Media Learning North Sumatra Malay Literature Based on Digital in Pandemic Era

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Abstract:- The purpose of this paper is to reveal the results of research on the analysis of the use of digital-based North Sumatra Malay literary learning media used by lecturers in the pandemic era. This literary learning media can be used as an alternative to literary learning during the Covid-19 pandemic. Sastra Melayu is one of the ethnicities used as teaching materials in schools and universities in North Sumatra. The problem studied is how the packaging and utilization of Malay Literature in North Sumatra as a digital-based teaching resource literacy. The theory used to analyze is the development of teaching materials and analysis of texts or value structures of literary works. The descriptive quantitative method is used to calculate the feasibility of teaching materials and to describe values in relevant literature in Malay literature. The results obtained are digital-based North Sumatra Malay literature learning media arranged based on the stages of needs analysis, document preparation, translation, and development of digital applications, transcytosis, preparation of digital applications, and due diligence. Based on the analysis of the values contained in Malay ethnic literature, obtained religious values, defense, honesty, cooperation, and harmony between human funds lam. The values contained in the 10 relevant Malay ethnic oral literature will be the teaching material of local content during the pandemic.

Keywords:- Learning Media, Digitization, Malay literature.

I. INTRODUCTION

Speaking of North Sumatra, our memories are focused on the memory of East Sumatra (Lah Husni, 1975 p. 7), the region most occupied by ethnic Malays, Batak (Batak Toba, Mandailing, Simalungun, Karo, Pakpak-Dairi,) and Nias (Batara Sangti, 1971 and Syahrial & Muhammad 2018, p. 7), there was the Sultanate of Deli, Serdang, Langkat, Asahan (Shahrial & Muhammad, 2018), there was romusa in a very long time to launch the tobacco trade (deli tobacco) in the Dutch colonial period (Langenberg), 1976 p. 40 and (Shahrial & Muhammad, 2018, pp. 7, 171) and Sumatra is one of the largest islands in Indonesia.

North Sumatra is also famous for its multiethnic and multicultural coexistence that is awakened from indigenous ethnicities as well as migrants such as Javanese, Chinese, and Indians. In other words, the harmonization of life in North Sumatra is well established and there is rarely interesting and cultural strife. The diversity of tribes and cultures in North Sumatra is a wealth of its own that can continue to be developed as literacy and learning resources in schools and universities. These literacy resources include natural resources, human resources, economy, culture (customs, art, and literature). Given the many cultural sources of ethnicity in Sumatra, the discussion in this article is limited to oral literature.

Oral literature appears and grows in every ethnicity in North Sumatra, although according to Tambunan (1982); Eunuchs & Pardosi (2000: 2); and Situmorang (2004: 135 - 138) explained that literature in Batak society is less developed than its customs. This, in fact, occurs because literature is only mastered by a Datu (shaman) and his descendants. Based on the results of research funded by PNBP Unimed 2020 has collected and documented literature from 8 ethnicities in North Sumatra. The eight ethnicities are Malay, Batak Toba, Mandailing, Simalungun, Karo, Pakpak, Dairi, and Nias. Eight ethnicities are described again as Malay Deli, Batak Toba, Batak Pesisir, Mandailing Natal, Simalungun, Pakpak. Later, the issue of oral literature was further limited to ethnic Malays.

Speaking ethnic Malays in Indonesia, our memories are led by Malays and Malays. The concept of clumps and ethnic Malays can be said to be the same but also different. Malay clumps are a concept given to people who came first to Bumi Nusantara (Basyarsyah, 2005 p. 1-30). Meanwhile, ethnic Malays (Basyarsyah, 2005 p. 10-11) The Malay people in North Sumatra (East Sumatra in Dutch times), are famous for the idea of the traditional sharak-sharak with his kitabullah. It means that the principle of Malay culture is Islamic law (sharak). Based on search results from Sinar (1994) Hussein (1984); Nor (1990 p. 66-67); Basyarsyah (2005); and Shahrial & Muhammad (2018) obtained general restrictions for Ethnic Malays, namely those who have long lived and inhabited the East Coast who live Islamic customs in daily life as well as those who speak Malay.

The existence of Ethnic Malays in North Sumatra as written above, its existence is strongly supported by the existence of four sultanates namely Sultanate of Deli, Serdang, Langkat, Asahan (Shahrial& Muhammad, 2018, p.127). Syahrial& Muhammad also explained that Ethnic Malays, from the literary aspect, are famous for their habits of berpantun. The tradition of berpantun, until now, is still used in various official and societal activities. Such activities include weddings, tanan seasons, penen, official meetings at government institutions, as well as scientific meetings or seminars held by universities.

Malay people in addition to having pantun, there is also gendre prose. The story of PutriHijau and Mariam Buntung becomes old prose that characterizes this ethnicity. In other words, when speaking Malay literature, the collective memory of the people in North Sumatra will be focused on the two stories.

Today, folklore can only be heard from the stories of elderly parents. Ethnic Malays still have a lot of undocumented folklore, although some have been collected in folklore books. Meanwhile, the development of the times and pandemic demands a digital transformation of folklore to be documented on the internet. Also, for students who need information about the tradition of literature in Malay society, it becomes easy to access it. This is because regional literature can give an idea of the cultural system of its people. The phenomenon can ultimately be used as an appreciation capital by members of the public to study, understand, and be applicable in daily life. Regional literature that is the result of the culture that has long since grown and developed in every region in Indonesia needs to be taken seriously so that the values contained in it can be preserved especially to achieve the development goals of the whole Indonesian community and society throughout.

The above phenomenon also occurs in students in college. Students have begun to be reluctant to research the literature of the Archipelago or its regions. They feel they've learned something in vain because there's a presumption it's just a fantasy. Without realizing that it can strengthen its identity as part of the culture of the region. As explained by Riyanto (2016:70), there is no doubt that the natural introduction to regional literature will create solid cultural sediment for its identifier. In addition to incurring a strong sense of unity between regions, of course about not forgetting the aesthetic values and ethical values contained in the literature in question.

Undeniably down under there has been an effort to preserve regional literature. Old literature genres of prose, poetry/pantun, and drama are still teaching materials in elementary, junior high, high school, and higher education, especially the Program of Literature Studies and Education of Indonesian Language and Literature. Also, old literature is still relevant to being an alternative to teaching localized values (Wuriyani, 2016 p. 269-278 and Wuriyani, 2017 p. 1-13).

Another phenomenon, in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0, all living settings have been affected by the digitization of technology. Nowadays, the lives of millennials, students, and students are being held hostage with smartphones that have had an impact on the mindset and order of life. It is no exception in learning in schools and colleges. This millennial mindset is one of the drivers to change the vision and mission of education such as creating new learning (Hussin, 2018). This is in line with Sirakaya & Cakmak (2018) which explains that today's generation expects to be learned using modern technology.

Smartphone management in learning is an example of the utilization of advanced technology that can drive students' learning potential so as to improve their learning skills and experience more collaboratively (Perdana et al., 2020); (Shahroom&Hussin, 2018); (Rezende et al., 2017). This digital-based learning media version of android is expected to be an alternative solution of teaching materials and learning media that is interesting and in accordance with the demands of modern media, because it can be close to the learners that are in the grasp of the android smartphone.

The above information is a must with the Covid 19 pandemic and seems to support online or online learning. Online learning media became one of the alternatives in investigating the learning process during the pandemic. This outbreak is an experience for Indonesians who are still high lying values defense is the process of teachers and students face to face in one room. Pandemic then made this learning habit change from offline to online. This change in teaching-learning process requires the teacher's ability to continue to do his or her job by utilizing technology. This technology, learning, and pandemic situation requires facilities and facilities that support the implementation of online learning. Digitization of teaching materials is one of the actions needed today. Referring to the National Literacy Movement Guide (GLN Team: 2017), this digitalization of ethnic Malay literature sources is part of digital literacy and cultural literacy.

UNESCO (United Nations for Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization) has linked Global E-Learning to literasy. Based on the development of computer technology and information, literacy can be mapped into several types, namely: (1) Technology literacy, which is the skill to use the internet and communicate information; (2) Information literacy, i.e. expertise to research and analyze the information as the basis for decision making; (3) Media literacy, i.e. expertise to produce, distribute, and evaluate the contents of a collection of hearing or audiovisual views; (4) Global literacy, which is an understanding of human interdependence in a global world, so as to be able to participate in the global world and collaborate; and (5) Social complementary literacy, which is closely related to responsibility for ethical understanding and understanding of internet security and privacy (in McPherson, Marsh & Brown, 2007).

Based on the above exposure, the limitation of the problem is the attempt to document the literature of Ethnic Malays of North Sumatra through the digitization and relevance of values in North Sumatran Malay literature to millennials.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Previous research relevant to this research is from Ismaila, et al (2019), researching ease and level of use of Smartphone for Learning Amongst Pre-Service Teachers Colleges of Education in North-West, Nigeria. Ishmael; Tukur; & Pictures have researched the ease of use of smartphones to learn. The research design used is descriptive survey. Researchers use mixed (quantitative and qualitative) methods for data collection. Sampling techniques are done randomly. The results showed that smartphones can be accepted as a learning tool in the future because the mode of operation of the smartphone is not difficult.

Furthermore, job research, Gabriel C &Opeyemi, A. (2019 pp.1-13) with the title Effects of Video-Taped Instructional Strategy and Retention of Senior Secondary 2 Chemisty Students in Lagos State. The method used is to adopt experimental design pretest - posttest factorial design. The population of this study was 4500 chemistry students in Ikorodu and Kosofe LGAs, while the sample was 93 SS2 chemistry students obtained through multi stage method. The results showed that instructional using video is more effective than conventional means.

Research conducted by Mose and Yakubu (2020: 26-41) entitled A Study of Computer Literacy Among Stm Teachers in Colleges of Education in Nigeria. Mose and Sani focus on computer literacy. This study tested computer literacy in the teaching of Science, Technology, and Mathematics (STM) in higher education. The results showed that the level of computer proficiency among STM instructors was low. The explanation behind this combines several skilled instructors with inadequate availability of ICT tools in schools such as computers, access to personal computers or PC labs, and the absence of ICT devices for STM training. The results showed that the use of computer literacy or technology is able to make learning more interesting and effective.

The similarity of the three studies with the research in this article lies in the effort to determine and use the right technology in learning so as to provide ease and effectiveness of learning. In addition, the technology is disesuakan with the needs of students or audiences. As for the education, it is located at the level of education, field of study, and technology used.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

The research approach used in parent research is a development research approach, which aims to produce a specific product and test the effectiveness of the product (Sugiyono, 2009). Winarto (2016:15) mentions there are three development models, namely procedural models, conceptual models, and theoretical models. The procedural model is descriptive by following existing steps to produce the product (Dick & Carey (2001). Conceptual models are analytical in product components to demonstrate the relationship between Sugiono (2009) components. Furthermore, theoretical models describe a frame of thinking based on relevant theories and are supported by empirical data.

Based on the research procedure, in this article, the research model used is the conceptual model and the theoretic model. The conceptual model emphasizes six steps, named emphasized again on (1) concept development; (2) collection of materials necessary for the product; (3) preparation of screen mapping of learning materials; and (5) distribution of results (textbooks). Data analysis is done by finding themes relevant to pandemic times that are qualitatively qualitative.

After the literary data of North Sumatra Malay collected, processed, and analyzed, further designed, and designed into a digital learning source media version of android. So it can be a teaching resource for students in the pandemic period who are forbidden to leave the house and avoid crowds. The source of learning through digital media version of android also contains various literacy transformations of ethnic Malay values that can be transferred in the formation of the character of students/ students.

Then after the digital-based learning source media version of android was completed, then a trial was conducted on students in the Indonesian literature study program FBS Unimed. Furthermore, validation was tested by a team of experts namely Zulfidar, S.Kom., M.Kom, and a team of literary media experts Dr. EllyPrihasti W, M.Pd. and Dr. OkyFardianGafari, M.Hum. After validation, revised the product through advice and input from experts. From the product revision results, then re-tested the product in the respondents of the Indonesian literature study program class A class of 2019. The trial was conducted in two stages in a small group of 10 students and a large group of 25 students.

In processing validation results from experts and respondents, the formula used in accordance with Akbar's opinion (2013: 153) namely:

$$V_{ah} = \frac{T_{se}}{T_{sh}} \times 100\%$$

Ket.

V_{ah} : Expert validation/validation of respondents

T_{se} : Total empirical score achieved

T_{sh} :Total expected score

IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

➤ *Digitization of ethnic Malay literature in North Sumatra as a source of literacy*

In this era, the existence of literature is increasingly squeezed by a new culture. Many of the factors that make past literary works more difficult to find, if any, information about literature itself are minimal and incomplete. This can slowly threaten the continuity of literature, literary works, and the regeneration of storytelling traditions. Therefore, there must be an effort to document all information about a

literary work, ranging from information collection, processing, and distribution through socialization, exhibitions and others. In other words, we can call it a track record.

To the above, Mcmenemy&Poulter (2015:159) explains that digitization is creating a digital copy of an analog object. He added that by digitizing a document, many advantages can be obtained, namely: it can be easily accessed, searched, or indexed. The paper obtained from computer info describes that the process of digitizing documents is the process of changing from printed document (hardcopy) to electronic document. Digitization also converts a data into a digital format by using an internet-based network.

The collection of ethnic Malay literature data in North Sumatra is conducted through interviews and searches through various print and electronic sources. This makes there are some stories that have a safe version, and variations of the story found on several pages on the internet. In addition, once checked into the community, they still tell the same thing, but some are completely different. After the data is collected, it is then transcribed into Indonesian and written using enhanced writing rules.

The reproduced Ethnic literature data is then classified by ethnicity and district, which is the ethnic region. Once the story is classified, then the next step is to decide the digitization program that can be installed on a smartphone or android. As for the display of the product digitization of eight Ethnic literature in North Sumatra, one of them is ethnic Malay literature that is as in the display in that this.

figure 1.

figure 2.

figure 3.

The first view figure informs the location of the app on the screen smartphone or android. By clicking on the app, the view will change as in the 2nd image. In the 2nd view, we will be presented with several choices of folklore from the regions or districts in North Sumatra. After that, we can click on one of the folklore from the district/city, then there will be some oral literature that develops or comes from the area. The application is a form of data literacy that can be developed into cultural literacy for the North Sumatra region.

➢ *Digital-Based Media Validation Results*

Table 1. media validation results

No	Aspects	T_{se}	T_{sh}	Percentage
1	software	57	60	95,00 %
2	digital media design android version	43	44	97,72 %
3	visual	48	52	92,30 %
	Total	148	156	94,87 %

Table 1. above explains that Tse obtained from media experts is 148 with a total score of Tsh 156. Based on the results of this validation is entered into the formula that has been set, with the result 148: 156 x 100% = 94.87%. This data explains that the digital-based Malay literary media of

North Sumatra is declared worthy to be used in literary learning for students, especially North Sumatra Malay literature.

➢ *Validation of literary media experts*

Validation of material expert I conducted by Dr. EllyPrihasti W, M.Pd. lecturer of literature in the Indonesian literature study program FBS Unimed, the validation results in seen in the following table.

Table 2. validation of literary media experts

No	Aspects	T_{se}	T_{sh}	Percentage
1	content eligibility	24	26	92,31 %
2	linguistics	22	24	91,67 %
3	literary material	16	18	88,88 %
4	graphicity	20	21	95,23 %
	Total	82	89	92,13 %

Table 2. above obtained material I, Tse : 82, while Tsh : 89. This validation data if calculated based on formula, then the validation result is 82: 89 x 100% = 92.13 %. Based on these data and criteria, the digital-based Malay literary media of North Sumatra is declared eligible for use in lectures.

➤ *Validation of literary media experts*

Validation of material II experts is carried out by Dr.OkyFardianGafari, M. Hum, literature in the Indonesian literature study program FBS Unimed, the validation results in seen in the following table.

Table 3. validation of literary media experts

No	Aspects	T_{se}	T_{sh}	Percentage
1	content eligibility	23	25	92,00 %
2	linguistics	22	23	95,65 %
3	literary material	15	16	93,75 %
4	graphicity	25	26	96,15 %
	Total	85	90	94,44 %

Table 4. small group validation results

No	Aspects	T_{se}	T_{sh}	Percentage
1	software design	86	90	95,55 %
2	digital media design android version	128	143	89,51 %
3	literary material	121	139	87,05 %
4	visual communication	173	204	84,80 %
	Total	508	576	88,19 %

Based on table 4. above obtained Tse score: 508 and Tsh score: 576, then the data is entered in the formula, with the result 508 : 576 x 100% = 88.19 %. This data obtained states that the digital-based malay literary media of North Sumatra is declared very feasible to be used in literature courses.

➤ *Large group validation results*

Validation of the small group was carried out by 25 students of the class A Indonesian literature study program class of 2019. The validation results can be found in the following table.

Table 5. group validation results

No	Aspects	T_{se}	T_{sh}	Percentage
1	software design	273	281	97,15 %
2	digital media design android version	817	926	88,23 %
3	literary material	295	319	92,47 %
4	visual communication	901	1032	87,31 %
	Total	2286	2558	89,37 %

Table 5 above explains that the number of Tse scores is obtained 2286, while the number of Tsh scores is 2558. Once calculated based on the formula, it is obtained 2286 : 2558 x 100% = 89.37 %. Based on the data and criteria specified, the digital-based malay literary media of North Sumatra is declared very feasible to be used in literary lectures or the like, both in schools and colleges.

Table 3. obtained Tse from material expert II is 85, while Tsh's score is reached 92. Then included in the formula with the result 85 : 90 x 100% = 94.44 %. Based on data and criteria, the digital-based Malay literary media of North Sumatra is declared eligible for use in literature courses.

➤ *Small group validation results*

Validation of the small group was carried out by 10 students of the class A Indonesian literature study program class of 2019. The validation results can be found in the following table.
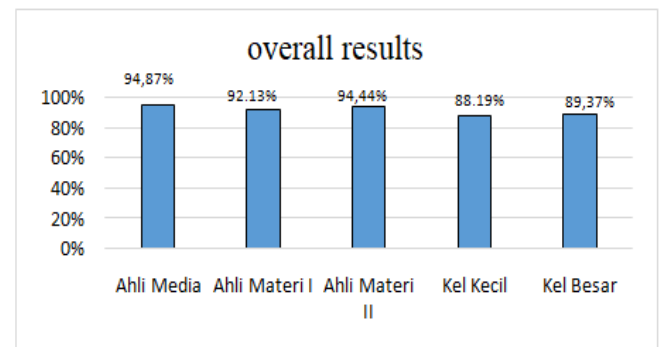
➤ *Overall data*

Figure 4. data validation analysis results

Figure 4. above is an overview of the results of the data analysis. Based on the analysis can be concluded that the results of the digital-based malay literary media of North Sumatra digital version obtained that this media is very feasible for use in lectures / learning with the results of media experts 94.87%, material experts I 92.13 %, material experts II 94.44 %, small group trials 88.19 %, and large group trials 89.37 %. Based on the analysis of data on the malay literary media of North Sumatra based on digital version of android can be used in the lecture process or learning because the achievement obtained above 81.26% (Akbar, 2013:8).

➤ *Utilization of Ethnic Malay Literature as a literacy of Relevant Teaching Resources*

A great country is a country that has a high level of culture and can preserve its own culture, one of the cultures that is in it is the number of literary works. According to Purba (2010:4) Literature or literature is a disclosure of artisan and imaginative facts as manifestations of human life

and society through medium language and has a positive effect on human life.

Based on the results of the analysis of the benefits of Ethnic Malay Literature there is still a value of relevance that can be taught during this pandemic. These values include practicing the teachings of religion, defense, honesty, cooperation, harmony between man and nature.

Table 6. Relevance of ethnic Malay literature as literacy of teaching sources

No	Title	Theme	Alternative Issues
1	Yong Chased Tiger	Solutions as a result of consideration of the good and bad sides	- Provide an overview of the ways and risks of a decision in times of distress - Harmony of human relationship with nature
2	Legend of Guru Patimpus and Datuk Bangun	Keeping the promise and spread of Islam	- Description of attitudes and behaviors in communicating with people of different tribes and religions - Harmony of human relationship with nature
3	PanglimaNayan	Results of patience, honesty and sincerity	- Give an idea of attitudes and behaviors that must be patient and unselfish. - The emergence of ringworm disease and how to treat it
4	Legend of the PanglimaHitam	Looking at someone is not just about appearance	- Develop noble, humble, and earnest characters. - Harmonious relationship between man and his God and man
5	PanglimaDenai	Harmonization in fraternity	- Describe the attitude of cooperation, gotong royong and love each other - Mutual support in the family
6	The legend of Kecek Mendai / origin of Mata Pao Island	Resistance to maintaining disdain (Battle between young people on Swinging Island with Datu Pao of China)	- Patrotism or defending territory / country - The struggle to defend the country
7	PutriHijau	Brotherhood, defense, and defense of wilyah	Attitude: whoever deceives then will one day be deceived, brotherhood
8	Legend of Raja Bogak	rritorial defense and defense	- Defend territory or country - Fight to the maximum
9	Legend of Siti Payung	A child's obedience to his or her parents	- Teach parents respect - Not hasty or patient - Defend territory or country

Based on the table, there are different values towards learning in the era of the industi and pandemic revolutions. Furthermore, it is feasible to be recommended as a teaching material in the courses of oral literature, ethnic literature, nusantara literature, and the gigitization of literary works in students of the Indonesian literature study program. The relevance map can be seen in this figure.

Figure5. Relevance of the findings of digitization of ethnic Malay literature in the spread of courses

Furthermore, relevance based on thematic studies on Ethnic Malay literature found themes of relegi, defense, honesty, cooperation, and harmony between humans with nature. This is in line with the explanations of Sinar (1994), Hussein (1984); Nor (1990 p. 66-67); Basyarsyah (2005 p. 10-11); and Syahrial & Muhammad (2018), in the penhuluan section, which describes the Malay Society in North Suamtera (East Suamtra in Dutch times), famous for the idea of the traditional sharak-sharak in his bookullah. It means that the principle of Malay culture is Islamic law (sharak) and coexist. These themes are found in his oral literature.

➢ *Religion*

How Malays live the teachings of Islam in daily life even when they get resistance from other ethnicities and religions is seen in the story of The Legend of Guru Patimpus and Datuk Bangun. In general, the theme of this story is to keep the promise and spread of Islam. The concepts offered in this story include an overview of attitudes and behaviors in communicating with people of different tribes and religions. That is, by being humble and not arrogant. Guru Patimpus is said to be an Isalam, has high knowledge and has become part of the Malay tribe. One day he got a challenge from DatuBangun from Karo. But with its tenderness and hospitality, there was no battle. DatuBangun was stunned and entered Islam after seeing his ethics and the prowess of Master Patimpus's knowledge. The next concept is concerning.

➢ *Defense*

The concept of defense almost appears in every ethnic Malay literature that is used as a source of this research. According to the analysis of primary data and the history of Malay society, there is a possible resistance because the Malay community is a migrant community in North Suamtera and includes the community also spread the religion of Islam. This is what makes this story of resistance and ethnic defense appear.

The theme of defense and resistance is drawn on the Legend of Guru Patimpus and Datuk Bangun, Panglima Nayan, Legend of The Black Commander, Panglima Denai, Legenda Kecek Mendai/Asal Mula Pulau Mata Pao, Putri Hijau, Legend of Raja Bogak, Legend of Siti Payung. The resistance by the malay voices was carried out to defend territory, property, and power. If returned to Langenberg (1976) which exposed the Dutch occupation of Suamtera and Sinar (1994), Hussein (1984); and Nor (1990 p. 66-67) which explains the Malays received many attacks that came from internal sultanates, between Malay sultanates, neighboring kingdoms, and in the story of The Legend of Kecek Mendai/The Origin of Mata Pao Island challenges from the Chinese.

➢ *Honesty and Cooperation*

Honesty and cooperation are also the themes of getting special attention found in primary data. Based on the analysis of honesty data this will be juxtaposed with the effects or consequences if the menusia is dishonest. Furthermore, honesty is also associated with cooperation so

that it successfully conducts resistance and resistance, as revealed in Putri Hijau and Legend of Raja Bogak.

Furthermore, honesty is also juxtaposed with patience facing the test in the form of disease, namely in Panglima Nayan. Give an idea of patient and unselfish attitudes and behaviors when suffering from a disease. This story is also depicted as the commander of Nayan suffering from an unprecedented ringworm disease. Then the story continues how and how to treat it, it's just that Nayan can't wait for a drug that is nearby. Nayan described how he removed or deeded the drug so that he continued to suffer from ringworm disease.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion can be concluded that the digitization of Ethnic Malay Literature makes it easier for students, teachers, and the public to access and add insight into ethnic literature. This digitization is systematically structured, grouped, and effectively this will make it easier for those who access and indirectly they will learn the local wisdom of where this oral literature originated.

Thematically, the values emphasized in Malay ethnic literature generally contain the value of attitudes and characters (compassion, harmony, disease, and defense of the territory that can be developed as an example of defense against the nation and the state) so that it is relevant to be used as teaching material in this pandemic period.

Author contributions

M. Surip, S.Pd. M.Si is the head of research who is responsible for the results and products. Dr. Elly Prihasti Wuriyani, S.S.M.Pd. is responsible for the analysis of the results and discussions. Muharrina Harahap S.S.M. Hum, dan Drs. Sumarsono, M.Sn. responsible for data collection and data klasfication.

Competing interests

The competitiveness of this article is to provide a klaboration between technologies that are able to encourage students to create with sain, literature, and culture.

Based on the table, there are different values towards learning in the era of the industi and pandemic revolutions. Furthermore, it is feasible to be recommended as a teaching material in the courses of Oral Literature, Ethnic Literature, Nusantara Literature, and The Digitization of Literary Works in students of the Indonesian Literature Study School. The relevance map can be seen in this image.

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