

ACCESSIBILITY AND REPRESENTATION OF WEST KALIMANTAN LOCAL CONTENT IN CLASSIC LITERATURE TEXTBOOKS

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Abstract

The purpose of this research was to know the accessibility and the representativeness of local content in text book that used in the lecturer class of Sastra Klasik Kalimantan Barat. This research used descriptive qualitative research. Data collected by using questionnaire to 60 students who have already attended this class. This research is done for students of Indonesian Education and Literature Study Program of IKIP PGRI Pontianak. The results of the research were 34,2% students said that it was difficult to access of text book and there were 1,8% students said that it was easy, there were 33% students said that it was not represented and there were 9% students said it was represented. The conclusion of this research was the accessibility and the representativeness of text book had negative response by some students.

Keywords: *text book, sastra klasik kalimantan barat, the accessibility, the representation of local content.*

Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui aksesibilitas dan respetivitas konten lokal dalam buku teks yang digunakan pada kelas dosen Sastra Klasik Kalimantan Barat. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif. Data yang dikumpulkan dengan menggunakan kuesioner kepada 60 siswa yang telah mengikuti kelas ini. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mahasiswa Program Studi Pendidikan dan Sastra Indonesia IKIP PGRI Pontianak. Hasil penelitian sebanyak 34,2% mahasiswa mengatakan sulit mengakses buku teks dan ada 1,8% mahasiswa mengatakan mudah, ada 33% mahasiswa mengatakan tidak terwakili dan ada 9% mahasiswa mengatakan itu terwakili. Kesimpulan dari penelitian ini adalah aksesibilitas dan keterwakilan buku teks mendapat respon negatif oleh sebagian mahasiswa.

Kata kunci: buku teks, sastra klasik kalimantan barat, aksesibilitas, representasi konten lokal.

I. INTRODUCTION

Literature is an important part of education and culture because it is a reflection of the identity, values, and local wisdom of a society. In Indonesia, classical literature textbooks used in schools are often dominated by works from more nationally known cultural regions



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such as Java and Sumatra. This raises the issue of representation, where regions such as West Kalimantan lack the space to introduce their local literary richness in the national textbook. West Kalimantan has a rich literary heritage, both in oral and written form, such as pantun, poetry, hikayat, and folklore from various ethnicities such as Malays, Dayaks, and Chinese. Unfortunately, these works have not been widely accommodated in the classic literature textbooks used in schools, both at the local and national levels. This low representation can impact students' low appreciation of local culture and limit access to their own cultural identity. In addition, accessibility to local literary works is also a challenge. Many works of local classical literature have not been documented or widely published, making them difficult to access for teachers, students, and the general public. This absence exacerbates the representation gap and weakens efforts to preserve regional literature. Therefore, it is important to examine the extent to which the local content of West Kalimantan is represented in classical literature textbooks as well as how it is accessible to. This research aims to highlight the urgency of local cultural representation in the educational curriculum and encourage more inclusive and culturally equitable policies.

III. THEORETICAL STUDIES

Textbooks in the learning process play an important role. Textbooks are the official documents of education policy, ensuring the realization of programs related to knowledge and skills through various teaching units, manifested in special chapters (Cristea, 2004:300). The importance of the role of textbooks can be seen from the reality that an educator relies heavily on textbooks when delivering learning materials. Don (2007: 79) stated that textbooks are an important material in education in schools, textbooks play an important role in achieving the learning success of learners. This is because, students can refer to textbooks every teaching and learning session. This is in line with Ghani's description that textbooks are still the main source of learning when compared to laya learning resources, both at the preschool, primary school, secondary school, and tertiary levels in various fields (2011:54). Urai)

The lack of optimal learning outcomes is one of the effects of the lack of information contained in the textbook with the student environment is also caused by the accessibility of books which are really very difficult to get. In some countries, there have been many studies on the evaluation of textbooks, such as what Hanifa has done. Hanifa (2018) analyzed two textbooks and focused on textbook user satisfaction. One of them is seen from the organization of textbook materials. Mahmoudi in his research uses the aspect of socio-cultural conformity as an indicator of assessing the quality of a textbook as seen from the textbook material and its relevance to real-life practices

(2014: 6). The results of his research show that the socio-cultural aspect is an important aspect that is often overlooked. This is in contrast to the emphasis in the curriculum which focuses on increasing the cultural awareness of the target (2014: 8).

The above reality requires an effort to improve the elements of educators to continue to strive for the existence of textbooks that can be used, so that the quantity of books is increasing and this will directly affect the accessibility of books. This effort certainly cannot be realized spontaneously, but there must be an initial step to detect the existence of textbooks and the content of the material in them and how accessible the books are. The above facts need to be followed up by conducting research. Observing each textbook used by IKIP PGRI Pontianak students to detect the content of the material in it so that they can see the extent to which the textbooks in the West Kalimantan Classical Literature course have contained local content in the local area. This step is very urgent for researchers to do because based on Hermansyah's description in his research that the stories in textbooks in Kalimantan are now mostly clogged.

The results of this research will be useful as a consideration for lecturers in teaching courses, students who take part in West Kalimantan Classical Literature lectures in choosing the right textbooks. At IKIP PGRI Pontianak, in the Indonesian Language and Literature Education (PBSI) study program, there is a West Kalimantan Classical Literature course. The description of this course is to discuss the basic concept and essence of West Kalimantan classical literature, the position and role of West Kalimantan classical literature, the function of West Kalimantan classical literature, Forms of classical literature, Characteristics of classical literature, West Kalimantan oral traditions, West Kalimantan classical literature studies, and Interpretation of West Kalimantan classical literary works as stated in the West Kalimantan Classical Literature Learning Plan. Looking at the description of the lecture above, of course the dominant material that must be delivered is related to classical literature in West Kalimantan and of course the lecture book used must.

III. RESEARCH METHODS

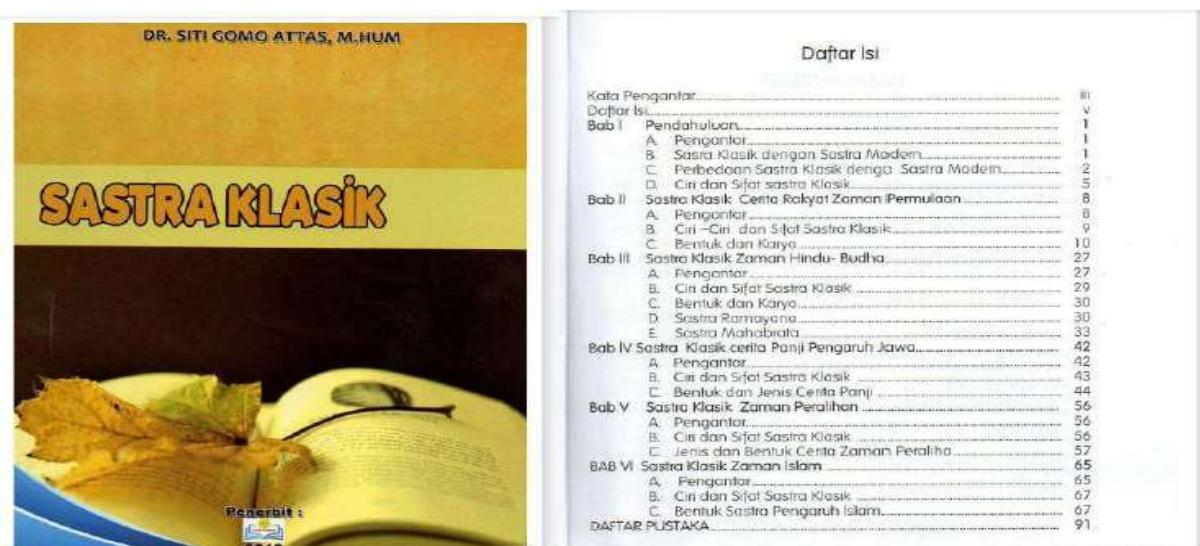
This study uses qualitative research methods. The data of this research is a textbook used in the learning of West Kalimantan Classical Literature and PBSI students in the 2nd semester. The data in this study are the content of the material contained in the textbooks used in the learning of West Kalimantan Classical Literature and the students' responses to the questionnaire used. This research was conducted at IKIP PGRI Pontianak in the Indonesian

Language and Literature Education study program. Data were collected by documentation study techniques. Questionnaires are used as a data collection tool.

IV. RESEARCH RESULTS

Accessibility of Classical Literature Books in West Kalimantan

Answering the focus of this research, the researcher distributed a questionnaire to students who

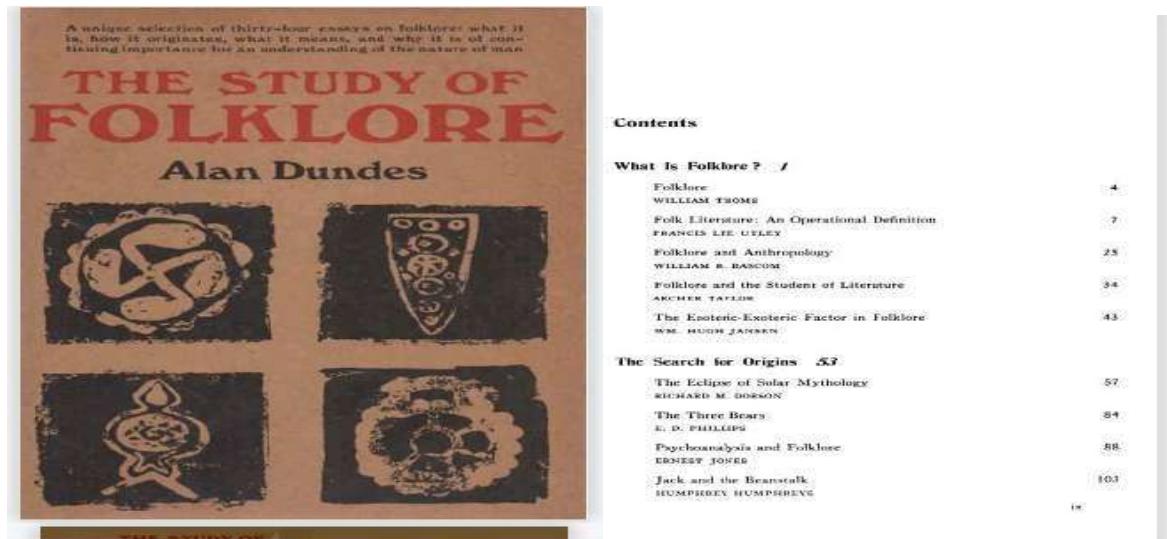


at the time of this questionnaire were distributed, the students were attending a lecture on West Kalimantan Classical Literature. The questionnaire was distributed to 60 PBSI students of the class of 2021. The following is the questionnaire and the students' responses to the contents of the questionnaire. Based on the results of the questionnaire above, as many as 1.8% of students answered that it was easy to get or find books that discussed West Kalimantan classical literature, while as many as 34% percent of students responded that textbooks containing West Kalimantan classical literature were still very difficult to find. The comparison between students who answered easily and not easily contrasted very. This means that it takes serious efforts from local academics to strive for the presence of books that can truly represent literature in West Kalimantan.

Representation of Local Content in Classic Literature Textbooks

Answering the focus of this research, the researcher observed the books used by the lecturers of the West Kalimantan Classical Literature course and looked at the bibliography and distributed questionnaires to 60 students. From the observation of the bibliography, the researcher saw the extent to which the local context had been contained in the book. The book above is the handbook that is most often used by lecturers. Contains material related to basic knowledge of classical literature. The above book presents the theory of classical literature in general, describing the classical literature of the Hindu-Buddhist period, the literature of the transitional period and the classical literature of the Islamic period. The literature of the Hindu-Buddhist period highlights two major literatures, namely the Ramayana literature and

the Mahabhrata literature. The transitional period wrote several forms of sagas while the Islamic era discussed several works that explored the influence of Islam. Looking at the description above, the classical literature described in the book above leads to classical literary works that do not come.

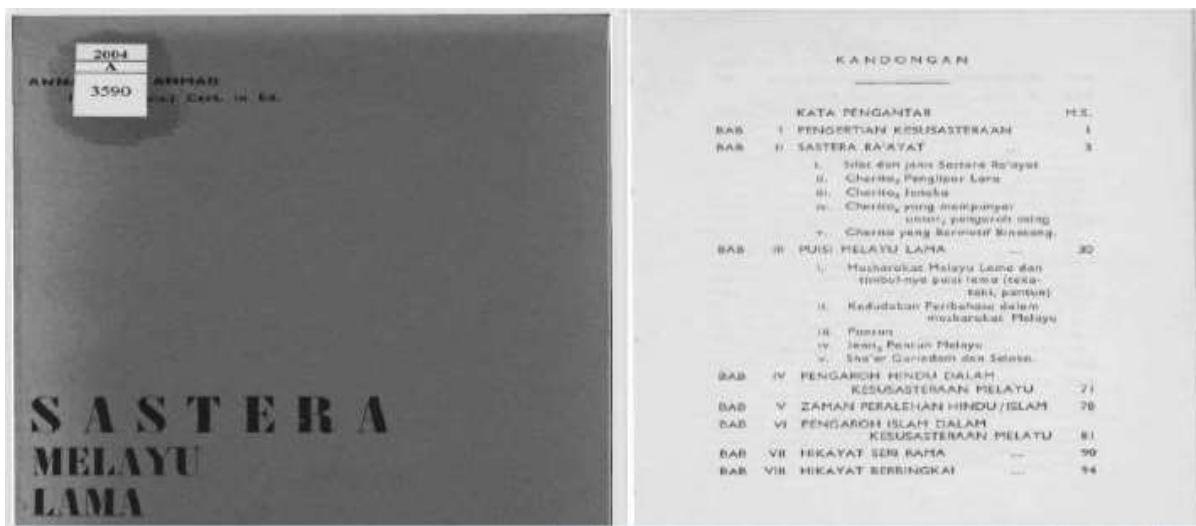


The book above is a book that explains, among other things, related to folklore, the form of filklore and its function. The book is needed because there is material on the form of folklore as a material to strengthen lecturers' exposure related to the various forms of oral literature in West Kalimantan. Because the book is still related to general materials, the book is a supporting book that explains classical literature in West Kalimantan, but it is not the main book because it contains a general concept of literature, does not contain classical literary material in West Kalimantan.



The above book is a book that specifically discusses the oral literature of Dayak West Kalimantan and has been published by the Ministry of National Education in 2005 which is the

result of research. The book is used because it is a book that explains one of the oral literature that comes from the Dayak ethnicity. Therefore, the existence of this book is very helpful for lecturers but only represents one identity.



The above book is a book that specifically explains Malay literature in Indonesia, but in another part, it explains Malay literature that is specialized in Acehnese and other Malays, but does not seem to touch on the Malays in West Kalimantan.

No	Daftar Angket	Number of Answers in Numbers		Number of Answers in Percentage	
		Yes	No	Yes	No
1	Have you attended/have you attended a West Kalimantan Classical Literature (SKKB) lecture?	60	0	100%	-
2	Have you ever read a book that specifically discusses classical literature in the West Kalimantan	19	41	11,4%	24,6%
3	Le livre que vous utilisez comme référence dans le SKKB makul représente-t-il le contenu de la littérature classique du Kalimantan occidental ?	15	55	9%	33%

Based on the discussion and results of the questionnaire above, it is still easy for lecturers and students to find books that specifically discuss classic literature of the Dayak ethnicity, but it is still somewhat difficult to find books that specifically discuss classical literature of the Malay ethnic in West Kalimantan. This also happens when you want to find literature that specifically discusses a variety of oral literature, both from the Dayak and Malay ethnicities in West Kalimantan in one book. From the results of this study, the researcher recommends that

researchers and other writers be able to present reading materials in one book that discusses the variety of oral literature of the two major ethnicities in West Kalimantan so that the introduction of a variety of oral literature to the younger generation is easier.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the above research, the accessibility of textbooks that reflect the local content of West Kalimantan is still not easy to find. The existing books, which have been used by students and lecturers are still using literature books that explain literary theory in general, it was also found that regional literature listed in the textbooks for students and lecturers is still dominant in classical literature from other regions, and it is still very difficult to find textbooks that specifically discuss classical literature of West Kalimantan.

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