INFLUENCE UNDERSTANDING DRAFT LITERACY TOWARDS INTEREST STUDENT LEARNING ON LESSON LANGUAGE INDONESIA

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Article Information	ABSTRACT
	This study aims to determine whether there is an influence of understanding the concept of literacy on students' learning interest in Indonesian language lessons in grade 4 of elementary school. Method Which used on study This is method quantitative with experimental approach with pretest-posttest control group design. This research was conducted at State Elementary School 3 Setu Wetan, Weru District, Cirebon Regency starting in April 2024. Then, the sample used in this study were 4th grade students in one of the elementary schools which were later divided into two groups, namely the control group and the experimental group. For class control amount to 16 student and for class experiment amount to 16 students. The instrument used in this study was a questionnaire or questionnaire from students' learning interests. While the results of the pretest-posttest stated that the change from pretest to posttest showed that there was an increase between the two groups. more big. It means, results study This say No there is influence which is significant in the influence of understanding the concept of literacy on students' interest in learning Indonesian language lessons in grade IV at State Elementary School 3 Setu Wetan. *This is an open access article under the CC BY-SA license.*

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1. INTRODUCTION

Education is one of the most important things in terms of national knowledge. For create human being Which knowledgeable And insightful so that can improve the quality of intelligent human resources. In this case, efforts to improve education need existence A role from all party Which involved in process education. Education is one of the factors that

determines the progress of the nation itself (Najmi et al., 2021). Therefore, the goals of education itself include everything in a way wide Which Where will with easy help student in life in a social and community manner. Language Indonesia is Wrong One eye lesson Which taught in School Base.

Learning Language Indonesia on level school base aiming For plan and develop students' creativity. Language is something that is used as a means of communication. With Study Language It means Study For communicate. Learning Indonesian itself has a goal that is not much different from the goals of other learning, namely to acquire knowledge, skills, creativity, and attitudes. Language skills in the curriculum at school include four aspects, namely: listening skills , speaking skills , reading skills , and writing skills .

Literacy of course No let go from Language. Somebody it is said own literacy skills when they have acquired basic language skills, such as reading and writing. Literacy is a basic skill used to solve problems in everyday life that is used as a foundation for skills and abilities. Literacy in school base, in a way general is ability somebody or individuals when understanding or managing information when reading and writing. In process learning, student can in a way active And follow as well as moment learning takes place. But in reality, in this literacy learning, students lack conceptual understanding which causes students to feel bored during class learning. In matter This, required existence activity literacy class Which done during 15 minutes every day, students are directed by educators or teachers to carry out activities such as reading, observing or writing which can be useful for learning both in class and outside the classroom.

Based on results observation Which has done on Wednesday, date 27 March 2024 at SD Negeri 3 Setu Wetan, found a problem, namely that interest in learning is the most important thing in learning. A student does not have an interest in learning, so will hinder process Study his. On the contrary, if participant educate enthusiasm in learning of course students will easily obtain information and knowledge from interest Study Which owned by him. Second, reason success learning is interesting learning. An educator with every effort to compile or plan channel so that learning can in progress in accordance With what Which has planned. For example, if the learning itself is not interesting, how can students will with easy to obtain learning Which in accordance with What Which expected by the teacher the

third, in learning Language Indonesia, naturally understanding Literacy is very necessary to teach students to acquire language skills.

In relation to this, the understanding of the concept related to literacy is the most important factor in learning activities. Because understanding the concept has a continuous relationship with students' interest in learning when learning and completing a problem. With existence Exercise Literacy in School This, aiming to create A environment school Which literate with to cultivate literacy reading that is not just reading and writing or not just writing, so that a lifelong learning environment can be created. With mastery of skills literacy Which Good, student the can recognize And easy understand related to the structure starting from sentences, vocabulary, and meanings in a text. In this case, the importance of reading is to emphasize abilities such as a passion for reading, writing, and so on which are found in the Elementary School curriculum (Chasanah et al.., 2021).

Based on observations, it turns out that students are not yet accustomed to reading activities. In every learning activity that is related to reading books, students appear less enthusiastic and unmotivated in the learning process. From the problem This Which will give impact negative to interest Study Which will achieved by students later. Based on information from Teacher about interest Study student in This Indonesian language lesson is very low. With the habit of reading, it will form the character of students who love to read and form a solid education (Putri, 2019). In 2012, UNESCO data said that the index for reading interest in Indonesia was only 0.001, which means that only one in a thousand people are interested in reading. Related findings This supported by A study (Lawalata & Sholeh, 2019) that state that There is part big public Which There is in Indonesia only read one book and some even don't read a book at all in a year.

Based on existence problem on study Which has outlined on, Researchers are aware of the benefits of holding a school literacy program that is intended to improve reading literacy and students' interest in learning. Therefore, researchers are interested in conducting A study with take title "Influence Understanding Draft "Literacy on Students' Learning Interests in Indonesian Language Lessons in Grade IV of State Elementary School 3 Setu Wetan".

2. METHOD

Study This use method study quantitative with approach experimental research. In study This, researcher use design True Experimental Design.

Form design experiment Which will used in study This is Pretest-Posttest Control Group Design . In this design there are two experimental groups and a control group. Which chosen in a way random. With method taking two class that is class experiment and control class from class IV. The difference in understanding between the two groups of treatments can be seen by conducting a pretest before learning, with the aim of finding out how far the students' knowledge is related to the learning material that will be given later. Furthermore, a posttest is conducted after the learning ends. With the aim of finding out changes in the learning interests of class IV students after learning with use approach related understanding draft literacy. Study This aims to see the influence of understanding the concept of literacy with the existence of a literacy training program to increase students' interest in learning Indonesian language lessons.

This research was conducted in Semester 2 (Even), academic year 2024/2025, starting in April 2024 and implemented at SD Negeri 3 Setuwetan located at Jl. Syekh Bayanillah No. 37, Setu Wetan, Weru District, Cirebon Regency, West Java 45154. According to Surya (2016:190) population is a group person, incident, or objects, which have certain characteristics that will be used as an object in a study. Based on the observations that have been made, researchers take the population and samples as much as 2 class Which There is in class IV. Based on from data Which There is, on class IV A consists of 27 students and class IV B consists of 28 students at SD 23 Negeri 3 Setu Wetan. Based on the population data that has been taken, the researcher obtained a population of 55 students from 2 classes in the 2024/2025 academic year.

According to Sugiyono (2016), a sample is a portion of the total population characteristics that will actually be studied, where the sample is part of the population that has... characteristic features or condition certain Which researched. Study done on student class IV A as class control And student class IV B as class experiment in One same school. With the number of students in class IV A as many as 27 students and class IV B as many as 28 students.

For each class group, the researcher used as many as 18 students. The numbers the obtained from calculation amount sample Which counted based on Federer's formula .

Federer's Formula

n = (n-1) (t-1) ≥ 15

Information :

n : Big sample every group

t : Number of groups

According to formula Federer, the amount sample required :

(n-1) (t-1) ≥ 15
(n-1) (2-1) ≥ 15 (n-1) ≥ 1/15
n-1 ≥ 15
n ≥ 15 + 1
n ≥ 16

The number of samples used must be greater than or equal to 16 students for each group. Based on Federer's formula, the researcher took a sample of 18 students in each group. In this case, it aims to make it easier for researchers to do calculations related to data analysis. Therefore, the researcher took the number of samples to be used in this study as many as 36 students.

In its implementation, researchers use indirect data collection techniques through the distribution of questionnaires. The questionnaire contains several statements and answers as an alternative to help respondents fill out the questionnaire. the. Researcher No forget For documenting all behavior from respondents and collect data related to the understanding of the concept of literacy towards students' learning interests in Indonesian language lessons at SD Negeri 3 Setu Wetan.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Before second class the given existence treatment Which different, so The researcher gave each respondent to both classes a pre-test questionnaire containing 20 question with destination For know understanding draft literacy student towards learning interest before it is done activity experiment. The researcher conducted learning about two class, First For

class control And second For class experiment. This research done For know influence understanding draft literacy to interest student learning in Indonesian language lessons for grade 4 of elementary school at SDN 3 Setu Wetan. The results of this study contain data obtained from the distribution of questionnaires conducted at the school, especially in grade 4.

1.   Normality Test

The normality test aims to test whether the regression has a normal distribution. Testing normality residual bias use one sample Kolmogorov- Smirnov and Shapiro-Wilk. The requirement for drawing conclusions is that if the significance probability value of KS is greater than 0.05, it can be said to be normally distributed. The results of the normality calculation are presented in the following table.

Table 1. Test of normality

	Statistics Class	Kolmogorov-Smirnov [a]			Shapiro- Wilk		
			df	Sig.	Statistics	Df	Sig.
interest	Control	.168	18	.196	.937	18	.254
	Experiment	.142	18	.200 [*]	.968	18	.753

Based on the results of the table above, it shows the results of the normality test using method Klomogorov-Smirnov And Shapiro-Walk For test two the group is class control And class experiment. For group control mark significance (Sig.), which are .196 and .200 respectively. Since in both of these values are greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that the data in the control group are normally distributed. In the control group experiment, mark significance (Sig.) each that is .254 And .753. On both of these values are greater than 0.05, it is concluded that the data in the experimental group is normally distributed. In conclusion, both for the control group and the experimental group, the normality test shows that the normality data of each group is most likely normally distributed. For the normality test, both the Kolmogorov-Smirnov or Shapiro-Walk tests which show a significance value (Sig.) greater than 0.05 for the control and experimental groups indicate that these data are normally distributed. While in the homogeneity test of variance, the overall significance value (Sig.) with a value more big from 0.05 show that variance homogeneous in all over group.

2. U -test T

  T-Test used For compare between two group, that is group control and experimental groups using pretest and posttest.

Table 2. T-Test

	Class	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Pretest	Control	18	48.3333	11.88177	2.80056
	experiment	18	43.0556	13.18855	3.10857
Posttest	Control	18	85,0000	12.24745	2.88675
	experiment	18	73.3333	8.91133	2.10042

  The table above shows the results of the statistical T-test analysis which compares two group that is between group control with group experiment which contains two conditions between pretest and posttest. Class shows a group namely the control group and the experimental group. N indicates the number of samples in each group. Mean is the average value of each group. Std. Deviation This shows the standard deviation which measures how big a variation is. or distribution mark from amount average. Std. Error Mean that is standard error from average that measures how much how far the sample mean is from the population mean.

  From data on, can concluded that group control And experiment each has a different pretest value. After given treatment from the posttest scores of the control and experimental groups will be very different. Standard deviation and standard error provide an overview of the distribution or results against the calculated average. On pretest, group control have average Which more tall that is 48.3333 compared with group experiment 43.0556 with deviation standard more big in the group control show a data Which more varies. On posttest, average value on second group the increase And group control own average more high, namely 85,0000 compared to the experimental group, namely 73,3333. In this case, it indicates that both groups experienced an increase, but in the control group experienced a greater increase.

Besides on presentation data like table on, There is data test Independent Sample T-Test which aims to distinguish the means between two independent groups to determine whether there is statistical evidence that the population means are related. which are significantly different. The results of the Independent Sample T-test calculations are presented in the following table.

Table 3. Independent Samples Test

		Levene's Test for Equality of Variance		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Differen	Std. Error Differen c	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference Lower	Upper
pretest t	Equal variance assumed	.17 7	.677	1,26 1	34	.216	5.2777 8	4.18406	-3.22525	13.7808 1
	Equal variances not assumed			1,26 1	33,63 6	.216	5.2777 8	4.18406	-3.22864	13.7842 0
Post a post	Equal variance assumed	2.2 2 3	.145	3.26 8	34	.002	11.6666 7	3.57003	4.41150	18.9218 4
	Equal variances not assumed			3.26 8	31,05 9	.003	11.6666 7	3.57003	4.38611	18.9472 2

Based on the table above, it is a t-test (Independent Sample Test) which involves the interpretation of the results of the statistical analysis of grade 4 students which is used to determine whether there is difference Which significant between two group in two different measurements that is on pretest And posttest . On table on, F And Sig statistics And mark Levene's test significance. If Sig value is greater from 0.05, then the variance is considered the same (Equal variances assumed). If the Sig value is less than or equal to 0.05, then the variance is considered unequal (Equal variances not assumed). In the pretest, the Sig value of the Levene test is 0.677, which is greater from 0.05 so that the variation can be considered the same. Sig value (2-tailed) which is 0.216 which means it is greater than 0.05 so there is no significant difference in the average. In the posttest, the Sig value of the Levene test is 0.145 which means it is greater than 0.05 so that the variance is considered the same.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the calculation using SPSS version 26, it can be explained that the number of samples used is 36 students divided into two classes, namely the control class and the experimental class. For the normality test, both the Kolmogorov-Smirnov or Shapiro-Walk tests which show a significance value (Sig.) greater than 0.05 for the control and experimental groups indicate that this data is normally distributed. While in the homogeneity of variance test, the overall significance value (Sig.) with a value greater than 0.05 show that variance homogeneous in all over group the. On pretest, the control group had a higher average of 48.3333 compared to the experimental group 43.0556 with a larger standard deviation in the experimental group control shows more varied data. In the posttest, the average score in both groups it increases And group control own average more tall that is 85,0000 compared to from the experimental group, namely 73.3333. In this case, it indicates that there was an increase in both groups, but in the control group experienced a greater increase. In the pretest, the Sig value of the Levene test was 0.677, which is greater than 0.05, so the variation can be considered the same. The Sig value (2-tailed) was 0.216, which means it is greater than 0.05 so that No There is difference on average Which significant. On posttest, mark Sig from the test levene that is 0.145 Which means more big from 0.05 so that as variance considered the same.

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