

DEVELOPING JAVANESE FOLKTALE “DEWI LANJAR” AS NARRATIVE TEXT MATERIAL TO IMPROVE CRITICAL READING ABILITY OF STUDENT OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL 1 TIRTO

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Abstract

The goal of this research was to develop a folktale as a narrative material for students in Junior High School 1 Tirta in order to improve their critical reading abilities. To achieve the objectives, this research used Research and Development approach. The development procedure in this study by Borg and Gall did not use all the steps and only used small-scale product testing in the form of content validation by experts. This research used data collecting in the form of a questionnaire study in the form of learning needs, with research subjects consisting of ninth grade students at Junior High School 1 Tirta. The result of this research was a narrative text product in the form of local folktale entitled the story of Dewi Lanjar which comes from the city of Pekalongan. The narrative text that has been developed can be used for the learning process in the classroom. Based on validation from experts, the narrative text that has been developed is also in accordance with the curriculum because it has all the criteria in the narrative text, and the language used in the narrative text is easily understood by students. In addition, it can also introduce the culture and life of the local community of Pekalongan to students.

Keywords : folktale, critical reading, narrative text

INTRODUCTION

In accordance with the current curriculum, critical reading is one of the important aspects in teaching and learning activities. Critical reading is the application of a process to think critically about reading. Higher-order cognitive processes are involved in critical reading. The process of analytical, synthetic, and evaluative thinking is required of readers (Ahuja and Ahuja:2010) Through critical reading skills, readers are expected to have the ability to understand the meaning comprehensively, including the meaning behind the text. In the era of developing information technology quickly, critical reading skills are needed to understand, interpret, and assess information and provide critical response to various readings.

The creative reading level involves the ability to imagine and be creative to produce. The level of reading activity is obtained through gradual understanding and activity. That is, for reading comprehension at the level high, students should start with reading activities that are lower level. Therefore, narrative text is very suitable to be used as reading material in critical reading. Narrative text is a continuous story, both fictional and non-fictional which usually tells in chronological form of events (Hutchinson, 2005:10) The narrative text is said to be presented in a chronological order of events, which is correct because the narrative must be structured with the sequence of events that occur in it.

Narrative text is one of the interesting texts for students to study, because it tells about imaginative stories. An example of narrative itself is folktale. The term "folktale" consists of various of stories. A folktale is a traditional story passed down the years by word of mouth, either from parent to child or from countless storytellers gathered around several nightly fires. Nobody knows who created the first version of the narrative, and other variants of the same story are common. (Taylor, Eric K. 2000) A folktale is a traditional tale that has been passed down through generations. Folktales are stories told in the oral

tradition, or tales told aloud by individuals rather than stories written down. Many storytelling traditions, such as fables, myths, and fairy tales, are intimately tied to them.

Every human civilization has its own folktales. One of local folktale that growth in Pekalongan City is Dewi Lanjar Folktale. Dewi Lanjar is one of the local wisdoms that is lived, practiced, taught, and passed down from generation to generation, forming patterns of everyday human behavior toward fellow humans and the supernatural at the same time. Dewi Lanjar carries both cultural and community ideas and customs. As a result, the Pekalongan people conduct all of their actions according to local wisdom-based norms or taboos. In terms of mindset and economy, the Dewi Lanjar myth has a significant impact on the inhabitants of Pekalongan's city and district. The story of Dewi Lanjar developed from folklore, which eventually evolved into a legend that is still held in high regard by the people of Pekalongan.

This research is to develop narrative material for Junior High School Grade IX in Junior High School 1 Tirta. The reason of the researcher wants to develop narrative material using Dewi Lanjar story is because the researcher wants to introduce local folktale trough teaching and learning process. The researcher has goal to develop communicative competence, intercultural competence, self-confidence to express, and critical and creative reasoning skills.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research and development is described as study procedures aimed at developing and producing quality value, which are preceded by preliminary research. This kind of research is research and development (R&D). The objectives of this research is to develop a product in the form of a narrative text using local folktales from the city of Pekalongan entitled "Dewi Lanjar". According to Borg and Gall, educational research and development (R&D) is the process used to develop and validate educational products. The research and development steps used in this research will be simplified and limited due to the pandemic situation.

The development model created by Borg and Gall is used in this study approach. The research and development (R&D) approach in education, according to Borg & Gall, consists of ten steps. Because Borg and Gall's original steps are excessively extensive and time-consuming. As a result, the researcher only took five steps to complete the study. Furthermore, the situation and conditions in a pandemic make large-scale product testing impossible

In this study, the instrument was a questionnaire. The approved product was validated by the researcher using a questionnaire. The questionnaire was similar to the papers that contained the product testing statement. The respondents could answer the statement using their own language in this study because the questionnaire was open.

After the data were collected, the data was analyzed used Miles and Huberman (1984) in Sugiyono (2013: 337) Data collection, data reduction, data display, and data conclusion are all activities in qualitative data analysis. According to Miles and Huberman (1984) in Sugiyono (2013:337), qualitative data analysis tasks were carried out interactively and constantly until they were completed, resulting in saturated data. Data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification are all activities in data analysis.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The result of Research and Development

The Story of Dewi Lanjar

A long time ago in Pekalongan City, there live a princess that very beautiful. Her name is Dewi Rara Kuning. In her life Dewi Rara Kuning have suffering, because at a very young age she was already a widow. Her husband died after their marriage. Therefore, Dewi Rara Kuning became known as Dewi Lanjar. Lanjar is term for a woman who is divorced from her husband at a young age and does not have children.

Since the death of her husband, her life was very miserable. She always thinks about her husband in a long time. But, after that Dewi Lanjar think that if it was allowed to continue like that, the consequences would not be good.

Dewi Lanjar decided to leave her hometown and she cried. On her way, she stopped at a Opak river. In this place she met the King of Mataram with Mahapatih Singaranu who was meditate in the river. Then Dewi Lanjar expressed her heart and also said she was not willing to marry again. Panembahan Senopati and Mahapatih Singaranu, hearing her words and felt sorry for her. Therefore, she was advised to meditate on the South Coast and also face Ratu Kidul.

After arriving at the South Coast, Dewi Lanjar looked for a good place to meditate. Because of her perseverance and belief, Dewi Lanjar finally got moksa or the ability to disappear and was able to met Ratu Kidul. Dewi Lanjar begged to become a follower of Ratu Kidul, and she had not refuse.

One day Dewi Lanjar and the genies were ordered to interfere and prevent Raden Bahurekso from clearing the Gambiran forest. But because of Raden Bahurekso's magic, which was obtained from the Ngalong meditate, all the temptations of Dewi Lanjar and the genies could be defeated and even submitted to Raden Bahurekso. But then, Dewi Lanjar asked for permission from Raden Bahurekso to be able to live in Pekalongan. It was approved by Raden Bahurekso even by Ratu Kidul. Dewi Lanjar palace is located on the Pekalongan beach next to the Slamaran river, precisely on Slamaran Beach.

The figure of Dewi Lanjar until now is still a living legend in Pekalongan. In all cases it is often associated with Dewi Lanjar, if a child who is playing on the beach goes missing, some people think that the child was brought by Dewi Lanjar. And if it can be found again, of course the child will declare himself lost in an area or a palace whose residents are also like us. They have batik activities, trade, carpentry, fishing and others that are just like in the city. The area is ruled by a beautiful princess, Dewi Lanjar.

The Aspect of Critical Reading.

Question items Answers :

1. Social function of narrative text.

Question :What is the social function of the text?
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To entertain the reader or listener about the story of Dewi Lanjar
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2. Generic structures of narrative text.

Questions : Please indicate the text's generic structure for narrative text!
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Orientation:(Paragraph 1)• Complication: (Paragraph 2-4)• Resolution: (Paragraph 5)• Coda: (Paragraph 6). |
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3. The language features of narrative text.

Questions : Mention at least one of the text's linguistic features!

- Employing the simple past tense : she was already a widow, Her husband died after their marriage, her life was very miserable, she cried, she stopped, who was meditate, she was advised to meditate, was able to met Ratu Kidul, which was obtained from the Ngalong meditate, It was approved.
- Using time adverbs : along time ago, one day, now, next.
- Using time conjunctions : since, after, then, until
- Employing a specific character : Dewi Lanjar decided to leave her hometown, Dewi Lanjar looked for a good place to meditate, One day Dewi Lanjar and the genies were ordered to interfere and prevent Raden Bahurekso from clearing the Gambiran forest.
- The use of action verbs : cried, arriving, stopped, refused, playing, fishing.

4. The setting of the text

Questions : Please mention the setting of the story!

- Time: a long time ago.
- Place: Pekalongan City, Opak river, South Coast, Gambiran forest, North Coast, Slamaran Beach

5. Moral Value

Questions : What is the moral value of the story?

The moral value of the story : Don't be sad, because life goes on and don't judge someone because we don't know what they're feeling

6. Critical Reading

Questions : Do you believe in Dewi Lanjar?

Yes, because for the people of Pekalongan, the myth about Dewi Lanjar is a cultural heritage and belief that must be preserved

Questions : Why are people not advised to wear green when on the north coast?

Because in the scientific study if the clothes are green, it will make it difficult for the SAR team to find victims who were dragged by the waves

Developing the Narrative Material

This research on the development of local folktale for the ninth grade student in Junior High School 1 Tirta. This research purpose is to know students learning needs of local folktale and to develop local folktale Dewi Lanjar to improve students critical reading for the ninth grade student in Junior High School 1 Tirta. The method that researcher used is research and development (R&D) method. The subject was ninth grade Junior High School 1 Tirta. To take the number of samples, the researcher took 25 students from the ninth grade. According to Brog & Gall which states that the approach Research and Development (R&D) in education the researcher took 5 steps. The first steps is Potential and Problems, the product of development focuses on critical reading and using narrative material the story of Dewi Lanjar. The researcher was analyze narrative text elements, the social analysis function, generic structure, and linguistic elements of narrative texts are analyzed using a genre-based methodology. Because narrative texts are within the finished text genre category, analysis by genre approach. The teaching of reading skills to students is the main emphasis of this study. The material also including critical reading skills. By using critical question components that are in accordance with the reading text. The second steps is collection data, data is collected using a questionnaire based on the problem at this stage which will be used as material for product planning. The third steps is design product, At this step the researcher will

make Dewi Lanjar's story using the researcher's language version and provide some practice questions relate to narrative material to support students' critical thinking skills.

The next steps is validation design, the design was validated once the researcher finished creating the original product. Because narrative text is included in the curriculum and is written there, the validators agree that junior high school students should study it. Due to the fact that all requirements for a narrative text have been fulfilled, the text that has been generated is in line with the curriculum. Additionally, there is a reading comprehension of story parts and text analysis that junior high school students need to study, and the substance of the material is in accordance with KD because it is similar to KD. Junior high school students can easily understand the words used, so the language used is appropriate for them. The last steps is design revision. There is a revision step after the expert questionnaire findings have been submitted. According to the suggestions and enhancements made by the validator, the researcher changed the narrative content. The research's end outcome is the revised version. After the product has been revised, it is ready to be tested.

CONCLUSION

The development of the narrative text of the Dewi Lanjar story is something that will be useful for both students and teachers when creating teaching materials. The result of this research can be used as a material to improve ability of student in understanding and analyze about narrative materials. And also to improve the ability of critical reading for students. For the teacher, this research can help the teachers to give the material about narrative text and to introduce local folktale and has goal to develop communicative competence, intercultural competence, self-confidence to express, and critical and creative reasoning skills. Dewi Lanjar's story contains a moral message and character values that the reader can take away. The development of narrative texts using the local folktale "The Story of Dewi Lanjar" to improve critical reading abilities in junior high school students is being studied. Furthermore, through the teaching and learning process, this research can introduce the local culture of the people of Pekalongan city.

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