, dia menggosok gigi dan wudu. Setelah itu, mas Imam salat subuh. Setelah salat subuh, Mas Imam memasak untuk sarapan. Kemudian, Mas Imam menyapu dan mengepel lantai di rumahnya. Selanjutnya, Mas Imam menyiram tanaman di depan rumah. Oh ya, pada hari libur, Mas Imam selalu mencuci dan menyetrika baju Setelah selsai melakukan aktivitas pada pagi itu, Mas Imam mandi lalu ganti baju..."(28/nilai)

"(11) Mas Imam's routine

Everyday Mas Imam wakes up at 04.00. After making the bed, he brushed his teeth and made ablution. After that, Mas Imam did the dawn prayer. After the dawn prayer, Mas Imam cooked breakfast. Then, Mas Imam swept and mopped the floors in his house. Next, Mas Imam watered the plants in front of the house. Oh yes, on holidays, Mas Imam always washes and irons clothes. After finishing his activities that morning, Mas Imam takes a shower and changes clothes..."(28/value))

Data quote (11) includes religious cultural values. The quote discusses the attitude of worship according to their respective beliefs. In these data the attitude shown is in accordance with cultural values and can be applied in social life.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of research in chapters III, IV and V, it was concluded that the BIPA Teaching Materials for Middle Level 1 contained cultural content in units 1 to 7. This can be seen based on three research focuses. First, there are 3 kinds of cultural manifestations in the Indonesian Language Books 3: religion, ideas/knowledge and systems of living equipment and technology. Second, there are 3 strategies for presenting cultural material in Indonesian Language Books 3: understanding the text (description text, narrative text, procedural text, and dialogue text), applying the results of understanding (answering questions, completing gaps, and choosing right or wrong) and confirmation understanding results. Third, there are 3 cultural values contained in the Indonesian Language Books 3: harmony, tolerance, cooperation, and religion.

The various cultural manifestations contained in the Indonesian Language Book 3 are in the form of religion, ideas/knowledge and systems of living equipment and technology. Religion is human belief in supernatural or supernatural things related to God. It is also a way of communication to get peace of mind. The various forms of religious culture in the Indonesian Language Books 3 can be studied into several sections, such as belief systems, values and views on life, communication, and religious ceremonies. Idea/knowledge is the result of human sensing (eyes, nose, ears, etc.) or the result of humans towards objects through their senses. The various forms of cultural ideas/knowledge in the Indonesian language book 3 can be studied into several sections, such as nature, flora, fauna, time, space and numbers. Living equipment systems and technology are human works that are used to sustain life. The various cultural manifestations of living equipment systems and technology in the Indonesian language book 3 can be studied into several parts, such as means of production, weapons, containers, food, drinks, jewelry, houses and means of transportation.

There are 3 strategies for presenting cultural material contained in Indonesian Language Books 3: text comprehension (description text, narrative text, procedural text and dialogue text), application of the results of understanding (answering questions, completing gaps and choosing right or wrong) and confirmation of understanding results. The strategy for presenting text comprehension material is a strategy that is used by introducing the types of text and it contains descriptions that explain a particular object or concept in the delivery of material. The text in

textbooks is something that must be learned to gain competence. In the Indonesian language book 3, the selection of material presentation strategies in the form of text comprehension is used to support the competence or abilities of learners in terms of reading, listening, and writing. The strategy for presenting the material for applying the results of understanding the text is a strategy used by providing training questions. Training is a process to monitor an expected level. In textbooks, training can be presented in the form of questions that require students to understand, understand and be able to answer. The strategy for presenting confirmation of understanding results contains a presentation of independent assignments that must be completed by students to assess practical and independent performance. The assignments in each chapter have a similar form of presentation. Not only carried out independently, but some tasks must also be done in groups such as interviews and discussion activities.

Cultural values have an important role in people's lives, especially Indonesian people. Cultural values relate to the interests of the members of society, not an important value as a person. People in their daily activities need interaction with each other to fulfill their lives. values that are in accordance with the state of Indonesian culture consist of eight indicators, namely harmony, tolerance, cooperation, religious, prasaja, deliberation for consensus, chivalry, and dynamic. Cultural values in Indonesian 3 books can be studied into several sections such as harmony, tolerance, cooperation, and religion.

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