

APPLICATION OF CALISTUNG (READING, WRITING AND ARITHMETIC) EARLY CHILDHOOD IN WARU VILLAGE, BOGOR REGENCY

Muhamad Jamaludin *, Muhammad Fahri

Universitas Ibn Khaldun Bogor

Jl. Sholeh Iskandar No.Km.02, RT.01/RW.010, Kedungbadak, Kec. Tanah Sereal, Kota Bogor, Jawa Barat
16162, Indonesia

Email: muhamadjamal300@gmail.com

Abstract

This article discusses the education and application of the calistung method for children in waru village. Calistung is a basic method for children to recognize letters and numbers. Calistung skills, reading, writing, counting, can be introduced to children starting when children are five years old. These ages are golden ages that must be maximally stimulated. All the lessons learned by children at this age will affect their lives when they grow up. Education is a process to develop the abilities and potentials of each individual. in the waru village, especially in the majlis al jaddatul Khoiriyah there are still some children who have entered elementary school but they are still unable to read, write and count. jaddatul Khoiriyah to help them learn to read, write and count. The method used in this research is to use qualitative research methods and data collection tools using observation and documentation.

Keywords: Application, Calistung, Waru Village

INTRODUCTION

Education is a process for a person to develop their abilities, attitudes, behaviors, and potentials. In general, education is an effort to develop individual potential. Education is something that must be prepared because it is with education that something in the future can be achieved (Meisal, 2014).

Reading, writing and counting (calistung) are basic skills that must be possessed by everyone. These three skills are inseparable in human life. Therefore, these three skills are a basic skill that is very important for humans because it is a means of receiving and providing information. In daily life, the ability to read, write and count is very necessary.

The ability to read, write and count is the key and means to gain knowledge. Therefore, it is very appropriate for Allah SWT to begin the revelation to the Prophet Muhammad with the command to read. Allah SWT says in the Qur'an Surah al-Alaq verses 1-5 which reads:
In the name of your Lord, the Creator is the Creator of all things.

"Read with the name of your god who created, He created man from a clot of blood. Read it and your Lord is the Most Glorious. Who teaches (humans) with the pen. He teaches man what he does not know".

The above verse proves how much attention Islam pays in the fight against illiteracy, both Arabic and Latin. This verse commands to read, because reading is a ladder to glory and a path to knowledge and knowledge. Allah instructs us to read it with the help of mentioning the name of God (ar-Rabb), namely Allah SWT. This shows how important and noble reading is. The command to read and write is addressed to all mankind, regardless of age, whether at an early age, adolescents, adults or the elderly. Therefore, it is necessary for parents and teachers to start teaching reading and writing to children from an early age because it is a way to gain knowledge and knowledge (Handayani, 2018).

The problem of reading, writing, and counting or calistung is indeed a phenomenon in itself. Now it has become increasingly hot to talk about by parents who have pre-school children, they are worried that their children will not be able to take lessons at their school later if they are not equipped with reading, writing, and arithmetic skills from the beginning (Wulansuci & Kurniati, 2019).

Basic skills that include reading, writing, and arithmetic (calistung) should be mastered by students from an early age so that science skills can be honed properly. In fact, children's reading, writing and numeracy competencies at each level of education are determining factors for children's academic success because they are milestones in the learning process that will last a lifetime. In accordance with Permendikbud No. 20 of 2016, elementary school graduates must have good reading, writing, and arithmetic skills. These three abilities are the initial capital of students in following the learning process at the higher education level.

Therefore, the researcher is interested in taking the title of the application of early childhood calistung in Waru village, Bogor regency. Because some of the children in Waru village, especially children in majlis al jaddatul Khoiriyah, there are some who still cannot read, write, and count.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Definition of Calistung Learning (Reading, Writing, Arithmetic)

Calistung is a way of learning for students to be able to read, write, and count. As we know that in this era of globalization, many people are discussing this one learning method (Haris, Rukmana 2018). Calistung is a very important thing for children because Calistung reading, writing and arithmetic is the main foundation for children to master learning to gain knowledge.

Calistung learning or reading, writing, and arithmetic activities is one of the learnings mastered by elementary school students. The 2013 curriculum establishes competencies that are in accordance with the culture of reading, writing, and counting such as knowing descriptive texts, knowing story texts, and so on as well as textbooks that begin with fairly long discourses, as well as activities to assess the results of calculations with strategies of unit rounding, rounding tens, and rounding hundreds, and other counting activities (Kamilah 2021).

Read

Reading is the process of translating written symbols (letters) into spoken words. The purpose of the process of reading is to receive or understand the message contained in the text, and the initial level of learning is the level of the reading learning process to master the writing system as a representation of writing. The reading process begins with the introduction of the appearance of the letters that make up the word, then spelling the letter series, and followed by the pronunciation/translation of the letter series into a word (phonological coding), then the end of this process is the identification of words (lexical access) that the reader tries to understand the meaning of each word read (Marlisa, 2016).

From some of the definitions above, it can be concluded that reading is an understanding of the writing contained in the text and reading is learning to master the writing system.

Writing

Writing is one of the developments of children's fine motor skills. Writing is a language skill that is used to communicate indirectly, not face to face with others. Indirect communication is carried out using written media and language symbols. Writing can be defined as an activity of conveying messages (communication) by using written language as a tool or medium (Marlisa, 2016).

As expressed by Meisal in his journal entitled "Comparison of the calistung abilities of grade II students of SDN 79 new week with the application of a scientific thematic approach. Writing is an expression/expression from spoken language into the form of strokes/scribbles, namely a writing (Meisal, 2014).

In writing learning is carried out slowly and gradually, the teacher also provides that the writing learning must be packaged in a way that makes students happy so that they can be enthusiastic and interested in learning to write.

Count

Counting is a basic stage in mathematics teaching, counting is necessary to grow and develop numeracy skills that are needed in children's daily activities. In principle, counting in early childhood is learning that takes place through games that are given gradually that are fun for children and do not impose the teacher's wishes (Rahayu, 2018).

Stages in teaching children to read, write and count (Calistung)

In teaching early childhood to be able to read, write, and count in a situation that is fun for them. So, in every learning activity, children do not know that they are learning because with a fun method for children it can attract children's interest and enthusiasm to learn. However, if the teaching in reading, writing and arithmetic is compulsory, it can have an impact on children's interest in learning. In this case, the teaching given to children must be accompanied by activities that can provide a sense of pleasure to children without any element of coercion so that children are not burdened in learning, because in early childhood children spend more time playing (Marlisa, 2016).

There are several stages or ways to learn calistung reading, writing, and arithmetic for children, namely:

- a. Readiness and ability to read, write and count (Calistung)In the development of children's readiness to do./ learning to read, write and count (Calistung) there are several factors that need to be considered, which include physical development, emotional stability, mental maturity, children's desire or desire to learn to read, write and count and also other factors.
- b. Grow and instill children's curiosity and children's interest in learning
The next step in fostering children's interest and curiosity by providing fun learning for them do not force children, in learning can also be done by playing methods or songs so that children will be happy to be enthusiastic and active in learning.

Before children can read, write, and count, the first step that must be introduced to children is the introduction of concepts, after several stages of concept introduction and fine motor exercises, then enter into the introduction of letters and numbers, after which it is taught slowly and gradually in writing and giving practice questions for children such as stages in writing and counting problems.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research was conducted in Kampung Tulang Kuning, Rt 01 Rw 05, Waru Village, Parung District, Bogor Regency with the research title "APPLICATION OF EARLY CHILDHOOD CALISTUNG IN WARU VILLAGE, BOGOR REGENCY".

The method used in this study uses a descriptive qualitative method used to find out or describe the reality of the events being researched so that it is easier to obtain objective data.

Data collection techniques

Data collection is the collection of variables that will be researched by observation, test, documentation, questionnaire and other methods. As for this study, the data collection techniques used are as follows:

1. Observation was carried out by collecting detailed data by directly observing the implementation of calistung learning at the majlis al jaddatul khoiriyah in Waru village (Ma'ruf, 2021).
2. Documentation is data collection in the form of photos and videos in data collection in the form of documentation taken are photos during the implementation of calistung learning in Waru Bogor village.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Application of Calistung in Waru Village

This research was carried out when the researcher carried out KKN (Real Work Lecture) in Kampung Tulang Kuning, Waru Village, Parung District, Bogor Regency. In Waru village, it is precisely at the al jaddatul al Khoiriyah ceremony.

At majlis al jaddatul Khoiriyah, researchers create learning activities for early childhood children who are still in kindergarten or who have entered elementary school. The activity carried

out at the Al Jaddatul Khoiriyah ceremony, namely learning to read, write and count (Calistung), this activity aims to help children who are still not fluent in reading, writing and arithmetic.

Learning activities in Waru village are held every week in 3 meetings during KKN activities, namely every Tuesday to Thursday. The daily activity begins with learning to read together and write and count. In carrying out the calistung learning activity program with students who carry out KKN and guided also by the Al Jaddatul Khoiriyah council teacher, and 23 students.

Learning to read begins with the concept of recognizing letters and numbers first. The process of recognizing letters and numbers is carried out using song media because children tend to memorize more easily through song media. Rows of numbers and letters are sung together. Pratiwi said that the use of media is one of the most important things in the learning process. One of them is the use of songs. The students were very interested in the songs that were delivered. In the song is stored the material to be taught. The process of letter recognition in reading learning is carried out in many ways, including the use of song media because song media can make children more interested in learning to read, write and count. (Pratiwi, 2017)

In the reading learning activity, the teacher starts the learning by singing to learn to memorize the alphabet of the letters. In learning to recognize the letters Together the teacher and the pupil sing a song A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, AND Z.

Furthermore, the teacher provides reading learning through the spelling method. In his learning, he made a writing on the board, namely "this is the mother of the mind" Together the teacher and the student read it, and each student was asked one by one to read slowly by spelling.



Figure 1 Reading Learning

Writing learning carried out by the Al jaddatul Khoiriyah ceremony in Waru village was also carried out in stages. Starting from the stage of stringing letters that have been written with dotted lines, bolstering the letters, to writing the advanced level in the form of writing simple words. Starting from the child drawing lines, practicing letters, writing his own name, and writing simple words around him.

This is in accordance with Comb's opinion that at the initial writing stage when students are able to write the alphabet from A to Z and are able to write their own names, then learning to write is considered successful. (Pratiwi, 2017)

Counting learning activities In order for children to be more interested and feel fun, it is done by means of the song/singing method, namely learning to count while singing, while the songs used in counting learning are songs:

One right finger one left finger

I have 2 long bridges.

2 right fingers 2 left fingers

I have 4 cameras#cekrik

3 right fingers 3 left fingers

I have 6 rabbits in total#kikuk

4 right fingers 4 left fingers

I have a total of 8 tall towers.

5 right fingers 5 left fingers

There are 10 of them, I am ready to pray



Figure 2 Learning to count

In numeracy learning activities, teachers use tools in the form of books, pencils and other tools. The calculation process is designed with a rule of addition of no more than 20 as a starting point for learning to count. The teacher will simulate the addition process. Holding 3 pencils, then ask the students how many pencils they will have if a student gives 4 pencils. Together the students count the number of pencils.

Another activity carried out in counting learning is that the teacher writes pictures in the student's notebook and then students are asked to answer how many pictures the teacher wrote. The calculation process at this stage still uses pictures to help children understand the concept of counting. One thing that must be understood is that the concept of this calculation is limited to the range of numbers 1-20 only (Pratiwi, 2017).

From the results of the learning of Reading, Writing and Counting (Calistung) which was carried out during KKN in Waru village for 1 month from the number of children of 23 people, almost all of them have begun to be fluent in reading, writing and arithmetic, both preschool children who have begun to know and memorize the letters of the alphabet and numbers until they have begun to be able to write a little, and those who are in elementary school in reading, writing, and calculating, both addition and subtraction, can do it well and correctly.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the results of learning Reading, writing and counting calistung, the implementation of KKN in Waru village, Bogor Regency obtained the following conclusions:

1. The application of learning in Waru village in learning to read, write, and count using various methods, one of which is with songs. Children are very happy to learn while singing, so learning goes well and the song/singing method is effective for children's calistung learning.
2. Calistung learning is carried out in stages through the basic concept of letter and number recognition to basic writing starting from children drawing lines, practicing letters, writing their own names, and writing simple words around them. And the giving is in the form of counting practice questions.
3. From the results of the implementation of calistung learning for 1 month which was followed by children in Waru village starting from pre-school children and those who have entered elementary school, almost all of them have experienced an increase in reading, writing and arithmetic. correctly.

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