Research Paper

Multimedia as the Effective Tool for Teaching Local Wisdom to the Literature Students

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the values of local wisdom in multimedia-based learning of Cross Culture Understanding courses. Cross culture understanding is a course taught in the English Literature study program, where in the Cross Culture Understanding course students learn an understanding, namely an understanding of cultural differences and how to appreciate the differences that occur in their lives. This course is related to the mastery of knowledge of local wisdom, especially the values contained in it, including social, economic, and educational values of a culture. During the industrial revolution 4.0 and also the new normal period of the current covid-19 pandemic, all learning is still recommended not to meet face to face as an effort to prevent the transmission of covid-19. Various learning media are needed in the delivery of material, especially in this case material about culture and local wisdom which will be more interesting if you use several media in its presentation. Multimedia and technology play a very important role in changing the way of teaching and learning so that it becomes more innovative and multimedia itself is a combination of several media such as: text, graphics, audio or sound, and video that are in one software model to explain or describe a learning material. Multimedia in the teaching and learning process aims to assist lecturers in explaining material that is difficult for students to understand. The use of multimedia technology can generate student learning motivation and make learning more interesting even though it is carried out online. The output of this research is in the form of scientific articles published in international journals and national proceedings.

INTRODUCTION

Local wisdom is part of the culture of a society that cannot be separated from the language of the community itself. Local wisdom is usually passed down from generation to generation through word of mouth. Local wisdom is found in folklore, proverbs, songs, and folk games. Local wisdom is knowledge that is found by certain local people through a collection of experiences and is integrated with an understanding of the culture and natural conditions of a place. Learning culture or local wisdom is very beneficial for the meaning of learning processes and outcomes for students to get contextual learning experiences and apperception materials to understand the concept of science in their local (ethnic) culture.[1] Since the government implemented social restrictions to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 outbreak, there were restrictions on large numbers of gatherings, including in the world of education. This has an impact on teaching and learning activities in educational institutions which were originally face to face in class, shifted to distance education in a network with an online system. In distance learning in the new normal era of the covid-19 pandemic, as it is now, students sometimes become unmotivated in listening to the material given by the lecturer. Students experience boredom in learning because the learning

media used are less attractive and varied. Therefore, supporting factors are needed that are able to make students more enthusiastic in participating in learning activities and finally they are able to absorb lecture material well. English literature students at UMN Al Washliyah also experienced this when participating in distance learning in the Cross Culture Understanding (CCU) course. They were less active and enthusiastic when the lecturer delivered material about the values of local wisdom. Cultural values or local wisdom are important materials to learn, but the learning media used by lecturers sometimes make students less active and feel bored during the lecture process.

Learning that is relevant to technological advances during the industrial revolution 4.0 and also in the new normal period of the covid-19 pandemic as it is today is multimedia-based learning. Multimedia can be called as many medium. The components of them consist of text, picture, video and audio. [2] Multimedia uses multiple forms of text, audio, graphics, animation or video to convey information. In other word, communication using multimedia means communication using one media. [3] Multimedia in the teaching and learning process aims to assist lecturers in explaining difficult material. The use of multimedia technology can generate student learning motivation and make learning more interesting, in this case learning cultural values or local wisdom. If the learning process is carried out using only one medium, then the stimulation needed for learning is very limited. A learning process should use a combination of multimedia such as audio and visual so that the stimuli needed for learning are complete.

METHODS
To get a significant result, certain method and design should be used in doing the study. Research design is used to analyze and identify the subject of this study. In order to make the research going in the right way, a research design is needed. The design of this research influences the type of data to be gathered and, consequently, its results. Research design also defines all other constituent parts of a study, such as variables, hypotheses, experiments, methodology, and statistical analysis. [4] The type of this research is quantitative which using experimental research design. Experimental research is a research which has the purpose to find the cause-effect relationship among variables in a controlled condition. The essential feature of experimental research is that investigators deliberately control and manipulate the conditions which determine the events, in which they are interested, introduce an intervention and measure the difference that it makes. [5] There are several types of experimental research design. Some types of experimental research design are pre experimental design, true experimental design, factorial design and quasi experimental design. [5] The type of the experimental research design used in this research is pre-experimental design. The data is presented in numerical and descriptive form. This research involves collecting data in order to test hypotheses or to answer questions about the opinions of people about some topic or issue. [6] In this study, researcher needs to define the population carefully before collecting the sample, including the description of the member to be included. Population is not only about the quantity of the subject/object that is going to be learnt, but also involves the whole characteristics of the subject or object. [5] The population in this research are all of English literature students of UMN Al Washliyah. Data collection method is an important aspect of any type of research design, including this design, experimental. It can be defined as the various methods that have been adopted by an organization to analyze the accuracy of the data collected. In this research, the data was collected in three steps. They are giving pre test, treatment, and post test. It needs what we call as instrument of the research.

Instrument is the tool by the researcher when she or he uses the method. [7] The instrument is available in the form of question and statement, and the collecting data which consisted of a set of statements and the answers of questionnaires were available in the form of checklist. The participant chooses answers to questions and supplies basic personal or demographic information. [8] Research instrument is very important to obtain the result for it is a set of method, which is used to collect the data. In this study, the researcher uses test, questionnaire, and documentation as the instrument for collecting the data. Before the instruments are used, they are found the validity and reliability of the instrument. Validity refers to the degree in which a test measures what it is supposed to measure and permits interpretation of scores that are appropriate consequently.[6] To find out whether the data is valid or not, the researcher used construct validity and the data obtained was calculated by SPSS program. To know the validity of the instrument, the researcher can use construct validity. Furthermore, in using construct validity, the researcher can use judgment expert then the researcher should try out the instrument.[9] Reliability is the degree to which a test can measure whatever it is measuring consequently. Furthermore, the more reliable a test, the more confidence we can have that the score obtained from the test are essentially the same scores that would be obtained if the test were read ministered to the same test takers at another time or by a different person. [6] Inter – rater reliability is common occurrence for classroom because of unclear scoring criteria, fatigue, and bias toward particular good and bad students. [10] And to find the significant difference of the students' ability to understand the local wisdom before and after treatment, the researcher used paired sample T-Test through SPSS 16.00. The process of analyzing the data with the following steps:
1. Formulating the hypotheses. The hypotheses are in the form of Null hypothesis (H_o) and Alternative Hypothesis (H_a).
2. Determining the value of t_{count}. It can be seen on the output of SPSS analysis.
3. Determining the value of t_{table}. The value of t_{table} can be seen from statistical table in significance level 0.05 : 2 = 0.025 (two tailed test) with degree of freedom (df) is n-1.
4. Determining the significance value based on the output of SPSS 16.00 analysis. In this case, the value of significance should be lower than 5% significance level (< 0.05).
5. Determining hypothesis testing. Simply, the hypotheses testing are:
a. If $- t_{count} < - t_{table}$ or $t_{count} > t_{table}$ and Sig < 0.05, so H_o is rejected
b. If $- t_{table} \leq t_{count} \leq t_{table}$ and Sig > 0.05 so H_o is accepted.
6. Making conclusion. If H_o is rejected, it means that there is significant difference of the students' ability to understand about local wisdom before and after being taught by using multimedia. So vice versa, if H_o is accepted means that there is no significant difference of the students' ability before and after being taught by using multimedia.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The presentation of the results of data analysis consists of two, namely descriptive statistical analysis and inferential statistical analysis in the experimental class and control class. Descriptive statistical analysis describes the acquisition of student scores from the highest to the lowest. When compared by looking at the average value, the result is that the experimental group has a lower pre-test average value, because it has a difference of 1. The experimental group's pre-test results are 49 < the control group's pre-test results are 50. This is means that the difference in the results of the pre test between the experimental group and the control group is very small. It can be concluded that between the mean of the control group and the mean of the experimental group in the initial value or pre test there is no difference because the difference is very small, namely 1. Thus,

between the experimental group and the control group it can be interpreted as having the same and balanced level of intelligence so that further treatment can be carried out.

If the mean of the final test of the experimental class (Xe) is greater than the control class (Xc), then there is a positive effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. However, if the mean of the experimental class (Xe) is equal to or less than the mean of the control class (Xc), then there is no effect of the independent variable on the dependent variable. By looking at the average, it can be seen that the experimental group has a higher average value, because it has a difference of 22.176. The post-test results of the experimental group were 82.352 > the post-test results of the control group were 60.176. This means that the difference in the post-test results between the experimental group and the control group is quite large. Thus, it can be concluded that there is a positive influence of the independent variable on the dependent variable, namely the use of multimedia on students' understanding of the values of local wisdom.

After a calculation in the previous explanation, the result to know was any significant different in understanding local wisdom score or not, the writer used statically computing t-test. It can be seen by the result of statistical computing t-test, the result of t_{score} is 3.463. When the t_{score} is compared to t_{table} with the degree of freedom 53, the t_{score} 3.463 is higher than t_{table} 2.005. Therefore, based on the hypothesis testing, the null hypothesis (H_o) is rejected and alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted. From explanation above, it is very appropriate with the result that in teaching and learning process using multimedia is effective, especially in teaching local wisdom. Based on research finding in this research that there are any significant different in understanding the local wisdom before and after being taught using multimedia, it can be concluded that multimedia is effective in teaching local wisdom on the English literature students in the Academic Year of 2021/2022.

CONCLUSION
Multimedia is effectively used in learning the values of local wisdom in cross culture understanding lectures for English literature students at UMN Al-Washliyah.

The results of this study can be used:

1) As reading material in order to increase knowledge, especially regarding the use of multimedia in learning the values of local wisdom

2) As a reference material for further research on learning media that is relevant to technology

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