

Legibility of The People's Folklore of Enggano Ancestors

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Abstract: The purpose of this research is to know the readability of the book of folklore that is about Kamanippah Ancestor Enggano. This research was conducted by analyzing against the book of folklore and uses data readability calculations where looking for a hundred, a hundred in the first word of the second word and one hundred third Alenia said in the book. Quantitative data obtained from the calculation of sentences and words, while qualitative data obtained from the results of the analysis of the book and use the calculation chart fry. Based on the research, the average value of the number of terms 100 words is 11.23 and the average value of the number of sentences 100 words is 146.4. Of the three paragraphs taken from the first 100 words of the paragraph, the middle and last can be concluded that the legibility of the Kamanippah folklore of the Enggano Ancestors can be read for the 5th, 6th grade elementary school and for the junior high school in 7th grade.

Keywords: *Abstract, Readability, Folklore, Ancestors, Chart Fry*

INTRODUCTION

National Education Standards Agency (BSNP) set "legibility discourse" as one of the criteria that must be met by every textbook. On the other hand, apparently there are many textbooks that do not have a high level of legibility. If books like this still will be used as teaching materials in the classroom, teachers need to align its discourse with students' literacy first. Bertemali with this, Harjasujana (1987: 25) reminds us (read: Master) through the following statement: "One of the tasks is a strong challenge paramount for teachers of junior and senior is to align the student with a book that can be used effectively".

To do that of course, teachers need to have sufficient competence and performance in the field. In fact visible impression that the concept of legibility is not fully understood by most people, including academic circles once. It looks at the use of the term in a sentence. They often exchange the use of the term "legibility" with "keterpahaman", as if the two terms have the same meaning.

Readability is derived from the word "Readability" is derived from "Readable", meaning that it can be read or illegible. Readability is about to read whether or not a particular reading material by readers. Readability questioned the level of difficulty or ease tigkat a particular reading material for a particular reader ratings. Readability is

an appropriate measure of whether or not a reading for a particular reader in terms of level of difficulty or ease of discourse. To estimate the readability level of reading material, used a variety of formulas readability. Readability is usually expressed in terms of class rank. After measuring the readability of a discourse, people will be able to determine the suitability of the material for a particular class rank.

Muslich (2010: 85) states that legibility is the level of ease of an article to be understood his point. According to him, legibility is concerned with understanding. Reading that meets the suitability of legibility is reading that can be understood by the reader. Readings can not or difficult to understand the reader is reading that does not meet the suitability keterbacan. Readings are easily understood reader is also a reading that does not meet the suitability keterbacan.

Tampubolon (1990: 213) states that legibility is appropriate or not a reading for a particular reader in terms of the difficulty level. Said to be appropriate if the reading is not too difficult and not too easy or moderate. Said to be appropriate if the reading is difficult or easy. If the reading is too difficult, the reader is forced to read slowly, even repeatedly to understand the readings were read. He will not be impatient, lazy, even frustrating that it can not achieve the desired goal. Instead, reading is too easy to make the reader bored or underestimate because there is no challenge, feeling worthless, or felt it could be or know.

Mulyasa, (2013: 49) one key to success that determines the success of the implementation of the curriculum in 2013 is adequate learning resources, and should be realized, that until now the textbook is still a very important source of learning for students. To improve the quality of textbooks as a source of information, content or meaning is conveyed through text books need to be considered and presented in a form that is not only visually appealing but also easy to understand that aspect of legibility (readability) of a book reading or reading text.

Readability of a reading or text must be in accordance with the reading ability of readers. Further Klare (1984: 726) states that the reading has good readability level will affect readers in increasing interest in learning and memory, increase speed and efficiency of reading and nurture reading habits. Therefore, that aspect of legibility should be noted that the reader (students) are not only able to understand the meaning or content of textbooks but also can increase learning motivation.

Edward Fry readability formula introduced in the form of a graph called the Fry Graph (Nurlaili, 2011: 171). Formula legibility in this chart is based on two factors, namely short length and difficulty of the words marked by the number of words (many-at least) syllables that make up each word in the discourse. Therefore Fry basing its study on two main factors, namely (1) panjangpendeknya sentence and (2) the complexity of the short length of the word or words. The advantages of the Fry Graph readability formula is the result of an effort to simplify and pengefisienan technique of determining the level of legibility. which states that, "Fry Graph is the result of efforts to simplify and streamline the determination technique readability level of discourse.

Based on the results of the initial analysis, the researchers found that the students a story book entitled "Ancestors Kamanippah Enggano" where the book is suitable for classroom reading materials VI. This can be evidenced by the use of diagrams fry, where there are errors in some aspects such as the content of the story. In addition there is another aspect that is also important to note that aspects of legibility. Attempts

to test the suitability of a text or reading storybook students, researchers conducted in-depth studies to measure the readability of readings in the textbook readings.

METODOLOGY

Analyzing a sentence can not be separated from a text or discourse therefore the understanding of the text content is also very necessary, will therefore be clearer if we understand well the meaning of the text and discourse. Fairclough (1994: 5) provides an explanation of a text, traditionally a part of the written language as a whole 'work' like a poem or a novel, or a relatively discrete parts work as a chapter. Then, in the conception somewhat wider and has become common in discourse analysis, where the text may be either written or oral, such as the words used in conversations can also be said as a text.

Text is the data in the analysis of discourse, both spoken and written text. The text in this case refers to the shape of a kalimat transcription or speech circuit. Kridalaksana (2011: 238) in the Dictionary of linguistics states that the text is (1) a complete set of abstract language, (2) a row of sentences, words, and so on that form of speech, (3) the speech produced in human interaction. A text is also seen in terms of the intent and meaning diujarkan. Text has the unity and cohesion between the contents to be conveyed in the form of speech, and the situation existing conditions. In other words, that the text is merely the expression of the form language of which consists of a unity between the content, form, and situation conditions of use.

Readability relates to a sentence or text form easily understood when read, understand and remember the purpose and meaning of the text. Readability is a reading element that affects the overall success achieved by a group of readers with such materials (Hafni, 2005: 13). Readability is a matter that can read text in a fast, easy to understand, understood, and remembered. (Department of Education: 1998). Readability is often associated with the happenings of whether the material is read by readers (Tampubolon, 2008: 213).

Readability in English terms is called readability. Readability in teaching reading difficulty of the level of appropriate reading materials students read. Legibility (readability) is a measure of the suitability of a reading for a particular reader in terms of level of difficulty / ease of discourse.

To estimate the readability level of reading material, there are a number of measuring devices readability formula that takes into account such variables as determinants of text legibility, which is formula Flesch, Fog Index, Graph Fry, SMOG, and BI. Readability formulas is a formula that gives the figure as Sitepu readability index (in Yasa, 2013: 239).

Readability formulas are developed based on existing English and Indonesian based. Based English as Flesch formula, Fog Index, SMOG, and Graph Fry, while Indonesian is a formula-based BI. All the readability formulas developed to predict whether the material will be more difficult or easier to understand the reader when compared with other reading materials (Ginting, 1990).

Fry Graph formula using a variable difficulty and complexity of grammatical words as determinants of text readability. The calculation method is not much different from the previous formula, but after it was discovered on the calculation difficulty and complexity of grammatical word is then matched with a graph Fry. The measurement accuracy of discourse text readability with Fry Graph is determined by counting the exact number of syllables, words and sentences in the discourse. Steps of use readability using graphics fry measurement are as follows:

1. Choose a representative fragment of discourse to be measured readability level by taking 100 pieces of words of discourse to be measured keterbacannya.
2. The meaning of the word in this case is a group of symbols dikiri and dikanannya delimited. Thus the following symbols, such as Fatima, Teachers' Training College, 1999, and = each is considered as one word.
3. Count the number of sentences of the 100 words to the nearest decimal. That is if the word included in the word count of a hundred pieces (samples discourse) does not fall at the end of the sentence, the sentence calculation will not always intact malainkan always will be residual.
4. The rest of the course is a word that is part of a row of words that form a complete sentence. Due to the necessity of sampling discourse based on the number 100, then the rest of the words included in a matter of a hundred it diperhi-tungkan in decimal form (by tens).
5. Count the number of syllables of discourse samples 100 pieces words. As a consequence of the limitation of words (as described in step 1) above to enter numbers and abbreviations as words, to the word and abbreviation, each symbol counted as one syllable. For example, 234, is composed of three syllables, Teachers' Training consists of four syllables.

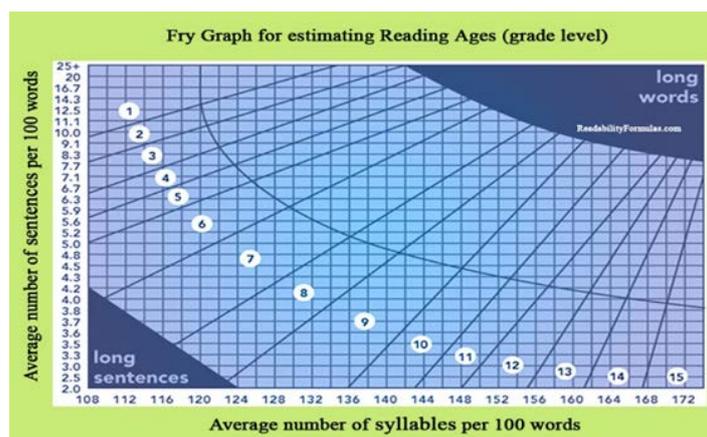


Figure 1. Table Graph Fry

Note the Fry graph above. Perpendicular column shows the number of syllables per hundred words and a horizontal line shows the number of sentences per hundred words. The data that we obtained in step (2), which is the average number of sentences and the data we obtained in step (3), which is the average number of syllables plotted into a graph to find points temunya. The meeting between the vertical line (the number of syllables) and the horizontal line (the number of sentences) showed levels reader class which is able to read the chosen discourse. If the line crosses the vertical and horizontal lines that are in the dark area or the shaded area, the discourse is declared invalid. Therefore it must have another discourse and repeat the same steps as described earlier.

Fry is a research chart for English language discourse. Though the structure of the English language with the Indonesian differ greatly, especially in terms of syllables. Based on this reality, will never be found in the Indonesian discourse suitable for class rank in the graphic Fry. For temunya point must exist in shaded areas. Therefore, in adding one more step is to multiply the number of syllables in figure 0.6.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

result

This research uses descriptive quantitative approach and diversified library research. The analysis in this study took a sample in which discourse has 100 words. The results of the analysis legibility folklore book "Ancestors Kamanippah Enggano" measurement procedure using graphs Fry formula, namely:

First Hundred Words

Very sunny days. The sun shone quite hot. Clear blue sparkling sea. Grains of white sand called waves. The sound of waves shouted with sea gulls in the air. However, a group of people can not enjoy the beauty of it. They were busy cutting down the palm trees, mangroves and coconut. They did not cut down arbitrarily. Only trees that were old enough and strong they choose. The trees have been felled cleaned fronds or branches. Once clean, the timber is dragged trooped to the beach. Sawn-logs that they tie together. They used ropes made of bark. It looks like they intend to make a raft. Raft which had been so stacked into two layers and

Result analysis:

Word count: 100 words

Number of syllables: $245 \times 0.6 = 147$

Number sentence: $14 + \frac{9}{13} = 14,69$

Mid Hundred Words

We had gone into the forests. Has also we are driving ravines, but there also we found the presence of our brothers, "he reported. Hearts chairman sad. "I'm so grateful for your hard work, Bujang. Do you really want me to believe that our brothers are gone, together with the Great Spirit. However, my heart is another want to make sure first that they do not exist on this island. "

The chairman paused and then asked,

"Tell me, Bujang, will there still be a place that you have not attended?"

"The only place we have yet to explore are the Mount Ekohe Nanuuwa, my lord," said the boy was. The chairman looked at Bukit Ekohe Nanuuwa Area

Result analysis:

Word count: 100 words

Number of syllables: $240 \times 0.6 = 144$

Number sentence: $8 + \frac{7}{10} = 8,7$

Last Words hundred

Kaahoa, Kaitora, and Kaarubi. They're starting a community in the Gulf Kinen. Because there are only four of them were on the island, Kamanippah and married three women. They live a happy and prosperous in the Gulf Kinen together their large family. Children who are born are named according to their mother's name. If he is the son of Kaahoa, he will be called back Kaahoa. Likewise, the rules for children Kaitora and Kaarubi. Their children and grandchildren we know as the Enggano today. They continue to grow. Until now become five indigenous groups, namely Kaahoa, Kaitora, Kaarubi, Kauno, and Kaaruba. That is the story of their ancestors Enggano.

Result analysis:

Word count: 100 words

Number of syllables: $247 \times 0.6 = 148.2$

Number sentence: $10 + \frac{4}{12} = 10,3$

Tabel 1. The result of the calculation of sentences and syllables in the story.

No.	Paragraphs in the page	Total Syllabics per 100 words	Number of sentencesper 100 words
1.	First page	$245 \times 0.6 = 147$	$14 + \frac{9}{13} = 14,69$
2.	Middle page	$240 \times 0.6 = 144$	$8 + \frac{7}{10} = 8,7$
3.	Last page	$247 \times 0.6 = 148.2$	$10 + \frac{4}{12} = 10,3$
Total		33.69	439.2
Average value		11.23	146.4

If taken into account through the fry chart table can be seen in the following figure:

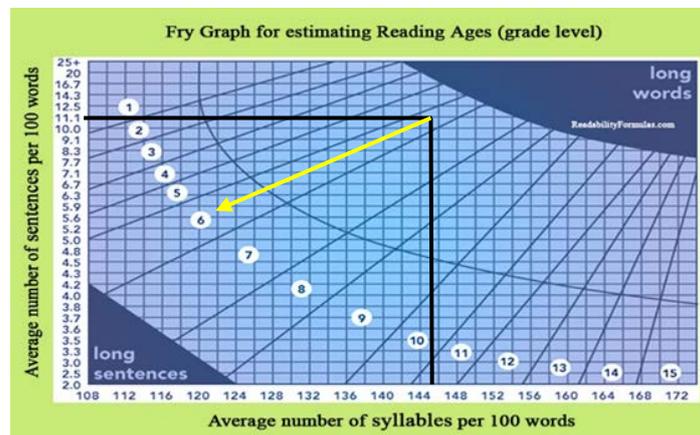


Figure 2. The results of calculations using charts fry.

The analysis result legibility by pulling both ranges in fry graph shows that the story entitled "Ancestors Kamanippah Enggano" is in level 6, where the value of the average number of sentences per 100 words is 146.4 and for the value of the average number of syllables of per 100 words is 11.23. The story thus suitable reading for students in grades 5, 6 and 7.

Discussion

From the calculation of the number of sentences and the number of syllables in the above, according to the story Kamanippah chart fry Ancestors Enggano, suitable as a reading material at the level VI. However, the result is still a chart fry estimate or range, so that the readability level still can be read on one level below or the level above it. For example, the story "Kamanippah Enggano Ancestors", suitable as a reading material at a level VI then the range underneath is $6-1 = 5$ which is suitable reading material read by the class V.

Then, the above range is $6 + 1 = 7$ which is suitable reading material is also read by the class VII. So, the story of Ancestors Enggano Kamanippah very suitable as reading material for class V, VI, and VII.

From the aspect of the use of the word, high readability in Indonesian language text if the text is presented with monosyllabic words simple and that has to do with the social context of student life (Suherli, et al., 2006).

Selection can be done by measuring the level of legibility. One of the easiest ways to measure the level of readability is to use readability formulas. Therefore, it is recommended to teachers to always test the readability of reading material with readability formula that had existed before ascertained as teaching materials for primary school children.

To improve the quality of the use of Indonesian, especially the aspect of legibility of text books, the author or publisher is advisable to always consider the vocabulary and sentences in the text book. In this case, the teacher can utilize readability formula as a tool.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion, it can be concluded as follows:

- 1) Of the three paragraphs were taken starting from the beginning of the story, middle and last 100 words of the book and then look for the number of syllables and the number of parts requires using measurement calculation chart fry. Where the average value of both of these calculations that the number of sentences per 100 words is 146.4 and the number of syllables per 100 words is 11.23.
- 2) Use of the results of calculations using charts fry can know the contents of the reading is suitable for 5 and 6 grades for primary school and 7th grade for junior high school.
- 3) From reading books such as this can improve the communication of children, especially primary school children, can recognize some of the cultures that exist in Indonesia and learn the attitude of the character and how to emulate the figure in the book.

THANK-YOU NOTE

With gratitude to Allah SWT finally the author completed the task to keep a journal in which this task is the task of analyzing the book folklore entitled "Kamanippah Ancestors Enggano" and for the thoroughness of the results of final exams in courses Concept Indonesian elementary school at the State University of Surabaya (UNESA) majoring in Elementary Education Degree in 2017, which is taught by Mrs. Prof. Dr. Kisyani Laksono, M. Hum and do not forget also to all colleagues who have given their time and enthusiasm to do the work of up authors to finish well and correctly.

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