

# The Information Architecture of the Ngadongeng.com Website as a Learning Media for the Oral Tradition of Sundanese Folklore

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**Abstract.** An oral tradition is a form of Sundanese culture, especially folklore that records the history of the Sundanese people. The oral tradition of folklore is still scattered and has many parts missing. Therefore, the oral tradition of folklore must be stored in the website media as a learning media. This study aims to determine how the information architecture of the Ngadongeng.com website is a media for learning the oral tradition of Sundanese folklore. The research method used action research through the stages of activities diagnosing, action planning, action taking, evaluating, and specifying learning. The results showed that the information architecture of the ngadongeng.com website consisted of the structure and categories of information, information labeling system, information navigation system, information retrieval system, and layout on the ngadongeng.com website. The information architecture of the ngadongeng.com website becomes a model for learning media for the oral tradition of Sundanese folklore.

**Keywords:** Information Architecture; Learning Media; Sundanese Folklore Oral Tradition

## 1 Introduction

An oral tradition is a cultural object that must be preserved by the Indonesian people and the country. An oral tradition is a cultural object to develop, utilize, and built, consisting of oral history, folk stories, *rapalan*, *pantun*, and folklore[1]. Therefore, Indonesian people must be developed and use a kind of oral tradition. Some of the region in Indonesia has a variety of oral tradition as a unique of this region, is a Sundanese from West Java that has 27 district/city. Sundanese at West Java is a culture-rich province, an example of oral tradition [2]. The oral tradition is a design of culture at the Sundanese, especially at the Sundanese Kingdom has developed and disseminated knowledge on oral tradition in the 16th century [3]. The Sundanese have a traditional culture in oral tradition consisting of folk language, traditional expression, traditional question, folk rhymes and poems, folk tales, and folk songs [4]. Sundanese folk rhymes and poems have identities unique to sang or storytelling, examples

of *wawacan*. The colonial government changed oral tradition to print tradition. The form of literacy in the Sundanese has changed followed by the colonial government. The uniqueness of the oral tradition is a storyteller tells the story loud and then changed to silent reading.

The oral tradition is a record of the history of the Sundanese, for example, folklore Nyi Roro Kidul describes people's condition in the Pajajaran Kingdom [5]. In another story, Nini Anteh's story has always been storytelling since childhood. This story describes the activity of development of weave to the women in the Pajajaran Kingdom [6]. Besides two of the story, folklore for a long time life at the Sundanese retold to another generation, and write on the print form. Folklore is a source of knowledge about people's past life in all aspects, an example of entertainment and guide to remembering of the people [7]. The Sundanese through folklore learn to apply moral values, an example of managing children's emotions as a folklore reader [8], social moral value, and religion [9]. However, folklore still spread and was lost. So that the Sundanese will have difficult access to folklore from West Java.

The Sundanese need to learn media to help process learn to folklore. The Indonesian has some learning media to learn folklore consisting of print, audio, and digital that record folklore tradition every year. The Indonesian active use of digital media to search all information, specific websites as a source of learning folklore. A website contains Indonesian text, audio, and folklore video that is attractively packed. But, some of the folklore on the website contains text with minimum illustrations, audio, and video. Even though, Indonesia will access the folklore website through interesting text, audio, and video. Therefore this research is to develop on the folklore learning media through the website. The model or information concepts in the website used architecture information. The purpose of this research is to know how architecture information [ngadongeng.com](http://ngadongeng.com) website as a learning media Sundanese folklore. The research focus on to analysis on structure and information category, information label systems, information navigation systems, information retrieval systems, and layout [ngadongeng.com](http://ngadongeng.com) website.

## 2 Methodology

This research used action research method research through prototyping IS model. A prototype is a working physical model of a system and a prototype function to the first version of the system [10]. The users can tell the need for the system to develop in the prototype. The steps of prototyping IS model consist of collecting the need, fast design process, developing prototype, evaluation, and repair [11]. The development needs to first evaluate and analyze ideas and concepts to develop systems. The researchers have a questionnaire with five questions. A questionnaire was sent through Google Form in WhatsApp social media to know about the user's needs. The researchers used probability sampling as a technique to collect the sampling or users. Users are parents or women ever storytelling folklore to their children or like the folklore collections. The analysis needs the systems in-between systems input, systems outputs, systems process, and database. The data in the input and output of the system on the [Ngadongeng.com](http://Ngadongeng.com) website are stories folklore. Data in the [Ngadongeng.com](http://Ngadongeng.com) website is a text, picture, PowerPoint Presentation (PPT), audio, and video folklore. Users in this system's website can upload folklore stories and the administrator website can process and customize this story. Administrator websites can process stories folklore to a storybook with pictures. The stories folklore in the [Ngadongeng.com](http://Ngadongeng.com) website consists of fables, myths, and legends.

The [ngadongeng.com](http://ngadongeng.com) website in the fast design process consists of input, process, and output. The researchers collect data to design a website based on the results of a questionnaire,

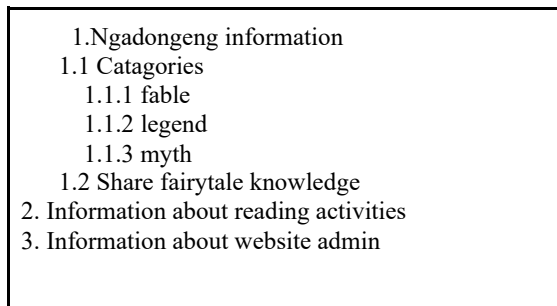
for example, content folklore, frequently in publishing, facility in download, write, and discussion folklore for users. Source of the data of folklore from the team the ngadongeng.com website and the users. The team on the ngadongeng.com website will review and edit folklore stories. So, the team on the ngadongeng.com website in the design needs hardware and software to build this website. The hardware from the ngadongeng.com server used RumahWeb shared hosting that has a capacity maximal 250.000 Inodes, physical memory usage (RAM) 1 GB, processor 30 maximal processes, unlimited CPU, disk, bandwidth, and database to still follow fair usage policy, and entry processes 15 maximal. The software from the ngadongeng.com used WordPress and Plugin through appearance and user interfaces, management post, ultimate member, Plugin, and software-assisted by website maintainer that help in developing this website.

The team ngadongeng.com website process the folklore data into a story through text, picture, presentation archive, audio, and video to server the ngadongeng.com website and server from Google, YouTube, or Soundcloud by website maintainer. The ngadongeng.com website produces folklore story Sundanese for users and to promote using social media and other online media. The researchers as the team ngadongeng.com website develop a prototype ngadongeng.com website for entertainment and education folklore to users. A prototype of this website consists of the main page, the ngadongeng profile page, the user, and the front page of the ngadongeng website page. And then, the back website page consists of dashboard WordPress and management post page. The team ngadongeng.com website uses a prototype of the ngadongeng website, uploads, configuration WordPress at the server, configuration domain, evaluation this website through the internet, and repair.

### **3 Results and Discussion**

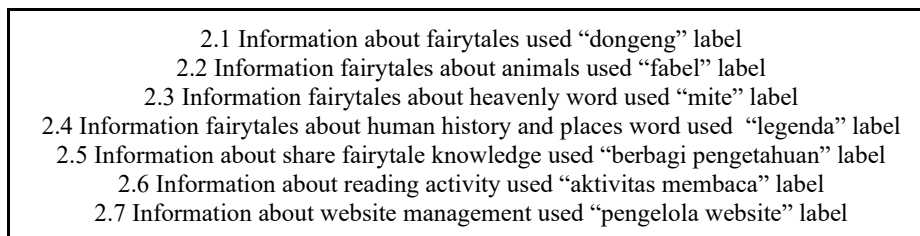
The researchers before building the prototype ngadongeng.com website wrote and distributed a questionnaire consisting of five questions that to be sent through Google Form in WhatsApp social media. User's answered that 83% used printed books, 4% used e-books, 3% used websites, 4% used applications in smartphones, 3% used social media, dan 3% used radio as the source of folklore. User's answered that 69% used fable, 3% used the, 17% used human character in legend, and 11% used origin of place in legend as the frequently read folklore. The users answered that 100% agree with folklore file download through the ngadongeng.com website. User's answered that 73% agree and 27% disagree with a facility in writing folklore on the ngadongeng.com website. The users answered that 76% agree and 24% disagree with a facility in an online discussion on the ngadongeng.com website.

Based on the results of a questionnaire, the researchers built the prototype ngadongeng.com website with 5 components, there are categories and information structure, information labeling system, the information navigation system, information retrieval system, and layout. The ngadongeng.com website in categories and information structure as the main page, Ngadongeng profile page, user page, and Ngadongeng page for the front (frontpage) and then for the back consisting of the WordPress dashboard page and post-management page. The main page has a simple display in introducing Ngadongeng, there is a hero section that contains a profile and video about Ngadongeng. Then there is the folklore category section, and at the bottom, there is the latest collection of storytelling.



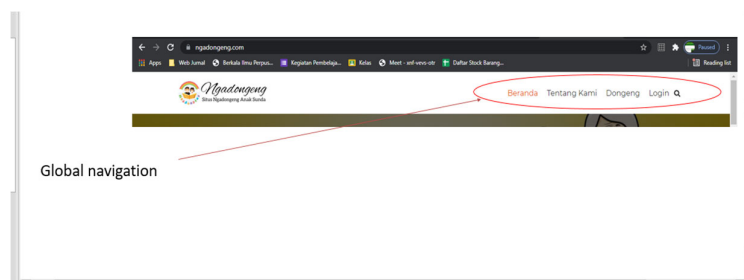
**Fig. 1.** The Ngadongeng.com website information structure  
Source from Documentation research, 2021

The ngadongeng.com website in information labeling system uses a tag and category system that has been provided by WordPress. Each folklore will be divided into several categories according to the type of story, then each story has many tags to identify the story.

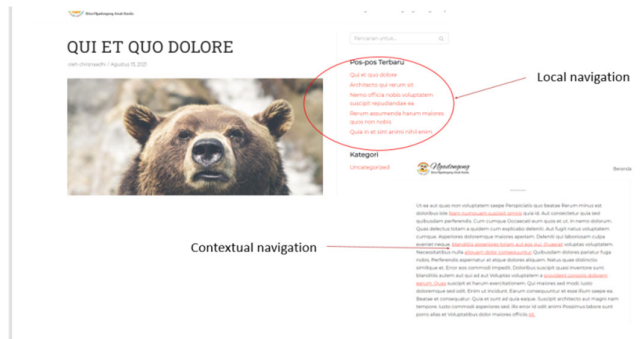


**Fig. 2.** The Ngadongeng.com website information structure  
Source from Documentation research, 2021

The ngadongeng.com website in the information navigation system uses the navigation bar is provided at the top of the website. Navigation can also be done by selecting tags or categories of stories that have been provided. Information navigation systems consist of global, local, dan contextual navigation.

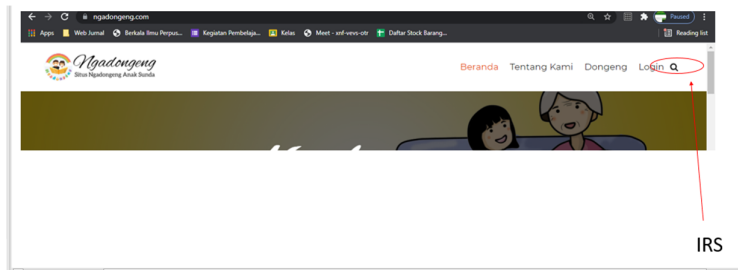


**Fig. 3.** The Ngadongeng.com website information structure  
Source from ngadongeng.com, 2021



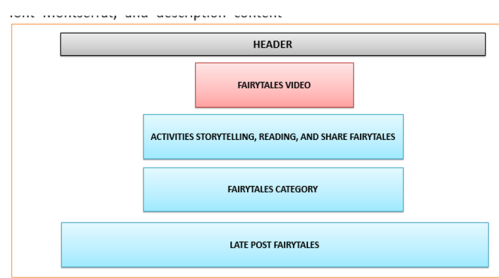
**Fig. 4.** The Ngadongeng.com website information structure  
Source from ngadongeng.com, 2021

The ngadongeng.com website in the information retrieval system uses a search feature that has been installed automatically so that later users can search by keyword and the search results will appear according to the keywords they are looking for (full-text search).



**Fig. 5.** The Ngadongeng.com website information structure  
Source from ngadongeng.com, 2021

The ngadongeng.com website in layout used the landing-page scheme and organization profile, where the layout used is a layout type that briefly describes the organizational profile on one page. In addition to these layouts, Ngadongeng also uses a blog layout for each of his fairytales so that they can be easily read by the public. The title header used font Montserrat, and description content used font Roboto Slab.



**Fig. 6.** The Ngadongeng.com website information structure  
Source from ngadongeng.com, 2021

#### 4 Conclusions

Categories and information structure consist of Ngadongeng information (categories and share fairytale knowledge), information about reading activities, and website admin. Information labeling system consist of “dongeng, fabel, mite, legenda, berbagi pengetahuan, aktivitas membaca, and pengelola website.” Information navigation system, at the top of the website, consisting of global, local, and textual navigation. The information retrieval system used keywords at the top of the website. The layout used a layout type that briefly describes the organizational profile on one page, used Montserrat font for title header, and Roboto Slab font for description content.

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