

The Learning Proverbs Comics For Children

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Abstract - Indonesia still has a low level in literacy. It is proved based on the statistical calculations stated that Indonesia is ranked in 60 of 61 countries. It is inversely proportional compared to the percentage of people who aware of the letters from year to year which is increased. In Indonesia, the majority of children from 6-12 years old already have a reading skill. Yet, it is still not used well because the children's reading books are not being produced. It also makes children tend to read a book which is not suitable for their age and lead to change their mindsets. Comic is one of the literature works which is considered to have a different type from other literary works. It is presenting picture that illustrates the story line as their characteristic. Therefore, an illustrative comic book can help the development of the imagination, it can provide a model that can be used to develop children's personality. Today, many comics contain the negatives sides that does not appropriate for children, meanwhile comic books should be a facilitators to increase reading interest of children. Thus, there is the concept to develop a proverb comic for children. The main reason of choosing a proverb as the media in comic's storyline is because every proverbs have a an implicit mesage that is being delivered to the reader and using a comic as the way to help children in understanding a proverbs.

Keywords : Comics, Proverb, children, and literacy

I. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the level of literacy in Indonesia is still low, as reported by Pikiran Rakyat (2017) it states that the reading interest of the people in Indonesia is ranked 60 of 61 countries. It is also agreed by Jawa Pos (2017), reading interest of Indonesian people is placed on the second from bottom. Tirto.id also cited from Najwa Shihab (The National Library of the Republic of Indonesia reading ambassador), comparing Indonesian with European and American children that can read up to 25 to 27% of books in a year, and Japanese have interest in reading at 18% of books per year, while in Indonesia only reached 0,01 % per year. It is inversely proportional compared to the percentage of people who aware of the letters from year to year which is increased, as revealed by general director of Early Childhood Education (PAUD) and Education of the society

(Dikmas) Kemdikbud to Antara News (2017) stated that the literacy in Indonesia is high but the low interest in reading is being concerned.

According to Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), proverb is the words or phrases that has a permanent composition. Mostly it uses a figurative language to deliver a specific message; such as, maxim, expression, and metaphor). In KBBI also mentioned that the proverb is an expression or the simple phrases contains of comparison, metaphor, advice, the principle of life or the rules of behavior. Poerwadarminta (2009:89) said that proverb is a sentence or groups of words that usually represents something with a certain meaning. It concludes that proverb is a group of the word of it and have meaning or intention, usually contains of teaching life purpose.

By considering those matters, the concept to develop a comic book learning proverb for children is finally being chosen. It is because comic is considered to be more attractive and easily understood by most children. The illustrative element which is being presented in every scene in comic, wrapped into a plot is one of the reason why comic is more attractive and easily understood by children between ages 2-15 years. Another reason that comic books as a medium of learning proverb because the researchers aim to reconstruct the image of a comic book in Indonesia which lately has been considered as bad and contained many negative things that should not be disseminated in public.

The previous researchers which have a relevance of this field is also done by Dian Kristina (2012), she develops a collection of proverb stories in which there is 100 a different stories with different proverbs. Another study also done Sri Puji Mulyani, Fakultas Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta (2015) entitled, "The Development of Comics as the Media Learning in Javanese Language in Third Grade of Elementary School students in Tegalpanggung". The result of this study is producing comics that are worth to study Javanese language and write a descriptive composition in third grade elementary school students in Tegalpanggung. Furthermore, there is also the study that is relevant to this research, Yusuf Sulaiman Widodo's thesis, "The Design of Short Comic with Superhero Theme

using the Content of Javanese Culture's Philosophy for 7-12 years old". This design produces a media product in the form of short comic which consists of 30 pages in black and white with size A4 with the supporting media such as t-shirts, tote bag, posters, bookmarks, and a sticker. It is also inserted one of Javanese philosophy. It is designed for children aged 7-12 years, but it is also possible to be read by children 12 years old and above. From those three of previous studies, it can be concluded that the idea of the development of a comic book learning proverb for children are considered freshly new and still not being researched by other researchers.

II. DISCUSSION

Comic as Media Literacy

Comics is considered as one of the work of literatures which has a difference with other literary works because in comics there is a picture that illustrates the story line. Illustrative comic book can help the development of the children's imagination. Comic can provide a model that can be used to develop child's personality (Hurlock, 1978). Seto Mulyadi, a psychologist, said that reading comics can help visualize the imagination of children who have not been able to read. Visualize the necessary because of their imagination is still very limited (Femina, 1995). In addition, comic can also increase reading interest of children because of the fact that kids with reading speed is likely to be slow so that children tend not to like the work of literature or books, like novels, poetry, and so on. In comic children will be helpful to illustrate a comic book so that children do not need to read more narrative to understand the story line.

Looking at the extent of the development of comics as a storage media and transmitter of value, comic books can be said to be more or less the same with the culture of a way, such as paintings, sculpture, and graphics. The tendency of the mindset is still think that comics as reading children can cause an impact, it's not good, undermining the moral, and so on. Therefore, it's going to take a study into comics that can be used as medium of learning for children. When this comic local as brain dead. The comic local as if out with a lot of comics abroad which was the comic book in Indonesia. This phenomenon can be seen easily be found of the fact that Japan also known as manga. Nevertheless, comic local market is not really dead, where he is still there, but you walk and do not get a promotion or support in the other said Hans Jalarada the comic Bannerman skull. According to him, comic local can live again if assisted with a promotion by other media like television, print media, as well as the radio. The reason is almost the same expressed by comic writer, which is Gerdy WK, about comic in Indonesia. The decadancy of comic in Indonesia is not because they do not have potentation, it is not only because the lack of promotion, but it also lacks in publishing and distribution, Gerdy said. The comic's distributor focuses a lot on promoting the foreign comic rather than on local comic because a very large market purpose. An American comic writer, Chris Lie, states that the development of a comic book in Indonesia is depending on the appreciation of published works, about the protection, development, and distribution is a major factor.

Indonesian Proverb

The proverb according to experts, among others, (1) the sentence or groups of words that usually representing something what that means, of course (Poerwadarminta in Sudaryat, 2009:89) ; (2) the word or phrase that its composition and usually tells of a specific intent ; (3) the expression or the compact, dense with a comparison, metaphor, advice, the principle of life, or a behavior (KBBI in Sudaryat, 2009:89). Proverb is one of the expressions in the form of words that its composition and shows celebrating the life. Proverb include the trade and metaphor.

It is defined as ; (1) the proverb that contains advice, warning, or innuendo (KBBI, 2009:90), (2) in the form of the teachings of the old folks (Poerwadarminta in Sudaryat, 2009:90), (3) sometimes is the law in society (Zakaria and to receive in Sudaryat, 2009:900). example : Berjalam peliharalah kaki, berkata peliharalah lidah, said keep your tongue ... that means in the work always remember God and be careful, this idiom is a type of the proverb that contains an advice that prevails in a society.

An imagery is a proverb that contains a comparison of human life. The main characteristics of is the words like, like, like, and so on (Sudaryat, 2009:91).. like a caged bird ... that means someone who is bound by how he/she has been doing. Idiom is included in this type of proverb analogy. One of the characteristics of this proverb is, there is a word like.

Ability of Children Reading

In the age of globalization, as now, there's been progress very rapidly in the field of information technology. Progress is a demand the support of cultural literacy, which is the embodiment of behavior that includes the ability, the craze, and the needs of literacy. But up to now it is cultural literacy is not yet fully developed in the people of Indonesia. Therefore if the Indonesian people want to succeed in development in the future, the development of cultural literacy is absolutely necessary.

Durkin (in Dhieni, 2005:52) has conducted research on the influence of reading early on the kids. He concluded that there is no negative effects on children are taught to read early. Mr. Steinberg (in Dhieni, 2005:52) have also expressed that children who get the course of reading early are generally more advanced in school. It is still supported by an opinion Moleong (in Dhieni, 2005 : 53) who said that one aspect that should be developed in a kindergarten is the ability to read and write.

Based on the exposures that has been mentioned, the development of the ability to read and write in kindergarten can be implemented as long as still within the confines of the rules praskolastik and in accordance with the characteristics of children, learn while playing and playing while learning. To teach the ability to read in a kindergarten, teachers need to know the developmental stage reading ability in children. According to the Cochrane Efal (in Dhieni, 2005:59), the development of basic reading skills in children aged 4-6 years in stages. First, The Fantasy (Magical Stage). At this stage of the child begins to learn to use the book. He began to think that the book is important by flipping through books. The two, The Pembetulan The concept of self (Self Concept Stage). He observes itself as readers and began to get involved in reading activities, pretended

to read the book. Third, The Reading The (Bridging Reading Stage). He realized the mold that looked and began to find the word was already known. The four, The Recognition of Reading (Take-off Reader Stage). He began using three base system cue (graphoponic, semantic, and syntactic) in together. He became interested in reading, and I started to read the signs is in the environment, like reading a box of milk, toothpaste, and others. The five, The Reading Current (Independent Reader Stage). He can read various kinds of books freely.

The letters and words is an abstract for children, so as to introduce it she has to make it real with associate on things that are easy to remember by children. The first time to introduce the letters are usually teachers, focusing only on the beginning of a word that has been of the child. For there is no impression of “learn to read” in children learning to do with a lot of fun.

The Learning Proverb for Kids

The learning proverb for children is a comic book designed for children aged 6-12 years, but it is possible if a child aged 12 years old and above can read comics. It has the story about the daily life of four children, they are : Krui, Zhu, Aga, and Ekagi that on every end of story concludes with a moral message was taken from the proverb that describes the whole story. The names of the characters in comics was taken from the names of the tribe and ethnicity in Indonesia. Krui the name of the tribe in the west Indonesia, Zhu is the name of a woman from Chinese ethnic, Aga the name of a tribe in central Indonesia, and Ekagi is the name of tribal areas of Indonesia in the east. The selection of those names aims to introduce diversity to the children. It is also designed by using colors that appeal to children as well as printed boardbook to be more durable and easy to carry anywhere by the children. The comic book begins with setting up the short stories that would be broken down into a scenario. After the process of making the short story, it will be followed with the depiction of a story which is then coloring the story, and writing dialogue the characters and narratives. For the beginning of the development of this idea will be developed three to five stories printed in different books.



Figure 1. Figure in Comic

III. CONCLUSION

The proverb comic for children is a concept that arise due to children's lack of interest in reading and unfamiliarity of children in Indonesia with the proverbs. In fact, proverb contains messages and can be used as a life lesson for children. It is also designed with local knowledge that takes the names of leaders from the name of the tribe in Indonesia and ethnic groups in Indonesia. The use of tribal and ethnic groups in order to introduce the names of the children and also teaches them the diversity..

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