QUALITY OF E-BOOK MATERIAL FOR JAVANESE LANGUGAE FOR ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LEVEL

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INFO ARTIKEL	ABSTRAK

Abstrak: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui kualitas media pembelajaran berupa *e-book* berisi materi unggah-ungguh bahasa Jawa untuk siswa sekolah dasar yang telah dikembangkan. Penelitian ini berjenis R&D. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kepraktisan produk di kelas rendah memperoleh skor 78,15%, perolehan nilai pada kepraktisan produk di kelas menengah memperoleh skor 90,70%, perolehan nilai pada kepraktisan produk di kelas tinggi memperoleh skor 85,00%, hasil perolehan validasi nilai dari keseluruhan nilai mencapai angka 84,61% sehingga kategori produk dinyatakan cukup praktis untuk digunakan. Hal itu menunjukkan bahwa *e-book unggah-ungguh basa Jawa* untuk siswa sekolah dasar yang telah dikembangkan berkategori sangat layak dan cukup praktis

Abstract: This study aims to determine the quality of learning media in the form of *e-books* containing Javanese language etiquette material for elementary school students that have been developed. This research is an R&D. The results of the study showed that the practicality of the product in the lower class obtained a score of 78.15%, the value obtained on the practicality of the product in the middle class obtained a score of 90.70%, the value obtained on the practicality of the product in the high class obtained a score of 85.00%, the results of the validation of the value of the overall value reached 84.61% so that the product category was declared quite practical to use . This shows that the *Javanese language etiquette e-book* for elementary school students that has been developed is categorized as very feasible and quite practical.

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A. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia has various islands and many tribes and cultures, resulting in diverse languages. One of them is on the island of Java, where the majority of the people are proficient in mastering the use of their regional language well, moreover, Javanese has a level of vocabulary used for certain groups (Ardiansyah & Yulya, 2022) .

Local culture such as the use of regional languages needs to be preserved to maintain the cultural system running as it should, in line with that, preserving local culture must be reflected in a person's ability to improve language skills along with the pace of development of the times (Ardissono et al., 2012; Kolar & Zabkar, 2010) . Javanese is a language used by the Javanese ethnic community which is considered and functions as a means of communication, expression, and development of Javanese culture by the Javanese community, in addition, Javanese is a language that is widely developed and used by most Indonesian people (Latifah, 2019) . The use of Javanese still

shows the level of speech or *manners language* that has its own level and is divided into two levels, *emic* namely *ngoko* and *krama* , while *ethically* it consists of *ngoko lugu, ngoko alus, krama lugu* and *krama alus* (Sasangka, 2008) .

The understanding of Javanese language for elementary school students in the use of Javanese language in schools, families, and communities is still very minimal so that in the knowledge and application of Javanese language *etiquette it* is very difficult and rigid, in addition to considering the abilities possessed by elementary school students in Javanese *ngoko* and *krama language materials* which are considered quite complicated because there are difficult language forms and pronunciations, this makes students' interest in learning *Javanese language etiquette* decrease (Arafik & Rumidjan, 2016) .

The use of Javanese by elementary school students has a level that includes an introduction to the use of language in everyday environments, and this Javanese language usually contains greetings or simple pronunciation. The level of use of Javanese

language has many variations ranging from the pronunciation of words to sentences mentioned in *ngoko* and *krama* . The level of Javanese *ngoko* is divided into *ngoko lugu* and *ngoko alus* , while the level of Javanese *krama* is divided into *krama lugu* and *krama alus.* (Sasangka, 2008) . Javanese language learning applied in elementary schools is expected to help students to know themselves and apply the language structure of their culture so that they can use language skills and develop Javanese vocabulary which is still very minimal to become more skilled.

Currently, students' understanding of Javanese vocabulary is still very minimal and their knowledge and application of Javanese language *etiquette* are still very rigid. This is because there are still many teachers who are not supported by a Javanese language education background so that mastery of the material presented has not been fulfilled, and media facilities or learning aids that have not been used optimally also affect the level of understanding of Javanese students in elementary schools (Chotimah et al., 2019) .

Based on the results of observations of class teachers at SDN 01 Mojorejo Taman, several problems were found at the school, such as: (1) Lack of understanding and application of *krama Javanese in the school environment by students, (2) Lack of supporting books for student learning materials in understanding krama* Javanese that can be applied in the school environment, (3) Lack of practical media that can be used by students in learning *krama* Javanese .

Currently, many schools have begun to introduce and utilize Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in learning, especially in the use of learning media. If utilized properly, this Information and Communication Technology can help improve the quality of education and learning objectives. The emergence of this technology can be applied to *e-book* or digital book features that can make classroom learning more practical (Hameed et al., 2010; Wardani et al., 2021) . This can also allow users to gain unlimited access to the use of this technology in implementing classroom learning (Gogahu & Prasetyo, 2020; Miningsih, 2015) . This can be further developed if combined with Javanese *krama language material* for students so that it can be applied in their daily lives.

Research on Javanese language learning media has been conducted before. Liana and Leksono (2021) developed *an e-book* containing general Javanese language material for grade 4 elementary school students. Furthermore, Damayanti & Subrata (2021) also developed *Javanese language etiquette material* in the form of comics. Based on this, this study is different. This research focuses on developing Javanese language etiquette materials for grades 1 to 6 in the form of digital books or *e-books* .

Based on these conditions, the focus of this research is to develop digital books in the form of *e-books* to improve students' understanding and skills in using *krama language* in everyday life.

B. METHODS

This research is a development research or *Research and Development (R&D)* that carries out product design and development activities. The development research model used in this study is the Borg & Gall Development Model, namely research used to produce products based on field tests and through a revision stage which then produces valid products that can be used (Borg & Gall, 1983).
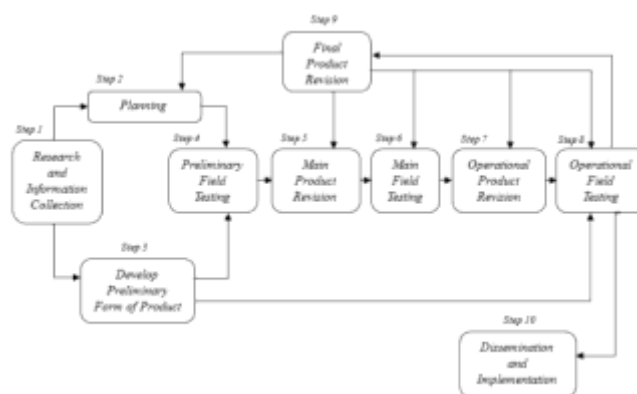

Figure 1. Stage of R&D

Data collection using observation and questionnaires. Observations were conducted to determine the responses of teachers and students when using *Javanese language e-books* . Questionnaires were used to see students' responses to the use of the product (Janti, 2014) . The data analysis process used to determine the level of practicality of *the Javanese language e-book* was obtained through a student response questionnaire. This questionnaire was distributed to students as research subjects after trying to use the developed *e-book .* The student response questionnaire used a *Likert scale* in the form of a statement in the form of a scale of agreement or rejection of the measurement of user opinions or perceptions (Nuriyati et al., 2022).

Table 1. Skala *Likert*

Category	Value
Very good	4
Quality	3
Not eligible	2
Lack of Quality	1

Source (Sugiyono, 2013)

The total score on each validation questionnaire that has been obtained from the expert assessments on each criterion studied is then calculated using the following data processing formula.

$$V = \frac{TSe}{TSh} \; X \; 100\%$$

Source (Akbar, 2013)

In this research on the development of Javanese language e-book, 3 experts were involved as validators. So that the overall percentage can be formulated in the following average.

$$V = \frac{Va1 + Va2 + Va3}{3} = \cdots \%$$

Source (Akbar, 2013)

Interpretation of validity is carried out by referring to the following table.

Table 2. Validity Criteria

No.	Validity Criteria	Validity Level
1.	85,01% - 100,00%	Very valid, very effective, very complete, can be used without improvement
2.	70,01% - 85,00%	Quite valid, quite effective, quite complete, can be used but needs minor improvements
3.	50,01% - 70,00%	Less valid, less effective, or less complete, needs major improvements
4.	01,00 % - 50,00%	Not valid, not effective, not complete, cannot be used

Source (Akbar, 2013)

The instrument in the student response questionnaire was in the form of a statement in which each item used a level of strongly agree which used a value of 4, agree was worth 3, disagree was worth 2, and strongly disagree was worth 1. Interpretation of the product's practicality criteria can be said to be practical if it meets the criteria ≥ 70%. If the criteria are ≤ 70%, the researcher needs improvements based on the suggestions that have been given in the assessment questionnaire column.

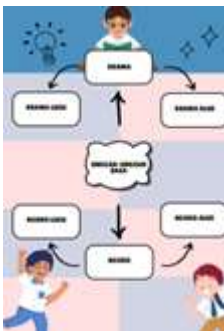## C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Protoype Product of Development

The design and framework of the e-book and determining the parts of the content is product draft and compile expert validation sheets and student response questionnaires for research purposes.

Bellow is design and framework of the Javanese language upload e-book.

Table 3. *E-book* Products in Javanese Language

No.	Mapping	Description	Note
1.	The Beginning	a. Cover page with the title "Let's Learn *Javanese Language*" b. Giving animation to the cover page c. The cover page design is made attractive d. Concept map regarding the discussion material presented	
2	Core Section	a. *Javanese language etiquette* material b. *Uploaded* material in Javanese manners	

No.	Mapping	Description	Note
3	The End	a. The closing cover says *Matur Nuwun* b. The final design is made attractive c. The final design is made in one color theme with the covet page.	

Based on the image above, the revised product of *the Javanese language unggah-ungguh e-book* can be seen from the image on the left which is the product before the revision with a simple dictionary table, then the image on the right is the product after the revision with a dictionary table that has been added with several display components so as to provide a visual that is more interesting to users of *the Javanese language unggah-ungguh e-book*. The revision was made based on input and suggestions from the responses of users of the initial product.

2. Trial Results

a. Limited Field Trial Results

Field trials are the initial stage of distribution on a small scale. At the stage of distribution, the initial trial or small-scale trial is used to obtain the initial score of the practicality test on the use of *Javanese language e-books* which are tested through student response questionnaires and distributed to 10 students.

Table 4. Limited Test Results *of Javanese Language E-books*

No	Student Name	Score obtained (A)	Ideal score (B)	Percentage score (P)
1	FZA	48	60	80
2	LNRB	38	60	63
3	MNA	47	60	78
4	DR	29	60	48
5	ARMP	31	60	52
6	DSW	45	60	75
7	KMN	45	60	75
8	KA	52	60	85
9	NRB	33	60	55
10	ANDP	53	60	88
			Σ	699

V	69.90%

The accumulation of scores in the limited trial distribution using 10 elementary school students as research subjects on the use of *Javanese language e-books* was at 69.90% which was categorized as less valid or less practical for use in the next stage of research with several revisions from input and suggestions that had been given by user respondents.

b. Field Area Trial Results

Furthermore, the distribution of large-scale sampling was carried out on each representative class that had been classified and selected using the *stratified random sampling technique* with levels ranging from low-basic-high. Sampling in the low class was tested in class 1 with a total of 13 students, then sampling in the middle or basic class was tested in class 4 with a total of 20 students, and sampling for the high class was tested in class 5 with a total of 15 students.

The results of the large-scale trial scores obtained in the lower classes regarding the use of *Javanese language e-books* are presented in Table 3.

Table 5. Results of Large-Scale Trial of Low-Class *Javanese Language Uploading E-Books*

No	Student Name	Score obtained (A)	Ideal score (B)	Percentage score (P)
1	AM	43	60	71
2	AP	50	60	83
3	ALA	42	60	70
4	DR	43	60	71
5	DD	47	60	78
6	FMS	46	60	76
7	IBP	48	60	80
8	IP	46	60	76
9	IDR	52	60	87
10	KAI	48	60	80
11	MH	50	60	83
12	RY	43	60	71
13	NND	54	60	90
			Σ	1016
			V	78.15%

The accumulation of scores in the distribution of large-scale trials in lower classes on the use of *Javanese language e-books* is at 78.15 % which is categorized as

quite valid or quite practical. Furthermore, large-scale tests in elementary or middle classes on the use of *Javanese language e-books* are presented in table 4.

Table 6. Results of a Large-Scale Trial *of the Javanese Language Uploading E-Book* for Middle Class

No	Student Name	Score obtained (A)	Ideal score (B)	Percentage score (P)
1	AAR	55	60	92
2	ANDP	55	60	92
3	ARMP	52	60	86
4	DS W	54	60	90
5	DR	55	60	92
6	FZA	56	60	93
7	GW	56	60	93
8	KMD	50	60	83
9	KMN	56	60	93
10	KA	56	60	93
11	LNR B	55	60	92
12	MNA	56	60	93
13	M PN	55	60	92
14	MNA	51	60	85
15	NRB	50	60	83
16	RBS	55	60	92
17	RRF	56	60	93
18	VPN	56	60	93
19	YTAI	55	60	92
20	ZAA	55	60	92
			Σ	1814
			V	90.70%

The score obtained in the distribution of large-scale trials in the middle class on the use of *Javanese language e-books* was at 90.70 % which is categorized as very valid or very practical.

Furthermore, a large-scale test on high classes on the use of *Javanese language e-books* is presented in Table 5.

Table 7. Results of a large-scale trial *of the Javanese language e-book* for the High Class

No	Student Name	Score obtained (A)	Ideal score (B)	Percentage score (P)
1	AFBN	52	60	86
2	NAD	49	60	81
3	AIS	56	60	93
4	IZWS	58	60	96
5	KRSF	49	60	81
6	MYDS	52	60	86
7	AHR	49	60	81
8	DDN	52	60	81
9	MAA	54	60	90
10	MI	47	60	78
11	ERH	51	60	85
12	MAPR	42	60	70
13	CSB	55	60	92
14	THERE IS	50	60	83
15	AB	55	60	92
			Σ	1275
			V	85.00%

The accumulation of scores in the distribution of large-scale trials in high classes is at 85.00 % which is categorized as quite valid or quite practical. Then, the practicality value of the average value of each value retrieval is obtained which is then completed and presented in table 6.

Table 8. Validity Acquisition of Practicality

No.	Value Acquisition for Each Class Classification	Average Earnings
1	Low Class	78.15
2	Middle Class	90.70
3	High grade	85.00
	Σ	253.85
	V	84.61%

The validation value of the overall value reached 84.61 % . The product category was stated to be quite practical to use.

3. Discussions

Based on the practitioner test on the limited trial, it obtained a score of 69.90% so that the product was declared less valid and needed to provide revisions to the content presented, then at the practitioner test stage, the main trial obtained a score of 81.90% so that the product was declared quite valid and there was a slight revision of the use of punctuation to the language used, then, at the practitioner test stage, the large-scale trial tested on the low-class classification obtained a score of 78.15% which stated that the product was quite practical, in the middle-class classification it obtained a score of 90.70% which stated that the product was very practical, then in the high-class classification it obtained a score of 85.00% which stated that the product was quite practical. The average accumulation of scores obtained a value of 84.61% which stated that the product was categorized as quite practical for use on elementary school students.

Based on the results of the practicality test presented above, it can be explained that the product is very practical to use. Practicality provides easy

access to product use, the use of *e-books* that are packaged digitally provides practicality to its users (Pratiwi & Indana, 2022) . The practical use of the product is in accordance with the results of research by Darmayanti & Subrata (2021) who stated that the use of Javanese language materials applied to digital devices provides practical value in their use.

The use of digital media for providing materials in schools that utilize information technology with practical product packaging will provide convenience to its users, this is in accordance with research (Martinez & López-Río, 2015) which states that reading using digital media will provide ease of use if packaged practically and effectively so that the use of *Javanese language e-books* provides an option for the use of digital media in education.

D. CONCLUSSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This development research was conducted to assess *the Javanese language etiquette e-book product* for elementary school students in terms of product feasibility and practicality. The development research resulted in a development product in the form of *an e-book on Javanese grammar* for elementary school students which is categorized as suitable for use by elementary school students. The development research resulted in a development product in the form of *an e-book on Javanese grammar* for elementary school students which is categorized as practical for use by elementary school students.

It is recommended for students to use the digital handbook e-book of Javanese language etiquette in learning and outside of learning. For class teachers as reference material in compiling learning tools and developing further understanding of Javanese language etiquette material. Suggestions for further product development, the product developed only contains Javanese language etiquette material, so it is recommended for further researchers to conduct research on the development of advanced product materials.

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