The Development of Teaching Materials of Archipelago Point of View Based Folklore Writing Using *Picture And Picture* Method For Elementary Schools In Pangkep Regency

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Abstract : The development of the teaching aids of archipelago point of view based folklore writing using *picture and picture* method for elementary schools in Pangkep regency in the year 2017. The aim and the objective of this research is to create readable, valid, practical, and effective teaching aids and materials for the fifth grader of elementary schools in Pangkep regency. The research is designed using teaching development model by Thiagarajan (1974: 5) that is renowned with four- 4D Model namely **define, design, develop and disseminate**. The data in this research were taken and collected from the field, peer group of friends and students. The development of the teaching aids of archipelago point of view based folklore writing using *picture and picture* method for elementary schools of the fifth grade has been through or undergone the validating process from the experts and practitioners. The content of the first and second process are considered *valid* particularly in terms of several important aspects such as content or materials served, language used, service rendered, practical use given, appropriateness and effectiveness in accordance with the goal of increasing and improving the students ability in writing short stories particularly after being tried and attempted in 41 Elementary School of Sabangko Island, 25 Elementary School of Sagara Island, and 29 Elementary School of Salemo Island, each located in Mattirobombang Village, Pangkep Regency.

Keywords: The ability of writing the folklore in archipelago point of view in Elementary Schools.

I.   INTRODUCTION

According to the Republic of Indonesia No. 20 year 2003 on National System Education, Chapter III article 4 stated that education is supposed to be carried out and conducted through developing the reading, writing and counting and calculating culture for all people or society. In conjunction to developing the reading, writing and counting and calculating culture for all people or society particularly for elementary schools or Islamic elementary schools, it is advisable that language is studied as a subject at school. (National system education constitution, 2003).

In line with the statement in the constitution of national system education on the objective of national system education, governments are very concerned and expecting more improvement in the quality of competence in each and every single education line. One of the aspects of Indonesia's wealth and natural resources is the beauty of its islands and archipelago as well as the short stories containing plenty of cultural values and messages which are served and considered as the assets of the nation and country. One of the aspects of the nation which is abandoned and marginalized all this years is folklore or stories from the old times containing cultural values and messages that are highly valued in the islands or archipelago of Pangkep Regency. National system education constitution, in chapter IV, article 5 paragraph 1 stating that "each citizen possessing the same right to acquire the quality education". Chapter V article 12 paragraph 1 B stating that '' each citizen of the country is given the same right to acquire and access the education service rendered for each person who possess talent, interest and abilities or competences".

Therefore, the writer or the researcher expects that this matter will be given more serious concern and attention particularly by the governments on the development of the teaching aids of archipelago point of view based folklore or short stories using *picture and picture* method for elementary schools in Pangkep Regency. One of the aspects that has to be taken into account and more serious consideration and concern by the government is the education infrastructure and its means or tools that is supposed to be given fair treatment of attention and not to be treated differently between the people or society living in the islands and the people or

society living in the cities or urban people. With this in mind, the writer hardly believes, tries and attempts to take necessary effort to create more teaching aids using folklores or short stories based on local wisdom using Indonesian language which are islands or archipelago point of view based using the *picture and picture* model.

According to Mulyasa, (2007) the nation of Indonesia is currently facing and encountering many phenomena which sometimes drastic and dramatic, namely becoming less quality in terms of being competitive as the indicator that education in our country Indonesia has not yet created and lead to the quality of better human resources or man capital. According to Human Development Index issued by *United National Development Program (UNDP)* reporting that Indonesia remains in the low position in terms of education quality i.e. still in the position of 111 out of 174 from the countries researched in the year 2014.

Afterwards, *National Center for Vocational Education Research Ltd or National Center for Competency Based Training.* Teaching materials are any type of materials used and utilized in order to help and assist the teachers or instructors particularly in terms of conducting the teaching and learning process in the classroom. Teaching materials meant and intended here can be in written form or the non-written form.

The curriculum of education unit level (2008, p.125), Teaching materials in general can be classified or categorized as three components such as knowledge, skills and attitude that must be studied by the students in relation to achieving the standardized competence that has been determined earlier. Generally, the objective and the goal of the writer in conducting and carrying out the research in elementary schools of Liukang District, North Tupabbiring, Pangkep Regency is to create teaching materials which is islands or archipelago point of view based using *picture and picture* model which are valid, effective, practical and readable.

In line with that, the national commission of education explaining and pointing out that there are many factors affecting the education system in Indonesia, some that can be mentioned such as quality of the teachers, tools and equipments, infrastructure, education management, as well as the participation of the people of society and the regulation made by the government which are crucial to support the actual condition of education and the development of the education existed and available in Indonesia.

Based on the description stated above, several factors which served as the supporting or the hindering factors to the successful running and implementation of the learning and education in schools, one of them is the implementation of folklore or local fairy tales; then the researcher expects that Indonesian folklore or local fairy tales teaching materials that are islands of archipelago point of view based with regard to *picture and picture model is* capable of developing the quality of learning and education in elementary schools. Meanwhile, the use of folklore or local fairy tales in terms of creating better learning and education process meant and intended by the writer or researcher covering some goals and objectives hoped to come true such as, 1) the making or creating valid teaching materials, 2) the making or creating practical teaching materials, 3) the making or creating effective teaching materials, 4) the making or creating readable teaching materials.

Afterwards, these teaching materials are then tested and examined with regard to their validity, electivity, practicality and readability based on the experiments and trials from the experts. The preeminence or competitive edge of using teaching materials lies in the use or usage of those and the horizon improvement attainment which are served as the reflection of the positive cultural values of local wisdom contained in the stories particularly the horizon or knowledge on the islands or archipelago within the folklore or local people old time stories and fairy tales. Tales or stories in the old time can be used as a solution and a step in specific and particular learning process which possessed islands or archipelago pint of view or horizon Pangkep Regency.

However, in practical usage when applied in reality, the use of teaching materials in the classroom is frequently seemed and looked to be artificial and not relevant with the lives of the students so that they will seem to be not interesting at all for them. For instance, in writing lesson, the students are asked and told to make an essay writing about "**A fieldtrip to the mountain top**". The students are indeed unfamiliar and actually have never seen a view and the lives in the top of the mountain before their very eyes. Therefore, the students will find it difficult and hard to express and to pour out what's on their mind as a result of the experience limit and restriction as well as the background knowledge of what is the top mountain really looks like. Hence, the teachers are encouraged to be more professional to contextualize the teaching materials to suit the real condition of the students.

Therefore, the writer with full of belief and expectation has come to conclusion and made his mind to choose the elementary schools in each grade V as the place of conducting the research namely 41elementary school, Sabangko Island, 25 elementary school of Sagara Island, and 29 elementary school of Salemo Island as the samples to be applied and implemented in the teaching materials particularly on the folklore or local people old time stories and fairy tales which possessed islands or archipelago pint of view or horizon using *picture and picture* model or method with the reason that the students of the fifth grade are regarded and considered to be capable of thinking things in abstract basis. This is contrast with the lower grader who still think in lower level of thinking too i.e. remain thinking in the real things basis.

This research is as well in line with the application or implementation of the teaching materials particularly on the folklore or local people old time stories and fairy tales which possessed islands or

archipelago pint of view or horizon using *picture and picture* model or method. Since the folklore or local people old time stories and fairy tales serve as the symbols and cultural values in the middle of the society living in the islands or archipelago which is in line with the motto of Pangkep local people up to now namely, **"kualleangangi tallanga naia towalia".** Meaning that once the wings of the sailing boat are stretched then it is forbidden for the boats of ships to back off or pulled back before they reach their dreamland.

According to KBBI 2005, legend is a type of folklore or fairy tale happed long time ago which has a link or connection with historic events. According to Emeis, legend constitutes an ancient story which half of it is based on historic events and the other half is based on fantasy or imagination. According to William R. Bascom, legend constitutes an ancient story which possess some characteristics seemingly similar to myths, namely real existed and happened in the old times, however, it is not considered to be something saint or sacred. In line with Hooykaas, legend constitutes an ancient story which is similar to fairy tales about things with some historic events containing some magic things that occurred explaining some magical or powerful tings existed and occurred in the old times such as the power of the life of heroes, palace sentries, etc.

Folklore or local people's old time stories and fairy tales constitute a story or tale brought up from the fictive opinion and some true stories, becomes a course of life experience with some moral values telling and explaining about some lives meaning and ways to interact with other people or creatures. Folklore or local people old time stories and fairy tales are mainly traditional stories or tales which are trying and attempting to understand the world and the heritage of the local wisdom. Folklore or local people old time stories and fairy tales are considered to be part of the Indonesia's cultural riches and historical events as the part of Indonesia's national heritage.

According to Thu'aimah, 1998, p.202, that folklore or local people old time stories and fairy tales are considered to be the stories inherited by the people particularly old people from time to time passed on throughout generations that are served as the national heritage, which are passed on throughout generations from the speakers which are mainly verbal based. Folklore or local people's old time stories are deemed and considered as well as classified as stories which are real happened. The characteristics of the folklore or local people's old time stories are as follows; verbal based, the creator is anonymous or unknown, communal based or mutual ownership, the shape and the content is formed in message or advice basis. *http://www.sekolahdasar.net/2011/06 Cerita-cerita pada zaman dahulu (Hikayat-hikayat)* dan.html#ixzz3pqjIijvk (accessed on 20th December, 2015)

According to Istarani, teaching materials for learning and teaching process constitute all types of service rendered for the teaching materials covering all aspects before, medium and after the learning conducted and carried out by the teachers as well as the facilities related or relevant used or utilized directly or indirectly in teaching and learning process. While Mohammad Ali stated that teaching materials for teaching and learning process constitute a plane or pattern that can be used to develop and direct the teaching and learning process in the classroom or outside the classroom suitable with the characteristics of the students learning styles.

In general, according to Sulistyowati (2009, p.65) the use of teaching materials can be served and functioned as (1) guidance for the teachers who will direct all their activities in learning process, as well as the substance of the competence that is supposed to be taught to the students, (2) a guideline or guidance for the students that will direct all their activities in the learning process, as well as the substance of the competence that is supposed to be taught to the students to be mastered, and (3) the tool for evaluating the accomplishment and achievement or mastery of the learning result.

Afterwards, that in the making of short stories for the beginners especially, particularly in the fifth grade of elementary schools according to, the ministry of national education (2008, p.21) provides some definitions with regard to teaching materials as follows: Teaching materials constitute information, tool and text needed by the teachers / instructors to plan and analyze the implementation of the learning process. Teaching materials constitute all type of materials used to help and assist the teachers / instructors to conduct and carry out the teaching and learning process in the classroom. The materials meant and intended can be in the form of written materials or non-written ones. (National Center for Vocational Education Research Ltd / National Center for Competency Based Training). Teaching materials constitute a set of materials arranged and organized systematically in written form or not so that it will create an environment or circumstance which enable the learners or students to learn more.

II. METHODOLOGY
The issue in this research can be formulized as "How can the development of the teaching materials using short stories or folklore possessing islands or archipelago point of view using *Picture and Picture* model be valid?. While the objective of the research the researcher would like to achieve is to create the better teaching materials developed for teaching students through folklore or short stories in Indonesia possessing islands or archipelago point of view using *Picture and Picture* model for elementary schools in Pangkep Regency.

It is expected that this research could contribute some positive advantages for people either:

1. Theoritical
The linguistic teaching theory "The development of teaching materials folklore or short stories in Indonesia possessing islands or archipelago point of view using *Picture and Picture* model as one of the references for the teachers in developing and improving the teaching of Indonesia language, particularly in elementary schools".

2. Practical
The benefit for the teachers is "decreasing or reducing the need of depending of the teachers toward the text books or other book sources as the only source of blaming".

III. RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION
Each human being always wants to make relationship with other human being and he himself or she herself. This is a natural thing as we are social creature. In building the relationship or making the relationship more improving, language plays very paramount important role. Language is something that we can never get away from our lives, from other human beings and he himself in everything he does. Start from morning up to night i.e. when resting time, human being is never get away from using language, even though when sleeping time, we keep using language of our own. Furthermore, even when someone doesn't speak at all, he or she is actually still using language in his mind.

Samsuri (1994, p.12) argued that language is the tool that is used as a communicating means utilized to shape mind and feeling, interest, willingness and the action that affects himself or herself. He also argued that language is a clear sign that shows whether someone has good or bad character and personality or not, a symbol of a family, nation and country as well as the clear sign of good character and personality.

Language constitutes one of human being highest forms of ability that makes it higher and more credible than other creatures. Furthermore, Language constitutes one of the foremost media for communicating . By using language, human can express his mind, ideas, willingness and many others. This is in line with what was stated and argued by Kraf (1977, p.1) that language constitutes a means of communication among people or society consisting of symbols and sound that are created by the phonetic instrument in human being itself.

Language reflects social environment where the children live and play, either in linguistic level or in cultural level as well as the effects or impacts or various different accent and dialect and geographic condition. Therefore, learning is conditioned and organized based on personal, social, the way fo communicate with the students, as well as considering the regional effect or impact toward speaking, pronunciation, vocabulary, and the usage.

Substance of the language according to the philosophical point of view can be classified and categorised into three dimensions, namely (1) ontology dimension, (2) epistemology dimension, (3) axiology dimension. these three dimensions constitute one whole system that is strengthened to each other. Ontologically, there are no linguists or language experts in this world, from the ice age or stone age modern who knows exactly when then language spoken by human is firstly formed. The linguists or language experts tend to prefer to study where the language of human being firstly created and made and where it came from. This statement is referred to the theology of the linguists or language experts about the existence of the language. However, many of the linguists or language experts who possess such point of view have tried maximally that eventually has come to conclusion that language is indeed can be found out and figured out into two basic and fundamental category, namely the *Theory God and Natural Theory.*

The epistemology dimension that language creates several various methods or theories of language development and improvement. The terminology of language development and improvement is referred to many theories of acquiring and studying language. Language learning theory consists of two main parts namely, (1) Language learning theory that is adopted from the Language learning theory in general, namely the theory of Behaviorism and theory of Nativism, (2) the second Language learning theory i.e. the monitor theory. This theory was developed by Skinner, an expert in psychology from the University of Harvard in the year 1993. In his two books : *The Behavior of organism* (1938) and Verbal behavior (1957), Skinner pointed out two factors of learning process where each of those involving different level of behavior rate namely (1) *respondent behavior*, (2) *operating behavior*. The behavior and attitude of the respondents are created from certain aspects.

Language goes through several permanent and regular steps and stages, such as forming the new vocabulary in order to fulfill the need of communicating, social pressure that lead to changes of the acceptance toward specific items used and the construction of the language. Therefore, language is taught to reflect the usage of it and the contemporary structure; alphabet, writing, words and the spelling that are used to stimulate and trigger the need of the students to learn language. Each language possess its own structure, relation among words, the order of words, sentence pattern that are all learned through some practical usage and specific study of it.

Therefore, the learning program should cover the use of learning language and the structure of the formal language through experience in conversation, discussion, report, interview, and composition. Those

learning processes cover the sentences and paragraphs constructions, and gradually introduce the principle and terminology of language and grammar.

Language use, language constitutes one of the behavior forms, the symbol of self concept and the social attitude of a person or someone thought which symbolize thought, mindset, willingness, and the trust. The ability and capability of learning a language is largely related to self growth and the development of human basic understanding. Therefore, language learning program emphasizes on the creation of welcoming and stimulating the condition in which the students can get involved and participate actively in the in either verbal language learning or the written one.

Language constitutes a thinking tool which will help the students rationalize and socialize and grow based on their own experience. Therefore, language activity is developed in order to help each student seeing the relationship, making classification, drawing conclusion, taking the risk of guessing, predicting the result, formulizing the conclusion, and making the generalization.

Language can serve as the media of developing and growing the ideas. Such experience should encourage and stimulating an interaction among students and other people, that emphasizes the goal of communication, organizing logical ideas and notion, as well as the reaction and the responses of the readers or learners. Language constitutes social means and power that can influence trust, attitude, and behavior.

Therefore, the students are taught about the importance of being socially responsible and having personal integrity in mastering the language. Language in written form can be defined as the record of human thought and mind throughout the history that will introduce young generation to piece of art so as to create an appreciation about the beauty of the nation as the media of communication. Therefore, language teaching program will teach the students about how to go through experiences in lives for themselves in order to grow and develop their own understanding toward the problems or issues of human being and set of personal matters.

According to Chomsky (1957/1967), language constitutes a mirror of human thought which means that language constitutes the tool and means to express come concepts in order to find the abstract principles that arrange and organize the structure of language and the use. The thought or opinion of Chmosky can be seen that we can predict the personality or character of somebody, somebody's intelligence, somebody's job or profession, and the social status in Malayan language there is a proverb that says ''language shows the nation. Meaning that a totality can be identified through language performance.

1. Overview of the Research Area

This research was conducted and carried out in Pangkep Regency, South Sulawesi Province. Pangkep Regency covers the area of 1.112,29 km^2 consisting of13 districts. Archipelago area of Pangkajene Regency and the archipelago constitutes an area possessing territorial complexities that is urgent to discuss, Archipelago area of Pangkajene Regency, and the Archipelago possess very big local potential resources to be developed more optimally, in order to support the growth and development of Pangkajene Regency, and Archipelago. Districts located in the territory of the Archipelago of Pangkajene Regency and the Archipelago of Liukang District in South Tupabbiring, Liukang District, North Tupabiring, District of Liukang Kalmas, and the District of Liukang Tangaya.

The government of Pangkajene Regency and the archipelago of it that later is abbreviated as Pangkep Regency covering 13 District areas consisting of 9 land District and 4 District of archipelago, the land District covers some of the following areas: District of Pangkajene, Bungoro, Labakkang, Ma'rang, Segeri, Mandalle, Minasatene, Balocci, and Tondong Tallasa and Districts regarded and considered as archipelago are as follows; District of Liukang, South Tupabbiring, District of Liukang North Tupabbiring, District of Liukang Kalmas, and District of Liukang Tangaya. The existing Districts are divided into 38 sub districts and 65 villages with the number of people are 283.426.

IV. CONCLUSION

The execution and undertaking of learning writing on folklore or local wisdom stories that possesses islands or archipelago using *picture and picture* model or method in 41 Elementary schools in the island of Sabangko, Pangkep Regency particularly understanding the cycle 1 which is categorized as improvement occurs but not yet significant. The improvement and development that is not yet significant is measured using the three steps or stages in writing that is in the end qualified as poor and medium qualification.

This is in line with the guidance and guideline of the teachers when the student are writing has been conducted completely and comprehensively that is considered as holistic learning and teaching so that the students will assume that they are cared and beautifully treated. Besides, all students have been brave enough to perform a reading and display their writing in the class wallpaper. The bravery of the students is as well shown when he or she expresses his or her opinion particularly toward the writing that has been published. Therefore, the implementation of writing through stories learning writing on folklore or local wisdom stories possessing islands or archipelago point of view using *picture and picture* model or method can be increased. It can be seen

that the activeness of the students in the learning process in the classroom especially in the first meeting can lead to the score value 22,97 while the second meeting can reach to 23, 28 so that the average score is 23,13 with precentage that the first meeting is (81,34) and the second meeting is (82,33%) that is classified as good level.

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