

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LEARNING GEGURITAN JAVANESE THROUGH THE M3 METHOD

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Abstract. Language is a matter of response and an imitation that is learned in the local environment used by the Banyumas people. This research is a descriptive qualitative research using case study method. The research location is RA Diponegoro 135 Karangsalam, Kedung Banteng, Banyumas. The research subjects consisted of 60 students and 4 teachers. The aim of the research is to describe and analyze the importance of understanding the characteristics of children's listening ability as well as the ability to memorize kindergarten children in poetry or geguritan in Javanese so that children are able to memorize geguritan correctly. Data collection techniques used passive observation, interviews, documents, and geguritan poetry texts. The results of the study show that listening repeatedly also imitates the teacher in expressing geguritan using Javanese which is done every day for 30 minutes over a period of one month. The geguritan material is in Javanese entitled "I Love Indonesian Boy Dadi". The obstacles experienced by children do not understand Javanese because the language used in everyday conversation is Indonesian. Difficulty in pronouncing Javanese syllables. Teachers experience problems with inadequate skills in learning Javanese. The significance of Geguritan Javanese with the theme of love for the motherland as a medium for character education in preserving Javanese culture

Keywords: Geguritan, Javanese, Listening, Imitating, Memorizing.

INTRODUCTION

As a kindergarten teacher, you must master language development skills so that you can apply the right methods in the learning process at kindergarten. Language skills are needed by children to communicate, or relate to other people.

One of the abilities of children who are developing at the age of kindergarten is language skills. Language mastery is closely related to children's cognitive abilities. The systematics of children's speech describes their systematics in thinking. Included in language development other than speaking are listening, reading, and writing skills. This language ability is needed by children to communicate, or relate to other people. Such a large role of language allows humans to interact, solve problems or create or continue culture.

In humans, the language system is a symbol for communicating with others. Language can also express individual uniqueness, namely language is able to explain individual needs in early childhood in learning words, controlling behavior, assisting cognitive development, and the child's language skills are closely related to the culture and society in which the child is raised.

RESEARCH METHOD

Here the type of research uses field research. Finding something different from the results of the analysis of data interpretation. The author finds that the novelty is also supported by data which is the result of a study that is different from previous research. The novelty or novelty of this paper has not been studied before. This research has contributed to the development of science

or can provide positive solutions to various problems. The truth of problem solving is done scientifically. Scientific truth can be accepted in the form of three characteristics, namely being consistent (coherent), being correspondent, and being pragmatic. There is research (study) that is carried out, supported by facts in the field according to the truth.

The descriptive quantitative research method uses interview techniques, namely teachers, students, and parents as well as the community around the school, to be precise at Ra Diponegoro 135 Karangsalam. The RA is located in an environment close to railroad tracks, but this does not hinder teaching and learning activities at the institution. This RA was led by the principal, Mrs. Kusmiatun S. Pd. and there are 3 teachers Mrs. Nasroh, S. Pd., Mrs. Dwi Riyanti, S. Pd. and Mrs. Lina, S. Pd. who performs tasks. All work hand in hand and cooperate in the success of carrying out learning assignments.

With a total of 60 students consisting of boys and girls who are divided into 2 classes, namely group A and group B. The learning in RA is very disciplined and the success in carrying out learning and learning is very responsible, as much as the dedication given so that the programs at school run smoothly and all according to what was planned and was successfully aimed at with the increasing interest and mobility of people from outside RA Karangsalam who send their children to RA. RA Karangsalam under the auspices of Muslimat strongly supports the activities carried out by the institution. As a form of appreciation from the Muslimat administrators consisting of several mothers whose members are mothers from residents in the Karangsalam area.

RESULT AND ANALYSIS

In the introduction of the Javanese language through the method of listening to *guguritan* "I like Dadi Boy Indonesia" the teacher is trying to be able to organize and condition a class of 60 in 1 room. The class consists of 6 children aged 4 years and 6 months and the rest, namely there are 54 children aged 5-6 years with limited space but enough for that number of children. The teacher makes a seating position that varies according to age and height so that the teacher can see clearly when presenting learning in a sitting position on the floor (*lesehan*).

In simple terms, what *geguritan* means is poetry. Poetry which, if interpreted in Indonesian, is a Javanese literary work that uses beautiful and good sentences and has a meaning. This *geguritan* can use language that has rhythm, partners, rhymes, both in constructing sentences. *Geguritan* is one of the Javanese literary works which is explained by poets who speak *Ingkang* language in terms of rhythms, partners, verses, and the composition of *ingkang nduweni* meaning *utawi*, meaning *wonten ing geguritan lyrics*, called *ing* in Indonesian, the poem *inggih meniko ingkang diarani geguritan*.

The teacher prepares the *geguritan* text "I am Dadi Boy Indonesia", then the teacher reads *geguritan* or Javanese poetry the children listen to, then the teacher asks to imitate saying syllables, this is repeated in one line of sentences in *geguritan* I Love Dadi Boy Indonesia. The teacher also asks questions regarding the vocabulary and language spoken in the poem. These questions can be asked during listening. This aims to help children understand the meaning of syllables in Javanese from the contents of the *I'm Happy Dadi Boy Indonesian geguritan*.

The teacher assigns the children to listen and recite the *geguritan* or Javanese poetry that has been prepared sequentially. Then the child is also given a method of reviewing words. The listen-repeat method is usually used to introduce syllable sounds in Javanese poetry or the *geguritan* *Aku Seneng Dadi Bocah Indonesia*.

*I like Dadi Indonesian Boy
Indonesia is the top of the country
Ing kono my nickname was born
Indonesia is based on Pancasila
Lan statutory abstinence five*

*There are rice fields, mountains, alas, sea
Culture, Language and ethnicity*

*Kabeh duweke the Indonesian nation
I feel so happy that I am a child*

*Ananging, I have to be happy
So dadi is a sing boy, really smart and really
Kanggo damaged the room
And the ideals of the Indonesian people
Single, kalih, tigo thank you*

1.1 What is meant Listen

Listening is a process of listening to verbal symbols with full attention, understanding, appreciation and interpretation to process information, capture content or messages and understand the meaning of communication conveyed by a speaker through or spoken language. According to Haryadi (2008: 7) listening is an act or mental activity of capturing, understanding, considering, and responding to messages contained in spoken symbols.

The purpose of listening is an activity that is intentional and planned to achieve a goal process that gives rise to thinking activity in listening. The listening stages are: understanding stage, interpretation stage, assessment stage, response stage. Mimicking is a process of cognition to carry out actions or actions as carried out by models by involving the senses as recipients of stimuli and installing perceptual abilities to process information from stimuli with action abilities to carry out motor movements.

The children in class learning all to listen to the geguritan poem in class starting from the first stanza starting from the top and continuing. The children's educators read one by one and are still listening because the geguritan uses Javanese, which is of course very foreign to children because of the habits of children now, both in villages and in cities, both families from the upper and lower middle class, almost all of them use their mother tongue in conversation. and apparently use Indonesian. Whereas in schools the introduction of the Javanese language or materials in the local Banyumas language learning are introduced once a week, in fact, many educators also do not master the Javanese language properly and correctly. ngoko, the Javanese language among early childhood children has difficulties because they rarely hear conversations or use them so it becomes difficult to pronounce and imitate.

However, the Javanese language, especially the language of the "Krama" variety, has increasingly been displaced, especially among the younger generation. Based on research conducted by Titi Haryati et al in the title "Javanese Language Learning in Elementary Schools." Due to difficulties in memorizing Javanese letters in learning vocabulary words in singing Javanese songs (mocopat) due to lack of skills or teachers who do not know Javanese. Research on kegeguritan as Javanese poetry which is the cultural context of people's responses to Javanese poetry written by Anjar Purwitosari, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Muhammadiyah Surakarta, entitled "Discourse analysis of Javanese poetry in the January-February 2010 edition of the daily sloop" as a consistent medium for producing poetry or geguritan which can be categorized as modern Javanese poetry.

Research on the utilization of language mapping studies in the context of compiling local content material: a case study of the Javanese language by Widata Hadi Saputra (Central Java Provincial Language Center) in 2015 Javanese as a formal means of communication in society, as a medium of instruction in mass media is still low and is also used in traditional ceremonies. In the city of Semarang, 40% of teenagers use Javanese, so the government immediately implements a policy so that the younger generation continues to use Javanese as a family communication tool or a communication tool for Javanese society in general.

1.2 Understanding Mimicking

Imitation in the context of learning is not interpreted as "copying" activities. Things that must be imitated are not word for word, sentence for sentence, but the elements that must be in the news text and the patterns for writing news texts so that students can write news texts in various patterns and variations.

1.3 Understanding memorize

Learning is a relatively permanent change in potential behavior as a result of reinforced experience or practice. Learning is the result of the interaction between stimulus and response. Someone is considered to have learned something if he can show changes in his behavior. Learning is the process of acquiring knowledge and knowledge, mastery, skills and character, as well as the formation of attitudes and beliefs in students.

Memorization is a method used to recall something that has been read correctly as it is. (Zuhra and Ghofiri).

The characteristics of students feel interested or interested in doing activities:

1. Student show high passion in do activity learn.
2. Persistent in carry out activity study though in long time
3. tenacious in do activity study though in long time.
4. Student active in time learn.
5. Student creative in time learn.
6. Productive in carry out activity and finish tasks study
7. No know tired in study
8. No fast bored in study

Possible factors influence interest memorize Becomes strong or weak according to experts psychology are:

a. Factor internal

originating factors from in namely: Factor healthy body free disease and bear disabled body.

Factor psychological: intelligence big influence to progress learn (students who have intelligence tall will easy in memorize). Take note interests and talents child easy in memorize more capable make student active. Maturity is something level phase in growth where the tools her body already ready for carry out prowess new.

Factor fatigue somebody although difficult for separated but could powdered Becomes two Kind: Fatigue body and fatigue spiritual. Fatigue physical seen with weak another lunge body. Fatigue spiritual could seen with exists lethargy and boredom so that interest and encouragement for produce something lost.

b. Factor external that is originate from outside self students, like factor family (parent way educate, relations Among member family, atmosphere home, state economy family) factor school (method teaching, teacher relations with students, relations student with student, discipline school, assignment home, tools lessons). Factor Public (friends mingle and form life society)

Interest is a constant tendency to pay attention and remember several activities with great joy and pleasure without being told, and aware that the activity is closely related to oneself, interest has a great influence on learning activities. Students easily memorize interesting lessons will focus their attention. In the application of geguritan learning, use habits that are carried out routinely in the morning. In a series of morning activities before starting the core learning, the learning model used in class is the listening and imitating method so that children can easily memorize. According to the results of teacher interviews at RA Karangsalam that they introduced geguritan perbait in a day. Because they have difficulties with the Javanese language, they have difficulty pronouncing it because they do not understand the meaning of Javanese.

This research is about children's ability to imitate spontaneously, and through the habit of syllables repeating the verses of the verses in geguritan which consist of sentences, here the researcher sees the teacher in delivering from the syllables that last for one month. So that children are able to imitate the geguritan delivered by the teacher spontaneously by expressing words through the meaning of each syllable in the Javanese language.

Research on the ability to memorize children in the geguritan poem about I love being an Indonesian boy through listening and imitating methods. Javanese is less attractive to children. Because it is considered difficult but this is not the case at RA Diponegoro because students have been motivated by the way or efforts of the teacher in carrying out activities.

Learning to memorize Javanese poetry or geguritan with the right method so that it is easy to understand and pronounce and imitate well because the teacher uses a language development method, namely developing cognitive through listening by listening-saying. Research that aims to make children or students able to memorize through the listening method in accordance with the

theory. The listening and imitating methods have proven to be effective for learning Javanese language development.

CONCLUSION

Based on the explanation and description of the material above, the writer gets a conclusion that learning Javanese Geguritan with the M3 method (Listen, Imitate, Memorize) runs effectively and efficiently. The success factors in learning Javanese Geguritan consist of internal and external factors. The implementation of the M3 technique (listening, imitating, and memorizing) is considered appropriate in learning Javanese geguritan.

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