

The Role of The Nawangsih Folklore in The Education of Elementary School Children in The Era of Technology

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Abstract. This In an era of technology like this, elementary school children are no longer interested in folklore. Even though folklore contains a lot of values and character education for elementary school children, besides that, folklore can also preserve local wisdom. This study aims to describe the role of Nawangsih folklore in the education of elementary school children in the era of technology. Therefore the method used is qualitative method with data collection techniques of observation, in dept-interview, and transcription. Based on data and analysis, Nawangsih folklore in the education of elementary school children in the era of technology has roles including (1) as a cultural image of the past; (2) as a message in living a good life; (3) as entertainment; and (4) as learning and education.

1. Introduction

Today's technology development is very fast. One technology that is developing very fast is the smartphone. Smartphones today has become everyone's primary need. The reality is that today's elementary school children cannot leave their smartphones everyday. Smartphones have both positive and negative sides. The positive sides of smartphones is that elementary school children can get to know the world quickly. Meanwhile, the negative side of smartphones is that elementary school children do not care about the surrounding culture, social sense is reduced, physical health is also reduced. That habit was more frequent among students in the 6th grade in Korea, those who received more monthly allowance, and who has a working mother. 63,4% of subjects reported that they consumed snacks while watching television, using a computer and/or a smartphone and 48,1% said that they consumed snacks while they use a smartphone [2]. With the smartphone, elementary school children do not look at folklore. Even though folklore contains a lot of values and character education for elementary school children, besides that, folklore can also preserve local wisdom. Folklore is one of the most powerful weapons of propaganda in the USSR, as was the third reich. The Nazis used folk tales to promote their theories of blood-bound master-races and traditions and mythology. The Soviets used folk tales to advance the theme of struggle [1]. Folklore is folk literature [3]. Folklore is an oral tradition of a society in the past [4]. Folklore ia a story that has existed in ancient times, developed and is known by the people or society [5]. Folklore functions as a collective unifier in various aspects of community life, both positive and negative. Folklore also serves as an educational tool for children who listen [6]. Folklore function to advise children, entertain the community, provide moral lessons that apply in society [7]. Character is doing what is right when no one is looking and acting unselfishly [8]. Because of this gap, the researchers conducted a study entitled the role of The Nawangsih folklore

in the education of elementary school children in the technological era. The study aims to describe the role of the Nawangsih folklore in the education of elementary school children in the technological era.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Folklore

Folklore is the product of the culture of society in the oral form which contains messages of life [9]. Folklore is a cultural outcome both oral and written which is inherited by the older generation to the next generation [10]. Folklore originates from a community, spread orally and from generation to generation, and the author is unknown [12]. Folklore is a story of the past spread by one individual to another [11]. Folklore is the oral prose of a society [13]. Folklore is a story that becomes the characteristic of a society [14].

2.2 Characteristics of Folklore

Characteristics of folklore [15] as follows (1) spread from one person to another; (2) anonymous (the author's name is unknown); (3) straightforward and traditional; (4) paralogical (the logic is contrary to general logic); (5) collective (common property) of certain communities; (6) patterned, for example using cliché words; (7) useful in everyday life; and (8) there are differences in the outer part caused by the spread by word of mouth. Folklore has the following characteristics [16] (1) having many versions; (2) poetic, repetitive and orderly; (3) spread by word of mouth; (4) belongs to the community (the author's name is unknown); (5) prioritizing aspects of delusion; and (6) describing the cultural characteristics of a society.

2.3 Education of Elementary School Children

Education in elementary schools [5] is an effort to create children who are devoted to God Almighty, responsible, open, honest, loving the motherland, willing to sacrifice, and able to solve problems in everyday life. Elementary education which is undertaken by children aged 7 to 13 years old as elementary education are developed in accordance with regional potential/regional characteristics, education units, and socio-cultural of the local communities for students. The application of education in primary schools become institution that are regulated and supervised by the government in the formal education sector which last for years, from grade I to grade VI for Indonesian children or students. Elementary school students are educated in various field of study that must be mastered entirely. The education in primary schools is carried out with care and full responsibility, because primary school is the first place of a child or student is guided, educated, and directed in the formation of character. Instilling faith in God Almighty in accordance with the beliefs and religious chosen, the aim is to instill an attitude that is polite, tolerance, having moral, and polite among humans.

2.4 Characteristics of Elementary School Children

The characteristics of primary school education are divided into general characteristics and specific characteristics, this is the explanation. The general characteristics of primary school education [17] are as follow (1) the ability to communicate is to be able to communicate something, both own ideas and information obtained from other sources, to others in good and correct Indonesian; (2) literacy, the education of elementary school children is directed at the formation of literacy not only academic ability. Elementary school students' understanding of various ideas/phenomenon in their environment to adjust their actions with life; (3) the ability to reason (reasoning) is to use evidence and logic systematically and consistency to come to the conclusions. Primary school education is directed to develop children's logical thinking abilities so that their reasoning skills increase; (4) the ability to solve problems (problem solving) includes feeling the problem, identifying problems, finding information to solve problems, looking for alternative solutions to problems, and choosing alternatives that suit the problem.

The characteristics of primary school education [17] are as follows (1) primary school teachers are class teachers, are required to be able to educate students wholeheartedly, teach all subject in primary schools, expect for religion education and physical education. Elementary school teachers teach from the first to the last hour. Fully responsible for the class being taught, starting from class administration, school administration, student attendance, to giving report cards; (2) elementary school student aged 7 to 13 years. Based on this age, there are differences in terms of mental and physical with middle or high school students. Elementary school children are the stages of concrete operations and the beginning of abstract operations. Still looking at everything in general (holistic); (3) the primary school curriculum is an important tool in the education unit and part of the elementary education curriculum. Elementary school is taken for 6 years starting from grade I and ends at grade VI. Using the semester system with the duration of one subject hour 30 minutes for grade I and II, and 35 minutes for grade III to VI. There are 9 subject including local subject in elementary schools (4) the learning in elementary school is a manipulative activity, integrated learning, and concrete activities, are the images of the level of development of elementary school children. Presenting exercises or learning experiences that are appropriate to the level of child development which is called Development Appropriate Practice (DAP); (5) buildings and learning equipment of elementary school is various. Elementary school buildings generally have 6 classrooms, 1 teacher's office, 1 principal's office, 1 library, 1 prayer room, 1 language laboratory room, 1 kitchen room, and field. Elementary school equipment is based on the needs of the education unit.

2.5 The Era of Technology

The technological era is an era where all aspects of life are facilitated by technology. The closest thing to us is the smartphone. Smartphone has become a basic necessity in people's lives. Elementary school children are also not left behind, everyday they hold smartphone to play digital games on the smartphone. If this is allowed to continue, then elementary school children will become lazy, less mobile, have eye pain, and less social. Therefore, Nawangsih folklore can make elementary school children appreciate history, learn Nawangsih folklore, and have noble character.

3. Research Method

This research used qualitative research. Qualitative research is a research method in which the data are oral from the people observed or written words. In the study, the researcher tended to go into the field, and directly record, process and analyze the data. It can be said that researcher is the main key in research so researcher must be careful, in order to realize perfect and accurate research, the data obtained is in accordance with the facts in the field. The design of this research is as follows (1) after formulating the problem and location used for research, the researcher then carried out a preliminary study to Kandangmas Village, Dawe District, Kudus Regency; (2) the researcher determined the information and methods used to explore the data needed including observation, in-depth interview, photoshooting, recording, and transcription; and (3) after all data were collected, then were identified and presented the data from the results of research in Kandangmas Village, Dawe District, Kudus Regency.

Observation made by researchers in this study were participant observation. Researchers observed several things by direct observation which included: location, physical condition, and the environment of the tomb of Nawangsih. In this study researchers used in-depth interview techniques to obtain data which a high level of trust (valid). The data from the result of interview or observation are transcribed in written form, then determined as data sources.

In this study, data analysis used 3 stages namely (1) data reduction, the process of starting to summarize, selecting core matters and focusing on important matters from the notes during the study; (2) data presentation, the process of presenting the results of data reduction in the form of narrative text; and (3) conclusion, the process of taking the essence of recognized data presentation in the form of sentence statements. Then, the data validity was done by triangulating the sources.

4. Results and Discussion

Based on observations, Nawangsih's grave is in Kandangmas Village, Dawe District, Kudus Regency. The location of Nawangsih's grave is quite close to the community settlement of Kandangmas Village. The physical condition of the Nawangsih tomb is good, clean and beautiful. Nawangsih's grave is in a neat and protected room which is closed by a door which is in the middle of the front of the tomb. Around the Nawangsih grave there are many teak trees. The environment of the Nawangsih grave is neat and is guarded by a caretaker.

Through in-depth interviews, which reads

Researcher : "What do you know about the technological era?"

Informant : "The technology era is an era in which the development of technology is very fast, in which technology becomes a tool for people to carry out their daily activities".

Researcher : "One of the most widely used technologies today is smartphones, what do you think the impact of smartphones on primary school children's education?"

Informant : "There are two kinds of smartphone impact in this technological era, namely positive and negative. The positive impact of smartphones for the education of elementary school children in this technological era is that children are quick to find out the latest information that is happening in the world and as a source of learning. Then, the negative impact of smartphones for the education of elementary school children in this technology era is that children are less mobile, children do not socialize with other people, and children lack culture (Nawangsih folklore) ".

Researcher : "What is the role of Nawangsih folklore for the education of elementary school children in the technological era?"

Informant: "The folklore of Nawangsih in the current technology era has a role in the education of elementary school children which includes (1) as a cultural image of the past; (2) as a message or mandate in living a good life; (3) as entertainment; and (4) as learning and education".

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The folklore of Nawangsih in the current technology era has a role in the education of elementary school children which includes (1) as a cultural image of the past; (2) as a message or mandate in living a good life; (3) as entertainment; and (4) as learning and education. In accordance with the Folklore has the following characteristics [12] (1) having many versions; (2) poetic, repetitive and orderly; (3) spread by word of mouth; (4) belongs to the community (the author's name is unknown); (5) prioritizing aspects of delusion; and (6) describing the cultural characteristics of a society.

5. Conclusion

This research can be concluded the role of Nawangsih folklore in the education of elementary school children in the era of technology includes (1) as a picture of past culture; (2) as a message in living a good life; (3) as entertainment; and (4) as learning and education.

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