

# Using Tegowangi Temple as A Source of Knowledge in Developing the Literacy of Members of the English Village of Pare

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## Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan (1) memperoleh karakteristik situs candi Tegowangi sebagai sumber pengetahuan dalam mengembangkan literasi ramaja kampung Inggris Pare; (2) Pemanfaatan situs candi tegowangi sebagai sumber pengetahuan dalam mengembangkan literasi member kampung Inggris. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode pendekatan kualitatif atau naturalistik yang berorientasi pada penemuan meminimalisir manipulasi peneliti atas obyek penelitian atau studi. Informan yang menjadi penelitian ini yakni 100 member yang belajar bahasa di kampung Inggris Pare, Tutor kursus, beberapa ahli mengenai arsitektur candi, dan penjaga situs candi Tegowangi. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan (1) Karakteristik candi Tegowangi disebut sebagai candi Sentul, candi Boedeng berdasarkan sumber Belanda. Candi pendarmaan Watsari, raja Matahun, ipar Raja Hayam Wuruk yang meninggal pada tahun 1388. (2) Situs candi Tegowangi sebagai objek mengembangkan Literasi melalui Bermain, objek belajar meresm, diskusi sebagai persiapan menjadi tourist guide, sebagai objek perpaduan literasi dan sains, dan literasi pengajaran bahasa Inggris. Member dapat merawat, menjaga peninggalan sejarah lokal nenek moyang yang masih di lestarikan.

**Kata Kunci :** *Candi Tegowangi, Karakteristik, Pemanfaatan Candi, Literasi*

## Abstract

This research aims to (1) obtain the characteristics of the Tegowangi temple site as a source of knowledge in developing literacy for the English villagers of Pare; (2) Utilization of the Tegowangi temple site as a source of knowledge in developing the literacy of English village members. This research uses a qualitative or naturalistic approach method that is oriented towards discovery, minimizing researcher manipulation of the research or study object. The informants for this research were 100 members who studied the language in the English village of Pare, course tutors, several experts on temple architecture, and the caretaker of the Tegowangi temple site. The results of the research show (1) The characteristics of Tegowangi temple are referred to as Sentul temple, and Boedeng temple based on Dutch sources. Temple of Watsari, king of Matahun, brother-in-law of King Hayam Wuruk who died in 1388. (2) Tegowangi temple site as an object for developing literacy through play, an object for summarizing learning, discussion as preparation for becoming a tourist guide, as an object for combining literacy and science, and literacy English language teaching. Members can care for and protect the local historical heritage of their ancestors which is still being preserved.

**Keyword :** *Tegowangi Temple, Characteristics, Temple Use, Literacy*

## INTRODUCTION

Template An understanding of meaning towards syntactic and gramofomofemic analysis. Literacy is a unified process leading to inductive learning and learning. Someone who reads and writes is said to be literate, so literate people are those who can read and write or are free from illiteracy. (Abidin, Y, Mulyati, T. 2017). Along with the development of the times, literacy is the ability to use rich and varied language and images to read, write, listen, speak, see, hear, present, and think critically about ideas.

People who study in Pare means they have passed the literacy stage. Because to understand language you need an understanding of reading and writing. Awareness of the importance of literacy in national life and achieving their dreams encourages them to continue to progress and develop. (Shihab,

2019). The members of Pare practice every day to increase their vocabulary and vocabulary to understand the language. How to put words together so you can speak fluently. (Bastin, 2022)

A behavioristic term that denotes mastery of basic historical information that enables the reading and discussion of history is historical literacy. This person presents evidence for explanations, so he needs to understand the basic procedural concepts of critical history. The key is to understand history, literacy, and language to strengthen each other to get a better life. Pare English Village is a knowledge destination for students who are developing their English, Arabic, Turkish, Mandarin, Japanese, and German language skills. (Ruhamak, Dian, M. Syai'dah, 2018)

The first research regarding "Rediscovery of the Sudamala Story: Narrative Relief of Tegowangi Temple between Literacy and Orality" discusses the intrinsic interaction between literacy and orality that has shaped the image of Indonesian Hindu/Buddhist monuments (temples) since the colonial period. The focus is the text on the story Sudamala by P.V. van Stein Callenfels in 1925.

Temple as a Historical Heritage Place in Kediri." So the conservation efforts of the Tegowangi Temple keepers are to serve visitors and provide the best information possible, explaining the moral values contained in the temple reliefs so that today's children know that the Tegowangi Temple is a relic of the past that they should have someone proud of the community is also involved in maintaining Tegowangi Temple by building a community called Rawis that is interested in tourism in the area By helping the Tegowangi temple temple attendant clean the outside area of the temple. The Tegowangi temple custodian is an employee of BPCB Trowulan, East Java where collaborates with the Kediri tourism office.

Then the third research concerns the "Sudamala Relief of Tegowangi Temple: an audiovisual project for the transmission of Indonesia's living heritage" which seeks to make the video narrative of the Sudamala story a comprehensive "Living Heritage" that goes beyond the concept of tangible cultural heritage/intangible cultural heritage, So research emerged regarding Using Tegowangi Temple As A Source of Knowledge In Developing The Literacy of Members of The English Village of Pare.

The English Village is in Tulungrejo village, Pare subdistrict, Kediri district. The name of the English village is because there are more than a hundred courses located in Tulungrejo village (Lutfi, M. & Kusuma, 2013). Many members come from Sabang to Merauke. They came to study the language in English Village. Some are high school graduates, college graduates and even still studying. some of them who are still studying, use their holiday time to learn the language in English villages. Not only that, they also prepare themselves to continue their education, look for work, and prepare for the TNI entrance test. (Lathifah, Afni, N. Purnomo, 2020)

Generally, the learning system is implemented into two registrations, namely on the 10th and 25th with 10 meetings, lasting 2 weeks. Each course has its advantages and programs. In the English village, students are trained in linguistics and also in science. Tegowangi Temple is an object of real knowledge to develop the literacy of English Village students. Tegowangi Temple is 10 minutes from English Village. A historical temple site inherited from the Majapahit kingdom with a Hindu-Buddhist pattern. (Tiarawanti, 2019)

Tegowangi Temple cannot be separated from historical stories, every English Village student will use it as a place to practice, language, and maintain and enjoy the beauty of the relief carvings which contain moral messages and symbolic meaning. This research gathered information from one hundred members who took courses in various English village courses. Most members of the English village of Pare know the Tegowangi temple site, because it is a learning and tourism object. Characteristics of the Tegowangi temple site as a source of knowledge in developing the literacy of English village members. Likewise, the use of the Tegowangi temple site as a source of knowledge in developing the literacy of English village members. So the aims of this research are (1) to obtain the characteristics of the Tegowangi temple site as a source of knowledge in developing literacy for the English villagers of Pare; (2) Utilization of the Tegowangi temple site as a source of knowledge in developing the literacy of English village members.

## RESEARCH METHODS

Metode In this research, researchers used a qualitative or naturalistic approach. Research is rooted in the constructivist philosophy that reality has multiple dimensions, is interactive, and is an exchange of social experiences that are interpreted by each individual (Sutisna, 2021). Naturalistic inquiry is a discovery-oriented approach that minimizes researcher manipulation of the object of research or study. The researcher tries to conduct a descriptive data study which will be presented in the form of a report. By using naturalistic methods to reveal unspeakable knowledge.

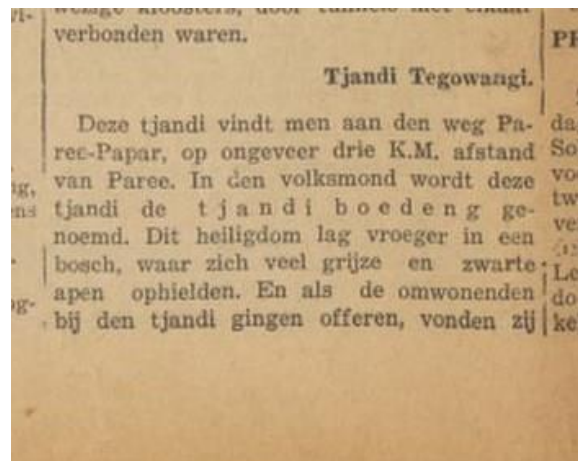


Figure 1: Tegowangi Temple Delpher reference

- a. So the research approach used is a qualitative or naturalistic approach. Naturalistic characteristics are found in the research process where researchers attempt to reveal the reality of learning activities in the form of descriptive data obtained from interviews, observations and related documentation regarding site conditions, activities of English village members and tutor activities. As research subjects, they are observed with attention, seriousness, and the expressions of informants during interviews and when carrying out activities. The prominent characteristic of naturalistic research is how to observe and collect data in a natural setting. The nature of naturalistic research is to obtain an overview of the historical literacy development process of using the Tegowangi temple as a source of knowledge in developing the literacy of English village students in Pare (Agustianti, Rifka, 2022).
- b. The informants used in this research were 100 members who were studying in the English village, course tutors, several experts on architecture and guardians of the Tegowangi temple site. The informants for this research were 100 members who studied the language in the English village of Pare, course tutors, several experts on temple architecture, and the caretaker of the Tegowangi temple site.
- c. Researchers used Miles and Huberman's interaction analysis with the following scheme flow (Hamidah, 2020):

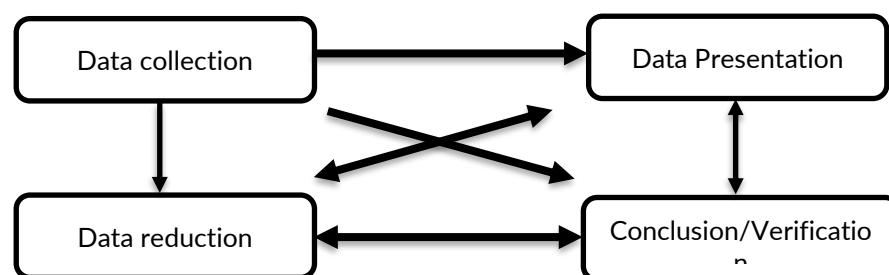


Figure 2: Interaction analysis model

The researcher paid full attention to the characteristics of the Tegowangi temple site as a source of knowledge in developing the literacy of the members of the English village of Pare and the use of the Tegowangi temple site as a source of knowledge in developing the literacy of the members of the English village.

- d. Researchers try to reveal the reality of literacy activities in the form of descriptive data obtained from interviews, observations, and documentation in the form of related narratives about site conditions and students.

## RESULTS AND DISSCUSSION

### Characteristics of the Tegowangi temple site as a source of knowledge in developing literacy of members of the English village of Pare

Based on the results of an interview with Nur Ali, the guard of the Tegowangi temple site. A spokesperson for Nur Ali said, "The story of Sudamala is written on the temple reliefs. Ruwatan story states that Bataridurga became the goddess Uma. Dewi was cursed by her mistake of becoming Betaridurga. Around the temple, there are also 800 broken rocks which are part of the Tegowangi temple." This is related to the newspaper "De Indische Courant Wednesday 17 April 1930" from the Netherlands that the

temple building is still quite well maintained, made of red brick decorated with carvings. -beautiful sculpture. Tegowangi Temple originates from the time when Hayam Wuruk was king of the Majapahit kingdom. 1355 with a giant human figure protruding from the Tegowangi temple (Van, E. M., 1930).

Rahmat Hidayat Budi, S. Ars explained that the Tegowangi temple site was also included in the magazine "Archaeological Report of the Dutch East Indies Antiquities Service 1948". in 1947 Soewarno was the son of Raden Poernomo who married R. Ayu Katmiyati. Both of them are descendants of Prabu Brawijaya Majapahit who once visited Tegowangi (A.C.NIX & Co, 1950). Tegowangi Temple is composed of andesite stone with a lock system facing west. This temple has a square base plan with a length of 11.2 meters, a width of 11.2 meters, and an overall height of 4.35 meters. Only the foot of the temple remains in the Batur style.

Nur Ali explained the philosophical meaning of the Tegowangi temple site as a culture, work, intention, and feeling from ancestors who had advanced skills and knowledge so they were able to create architectural buildings with extraordinary sculptures. Tegowangi Temple, also known as Sentul Temple, was first built by N. W. Hoepermans, then followed by R. D. M Verbeek, J. Knebel 1902, and P. J. Perquin 1915. Restoration by Ditlitbinjarah was carried out in 1983-1984 (Sedyawadi, E. Santiko, H., 2013).

According to Negarakrtagama, Tegowangi Temple is the funeral temple of Watsari, king of Matahun, and brother-in-law of King Hayam Wuruk who died in 1388. The foot of the temple is two stories high and depicts different reliefs. In each center of the temple facade, there is a protrusion like a column decorated with bas-relief carvings of men and women. In the northeast, corner there is a small Perwara temple structure. Tegowangi Temple can be found on Jalan Pare-Papar. This temple is called Boedeng Temple. This place was once a forest inhabited by many gray and black monkeys. When someone wants to worship, many monkeys play. Animals are used to receiving bananas from members. So it was given the name Boedeng Temple (Hindu, O. 1938).

Tegowangi Temple is a relic of the Majapahit Kingdom, one of the largest kingdoms in Indonesia at that time. This indicates that the Majapahit Kingdom once controlled the Kediri area (Karunia, D. A., & Setianingsih, 2021). The Tegowangi Temple area is shaped like a trapezoid, with Tegowangi Temple in the middle of the area. Tegowangi Temple is square and faces west.

Research reporting on the Majapahit kingdom in 1929, from Dr. F. D. K. Bosch's article about Ancient Javanese Amulet Rings in Djawa 1927. This research leads to a discussion of Manik translated by Winter Maja Padalangan in the Dutch East Indies magazine (1843). Research to Tegowangi Kediri. There is a grave of Prince Matahun who died in 1388 and was probably buried in Tegowangi (Tjandi Tegowangi near Paree, Kediri). The holy place is called Kusumapura. The wife of Prince Matahun was Queen Lasem. Tegowangi is located west of Surowono (Stutterheim, 1948).

Several reliefs depict Goddess Kunti's love for Sadewa. Even though he was not his child, he was the youngest among the Pandava brothers. Nakula and Sadewa were the children of Dewi Madri, Pandu's second wife. Meanwhile, Kunti gave birth to Puntadewa, Bima, and Arjuna (Mulyadi, 2018). In the Sudamala story relief, the religious value is found in relief panel 2, shown by the goddess Kunthi who makes efforts and worships Bhatari Durga. In the story of the Sudamala relief, the value of honesty is found in relief panel 7 which is shown when Bhatari Durga forces Sadewa to have her reward, but Sadewa is unable to do so, which makes Bhatari Durga angry and wants to kill her (Heru, B., 2021).

### **Utilization of the Tegowangi temple site as a source of knowledge in developing the literacy of English village members.**

English village learning is not only in the context of language but also knowledge. How to explain the philosophical meaning of the Tegowangi temple site as a result of the cultural work, intention, and feelings of our ancestors in the past who had advanced skills and knowledge so they were able to build buildings with extraordinary architecture? The Tegowangi temple site is a cultural product created or built by humans in the past. Likewise, artifacts are reflections and human behavior related to environmental aspects in the past (Saraka, 2020).

As a cultural product that can be seen, viewed, and observed in its physical form with the naked eye. The Tegowangi temple site has characteristics or attributes that can be observed directly including aspects of form, technology, and style. So based on the results of comparison with other archaeological remains. The Tegowangi temple site can be classified as a cultural product of people who lived permanently in the past. So some of the informants who were interviewed:

**Table 1. Member informant**

No	Courses	Members
1.	Global English	50
2.	Kresna	20
3.	Piece	20

4.	The Onthel Course	10
	amount	100

Several members who took courses in various courses, such as 50 from the Global English course, 20 from Kresna, 20 members from Piece, and 10 from The Onthel Course, said that Tegowangi Temple had a role in language learning in the English village of Pare. One of the Global English tutors Mr. Reno invites its members to play at the Tegowangi temple site. Thus encouraging members to develop literacy through play by looking closely at the benefits of playing without distractions and how it encourages language development. Literacy can be defined as the ability to interpret and understand messages conveyed by the custodian of the Tegowangi temple site. Literacy skills are built from knowledge of spoken language (Mielonen, 2009).

In the Kresna course, members are given the task of summarizing the Tegowangi temple site, which is one of the good tourist destinations for increasing language literacy. They must identify the temple environment, discuss and then present it. Mr Paijo said those who wanted to become tour guides were given training on how to explain and direct tour members. So the Tegowangi temple site is a good learning object. Several Kresna members were able to explain the Tegowangi temple site (Lyon, 1998).

Science literacy has been a major rallying cry for science education reform over the past 20 years. Mr Baharian is one of the Piece tutors who teaches Pronunciation and likes to take his students to the Tegowangi temple site, although some take 1 month or 2 weeks, in master's programs. Of course, at the end of each lesson, they are invited to go to the Tegowangi temple site to provide training on tourism science and explain the correlation between scientific technology and temples. The temple was assembled without using cement, concrete, or even egg whites. There are keystones to attach one stone to another. The rocks that are arranged are made from andesite (Pearson, D. & Moje, 2010).



**Figure 3: Activities of The Onthel Course members at Tegowangi Temple.**

Mr Matt's tutor The Onthel Course equips The Onthel members in English literacy and teaching to improve advanced English language skills. This is important for later when we study abroad because we must introduce not only daily conversations but also cultural knowledge and local history to foreign countries, so the importance of the Tegowangi temple site as a learning object. Because we know that Kediri has a lot of history, which can be seen from the ancient buildings and traces of past train tracks (Norton, 2010).

Based on the information provided by Nur Ali (guardian of the Tegowangi temple site) many students visit here. They used the Tegowangi temple site as a source of knowledge and learning in developing the literacy of English village members. Historical literacy is an important ability for students to have in knowledge and learning (Akbar, Ali, 2022). Historical literacy allows students to independently practice English language skills by being exposed to real objects.

One way to develop the literacy of English village members is to utilize historical objects in the members' surroundings. Because by using real objects, we can increase our abilities rapidly. To increase the response and interest of the members of the English village, namely by creating fun, hands-on practical learning patterns such as how to be. This method also increases a sense of awareness and interest in the regional domain by digging deeper into the potential of the region. Starting from small things to increase the literacy of English village members.

The basis for choosing the Tegowangi Temple site as an object to increase literacy was because its location was so close. Tegowangi Temple is a very interesting object to be used as a learning object to increase the literacy of English village members. There are many historical values contained in it, those who



uphold historical values are an example of a great nation. Members of the English village will find out how Indonesian society developed from the preliterate, Hindu-Buddhist era to the Islamic era by seeing real objects.

The Tegowangi temple site is a site of human remains from ancient times. Because of this, many courses are used at Tegowangi Temple as a learning object to develop language skills to register for work, and as a process of developing literacy for English village visitors. Nur Ali explained that the Tegowangi Temple site was used as an English learning object for members of the English village. They are very enthusiastic about this kind of field trip learning method (Syifa, 2020). The learning method that makes the subject is an English village member.

This method provides the opportunity to make direct observations and provide new knowledge. This method can be used as a spice to relieve boredom for members of the English village. Because you don't only learn in the classroom, but outside the classroom by seeing objects directly. Apart from that, members of the English village can also learn more about the history of the Tegowangi temple site so that they have an awareness of other historical places.

## Discussion

Utilization of the Tegowangi temple site to develop the literacy of English village members such as aspects of language, history, literacy, and future employment. From the results of field observations, it can be seen that the use of the Tegowangi temple site can be supported by the location of the site not far from the course. The tutor provided stimuli by showing pictures of the Tegowangi temple site to the English village members.

**"My name is ..... (TG Name). On behalf of ..... (Travel Agent Name) I'd like to welcome you all to Tegowangi temple, the Island of Kediri. Right now I'd like to take a minute to familiarize you with the area and tell you a brief safety precaution. You have to fasten safety belts and remain seated until we reach our destination.**

**I am your guide and will support you during the tour. I promise you will enjoy your stay here in Kediri. This is a beautiful, quiet city where you can relax, sit by the beach, enjoy great meals, and feel very safe. You can walk into town and enjoy the various handicrafts or take a moonlit walk along the city of Kediri"**

**I will explain the history.....and why Tegowangi Temple is often visited by many people. For every member of the English Village, this place is also used as a place to study. what is the meaning of each image engraved on the temple.....**

**Table 2. Implementation procedures**

Participants: Students with English Speaking level 2
Time: 75 minutes
Topic: English for Tourist Guide
Implementation:
1. Good understanding of each place.
2. Welcome tourists.
3. Prepare materials
4. Guide and explain information
5. Translate

The English village tutor's teaching method is different from other courses. The tutor guides the English village members to hear the resource person deliver the material, which the tutor will then deliver in English. It was seen that members of the English village were very enthusiastic about listening and asking questions about the use of historical sites: (1). Caring for and preserving historical objects. (2). Visit historical heritage sites. (3). Use historical relics correctly.

The success of increasing the literacy of English village members does not only depend on courses and tutors. However, it is also influenced by sources, approaches, models, methods, and learning media. as one of the supporters of the English learning process. Real media is an important object component, helping the English language learning process to be efficient and effective in achieving the learning objectives. This makes it easier for tutors to provide material and English village members can easily understand it. Benefits of learning by using Tegowangi temple site objects: (1) Providing high motivational stimulation to members of the English village. (2) the use of real object media is more attractive to members of the English village. (3) there is no verbalism because English members can practice, see, hear, and appreciate. (4) generating orderly and systematic reasoning. (5) foster understanding and development of values of respect for history.

Thus, the scope of historical literacy is the entire surrounding environment, whether it concerns regional units such as villages, sub-districts, small towns, districts, or other units. Several social and cultural institutions that exist within such as the family, settlement patterns, local government institutions, and arts associations. Therefore, in the study of historical literacy, various aspects of people's past life can be used as a source of learning, especially for utilizing the literacy of English village members. So that you know the concepts related to the historical value of the community's environment.

Members of the English village became aware of the historical potential related to the Tegowangi temple site. Apart from that, through this learning practice, members of the English village are invited to get closer to real situations and their environment. Furthermore, members of the English village can get to know and appreciate the community environment of which they are part. It would not be wrong if it was linked to developing the literacy of English village members by utilizing objects at the Tegowangi temple site. Teaching and learning outside the classroom will get many examples and experiences from various actions in the development of the community environment, including today. This will encourage honing special skills such as observation, questioning techniques or conducting interviews, selecting sources, looking for facts, and so on. Developing historical literacy of members of the English village so that they have awareness and cultural heritage of their region.

## CONCLUSION

The Tegowangi temple site can be used as an object to develop the literacy of members of the English village of Pare. Tegowangi Temple is 10 minutes from English Village. A historical temple site inherited from the Majapahit kingdom with a Hindu-Buddhist pattern. Tegowangi Temple is called Sentul Temple, Boedeng. This place was once a forest inhabited by many gray and black monkeys. When someone wants to worship, many monkeys play. Animals are used to receiving bananas from members. So it was given the name Boedeng Temple. Many members already know the Tegowangi temple site. The Tegowangi temple site is used as a language learning object, with various teaching methods to increase the literacy of English village members regarding the history of local heritage.

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