CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DOLANAN KI NARTOSABDO'S SONG TEACHING MATERIALS AND LEARNING INNOVATIONS ON CHILDREN'S CHARACTER VALUES: A PAUD TEACHER'S PERSPECTIVE IN KARTASURA

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Abstract This research was carried out with the aim of: 1) analyzing the contribution of the development of Dolanan Ki Nartosabdo Song Teaching Materials to children's character values. 2) to contribute to learning innovation towards children's character values. 3) to discuss the contribution of the development of Dolanan Ki Nartosabdo Song Teaching Materials and learning innovations to children's character values. The research design usedsquantitative research methods with a descriptive approach. The collection data was carried out bysdistributing questionnaires. After collecting the questionnaire, validity and reliability tests were then carried out and the data was declared valid and reliable. Next, a classical data assumption test was carried out which stated that it was normal and no regression disturbances occurred. The research results show that: 1) The development of teaching materials for Dolanan Ki Nartosabdo songs and learning innovations have not played an active role. The regression coefficient valuesis -0.168 with assignificance value of 0.194>0.05. 2) Improved learning innovation will increase children's character values as indicated by a regression coefficientsvalue of 0.802 with a significance of 0.000<0.05. 3) Development of teaching materials for Dolanan Ki Nartosabdo songs and learning innovations provide a positive contribution simultaneously to children's character values as shown by the calculatedsF value of 36.856 withsa significance value ofs0.000<0.05.

Keywords: teaching material for the song Dolanan Ki Nartosabdo, learning innovation and children's character values

INTRODUCTION

Character education plays a very important role in preparing students to face life. Educational institutions, teaching staff and educational programs have been designed in such a way that students' personality values can be well absorbed. The internalization process can be integrated into learning materials as well as teaching and learning activities and processes in the classroom. Since the Covid-19 pandemic emerged, the process of forming personality values in students has encountered many obstacles. This is because the interaction and intensity of meetings between teachers and students is limited. Therefore, teachers have difficulty monitoring and supervising students' personality development. (Ammatulloh et al., 2022).

The educational process hassutilized technologysin all aspects, especially in learning. Many technological changes and innovations have emerged in the fields of economics, trade and education. Education in the era of the industrial revolution is closely related tosinformation technology, so it is hoped that educators will have the ability to know and master information technology so that students canseasily understandsthese innovationsswithout having to abandon national identity. Teaching materials are part of the learning resources used to help teachers and students in the learning process (Anggriani et al., 2022). After analyzing various literary

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studies related to character values education in children through the addition of the song Ki Nartosabdo. Therefore, the author understands the importance of educating children's character through the addition of play songs. One of the efforts is to ensure that the form of product development is acceptable, of good quality and suitable for application in the PAUD environment. Building character in children must start from childhood (Aziz et al., 2021), (Dewi, 2021), (Ibu et al., 2020), (Kadek et al., 2021), (Mahmud, 2019). Character training for children can be done using stimulation techniques through music. Music can be used as a way to help regulate emotional levels. (Maruti et al., 2021), (Mukhlasin, 2019), (Nugraheni & Purwanto, 2019), (Prilosadoso et al., 2021), (Sari et al., 2020), in childhood, their emotional level is still not stable. Children's songs which aim to develop children's character can be grouped as follows: (1) Children's regional songs have lyrics that contain knowledge; (2) Traditional children's songs have educational lyrics; and (3) traditional children's songs which contain games or games (Wahid & Saddhono, 2017), (Wulandari & Arumsari, 2017), (Esti, 2020), (Yahya, 2017). Fun songs for children are starting to develop over time. Through useful activities, increase the interest of the younger generation in preserving local culture. Cute children's songs are starting to be replaced by games, gadgets, the internet, and so on which will increasingly exist in the present and future. (Abdullah et al., 2021), (Afningsih & Ovami, 2021), (Aroyandini et al., 2021), (Kiriana & Okta Priantini, 2021), (Partono et al., 2021).

The role of the teacher really determines student success, especially in the teaching and learning process, and is the factor that has the greatest influence in creating quality educational processes and results, so teachers must have the skills or abilities, quality and professionalism (Jaya et al., 2020). This teacher's professional competence is needed to create pleasant learning conditions and can be achieved if the teacher has the ability to organize students, teaching media and control them in a pleasant situation to achieve the goal of 'learning'. However, if there is a mismatch between tasks, means or tools, a disconnect between one desire and another, between needs and their satisfaction, then clearly there will be a problem. Therefore, it is a shared responsibility to create a comfortable learning atmosphere in the classroom and in the school environment.

It is important to develop educational materials for children that can be implemented with musical elements, this will influence children's motor skills which are clearly visible at certain stages of development. Dolanan songs must be adapted to the socio-cultural conditions of the surrounding environment so that children can respond to their actual learning experiences. Based on the context above, the following research objectives can be given: 1) analyzing the contribution of developing educational material for the Dolanan Ki Nartosabdo song to children's personality values. 2) carry out an analysis of the contribution of learning innovation to children's personality values. 3) analyze the contribution of the development of Dolanan Ki Nartosabdo song teaching materials and learning innovations to children's personality values.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Design

The researchsdesign usedsin this research usessquantitative research methodsswith a descriptive approach. Quantitativesresearch methods are researchsthat requires extensive use of numbers, starting with collecting data, interpreting that data, and producing results. Quantitativesresearch methodsscan besunderstood as researchsmethods based on the philosophysof positivism, which are used to study certainspopulations or samples. "Sampling techniques are often carriedsout randomly, collecting datasusing researches tools, and analyzing the data quantitatively/statistically withsthe aimsof testing predeterminedshypotheses," views Sugiyono, (2013)

Research Place and Time

The location chosen by researchers in this research was the kindergarten in Kartasura. The selection of this research location stems from problems that require further research to analyze existing data. The research will be carried out in May – July 2022.

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Population, Sample and Sampling

Research Population

From Sugiyono's view, population is a general field that includes objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics that are determined by researchers to be studied and conclusions drawn. " The population participating in this research were 74 PAUD and Kindergarten teachers in Surakarta.

Research Sample

According to Arikunto's opinion, "A sample is a part or representative of the whole being studied". The sampling technique used in this research uses a non-probability sampling method using random sampling. Random sampling is taking samples at random. Simply visit the location being researched and distribute questionnaires to the local community. To find out the person's opinion, researchers only need to distribute questionnaires and obtain documents. The number of samples was determined by all consumers, totaling 74 people

Variable Operational

1. The variable for developing educational material for the song dolanan Ki Nartosabdo is measured from (Jaya, & Nasir, 2020)
    a. Assess the level of mastery of concepts,
    b. Effectiveness of learning methods
    c. Compared with academic, cognitive, affective and psychomotor practices
    d. Assess the learning process, progress and learning outcomes (outcomes)
2. Learning innovation, measured by: The TROLM scale for teachers discusses 4 types of aspects, namely: (Rizki Tiara & Pratiwi, 2020)
    a. Confidence in communication competence (CSE),
    b. Institutional Support (IS),
    c. Independent learning (SDL) and
    d. Learning Transfer Competency (LTSE)
3. Variable child character values, measured from: (Kiromi & Fauziah, 2016)
    a. Spiritual aspect,
    b. Personal/personality aspects,
    c. Social aspects, and
    d. Environmental aspects
4. Subcharacter Variable Value, measured from: (Kiromi & Fauziah, 2016)
    a. Spiritual aspect,
    b. Personal/personality aspects,
    c. Social aspects, and
    d. Environmental aspects

Data Collection Techniques

In Mamik's (2015) opinion, data collection techniques are assystematic andsstandard process for obtaining thesrequired datas.

Viewing the Field or Observation

Observationsis a data collectionstechnique thatsrequires researchersso to go intosthe field to observesfactors relatedsto space, location, sactors, sactivities, stime, events, aims andsobjectives, feelings. The reason researchers carry out observations in this research is so that they can hear, see and feel information directly.

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Distribution of questionnaires/Questionnaires

Sudaryono said, believes that "A questionnaire is a technique or method of collecting data indirectly in the sense that researchers do not directly ask questions and answers to respondents. " Data collection instruments or instruments are also called questionnaires, containing a number of questions or statements that must be answered or answered by the respondent. This tool was chosen to collect data in this research using a Likert scale. The Likert scale is a research scale used to measure respondents' attitudes and opinions. With a -liker scale, respondents are asked to answer a questionnaire that asks them to indicate their level of agreement with the researcher's questions.

Viewed as an alternative research, the researcher conveyed 5 alternative answers to respondents, the scale used was 1 to 5, with an explanation as follows:
1. 010 = Strongly disagree
2. 020 = Disagree
3. 030 = Neutral
4. 040 = oAgree
5. 050 = Strongly agree

Instrument Reliability

The reliability or reliability test is to determine the extent to which the measurement results used remain reliable and free from measurement error. Meanwhile, device reliability testing involves determining whether the data produced is reliable or certain. In essence, the reliability test measures the variables used through the questions/statements used. Reliability testing can be done by comparing the Cronbach's alpha value with the significance level used. The significance level used can be 0.5, 0.6 to 0.7 depending on research needs. The test criteria are as follows:
1. If a Cronbach'ssalpha valuesis > 0.7 at a significance level of 5%, then the instrument is said to be reliable.
2. If the Cronbach'ssalpha valuesis <> 0.7 at the 5% significance level, then the instrument is said to be unreliable

Classic Assumption Test

Multicollinearity Test

Testing the multicollinearity assumption aims to determine whether there is a correlation between the independent variables and the regression model. The way to see whether there is a problem with multicollinear regression noise testing is to look at the Tolerance and Variance *Inflation Factor* (VIF) values. The recommended value is a tolerance value greater than 0.10 and a VIF value less than 10

Normalitay Test

Normality testing is carried out with the aim of seeing whether the residual values aresnormally distributed. Asgood regressionsmodel has normallysdistributed residuals. Therefore, normality testing is not carried out on each variable but on the remaining values. Before carrying out analysis, the research data must be checked for normal distribution. Good data is normal data, especially:
1. If thessignificance valuesis greater than 0.05 thensthe data is normallysdistributed
2. If thessignificance valuesis smallersthan 0.05 thensthe data issnot normally distributed..

Heterosdocity test

This test aims to check whethersin the regression modelsthere is unequalsvariance between one observer and another observer. If the residual variance from one observer to another is constant then we talk about variational homogeneity and if it varies then we talk about heterogeneity. A good regression model should not have heterogeneous combinations. The basis for decision making in non-uniformity testing is as follows:
1. If the DW significance value is > 0.05 then heteroscody does not occur
2. If the DW significance value <0.05 then heteroscody occurs.

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Data Analysis

Calculate Multiple Regression

Calculating a multiple linear regression test involves looking at a regression with at least two independent variables (X) and one dependent variable (Y). The general form of a linear regression model with k independent variables is the equation:

$$Y = \beta 0 + \beta 1 X1 + \beta 2 X2 + e$$

Dimana :
Y   = Assess the child's personality values
X1   = Development of educational materials
X2   = innovation in the learning process
e   = error (random error),
β o   = constant
$\beta 1, \beta 2,$ = values obtained from calculating the regression coefficients

Calculate t test

The t test calculation aims to determine whether the independent variable partially influences the dependent variable (individually). The t test calculated value is used in research with one or more independent variables. The experimental calculation value is carried out by comparing the calculated t value with the t table.
1. If the calculated t value > t table value, then the independent variable being tested has a partial influence on the dependent variable.
2. If you calculate the t value < In the t table the independent variable being tested has no partial influence on the dependent variable.

Calculate F test

The F test calculation is carried out with the aim of finding out whether the independent variable influences the dependent variable simultaneously (together). F test calculations are used in research with two or more independent variables. The F test is carried out by referring to the F value calculated using the F table. The following are the F test criteria:
1. If the calculated F value > table F value, then several independent variables tested do not have a simultaneous influence on the dependent variable.
2. **If F counts < In Table F several independent variables are tested which do not have a simultaneous influence on the dependent variable.**

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Data presentation

TABLE 1. Participation of Early Childhood Teachers in Kartasura

Asal KB/TK/RA/PAUD	Jumlah Guru
PAUD & Tk Islam Nurul Jannah Kartasura	5
PAUD Almadinah Kartasura	5
TK Aisyiyah 1 Gumpang	6
TK Aisyiyah 2 Gumpang	5
TK Aisyiyah Pabelan	6
TK Aisyiyah I Makamhaji	6
TK Aisyiyah 2 Makamhaji	6
PRA Makamhaji	6

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TK Intan Permata Aisyiyah	6
KB Intan Permata Aisyiyah	5
TPAB Intan Permata Aisyiyah	5
TK Kemala Bhayangkari	4
KB RA Taqiyya	5
PAUD Ummu Aiman Kartasura	4
Total	74
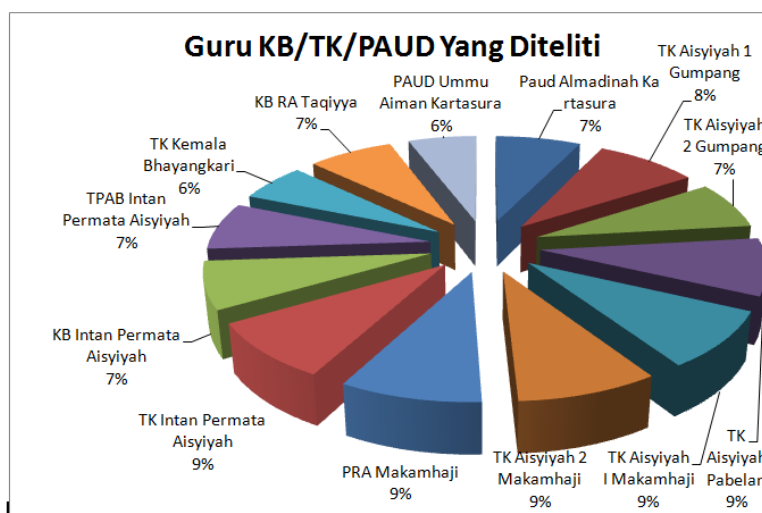
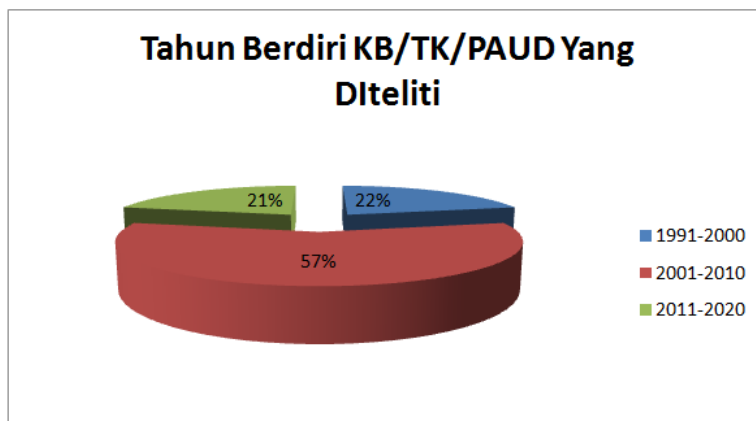**FIGURE 1** Participation of KB/TK/RA/PAUD Teachers in Kartasura

Based on the data that has been collected which can then be presented in table form, the number of samples in this research is 74 teachers. The total sample of KB/TK/RA/PAUD is 14 schools. Each participating KB/TK/RA/PAUD teacher consists of 4 to 6 teachers.

Description of Kindergarten based on Year of Establishment

TABLE 2. Year of Establishment and Participation of KB/TK/RA/PAUD Teachers in Kartasura

Tahun Berdiri	Jumlah
1991-2000	3
2001-2010	8
2011-2020	3
Total	14

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FIGURE 2. Year of Establishment, Participation of KB/TK/RA/PAUD Teachers in Kartasura

From the data collected, it can be seen that KB/TK/RA/PAUD in Kartasura which was established in 1991 to 2000 was 3 or 21%, in 2001-2010 it was 8 or 57% of KB/TK/RA/PAUD in Kartasura which was established in 2011-2020 of 3 or 22%. Based on the year of collection, it can be seen that the highest number of KB/TK/RA/PAUD in Kartasura from the data collected occurred in 2001-2010, namely 8 KB/TK/RA/PAUD or 57%

Description of Child Care Availability

TABLE 3. Description of Child Care Availability

Tersedia Penitipan Anak		Frequency	Percent
Valid	tersedia	6	42
	tidak tersedia	8	58
	Total	14	100
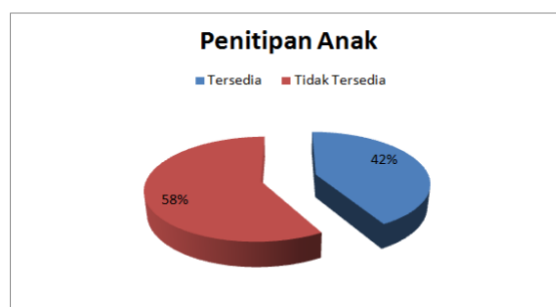
FIGURE 3 Description of Child Care Availability

Based on the data collected, 6 KB/TK/RA/PAUD in Kartasura provide child care services, 6 KB/TK/RA/PAUD or 42%, while 8 KB/TK/RA/PAUD or 58% do not provide child care services. Based on the data collected, it appears that there are more KB/TK/RA/PAUD that do not provide child care services than KB/TK/RA/PAUD that provide child care services.

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Validity and Reliability

Table 4. Validity test

Butir Soal	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Batas	Keputusan
Y _1	0.465	0.1901	Valid
Y _2	0.512	0.1901	Valid
Y _3	0.299	0.1901	Valid
Y _4	0.549	0.1901	Valid
Y _5	0.562	0.1901	Valid
Y _6	0.501	0.1901	Valid
Y _7	0.537	0.1901	Valid
Y _8	0.404	0.1901	Valid
X1_1	0.405	0.1901	Valid
X1_2	0.558	0.1901	Valid
X1_3	0.539	0.1901	Valid
X1_4	0.681	0.1901	Valid
X1_5	0.515	0.1901	Valid
X2_1	0.481	0.1901	Valid
X2_2	0.321	0.1901	Valid
X2_3	0.461	0.1901	Valid
X2_4	0.606	0.1901	Valid
X2_5	0.645	0.1901	Valid
X2_6	0.608	0.1901	Valid
X2_7	0.385	0.1901	Valid

TABLE 5. Reliability test

Variabel	Nilai Chronbach Alpha	Batas	Keputusan
Children's Character Values	0.777	0.6	Reliabel
Development of Teaching Materials for the Song Dolanan Ki Narto Sabdo	0.768	0.6	Reliabel
Learning Innovation	0.776	0.6	Reliabel

The results of the validity test, from the data collected, were continued with questions included in the Child Personality Value variable (Y1 to Y8), questions included in the Dolanan Ki Nartosabdo song educational material development variable (X1_1 to/d Meanwhile, the results of the reliability test were declared reliable with a Chronbach Alpha value of 0.6.

TABLE 6. Test Hypothesis 1 and 2
Regression Coefficient and t Test

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		t	Sig .
		B	Std. Error		
1	(Constant)	15.058	3.027	4.975	.000
	Development of Teaching Materials for the Song Dolanan Ki Narto Sabdo	-.168	.128	-1.311	.194

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Learning Innovation (X2)	.802	.093	8.585	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Children's Character Values

From table 6 it is stated that the regression equation that can be presented is as follows:

$$Y = a + \beta1X1 + \beta2X2 + e \text{ atau } Y = 15{,}058 – 0.168 X1 + 0.802 X2$$

Based on the equation above, it can be said that the value of 15.058 is constant, the child's personality value is worth 15.058 points when the development of Dolanan Ki Nartosabdo song teaching materials and learning innovation do not play an active role. The regression coefficient value is -0.168 with a significance value of 0.194 > 0.05 indicating that during the development of teaching materials the Dolanan Ki Nartosabdo song was not able to improve children's personality values.. Furthermore, if learning innovation is increased, it will increase the child's personality value as indicated by the regression coefficient value of 0.802 with a significance of 0.000 <0.05 or it can be understood that the significant contribution of learning innovation affects the child's personality character value.

TABLE 7. Hypothesis Test 3 F Test

F Test Results

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1234.862	2	617.431	36.856	.000[b]
	Residual	1189.422	71	16.752		
	Total	2424.284	73			

a. Dependent Variable: Children's Character Values

b. Predictors: (Constant), Learning Innovation (X2), Development of Teaching Materials for the

Song Dolanan Ki Narto Sabdo

Based on Table 7 above, it can be seen that in general the development of Dolanan Ki Nartosabdo singing teaching materials and learning innovations simultaneously make a positive contribution to children's personality values as shown by the Personality F value of 36.856 with a significance value of 0.000<0.05. These results fulfill the third hypothesis, namely that innovation in teaching and learning materials for the Dolanan Ki Nartosabdo song makes a positive contribution to children's personality values.

The results of this research are consistent with research conducted by Fibiona, (2021). The game Cublak-Cublak Suweng has ancient roots, the lyrics are an expression of the thoughts of an intellectual at that time, especially Sunan Giri. Over time and social dynamism, this game was influenced by some of the Mataram Muslim elite until it became a tradition and a game that is still played by many children today. This game is popular almost everywhere on the island of Java, but the Cublak Cublak Suweng game in Yogyakarta is different, especially in terms of the lyrics used. The differences in the lyrics correspond to changes in the game, as the game progresses, the different lyrics are no longer used because children find it difficult to memorize all the lyrics.

Rianingsih,(2021) Continuous use of children's songs at home, school or in the community can stimulate the development of receptive and expressive language, as well as increase the values of personality education in children. This research has implications for the use of Javanese children's songs, especially in developing aspects of children's language development and instilling character education values in various environments, both at school and in the family environment compared to society.

Ambarsari et al., (2022) The results of the research show that lexical aspects in the form of synonyms, antonyms, collocations, repetitions and word classes enrich children's vocabulary and morphological knowledge. Grammatical aspects take the form of references, ellipsis, conjunctions, inversions, substitutions and word passivations which strengthen children's morphosyntactic knowledge. Children's songs contain multiple intelligence content which is manifested in its lexical and grammatical aspects, namely (1) logical mathematical intelligence in the use of numeralia and repetition, (2) naturalist intelligence in the use of nouns, adjectives, prepositional phrases and lexical cohesion (3) interpersonal intelligence in the use of pronouns, collocations and repetition, (4) visual spatial intelligence in nouns, adjectives, collocations and repetition, (5) musical intelligence in onomatopoeia and repetition, (6) kinesthetic intelligence in action verbs and repetition, (7) intelligence

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intrapersonal in pronouns and collocations, and (8) linguistic intelligence in all types of words and lexical cohesion.

Supeni et al., (2021) The importance of regional cultural character education in Child-Friendly Schools, in realizing a Child-Friendly City. The basic concept of Child-Friendly Schools is a global policy issued by UNICEF. Ratified by the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection in PPPA Ministerial Regulation No. 8 of 2014 concerning Child-Friendly Schools is one part of the discussion of this book to implement it in Elementary Schools (SD) to develop policies and programs in accordance with the regional cultural context which is adapted to the cultural characteristics of each region.

Rukiyati & Purwastuti, (2016) Research results show that teachers have been able to implement value instillation strategies for character education through traditional Javanese songs. Traditional Javanese songs are sung with the movements of students playing around with the teacher. The values contained in traditional Javanese songs are instilled by teachers and can be clearly understood by students, namely (1) the song gundulgundul hoe (kind, humble, responsible); (2) sluku-sluku bathok (love of God, obedience, worship, charity, cooperation; (3) jaranan (respect and courtesy, responsibility, discipline, cooperation); (4) menthog-menthog (kind and humble, peaceful, independent) -enough). -believe); (5) Lir-Ilir (loving God, responsibility and discipline; (6) Kidang Talun (how to eat, praying before eating); (7) Padang Bulan (no napping, cooperation) and (8) Dondong Apa Salak (obedience to parents, not picky and naughty)

CONCLUSION

The research that has been carried out is then presented with the following conclusions:
1. The development of teaching materials for the song Dolanan Ki Nartosabdo and learning innovations do not play a positive role. The regression coefficient value is -0.168 with a significance value of 0.194 > 0.05.
2. Increasing learning innovation will increase children's personality values as indicated by a regression coefficient value of 0.802 with a significance level of 0.000 <0.05.
3. Developing teaching materials for the Dolanan Ki Nartosabdo song as well as providing a positive contribution to children's personality values as indicated by a calculated F value of 36.856 with a significance value of 0.000<0.05.

This research needs to be continued to the next stage in the form of R&D so that the product developed as a character education module based on local wisdom and intended for use in elementary schools can actually be achieved and is feasible to implement.

LIMITATIONS

For future researchers, the results of this research can be used as a reference and consideration for research that aims to develop aspects of children's language development and other human and educational values. This study is also needed as a basis for conducting research with broader and in-depth research aspects regarding the use of dolanan songs for children.

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