

The Existence Of Nyumbang Culture As Teaching Materials The Theme Of The Beautiful Diversity In My Country Class Iv At Sdn Pancakarya 01 Jember

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Abstract: *This study aims to determine the form of donating culture in the village of Pancakarya, Ajung sub-district, Jember Regency and to find out the use of donating culture as teaching material for class IV SD. This research uses qualitative research and this type of research uses narrative research. The subject of this research is the Pancakarya village community. The data analysis technique proposed by Spradley in 1980 included 4 stages of analysis, namely: 1) domain analysis, 2) taxonomic analysis, 3) component analysis, 4) cultural theme analysis. The results obtained by this donating culture are very influential in fulfilling the needs of the host because the form of goods brought is such as staples and money that will be given to relatives and neighbors who are having a celebration as well as improving the social welfare of the community, therefore we can draw it as teaching materials for grade IV students with the theme The Beauty of Diversity in My Country SDN Pancakarya 01 Jember. The values contained in the donating culture are able to strengthen ties of friendship. The advice given is that it is necessary to carry out further research so that this research can develop and need to be applied in life everywhere, that is, we must follow the traditions where we live, including the donating culture that usually occurs in Pancakarya village.*

Keywords: *the form of donating culture and the use of donating culture as teaching materials*

1. INTRODUCTION

The environment is a learning resource that has a lot of influence on the ongoing learning process. The environment is part of humans, especially for students to live and interact with all of them. The environment around students is one of the teaching materials that can be used in the learning process, and if a teacher teaches by utilizing the environment as teaching materials it will be more meaningful because students are faced directly with reality and actual events.

Teaching materials are all information in the form of text, visuals, audio, or a combination of the three to support students' learning activities achieve competence (Muhidi, 2018: 140). According to Prastowo (2014: 238) explains teaching materials are all materials such as information, tools, and texts that are systematically arranged and used in the learning process with the aim of planning and studying the implementation of learning.

According to Lestari (2013: 2) reveals teaching materials are a set of subject matter that refers to the curriculum used in order to achieve predetermined competency standards and basic competencies. According to the Ministry of National Education (2004) states the characteristics of good teaching materials include being easy to read, easy to understand, attractive and the material comes from the basic competencies contained in the curriculum. So that teaching materials can support students in capturing the material and concepts provided optimally (Andiis *al.*, 2017). Thus teaching materials are one of the means of supporting learning activities that can facilitate students in capturing learning material so as to increase students' understanding of concepts.

However, in reality the teaching materials used are still teacher-focused, without realizing that there are still many teaching materials originating from local culture that can be used as teaching materials, for example, the culture of giving, teachers still have not optimized various learning methods so that students' activeness and motivation on learning is still low.

The culture of donating is a tradition of giving something to relatives or closest neighbors who are holding a celebration. This tradition is carried out if a relative or neighbor has a celebration, be it a marriage walimahan, circumcision, birth, building a house, and so on. This form of donating culture usually gives something in the form of an amount of money and staples that will be given to relatives and closest neighbors who are holding the event.

This local cultural wisdom can be used as one of the teaching materials through the learning process, namely on the theme The Beauty of Diversity in My Country Class IV at SDN Pancakarya 01 Jember where this school is in the cultural environment of the community that implements a culture of donating. The application of local cultural values in thematic learning in schools is carried out to pass on cultural values and make students play a positive role as good citizens in their environment. Therefore teachers need to use interesting teaching materials by implementing environment-based learning.

Based on the description above, the researchers tried to conduct research entitled "The Existence of Nyumbang Culture in Pancakarya Village as Teaching Materials on the Beautiful Diversity Theme in My Country Class IV at Pancakarya 01 Elementary School Jember.

2. RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative type of narrative research. Riesman (in Creswell, 2014: 18) says narrative research is a humanitarian research design in which the researcher asks someone to tell their life and the researcher studies the life of that individual. Clandinin & Connelly (in Creswell, 2014: 14) said that at the end of the study, the researcher combined the views of the participants' lives with views on the researchers' own lives using a narrative style. Based on this statement, narrative research is described based on interviews and observations. This research was conducted to find out the form of nyumbang culture found in Pancakarya village and to find out the use of nyumbang culture as teaching material.

The data analysis technique put forward by Spradley in 1980 put forward 4 stages of analysis, namely: 1) domain analysis according to Sugiyono (2010: 261) states that domain analysis is carried out to obtain a general and comprehensive picture of the situation of the object to be studied, 2) taxonomic analysis according to Sugiyono (2010 : 216) is a continuation of domain analysis, researchers need to deepen it through data collection in the field, 3) componential analysis according to Sugiyono (2010: 264) is collected through interviews and further observations in order to find out specific differences from each data found, 4) analysis of cultural themes according to Fasiol in Sugiyono (2010: 264) finding common threads from the previous analysis so that they can then be compiled.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The emergence of nyumbang culture is the acculturation of Javanese Hindu culture and Islamic culture. This Nyumbang culture is a culture brought by the Javanese people who usually have a celebration event, whether in the form of a wedding, circumcision, birth, building a house, and so on. The culture of contributing to culture has been carried out by the Pancakarya village community for a long time or we can call it hereditary which is carried out every time there is a celebration event.

The culture of giving to the Pancakarya village community donates various types of goods so that it can increase the income of the host who is holding an event or celebration. The form of goods that are usually carried every time we have relatives or our closest neighbors will carry out celebrations, whether in the form of weddings, circumcisions, births, construction, and so on depending on the people who will donate, but usually what is commonly carried is in the form of staples such as rice, sugar, delicious noodles, flour, and much more or in the form of money. The container used is usually a bucket if money is put in an envelope.

The implementation of the donating culture in Pancakarya village is carried out before the event takes place, usually the people who will donate give charity from the date of the event 1 month before to 2 weeks before the event is held. The uniqueness of this donating culture compared to other cultures is that when people donate any items they bring will be recorded in a special book which will later be returned to ourselves.

Cultural teachings are teachings that are very concerned by the community because culture is very close to people's lives. The aim of teaching a culture of giving in childhood is to foster a sense of sympathy and compassion for the surrounding community. In elementary school learning, culture important contributions are taught. Teaching from an early age is better because memories are still fresher and understanding will be easier to accept. Every child wherever they live must follow the traditions and culture in their surroundings.

Given that there are many advantages or benefits that can be drawn from learning activities, among others, being able to encourage oneself to participate in community activities and introduce a culture of giving to the surrounding community which will later be formed in teaching material books in the form of LKPD which make it easy and can be used by students for better learning. tells about the nyumbnag culture in Pancakarya village, Ajung sub-district, Jember Regency.

There are values contained in this donating culture which are harmony, strengthening friendship, mutual respect, respect, charity, gratitude, and sharing.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that the cultural form of giving in Pancakarya village, Ajung sub-district, Jember Regency can occur as long as residents, neighbors, and local residents are having a celebration by bringing staples such as rice, sugar, oil, eggs, etc. or in in the form of money. Contribute culture can be used as a supplementary material to support learning theme 7 The Beauty of Diversity in My Country sub-theme 2 The Beauty of My Country's Cultural Diversity learning 3 is by introducing regional culture in the students' environment by making a form of LKPD which will later be used as teaching material by integrating values embodied cultural values.

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