

Measuring Level Of Readability Samba Paria's People's Story For Elementary School

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to measure the readability of discourse and to ensure that it is written on the book cover that this reading book is intended by elementary school age children. The reading level of the folklore is using the Fry legibility Formula. The research uses quantitative descriptive methods. The Data is the text of the People's Story discourse Samba Paria. Based on the calculations with the Fry readability Formula is obtained the average result of 132 syllables and 8.5 sentences, when depicted on the Fry chart and drawn straight line will see the meeting point of crosses the vertical lines (syllables) and rows Horizontal (sentence) that shows the position in the rank 5, the legibility rank should be estimated as a discourse with the level, legibility of rank 4 namely (5-1), 5, and 6 (5+1) or 4, 5, and 6. The conclusion of this research is based on the calculation of the Fry legibility Formula, the discourse of the People's Story of Samba Paria for levels 4, 5, and 6, this result is as stated on the storybook cover.

Keyword: *Legibility level, folklore, Formula of Fry readability*

INTRODUCTION

Folklore is one form of folkloric. Folklore itself is a part of the culture of a collective spread and handed down hereditary among any kind of collective traditionally in different versions, both in the form of oral as well as examples of which are accompanied by gestures or tools Danandjaja's Reminder Helper (1997, p. 2). Folklore is inherited hereditary from one generation to the next in a particular society Endraswara (2010, p. 3). The existence of folklore is a cultural phenomenon that is universal in the life of society. Indonesia is a country rich in diversity has a variety of folklore that is regarded as a collection (co-owned). Many of the benefits we will get by listening to folklore. One of them, we will gain valuable experience from the story, through the events that his characters. The folklore contains a moral message that is useful for its readers. The message (order) in the story is sometimes expressed directly but is sometimes expressed indirectly through the behavior of his characters.

Folklore in each region differs and has its own characteristic describing the cultural condition of the society. The folklore itself is good reading for children, in addition to introducing other cultures outside the region, as well as each folklore has a positive message told by the author, however not all folklore are given on All ages of readers. One folk story that is interesting to talk about is the folklore of Samba Paria, from West Sulawesi. Seen in terms of content, the story revolves about the life of a beautiful girl who lives only two with her sister because their parents died from the ruthlessness of the ruling king. Where in the folklore plot contains many positive moral messages such as the importance of living one another, be patient, be thoughtful, ingenuity and toughness. The stories that are presented also use language that is easy to understand and not boring when to read. In addition, the traits of the various characters teach the child to understand the meaning of the diversity of nature possessed by each human being. At the end of the folklore of Samba Paria, the cruel king was killed by the "white" figure who was considered to be acting in an unintentional way and ended his ruthless power, so the people again lived a calm and happy life.

Readings attract children of folklore, affecting children when read, because in the story many stories of the behavior or nature of the characters that can be imitated or conceptualized by children, especially if the character "white" that the child liked to do Not good deeds, even for good, still the concept of good deeds is not an example of justified behavior. It can bring an unkind impact to the child who reads if their level of understanding does not match what is read. After reading this Samba Paria folklore, researchers consider the need for measurement of book legibility, although in the book cover has been written this book is reading for levels 4, 5, and 6. However, it does not necessarily mean that this book is appropriate for the level stated, it is necessary to have further measurements so that the message written on the book can actually be understood by the child with the appropriate level.

The importance of preparing folklore that will be the child's reading must be adjusted with the age of the child, and really pay attention to its readability. It is aimed at no other so that the author's message can be understood by the reader and give a good impact as learning after reading. The level of readability is very main in the effort to make the child understand about the text content of the discourse or the story presented.

Readability is a term in the field of reading teaching that pays attention to the level of difficulty of the material being read by one person. To estimate the legibility of reading materials, many people use various legibility formulas. Estimates about the level of reading ability are especially useful for parents or teachers in selecting appropriate readings for the child's level.

According to Harjasujana and Mulyati (1996, p. 106) High text readability is relatively easy for readers than low text legibility. High readability appears on the score of reading high comprehension. Low text legibility appears on low reading scores. In connection with that, Klare (1984, p. 726) states that text that has good legibility will affect the reader in increasing the interest of learning and memory, increasing the speed and efficiency of reading, even able to maintain reading habits.

Readability levels are usually expressed in the form of class ratings. Therefore, after measuring the readability of discourse, people will be able to know the fit of the reading material for a specific class rating, such as three, four, seven, nine ranks, etc. To measure the readability level of discourse can be done with various formulas, one of them is with graph Fry. The research uses Formula Fry formulas since the formula is relatively simple and easy to use.

Graph Fry Formula has been tested and more trustworthy or has high reliability to measure readability according to the reader's class compared to other formula or formula. Moreover, this formula is not time-consuming in analyzing the long discourse because it only requires serious words that have been considered representative so as to facilitate the researchers to analyze the various discourse contained in the reading book.

This paper is expected to be useful for readers in selecting readings that are appropriate to the age of the child, so knowing also how to measure the level of readability, message or educational values contained in the story can be conveyed by the reader Among the children at the elementary school level. Before measuring the legibility of Samba Paria folklore, researchers need to determine the concept of the foundation or analysis guidelines. The concept is the concept of legibility and the way it is curbed.

LITERATURE REVIEW AND FOUNDATION THEORY

In relation to this writing, the author conducted a review of the literature on the study titled "Reading Analysis of discourse books Electronic Language School of SMP," by Sitti Natasya Isabela in 2014. In the S. N Isabela Research It is mentioned that the diversity of teaching materials resources used by teachers in Bahasa Indonesia learning, especially with regard to BSE books (electronic school book) which is examined in the readability of discourse material description, reading, instruction And instruments about middle school level by counting using Fry chart, Raygor chart, and Klose test. The results of the research showed that the readability of discourse material description, reading the text, instruction on, and the problem of BSE the first high school level on average is suitable for use for the level of each class and discourse Be well understood by students.

This article takes the object of one of the folklore from West Sulawesi with a foundation of a theory similar to the study "reading an analysis of the discourse of electronic School in Bahasa Indonesia High school level". The different thing about both of these writings is the determination of object analysis and this time this researcher only uses graph Fry as a tool of its measure. However, S. N Isabela's research remains beneficial to give direction and insight to this writing.

Definition Of Legibility

Readability is the interpreting language of the readability. The form Readability is a derived word formed by the basic form of readable, meaning 'readable'. The "legibility" of the conflict in the form of "readability" contains a matter of what is mentioned in its basic form. Therefore, "legibility" can be defined as a matter of whether or not a certain reading material is read by its readers. Readability also

questioned the level of difficulty or the level of ease of a specific ingredient for a particular reader's ranking (Finn, 1993; Basuki and Martutik, 2003). In this case, readability (readability) is a measure of what a reading is for a particular reader to see and the terms of the level/ease.

To estimate the legibility of reading materials, commonly used various legibility formulas. The estimates of the reading ability level are especially useful for teachers who have a concern for the method of giving a reading assignment or for the selection of books and other reading materials that are worth reading.

Readability levels are usually expressed in the form of class ratings. Therefore, after doing the readability measurement of a discourse, the teacher will be able to know the match of the reading material for the rank of a particular class, such as rank six, rank four, rank ten. In addition, until now the factors affecting readability are still always the object of research of experts. Attention to the problem started since centuries ago. Klare in 1963 explained once about the efforts of Talmudists in the year 900 which determines the difficulty level of discourse based on the frequency criteria of the words used (Harjasujana and Mulyati, 1997).

Readability Background

According to Klare (1963), previous studies showed an association with readability. Gray and Leary Identify 289 factors affecting readability, 20 factors of which are expressed significantly (Harjasujana and Mulyati, 1997).

Today there are some legibility formulas that are commonly used to estimate the difficulty level of discourse. The former legibility formulas are complex and require the wearer to have the accuracy of calculating various variables. The latter research proves that there are two factors that affect legibility, namely (a) long-short sentences, and (b) the level of word difficulty. In general, the longer the sentence and the longer the words then the reading material is increasingly difficult. Conversely, if the sentence and he said short-short then the discourse is classified as easy discourse.

These mature legibility formulas are often used to measure the legibility of discourse, seemingly tendencies to the two benchmarks. The length of the sentence and the difficulty of the word are the two main factors that lubricated the readability measuring instruments. The legibility formulas refer to both benchmarks, such as the readability formula made by Space, Dale & Chall, Gunning, Fry, Raygor, Flesh, Klos.

Definition Of Folklore

Suripan Sadi Hutomo (1991) According to the folk story Suripan is a story that is passed down gradually from the old generation to the new generation orally. Folklore can be interpreted as a manifestation of the expression of a culture that exists in the community through the speech that has a direct relationship with various aspects of culture and social value arrangement of the community itself.

Types Of Folklore

As for the kinds of folklore, namely (a), fairy tales are old literary forms that tell about a remarkable occurrence that is full of delusion (fiction) and is considered not really happening. The function of Dongen is to convey the moral (educating) and comforting (b) Legend is the story of the people's prose that is considered really happening by those who have the story. Therefore, legend is often used as a collective "history" (c) myth in the Dictionary of the Indonesian Language (KBBI) myth is interpreted as a nation story of the ancient Gods and Heroes, containing an interpretation of the origins of the universe, People, and the nation has a profound meaning expressed in occult ways.

The myth/mite is the folklore that tells a story that is set in the past, (d) The sense of fable is a story that tells the life of animals that behave like human beings. Fable is a fictional fiction or fantasy story, (e) Hikayat is a form of old Malay literary work containing stories, statutes, genealogical pedigree, biographic, religious, historical, or a combination of Existing qualities. Read to entertain, raise the spirit of soul and soul.

As for the intrinsic element in folklore is (a) the theme, a staple of the thought of being the soul and base of a story, (b) plot/Plot, is a series of events that are created and meticulously woven to form a story in relation Cause of consequences. Basically, the plot is differentiated into forward and backward threads, (c) Setting/Background of the story, a picture of the atmosphere, place, and time of the background of the story includes: Time of day, noon, year... and so on); Place (at home, in the park, in the office etc); Atmosphere (quiet, sad, rowdy, etc.), (d) the determination, covering the creation, determination, image/image (ordinary in the form of a description of nature or character perpetrator), (e) Point of view, is how to view the author when telling a story, (f) style Author's language (g) the mandate, usually the underlying idea of the story, and contains the message and advice that the author/author would like to convey to the reader.

Use Of Fry Legibility Formula: Fry Chart

In his book module, Kisyani Laksono (2014, p. 4.12) explains that many experts acknowledge that the formula Fry is a suitable measurement method used to determine the level of legibility of discourse without involving its readers. In addition, Fry can also determine the feasibility of discourse for a particular class level seen by the angle of reading. By so choosing Fry as a method of measurement readability discourse to see the harmony with the reader can be seen as the right choice.

The Formula of Fry readability is derived from the author Edward Fry. According to Harjasujana and Mulyati (1997, p. 123), This Formula bases its study on two main factors, namely long-short words and difficulty level of words marked by the number (many of the least) syllables that make up every word in the discourse The.

The accuracy of discourse readings with graph Fry is determined by the precise calculations of the number of syllables, words, and sentences in the discourse. To be more accurate in determining the number of syllables, words, and sentences, each of them will be described as follows:

A. Syllable

In the raw grammar of Bahasa Indonesia, It is said that the syllable is the word spoken in one breath and is generally composed of several phonemes (Alwi, DKK, 2003, p. 55). For example, the word "Come" is pronounced with a breath of Da-and-Tang. Therefore, the word "Come" consists of two syllables. An Indonesian syllable always has a vocal. The syllable is a sequential vocal consonant (KV), such as the syllable in-on "he", which is flanked by two consonants (KVK) like the syllables per-on "go". In addition, unisex syllables consonants consonant vocal consonant (kkvk), for example, Prak-in "practice". For example, the syllable consonant vocal consonant (KKVKK), e.g. trans-on "transmigration". In addition to containing one vocal, a syllable exists that contains two double vocals that are commonly called Diphgs. The dipping is symbolized by AI, AU, and Oi. An example of dipping AI on the word "clever", or au on the word "island", Oi on the word "Amboi". The Dipbarrel element is inseparable because it is a unity spoken in one breath. The word "Saudara", for example, contains three syllables, namely 1) Sau-, which is the syllable "au" 2)-Da-, and 3)-Ra

B. Word

The word is a series of letters that are enclosed in two spaces and have meaning. According to Bloomfield (Chaer, 1994, p. 163), The word is the smallest free unit (a minimal free form). If a language is being reviewed, the word definition is morpheme or a combination of morpheme, which is considered to be the smallest unit that can be deposited as a free form. Or with other defecation, as a unit of language that can stand alone, occurs from a single morpheme (e.g. glass, towel, delight) or a combination of a morpheme (immigrants, makers, omnipotent). In addition, forms such as "restaurant, bathroom, subjects", also included words. Such words are called compound words. Such compounds in analyzing the readability of discourse with the Fry chart are counted two words because the analyzing with this graph only sees the structure of the text discourse visually (Harjasujana and Yeti Mulyati, 1997, p. 109). In addition, it is also said that the word, in this case, is a group of emblems whose right left is barring. For example "Ali, FKIP, 2003," Each is considered three words.

C. Sentence

The traditional grammar in the book Chair (1994, p. 240) speaks around the sentence that a sentence is an orderly wording that contains a complete thought. In the Latin text a sentence is a word or a set of words beginning with a capital letter and ending the intonation of the final trailing period (.), exclamation marks (!), and question marks (?) that can convey the mind as a whole. In the form of a sentence pronounced in a sound up and down gently interrupted by a pause that concludes with the final intonation followed by sound or other phonological processes (Alwi, DKK, 2003, p. 311). Each sentence has constituent elements. The combination of the elements of the sentence will form a meaningful sentence. The elements of sentences include the subject (S), predicate (P), Object (O), description (K), and complement (Pel).

Here are the measures of discourse readability measurement according to the procedure of using Formula Fry.

Step (1)

Choose a piece that is representative of the discourse to be measured by the level of readability by taking 100 words from the reading. That is meant by the word, in this case, is a group of symbols on the left and right barrier. Thus, the following emblems, such as Budi, IKIP, 1999, =, are each regarded as a word. The meaning of "representative" in selecting a piece of discourse is the selection of sample discourse that really reflects the reading text. Discourse interspersed with images, emptiness pages, tables, formulas containing many numbers, and others is seen as not representative to be used as samples of discourse.

Step (2)

Calculate the number of sentences from one hundred words to the nearest tithe. That is, if the word that belongs to the count of 100 words (sample discourse) does not fall at the end of the sentence, then the sentence count is not always intact, but instead the remaining tone. The rest is certainly a number of words that are part of a string of words that make up a whole sentence. Because the necessity of sampling the discourse on the number of 100 words, then the rest of the word that belongs to the count of one hundred is calculated in the form of decimal (tithe).

Step (3)

Calculate the number of syllables from the sample discourse that 100 said. Some of the consequences of a word limitation (as described in step (1)) above include numbers and abbreviations as words, for numbers and abbreviations, each emblem is accounted for as a word, then for numbers and abbreviations, each symbol Counts as one syllable. For example, 135 consists of three syllables, IDENTITY consists of three syllables.

Step (4)

Watch the Fry chart. The Perpendicular column shows the number of sentences per hundred words and the flat row indicates the number of syllables per hundred words. The data we get in step (2), i.e. the average number of sentences and the data we get in step (3), that is, the number of syllables we Plotkin into the chart to find the theme point. Meeting between vertical lines (number of syllables) and rows

Horizontal (number of sentences) shows the class levels of readers who are thought to be able to read the chosen discourse. If the crosses of the vertical and horizontal lines are in the dark areas or shaded areas then the discourse is declared unlegitimate. Therefore have to choose another discourse and repeat the same step as we have explained earlier.

Step (5)

This readability level is approximate. Irregularities may occur, either up or down. Therefore, the readability rank of discourse should be augmented by one level and reduced by one level. For example, when the meeting point of the cross vertical line for the syllabic and horizontal line data for the sentence amount data is in Region 6 then the legibility rating of the discourse measured should be estimated as a discourse with The legibility level is suitable for rating 5 namely (6-1), 6, and 7 (6 + 1). In other words, the discourse is suitable for grades 5, 6, and 7.

If you use this formula to measure the readability of Indonesian discourse, instructions on the use of graph Fry still need to be added one more step, namely multiplying the calculated result of the syllables with the number 0.6. This figure is derived from the research results of Harjasujana and Yeti Mulyati which have been evidence that the comparison between the number of English syllables and the number of Indonesian syllables was 6:10 (6 syllables are roughly equal to 10 tribes Indonesian words).

Thus the graph Fry can be used again according to the prevailing provisions.

Important Notes on Fry chart:

1. To measure the legibility of a book, it should be done three attempts with the selection of different samples. Gauges should take three choices of sample discourse, the discourse from the beginning of the book, the middle part of the book, and from the end of the book. (Harjasujana, 1997 p. 132-137)
2. Chart Fry is a study of English discourse. In fact, the English structure differs considerably from the Indonesian language, especially in terms of the tribe he said. Based on the fact, there will never be a discourse in Bahasa Indonesia that is suitable for the rank of the class in the Fry chart. Because the theme point must be in the shaded area. Therefore, plus one more step is to multiply the number of syllables by numbers 0.6 (Harjasujana, 1997 p. 123)

In addition, the English handbook also has a discourse which amounts to fewer than a hundred words. Harjasujana and Mulyati (1997, p. 124) stated that the steps to be performed in analyzing the discourse whose words are less than a hundred words are as follows:

- Step 1. Calculate the number of words in discourse and round it to the nearest number of tens.
- Step 2. Calculate the number of syllables and sentences that exist in the discourse.
- Step 3. Sum up the number of sentences and syllables with numbers that are in the conversion list.

Conversion list for Fry chart:

If in the number of words in the discourse	Sum up the number of syllables and sentences with the following numbers
30	3,3
40	3,5
50	2
60	1,67
70	1,43
80	1,25
90	1,10

Harjasujana dan Mulyati, (1997, p. 125)

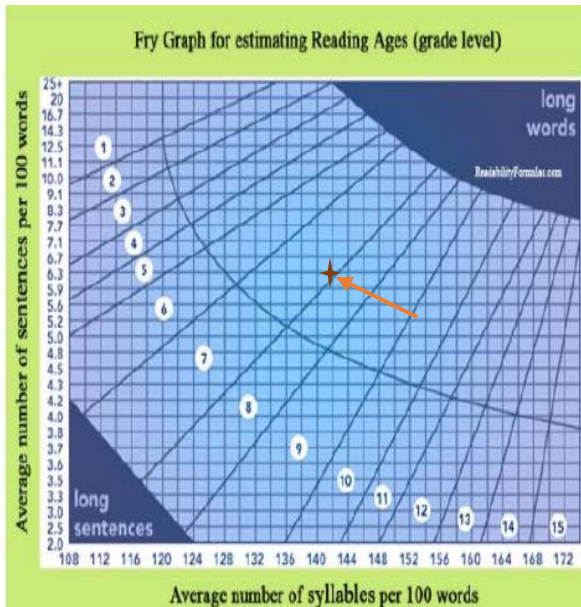
For example; There is a discourse found the amount of his said 34 fruit, rounded up to 30 pieces. The number of sentences is 2 sentence. The number of syllables has 60 syllables. The conversion rate multiplication number of sentences and syllables for the amount of 30 is 3.3. Thus the number of sentences is $2 \times 3,3 = 6.6$ While the number of syllables is $60 \times 3,3 = 198$. In measuring the reading level of a book, after the gauge takes steps in the graph Fry instructions, then calculate the average result. The Data of the average result is what will be the basis for determining the readability level of the discourse. For example, the parable below is derived from the calculation of the readability measurement of the discourse of the three samples (the beginning, middle, and end of the book) as follows:

Table 1
 Number of syllables and sentence numbers in books

Sample Discourse	Number of syllables	Sentence count
Part I (early)	124	6,6
Part II (center)	141	5,5
Part III (late)	158	6,8
Amount	423	18,9
Average	141	6,3

If the average number is linked into the Fry chart, it turns out that the intersection of the two data will fall in Region 7. That is, the reading level of the relevant book is suitable for ranks 6, 7, and 8.

Below is the form of Harjasujana Fry graph (1997, p. 12)



RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used is a quantitative descriptive method. This method aims to present the data objectively according to the results of the data analysis found in the plot book of Samba Paria by Suyono Suyatno. This research is a literature study, which is oriented towards textbooks. The book that will be examined by the reading Wacananya is the book of the folklore of Samba Paria by Suyono Suyatno, folklore from West Sulawesi, issue of the Ministry of Education and Culture language agency.

The data used in this study is the data of discourse found in the people's Storybook Samba Paria. In the book, the object of this study consists of 48 effective page sheet. With the number of pages, researchers can select 3 parts of the page sheet (the beginning, middle, and end) that will represent the legibility of a book. The technique used in the study is the read-record technique with the data analysis technique done in a descriptive manner after following the steps of how to measure the Formula Fry chart as follows:

1. Choose a piece of discourse that is representative of 100 words.
2. Calculate the average number of sentences.
3. Counting the number of syllables.
4. Multiply the number of syllables by numbers 0.6.
5. Determine the readability level of discourse by reducing the path and adding one level of the actual size.
6. Dance the intersection of the intersecting data (2) and (3) in the chart, and take the conclusion of the deduction.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the research Data are derived from samples of the storybook Discourse, where the samples were taken are the beginning of the book, the middle part, and the final part of the book.

The Data taken from the Book of Samba Paria folklore, researchers took 3 samples, namely:

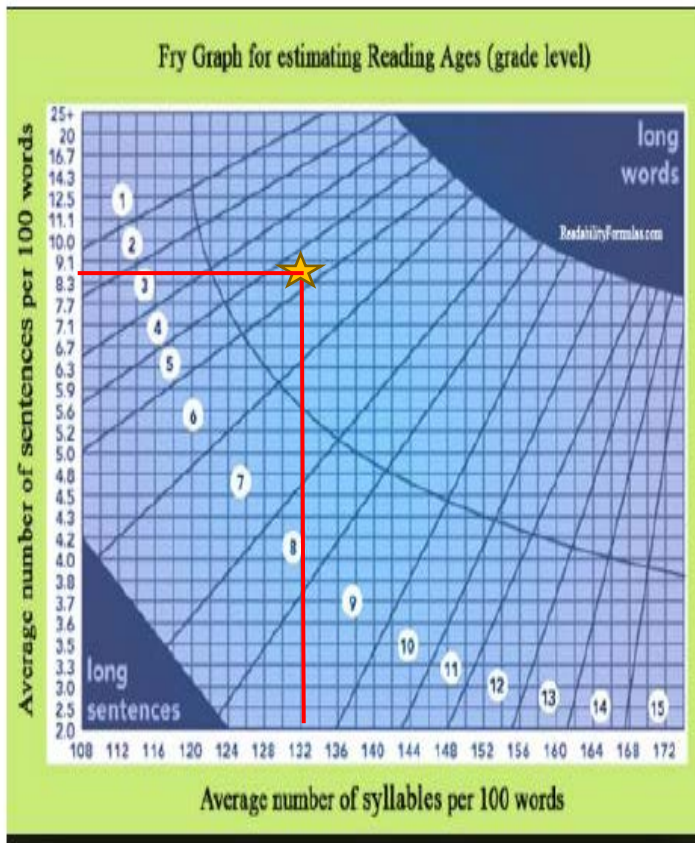
1. The first sample on page 1 is taken 100 words of the text. In 100 words taken on page 1, there are 8 sentences, with a number of syllables as many as 208 syllables, hence the following calculation:
 - o Sample (page 1) 100 words
 - o Sentence count = 8 sentences
 - o Number of syllables
 $208 \times 0.6 = 125$ syllable
2. The second sample on page 25 is taken 100 words of the text. In 100 words taken on page 25, there are 9 sentences with the rest of the word 5 words (the exact number of 100 words), with a total of 9 words if it comes to the next point (complete one sentence). The number of syllables obtained as many as 232 syllables (in 100 words), they are counted as follows:
 - o Sample (page 25) 100 words
 - o A number of sentences:
 $9 + \frac{5}{9} = 9,6$ sentences
 - o A number of syllables:
 $232 \times 0,6 = 139$ syllables
3. The third sample on page 39 is taken 100 words from the discourse of the book. In 100 words taken on page 39, there are 7 sentences with the remaining 18 words (the correct number of 100 words), with a total of 22 words if it comes to the next point (complete one sentence). The number of syllables obtained as many as 220 syllables (in 100 words), they are counted as follows:
 - o Sample (page 39) 100 words
 - o A number of sentences:
 $7 + \frac{18}{22} = 7,8$ sentences
 - o A number of syllables:
 $220 \times 0,6 = 132$ syllables

Please also note that when calculating the number of words and syllables, the researcher does not calculate the word manually (counting with the eyes and fingers) as it can certainly be exhausting and does not cover any possible errors or Inaccuracy amounts, researchers perform word counting and syllables using help in the Word Cont application, which can be accessed at www.wordcount.com.

If the result of the calculated data is placed in the table, it will be seen as follows:

Discourse samples (100 words)	Number of syllables	Sentence count
Part I	125	8,0
Part II	139	9,6
Part III	132	7,8
<i>Amount</i>	396	25,4
<i>Average</i>	132	8,5

Known in the table, the calculation data obtained when it is linked into the Fry chart, it will appear as follows:



If we look at the top of the graph we encounter a row of numbers, such as 108, 112, 116, 120. The figures show the data of the number of syllables per hundred words, i.e. the number of words from the sample discourse that is used as a sample readability measurement discourse. The consideration of the syllables counting on the graph is a reflection of difficult words, which in the formula is one of the two main factors that are the foundation for the intended readability formula. While the figures are listed on the left side of the graph, namely numbers 25.0, 20, 18.7, 14.3 and so on shows the average number of sentences per hundred words. This is the defining factor of this legibility formula, which is the long-short sentence factor. In the results of the data that has been calculated through the steps Fry formula that is further recorded on the Fry chart shows that the folklore of Samba Paria shows the average number of sentences in the number of 8.5 sentences and 132 syllables, so that when Drawn straight line, will look at the meeting point of the vertical cross lines for the syllables and horizontal lines for the sentence indicating the position at level 5, because legibility is approximate, then the readability rank of discourse measured It should be estimated as a discourse with a suitable legibility rate for Rank 4 namely (5-1), 5, and 6 (5 + 1). In other words, the discourse is suitable for grades 4, 5, and 6.

The numbers are lined up in the middle of the chart and are between the insulation lines of the graph indicating the approximate reading rank of the discourse being measured. The number 1 shows the rank 1, meaning that the discourse is suitable for readers with a reading level 1 (Grade 1 elementary school); Number 2 for reading rank 2, number 3 for reading rank 3, and so on until university.

The shaded area on the chart is located in the upper right corner and in the lower left corner of the graph is an invalid region. That is, when the readability measurement of discourse falls on the area, the discourse is not good because it has no reading rank for any rank. Such discourse should not be used and replaced with other discourse.

Thus, if based on the steps of calculation of the Fry formula, the story of the Samba Paria folklore by Suyono Suyatno is a reading that is destined for children with ranks 4, 5 and 6.

CONCLUSION

Through the calculation of Formula Fry received the average result of 132 syllables (the counting of syllables on the chart is a reflection of difficult words) and the average sentence number of 8.5 sentences (which is the embodiment of Formula determining factor This readability, namely the short length factor of the sentence.), so that when drawn straight line will see the meeting point of the cross vertical row for the syllable and horizontal line for the sentence indicating the position in the rank 5, because Readability is approximate, so the readability rating of the measured discourse should be estimated as a discourse with the legibility level for Rank 4 namely (5-1), 5, and 6 (5 + 1). This means that based on the Formula Fry, the discourse of People's story Samba Paria by Suyono Suyatno issue of the Ministry of Education and Culture language agency is suitable for the ranks of grades 4, 5, and 6. This results in accordance with the cover of the storybook, wherein the cover is written "readings for children of elementary school level 4, 5, and 6".

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