Book of Abstract Draft

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[ABS-65]

Vocational Welding Excellence – Harmonization by Adopting AWS Level I-II Entry and Intermediate Level Welder Curriculum Guidelines and Welding Educator Certification under the American Welding Society Established Programs

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Abstract

ABSTRACT
Welding is a key industrial skill for which Indonesia has many current needs to address urgently at the Vocational Education Level as opposed to recent efforts now seemingly more focused on budgets and funding towards private entities instead.

Welding makes a profound impact on our daily lives. From the cars we drive to the houses we live in, the welding industry is constantly shaping our world.
Welding also makes an impact on a nation's economy, future and employment of young talent not destined for University level Education.
Half of the total gross national product in USA is comprised of welding related labor, products, and services.

This paper will discuss the recent establishment of the American Welding Society Accredited Welder Testing Facility at the SMK Negeri 2 Bandung Vocational High School located in Bandung , West Java , Indonesia, The introduction of AWS SENSE Program, (schools excelling through national skills education) at this facility in a "pilot program" which is a comprehensive set of minimum Standards and Guidelines for Welding Education programs, i.e. Entry level and Intermediate level.

It will address how all SMKN Vocational Schools can incorporate SENSE guidelines into their own curriculum in order to help insure an education that is consistent with other SENSE schools across the nation. This program is fully supported by the American Welding Society (AWS).

The Paper will also address why and how Indonesian Vocational Welding Instructors should be required to demonstrate their Teaching Expertise by preparing and achieving AWS program certification for Welding Educators, which has been developed to define minimum standards for welding educators and to provide respected recognition for those who demonstrate the skills, knowledge, and experience needed to:

- Understand welding training requirements; prepare instruction plans; conduct training classes; and evaluate student performance
- Use prepared instructional materials or develop their own original instructional materials
- Familiar with welding processes, welding procedures, welder qualifications, materials and the limitations of weld testing
- Be able to read drawings, prepare records, develop reports and maintain a valid welder certificate

Keywords: AWS, Certified Welding Educator, SENSE, Welding Skill, PT. Asian Welding Specialist, Vocational Welding

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-228]
Effectiveness of Guided Inquiry Laboratory Module and Indicator of Analytical Thinking Skills in Respiratory System Matery in XI MIPA at Senior High School

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Abstract

This research was purposed to knowing the effectiveness of module which is based on guided inquiry laboratory method in order to increase the analytic thinking skill toward respiration system matery of XI MIPA at Senior High School 2 Sragen. This research was used the research and development (R&D) method refers to Borg ang Gall model which have been modified into 9 stage; 1) researching and collecting data, 2) planning, 3) developing the draft of product, 4) testing the first experiment field, 5) revising the first experiment field result, 6) doing the experiment field, 7) completing the result of experiment field product, 8) testing the implementation field, 9) completing the result of product. The analysis data used during the research development was descriptive, properness of the module based on scoring the criteria, and thingking skill analysis. The biology module based on Guided Inquiry Laboratory (GIL) was effectively to empower the aspect of analytic thinking skill in order to formulate the objective and make the result.

Keywords: learning module guided inquiry laboratory, module which is based on guided inquiry laboratory, analytic thinking skill, respiratory sistem.

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

The Experimentation of Cooperative Learning Model Type Numbered Head Together with Make a Match in Linear Equations and Inequalities in One Variable View From Self Concept of Mathematics Learning Students in MTs Negeri in Sragen in Academic Year 2016/2017.

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Abstract

This research was aimed to view: (1) which gives a better mathematics learning achievement, learning model Numbered Head Together with Make a Match (NHT MM), NHT or direct learning, (2) which gives better mathematics learning achievement, low, medium or high self concept, (3) which has better mathematics learning achievement, student having low, medium or high self concept on each learning model, (4) which learning model gives better mathematics learning achievement, learning model Numbered Head Together with Make a Match (NHT MM), Numbered Head Together (NHT) or direct learning on each student's self concept level.

This research was a quasi-experimental research with 3x3 factorial design. The study population was all students MTsN in Sragen. The sampling technique used a stratified cluster random sampling. The samples were 309 students, consisted of 104 students in the first experimental class, 102 students in the second experimental class and 103 students in the control class. Data collected through mathematics achievement tests and questionnaires of study mathematics self concept. The trial test instruments include content validity, level of difficulty, discrimination power, and reliability. The trials studied mathematics self concept questionnaire instrument includes content validity, internal consistency, and reliability. Test prerequisites included population normality test used Lilliefors method and the population variance homogeneity test used Bartlett method. With, $\alpha = 0,05$ concluded that the samples come from populations that were normally distributed and had homogeneous variance. Test of the balance of the initial capability data used one way analysis of variance with unbalanced cell, concluded that sampel had preequal mathematical ability. Hypothesis testing used two-way analysis of variance with unbalanced cells.

The results show as follows. (1) NHT MM model provide a better mathematics learning achievement than NHT and direct learning model. NHT model provide a better mathematics learning achievement than direct learning model. (2) Students with high self concept have a better mathematics learning achievement than students who have medium and low self concept. Students with medium self concept have a better mathematics learning achievement than students who have low self concept. (3) In NHT MM model, students with high self concept have a better mathematics learning achievement than students with medium and low self concept, students with medium and low self concept get the same. While using NHT model and direct learning, students with high, medium and low self concept get the same mathematics learning achievement. (4) students with high self concept, NHT MM model and NHT get the same mathematics learning achievement, NHT MM model provide a better mathematics learning achievement than direct learning, NHT and direct learning model provide the same mathematics learning achievement. Students having medium and low self concept provide the same mathematics learning achievement in each learning models.

[ABS-82]
EFL Students' Difficulties and Needs in Essay Writing

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Abstract

This study is aimed to investigate the difficulties faced by EFL students in essay writing as well as exploring their learning needs to have better quality of English composition. Examining essays and administering open-ended questionnaires were done to 33 students of English Department at Widya Gama Mahakam University, Indonesia, to find students' difficulties in broad-spectrum. In addition, semi-structured interview to the writing lecturer was also conducted to dig his perception related to challenging matters about teaching essay writing. The findings showed that students have major difficulties in grammatical, cohesion and coherence terms. Moreover, minor aspects also had been revealed regarding to students' writing, namely paragraph organization, dictions, and vocabulary misspelling. Considering its complexity in accomplishing essay writing task, the students expected more intense guidance from the lecturer, such as continuous consultation regarding to the lecturer's feedback in their essay draft. The interview result confirmed this issue. The lecturer admitted that limited time and big number of students in one class became his great barriers to improve the quality of the students' essay. These facts drive new challenges for the writing lecturer in two ways; 1) the lecturer should guide students properly by using step-by-step procedures so that the students feel comfortable in writing the essay, and 2) explicit explanation related to the revision given is needed. It is important to note that this issue demands a new and effective teaching essay writing strategy to achieve fruitful outcomes of teaching and learning process especially in essay writing context.

Keywords: EFL students; essay writing difficulties; need analysis; lecturer's perception; teaching writing challenges

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-83]
Development on Analytical Thinking Skill by using Case Studies in The Course of Business Ethics for Students from Management Major, Management Science Faculty, Thepsatri Rajabhat University

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Abstract

The objectives of this study were to 1) compare students' learning achievements of analytical thinking skill by using English case studies in the course of Business Ethics for students from management major, management science faculty, and 2) examine students' satisfaction on the learning activity by using case studies. Research samples comprised of 18 students in Management major, the course group of 591727901, the course of Business Ethics, and 2nd semester in the academic year of 2016. The research instruments were 1) case study exercises, 2) learning achievement tests, and 3) students' satisfaction assessment on the learning activity by using case studies. The statistics used for data analysis are mean, standard deviation, and t-test. The research findings illustrated that students' post-test scores were higher than their pre-test scores at the significant difference in level of .001. Moreover, students' satisfaction assessment on the learning activity by using case studies was at high level.

Keywords: Analytical Thinking Skill, Case Studies, Business Ethics Course

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-84]
LITERACY HABITUATION FOR VOCATIONAL ENGINEERING STUDENTS, IS IT NECESSARY? (A Case Study On The Concrete Construction Course)

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Abstract

Vocational education is oriented to the labor fulfillment. It's learning process focuses on the mastery of various skills to meet the industrial demands. The focus on such skills often makes students think that they only need to learn the vocational skills practice. Literacy skills, both reading and writing, are often regarded as something that is not so important for them to pay attention. In fact, in today's rapid growing of industrial technology, workers are required to have adequate literacy skills that enable them to keep up with the developments. This study aims to investigate how does literacy was practiced in the vocational engineering field, and the importance role of literacy in the success of the vocational engineering course. This study was carried out using the semi-structured interview. As participants in this study were 5 tutors which taken from Vocational Engineering Education Department. The data collected were the results of the interview, students' field work reports, and the results of field observation on the situation in classroom and workshop. This case study was carried out on concrete construction course. Concrete construction is one of the rapidly evolving fields of engineering vocations as the development of concrete technology. The characteristic of this subject begins with a paper-based work plans followed by the work construction in the workshop. The work plans involve various constants and graphs which available in the standard books or concrete textbooks. The result from this research sawn that a habit of reading the existing planning standards nor textbook was rarely implemented. A habit of writing manually also rarely done, but students were accustomed to making written work reports

containing calculations, working steps, pictures, and diagrams created with computer technology-based tools. The lack of active reading practice with a good understanding brings difficulties for students to meet the achievement of competencies. Most of the practical students had not been able to seek an adjustment between theory and real condition of the workpiece made. Practical students did a lot of misunderstanding on literacy techniques in the form of technical symbols in the concrete construction field. These were serious problems in engineering field because failure in reading symbols put a fatal impact on the real situation of construction application.

Keywords: Literacy, Vocational engineering, literacy practice, Concrete Construction

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-153]
LOVE MANGROVE ACTION AS ECO LEARNING FACILITIES FOR CHILDREN IN PURWOREJO VILLAGE, DEMAK

a)Hartina Ningsih, a) Nur Sabrina Fadlin Sarah, a)Tri Yuliyanti, b)Deni Faizal Zulang Riyadi, b) Bayu Siswo Wibowo c)Erma Prihastanti

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Abstract

Purworejo Village Bonang District Demak Regency is one of the coastal villages in North coast of Java. As a coastal area, the role of mangroves is necessary, especially in dealing with soil erosion and abrasion. Mangroves also play a role in reducing the impact of global warming, producers of organic materials, industrial materials and medicines, tourism area and conservation areas. The last mangrove condition in Purworejo village, mangrove plants are still relatively small and most of the size of the mangrove is large, and many empty lands that have not been planted with mangroves. One of the causes is society, especially children who are relatively not know about mangrove. So, it can be concluded that environmental education related mangrove in Purworejo village is still lacking. Therefore, we try to make action to love mangrove for children and loaded with interesting, so slowly but surely can be absorbed and accepted by them. The realization of this love mangrove action started by introducing mangrove through a fairy tale, coloring, games, intelligent contest and the preparation of mangrove tree framework. Implementation of love mangrove action directly that is done by planting mangrove seeds on empty land. In addition, to continue to drive eco learning mangrove also conducted the selection of two mangrove ambassadors that we specify based on certain criteria from the results of various activities that have been done. Hopefully, with this love mangrove action can be an appropriate means of eco learning for children to know more about mangrove and more love the environment.

Keywords: mangrove, global warming, eco learning

[ABS-88]

The Role Playing Method by Using " The Hand Made Story Book" Based on Local Wisdom Stories in Learning Mathematics for Young Learners at Dukuh Samiran Kecamatan Selo Kabupaten Boyolali Central Java

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine whether the role playing method by using the media of hand made story book based on local wisdom stories in TK Pertiwi located at Dukuh Samiran, Kecamatan Selo Kabupaten Boyolali Central Java can improve the logical ability of mathematics of choldren aged 4-5 years. The subject of this study are 20 children of group Kindergarten A. This study was conducted with two cycles. Each cycles held two meetings. Technique of collecting data from result of observation and documentation. Based on the result of the research, it is found that in the first cycle on the first meeting, on the aspect of ability to know the concept of numbers 1-10 with good criteria as much as 20%, and in the second cycle on the second meeting increased to 85%. The ability to count or mention the order of numbers 1-10, with good criteria as much as 15% and in the second cycle increased to 90%. Counting the numbers 1-10 to the numbers in picture, the criteria are both 10% and in the second cycle increased to 95%. This proves that through the role playing method with the media of hand made story book based on local wisdom stories can improve the logical ability of mathematics of young learners.

Keywords: Role Playing Method, Hand Made Story Book Based on Local Wisdom, Logical Mathematics Intelligence

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-92]

DEVELOPING SUPPLEMENTARY ENGLISH MATERIAL BASED ON PROJECT BASED LEARNING FOR NURSING STUDENTS OF MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF SMK CITRA SEMESTA INDONESIA YOGYAKARTA

HIKMAH PRAVITASARI

Abstract

The objectives of this research were: (1) to investigate the quality of the existing course book used in SMK CSI Yogyakarta, and (2) the development of the Supplementary Project book in SMK CSI Yogyakarta. This research was conducted at SMK Citra Semesta Indonesia (CSI) Yogyakarta in 2016. This research was categorized into Research and Development (R & D). It was conducted in two steps, they were exploration and development. The exploration step were literature review, field study, need analysis, and product planning. While the development step were prototype development, field testing, and final product. In analyzing data, Miles and Huberman's model was considered to be used through data reduction, data display, and conclusion. After conducting need analysis through interview, questionnaire, observation, and document analysis, the researcher concluded that there was a need of supplementary English material to fulfill the students' need toward the material at vocational high school in nursing program. The existing course book did not match well with the students' need of nursing field. In development stage, the researcher designed a prototype of supplementary English material referring to Project-based Learning (PBL) method and English for Specific Purposes (ESP). Then, it was validated and reviewed by five experts. To get the feasible product, the prototype was implemented three times in the classroom. The final try out, class observation, questionnaire, and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) approved the draft's feasibility and appropriateness as supplementary material to teach students of nursing skill program in vocational high school.

Keywords: ESP, R&D, PBL, Supplementary book, Vocational School

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-96]
CLASSROOM INTERACTIONAL COMPETENCE OF ENGLISH CLASSES IN HIGHER EDUCATION

Soraya

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Abstract

The research aims to describe the classroom interactional competence in ELT classes of higher education based on the microcontexts and the pedagogic goals. This research is conducted with qualitative approach and content analysis method. The data source is the recording of 10 English classes at STBA LIA Jakarta. The data are analyzed using L2 classroom modes framework by Steve Walsh. The result shows that lecturers mostly apply material and managerial mode but rarely apply the classroom context and skill and system mode. The most interactional features found are display questions and extended teacher turns. The research concludes that the lecturer focuses on preparing the students background information to express student's critical thinking and fluency but they have not prepared the students' language components and skills to support the fluency. The lecturers are dynamic to maintain the communication practice by modifying

the interactional features which is appropriate to the learners and facilitating the interactional space so that the interactional competence of the students can be elevated.

Keywords: Classroom Interactional Competence; Interactional Features; Higher Education; English Language Teaching

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-100]
The Relationship of Anxiety, School Burnout and Well-Being in High School Students

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Abstract

Adolescence is often vulnerable to individual problems such as stress, depression and self-destructive behavior. The purpose of current study was to investigate the direct effect between school burnout and well-being through trait and state anxiety. State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI), School Burnout Inventory (SBI), and Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) was administered to 192 vocational high school students. Mediator analysis using bias corrected bootstrap method N = 5000 and 95% confidential interval on PROCESS software. The results show that school burnout as predictors on well-being students only indirectly via state and trait anxiety. This findings have implication for development guidance and counseling programs to improve well-being students.

Keywords: anxiety; school burnout; well-being

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-104]
Classroom Engagement and Mathematics Achievement in Senior and Junior High School Students

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Abstract

The present study examined the prediction of classroom engagement on mathematics achievement in senior and junior high school students. Moderation analysis was applied with sample of 368 (234 junior high school students and 234 senior high school) Indonesian students. The results indicated that only disengagement negatively predict mathematics achievement, whereas affective engagement, behavior engagement, and cognitive engagement were not significantly predict mathematics achievement. Furthermore, senior high school with lowest level of disengagement have the best opportunity to attain highest mathematics achievement. Discussion of these findings was intended to clarify the strengthens and weakness of teaching practice in high school.

Keywords: Mathematics achievement; classroom engagement; high school students

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-108]
THE APPLICATION OF MIND MAPPING LEARNING MODEL TO IMPROVE THE STUDENTS LEARNING OUTCOMES AND LIVELINESS

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Abstract

The objective of this research is to improve the students' learning outcomes and liveliness through the application of Mind Mapping model in learning web programming. The problems in this research are the existence of a class that still use the conventional methods and the value of the students' learning outcomes and liveliness is still under completeness. The type of research is a classroom action research with the total sample 35 students. This study consists of three cycles: pre-cycle, cycle I, and silus II. Each cycle consists of several stages. The data used in this research is through assessment test with cognitive aspects of the pretest. While to assess the aspects of students' affective, psychomotor, and liveliness is using observation sheets . Criteria of the affective domain including Acceptance, Responsiveness, Values Adhered to, Organization, Characterization. While from psychomotor aspect including Perception, Readiness, Reaction directed, Natural reaction (mechanism), Complex reaction, Adaptation, Creativity. The result data of this research is after the action cycle II can be noted that the average value of the affective aspect of learning outcome increases 42.86%, the cognitive aspect increases 37.14%, Psychomotor aspect increases 37.15%, liveliness aspect increases 51.43%. The data is measured using an observation sheet. Based on the results data above that mind mapping can improve the students' learning outcomes and liveliness in learning web programming. The results of this study suggested that teachers utilise the media of Mind Mapping in learning in order to improve the students' learning outcomes and liveliness.

Keywords: Learning Outcomes, Liveliness, Mind Mapping, Web Programming.

[ABS-109]
DEVELOPMENT OF MOBILE LEARNING MODULE BASED ON THE STUDENT'S LEARNING STYLE FOR AN AUTOMOTIVE ENGINEERING COURSE

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Abstract

Recent advancements in the capabilities of mobile devices have led to an increased interest in leveraging them for learning, especially in the field of engineering education. Mobile learning has become great tool for delivering educational resources in which learners can not only access the module anytime and anywhere but also can actively interact with the learning material. This research aims to design and develop learning material of an automotive engineering course based on mobile device for mechanical engineering education students. The development e-publication module of motorcycle mechanic course employed the ADDIE instructional design model encompassing five steps: analysis, design, development, implementation, and evaluation. The student's learning style was identified to characterize the target audience of the mobile module. It was found that the majority of the students as the user have auditory and kinesthetic, then the module will be designed with the design in accordance with the auditory and kinesthetic learning style, therefore the module will be mainly designed on audio-based format. The learning module is developed using e-publication software consisting of structured PDF documents combined with audio and video files. Some experts in instructional system design and automotive engineering were asked to evaluate the implementation feasibility of the module. The average evaluation score was 85.4%, indicating high acceptance of implementing the learning module. The technical feasibility analysis indicated that the smartphone used for this module requires at least 1024 MB of RAM (Random Access Memory). It implies that e-publication module delivery has the potential to gain wider acceptance in engineering education complementing the in-class and practical learning.

Keywords: Development, instructional media, ADDIE model, e-publication, mobile learning

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-111]
PLASTIC TRASH CREATION MEANS FOR CHILDREN IN TAMBAK LOROK VILLAGE, SEMARANG

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Abstract

Tambak Lorok is one of the coastal areas in Semarang city which is located along the Banger River, Tanjung Mas district. Around 1950, in this area, there was a settlement whose most of the people work as fishermen. Tambak Lorok environment is included as a dirty and improper environment for habitation due to the high amount of stingy trash. The trashs which are not properly managed accumulate in any places. This causes some fish auction places (TPI) in Tambak lorok can not function as how it should be. In fact, the use of plastic and bottle plastic is constantly increasing from year to year. As result, this certainly causes complex problems for both prevention and handling. Because of its characteristic which is difficult to be decomposed by natural decomposer, plastics become the most common and dangerous soil polutor. Utilization of plastic trash is an effort to minimize the disposal of plastics and to save energy resources in a certain extent and to reduce the dependency of imported raw materials. Utilization of plastic trash on a household scale can be done by reusing plastic trash for different purposes, e.g. cats places which is made from plastics can be used for pots, lamp ornaments, and hanging gardens. This trash creation is intended for elementary school children in Tambak Lorok village. Hopefully it can enable them to develop their creativity as well as to have awareness in maintaining environmental hygiene in order to realize Tambak lorok as a marine tourism spot and to support government program for Indonesia free of waste in 2020. Environmental education (eco learning) is very important, especially to maintain the ecosystem and environment of the community of Tambak Lorok. Therefore, we try to combine the application of environment-based learning technology to overcome the problems above. Environmental education by utilizing plastic trash thoroughly is expected to be a stimulus in empowering Tambak Lorok villager as a mean of awareness of the children to the environment and to assist the community in optimizing plastic trash so that people have the ability and potential in fostering environmental care and creative characters.

Keywords: eco learning, plastics trash, trash utilization

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-113]
THE ROLE LOCAL WISDOM IN THE FOLKLORE MALAY MEMPAWAH AS BASE OF CHARACTER EDUCATION ON CHILDREN IN PRIMARY SCHOOL (Study Folklore In West Borneo)

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Abstract

Abstract

This article analyses the describe the role of local wisdom which is contained in Malay folklore Mempawah in forming character education for children of elementary school. Local wisdom in society is very important because it shows customs, traditions, and cultural values which have rooted in society life of Malay Mempawah. The problem that arises in society is the lack of awareness to apply the value of local wisdom in everyday life that is actually the values contained in folklore. By understanding the Local Wisdom contained in folklore, it is expected that it can be used as a mean to form character in a child by inserting folklore in the learning material. The method used is naturalistic method by using literary anthropology approach. The data collecting technique done by the writer is direct observation, recording, interviews, and document study. The result of the research was analyzed by using interactive model data analysis that was data reduction, data display, and conclusion. The results of this study are: First, value of local wisdom relates to the society's personality (1) forgiveness, (2) togetherness value, (3) sense of responsibility and keeping promise. Second, value of local wisdom relates to customs that is tradition of buang-buang. Third, value of local wisdom relates to life equipment of society. The role of local wisdom contained in folklore as the basis of character education in elementary school is not only useful as a means of learning moral values, customs, and culture but also can be used as a means to preserve the folklore itself.

Keywords: Keywords: Local wisdom, folklore, character education

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-114]
A cross-cultural and Intercultural of Indirectness Speech Act: The Use of Interference Local Language in Academic Discourse at Central Sulawesi

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Abstract

Abstract: Cross-cultural and intercultural communication is a cross-ethnic communication that naturally appear in a social context with different religious, social, ethnic, and linguistic backgrounds. In this case, it is learned how people with different cultural backgrounds interact with each other using their language. One form of communication can be seen from the use of speech acts and the form of interference from the communicant language. This paper aims to describe how the use of Malay Manado local language interference in academic discourse at Alkhairaat Palu University of Central Sulawesi. The method employed to prepare this research is descriptive qualitative method. The data were collected throught observation, recording, and interview. Systematically analyzed by using the descriptive qualitative interactive model. The results of this study concludes that the Malay Manado local language used in acting speech to ethnic Kaili and

Bugis Makassar as linguistic features between students. In the speech acts are also colored the use of Manado language interference seen vocal changing /e/ and /i/, vocal missing /e/, and consonant changing /s/, /t/, and /k/. This language varies as a result of cross-cultural and intercultural communication within the academic community in accordance with its social context.

Keywords: Cross-cultural, intercultural, speech act, interference of language, academic discourse

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-116]
Male and Female Students' Linguistic Politeness in Speaking Classroom

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Abstract

Communicative competence emphasizes that the knowledge of grammatical rules is not sufficient to communicate comprehensively, therefore it needs pragmatic knowledge. Without pragmatic understanding, there will be many failures in communication such as and misunderstanding. Besides, one important aspect of pragmatic competence is politeness. Many researches have been conducted in this field, however only few that specifically revealed the differences between male and female linguistic politeness in speaking classroom, whereas its primary data are utterances. It becomes a consideration of this research to be conducted in the speaking classroom of university student, especially international relations major students. The observation is conducted based on the adaptation from DCT by Bacha, Bahous & Diab (2012). The result showed that in general, female students are more polite compared to male students. At last, teachers should understand this fact by do not expecting male students to be as polite as female, basically they are unique their way

Keywords: Politeness, Male and Female, Language Education, Speaking Classroom

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-130]
Empowering Students' Creativity in Creating Students' Worksheets Using Authentic Materials

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Abstract

This paper aims to describe the ability of students in creating and developing students' worksheets using authentic materials. Creating and developing students' worksheets are the final project of those joining English Language Teaching Materials Developments (ELTMDev) class in English Education Department of Teacher Training and Education Faculty in Sebelas Maret University of Surakarta. Not only, should the – would be – teachers learn how to be good teachers, but they also learn how to create and develop good students worksheets suit their students need. This study employs classroom action research. Subjects are ELTMDev students in English Education Department UNS. The findings reveal that: 1) the students' ability in creating and developing students' worksheets increases; 2) the students' understanding in employing authentic materials when creating and developing students' worksheets improves.

Keywords: students' worksheet, project based learning, materials developments

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-146]
SEMANTIC CHARACTERISTICS THAT MAKE MATHEMATIC WORD PROBLEMS PRESENTED IN INDONESIAN DIFFICULT FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS

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Abstract

This paper describes an investigation on semantic characteristics that make a mathematics word problem difficult for primary school students. The subjects comprised 120 grade four and 116 grade five students in three schools. They were given pairs of word problems that differ in one of the five semantic characteristics. Five semantic characteristics were delineated for investigation. They are (1) type of semantic relations, (2) number of semantic relations, (3)

number of types of semantic relations, (4) presence of simultaneous unknowns, and (5) nature of unknowns. It was found that the presence of more semantic relations and of simultaneous unknowns types significantly increases the difficulty of arithmetic word problems.

Keywords: semantic characteristics, mathematic word problem, primary school, semantic reation, simultaneous unknown

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-149]
Boostering Students Life Skill through IT Based Project Learning

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Abstract

The Indonesia Qualification Framework (IQF) implicitly states that institutions serving undergraduate program should prepare students with life skill through their curriculum development. In the undergraduate program curriculum, hard skills and soft skills have to be given accordingly; hence, life skills as the outcome are gained simultaneously. Due to the background above, this research is questioning how the mixing of IT as learning media and project-based as learning method can booster the students life skills. Conducting classroom action research is the right method to answer the question. Taking a class of Business English Writing in English Department Program of Teacher Training and Education Faculty of Sebelas Maret University, this research was handled within the whole semester. The result shows that project-based learning is best applied when it is combined with the use of IT and provided with the context of the real world because students life skills have to meet the today world needs in which they have to be able to work with IT and develop entrepreneurship as part of life skills.

Keywords: students life skill, project-based learning, IT learning media, real world context

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-158]
DEVELOPMENT LESSON STUDY IN LEARNING HISTORY FOR PRIMARY SCHOOL

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Abstract

This research is a development research using classroom action research (CAR). The data sources of this research are students, peers, teachers, and researchers. The data collected includes qualitative data and quantitative data. The objectives of this study were to (1) analyze the initial conditions in the course of learning History in elementary school (2) to develop appropriate learning model in the learning curriculum History of elementary school (3) Identify the development of lesson study model in improving learning History of elementary school. Result of research of lesson study model in learning history in elementary school that is designed to produce a product as problem solving in learning history in elementary school.
The conclusion of the study of lesson study model development in history learning in Elementary School conducted in cycle of several learning round consisting of planning, observation and reflection implementation and RBL steps can be implemented for the development of competence of elementary school teachers.

Keywords: lesson study, learning, history

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-181]
Self Efficacy on Writing Narrative Ability of Primary School Student

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to obtain empirical data about the effect of self efficacy on the ability of writing narrative. The method used is survey with expost-facto technique. The study was conducted at Lengkong subdistrict Bandung city in fifth grade school year 2016/2017. Research sample at Pelita primary school and Karangpawulang primary school using purposive sampling technique was done to 283 students. Data collection techniques in this study is use questionnaire

instrument for self efficacy using likert scale and data writing skills narrative done with essay test. Retrieval of data obtained through tests and analysis by simple linear regression with the help of SPSS version 17 software. The results of study showed that self efficacy has an effect on the ability to writing narrative class V student in nation primary school at Lengkong subdistrict Bandung city.

Keywords: self efficay; writing ability; writing narrative

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-187]
Need Analysis in Development of Teaching Factory In Higher Education

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Abstract

Open Unemployment Rate (TPT) for undergraduate (S1) actually experienced a significant increase. Recorded Bachelors unemployment rate increased from 5.34 percent in February 2015 to 6.22 percent in February 2016. Thus a strategic step is needed to align the world of education and the world of work. One of the steps that is considered most appropriate is to carry out Teaching Factory activities in colleges.
The purpose of this study are: 1) Identify the need for the University in the implementation of Teaching Factory. 2) Mapping the constraints faced by the University in the implementation of Teaching Factory.
The chosen research approach is a qualitative method utilized to answer the research problem. Data collection techniques were conducted through in depth interview, focus group discussion (FGD), observation, and document analysis. Analysis data used interactive analysis model Miles and Huberman.
The results of this research are: 1) The main needs of Univerisity in performing Teaching Factory activities are the availability of expertise-based curriculum and partner industry in accordance with the field of expertise. 2) Constraints faced by universities in Teaching factory activities are availability of facilities and infrastructure and difficulties in obtaining appropriate partner industry.

Keywords: Model Development, Teaching factory

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-198]
THE INFLUENCE OF CREATIN MONOHYDRATE ON THE ABILITY OF BADMINTON TECHNIQUE BY DOING PHYSICAL EXERCISE

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Abstract

Nutrition an athlete is important factor in enhancing sport achievements. Nutrition is used to provide maximum effect in practice, in taking supplements after maximal exercise is the basic need for a study that shows how the effect of creatin monohydrate to the strength and endurance after doing physical exercise with maximum intensity. The aim of this study was to analyze about: (1) to analyze the result of the effect of creatine monohydrate to strength after doing physical exercise with maximum intensity. (2) to analyze to results of the analyze to effect of creatine monohydrate towards endurance. (3) to analyze to results of the effect of now creatine monohydrate to strength. (4) to analyze the results of the effect of non creatine monohydrate towards after doing physical exercise. (5) to analyze the results of the difference by administering creatine and non creatine on strength and endurance after exercise maximum intensity. Subject of this research is student class of 2016 joined extracurricular of badminton FIK Unesa. There are consists of 25 persons. The research used quantitative with quasi experimental research method. The design of this study using pretest posttest designs with data analysis using a paired a sample t-test. The process of data collection was done with the test leg muscle strength using a strength with back and leg dynamometer. Sit ups test with 1 minute sit ups. Pushups test with pushups and 30 second with a VO2max test cosmed quart CPET during the pretest and posttest. Furthermore the data were analyzed using SPSS 22.0 series.The result (1) There is the influence of creatine administration against the force after exercise maximum intensity (2) There is the influence of intensity (3) There is the influences of non creatine against the exercise maximum intensity. (4) There is influence of non creatine against the group after endurance exercise maximum intensity. (5)The significant differences in the treatment of creatine and non-creatine from the delta difference in the higher creatine group on increased strength and resistance to the ability of badminton techniques. Based on the above analysis it be conclude that the increased strength and durability for each the groups after being a given is addition. There is difference from difference between the two groups seen from the increased strength and endurance through samples t-test where the provision of high intensity and give a better influence than high intensity exercise on the strength and durability.

Keywords: Keywords: Creatine monohydrate, the ability of badminton, physical exercise

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-202]
SELF EVALUATION OF SPECIAL EDUCATION TEACHER COMPETENCE IN INCLUSIVE SCHOOL IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the competence of special education teacher (SET) in inclusive schools in Indonesia based on self-evaluation, including paedagogic, personality, professional, social, and special education competencies. This research is a survey research with quantitative approach involving 265 SETs from 4 districts in Central Java as research respondent with purposive cluster sampling technique. The variables studied were SET competence, including paedagogic, social, personality, professional, and special education competencies. Data were collected with SET Competence inventory scale consisting of 95 items. The instrument validity test was done with content validity followed by analysis of different aitem with Product-Moment Pearson correlation (r = 0,422-0,765) and reliability test with Alpha-Cronbach formula (r = 0,751). Data analysis was done by descriptive statistic analysis. SET evaluation results were in good category, although there is still a small part of the SET that assesses their selves in poor competence. Nevertheless, this SET competency assessment is still based on self-evaluation results. Therefore, this evaluation results still need to be continued with other evaluations, such as portfolio assessment, performance appraisal, SET performance assessment, and assessment of the success of students with special needs in order to obtain SET competency comprehensively. The results of this study can be a recommendation related to SET competence development policy by inclusive schools and government.

Keywords: self evaluation, competence, special education teacher (SET), inclusive school

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-203]
A Blended Learning Approach to Academic Writing Course, Action-Oriented for University Students

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Abstract

Abstract
Students in the university get difficulty in engaging and practicing writing in Academic Writing Course. Blended learning is a learning mode which combines face-to-face classroom and online learning that can be resolving the problem. This article describes the blended learning implementation of Academic Writing Course and how the students perceived the blended learning mode, learning atmosphere and challenges. The study implemented 3 activities: 1) learning in the classroom and library study as face-to-face learning, 2). learning in Massive Open Online Course, 3) reflective learning through blogging. The result indicated that 30 university students who participated in this study appreciated Blended Learning Approach for the Academic Writing Course. This fosters the further development of blended learning opportunities in Academic Writing Course for University students.

[ABS-205]
TEACHER PROFESSIONALISM DEVELOPMENT IN MUHAMMADIYAH SCHOOLS IN SUKOHARJO, CENTRAL JAVA

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Abstract

Scientific work writing ability and skill are the form of a sustainable teacher professionalism development and requirement for occupation promotion all at once. In fact, however, some problems are still found. Therefore, the objective of research was to find a collaborative constructivist-based sustainable teacher professionalism development model to improve soft skills-transferable skills in writing scientific article for Muhammadiyah Senior High School/Islamic Senior High School/Vocational Middle School (SMA/MA/SMK Muhammadiyah) teachers in Sukoharjo. This research was intended to describe: firstly, the constraints with the development of teacher professionalism in scientific work writing; secondly, teacher's understanding on scientific work writing, and thirdly, teachers' attempt of developing competency and professionalism. This research and development was conducted in some stages. Data was collected through in-depth interview, observation, and document analysis. Data source derived from teacher, headmaster, primary and secondary education chamber, and education experts. Data validation was carried out using source and method triangulation. Data analysis was conducted using an interactive model of analysis.

The result of research was summarized as follows. Firstly, in developing a sustainable professionalism, teachers of SMA/MA/SMK Muhammadiyah Sukoharjo were constrained with the requirement to write scientific work and other constraints such as: time, fund, age, motivation, leader policy, school infrastructure, and access to internet network. Secondly, in writing scientific work, teachers had not understood completely the concept of scientific work yet. Teachers' experience with writing scientific work was largely obtained during professionalism training (PLPG). Thirdly, teachers with educator certificate did a series of activities to develop their competency, both independently and by attending workshop and seminar, buying newest lesson textbook, attending MGMP (Subject Teacher Discussion) activity, and discussing with fellow teachers of study field. The implication was that there should be concrete measures by the policy makers to simplify everything related to learning administration activity, supported with facility adequacy, initiative of primary and secondary education chamber, and other sponsors, and guidance from college institution.

[ABS-211]
Classification and Characteristics of Historical Learning Media

Aksa

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Abstract

Conventional learning is deemed less appropriate to the dynamics of the development of science and technology. In an effort to improve the learning process in accordance with the needs and development of the era, the function of learning media is very important to be utilized. Therefore, classifying and mapping based on media characteristic, is required for the media to be used in historical learning. Based on its category, the media can be grouped into audio visual media motion, silent audio visual media, semi-motion audio media, visual media motion, silent visual media, semi-motion media, audio media, and print media. Historical learning media can also be grouped based on technology, like printed media, audio-visual technology, computer-based technology, and mixed media of print and computer technology. Each of these media groups has distinctive characteristics that differ from each other. In general, there are three characteristics of instructional media for its use to be more effective and efficient, such as the characteristics of fixatifs, manipulative characteristics and distributive characteristics. Thus, the characteristics of media, media classification, and media selection are an integral part in the determination of learning strategies, especially in historical learning.

Keywords: Media Classification; Media Characteristics; Historical Learning.

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-221]
THE IMPLICATION OF RELIGIOUS-BASED ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SYSTEM TO STUDENTS' TOLERANCE BEHAVIOR

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Abstract

Religious-based elementary school system is an alternative option either for students or parents to develop young generation characters. It is essentially needed to deal with more complex situation in diverse environment in the future. Diversity is a challenge in creating the harmony. Tolerance to the diversity is a main aspect required to be introduced and taught to each individual. In the elementary school circle, teacher is demanded to teach the students about the important basis of tolerance to the difference. The background of this study is that there is a behavior tendency towards the truth believed by somebody without considering the difference of opinion from others. The students must be taught as early as it is possible about the tolerance behavior, how to respond to the difference and anything believed as a truth becomes positive thing. The study aims at knowing the implication of the religious-based elementary school system to the students' tolerance behavior. This study employs qualitative method. It is found that the investment of tolerance behavior in the student of religious-based school has been implied before; however; there is a necessity for the tolerance behavior to be more internalized so that they can implement it in a long time period even in their life time as an effort to prepare the students to be good and tolerance civil for the diverse nation.

Keywords: Religious-based elementary school system, students' tolerance behavior

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

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The Models of Teacher Training: The Rural Early Childhood Instruction Based on Local Wisdom through Project Approach

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Abstract

The rural early childhood teachers have some problems of their instruction, like never do instruction planning, used worksheet more than play approach, applied the conventional instruction, never integrated local wisdom in the instruction, and more. They need opportunities for reflect on and refine their strategies, ideas and practice about the instruction planning, implementing instruction, and instruction media based on local wisdom. We can apply the teacher training with the project approach, because The project approach builds on natural curiosity, interact, question, connect, problem solve, communicate, reflect and more. It focus of knowing "How to do it in action" knowledge capable of mobility in appropriate ways and at the appropriate moment.

This study aims to find models of teacher training for the rural early childhood instruction based on local wisdom through project approach. The research approach used for Research and Development (R and D) are modified in three steps, namely research: preliminary research, model development and model validation tests. Preliminary study contains literature study and field study from some villages in Selo, Boyolali, Central Java. Model development have a three-step model to developed three concepts. Model validation tests of the instruction product based on local wisdom of project approach. The result is a significant,

effective and feasible.

The findings of this study, cooperative teacher in project approach come to better understand the uses of different instruction planning, teaching methods and instruction media based on local wisdom. The study purpose give opportunities for the empowerment of all participant.

Keywords: Local Wisdom, Models of teacher training, the Project Approach, the Rural Early Childhood Instruction

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-230]
Lecturers' Instructional Practice Based on Students' Core competencies Development: A Study Conducted at English Education Department

Hadiyanto, Syahrial, Akhmad Habibi, Nunung Fajaryani, Masbirorotni, Failasofah

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Abstract

This study examined the development of English Education students' core competencies based on lecturers' instructional practice report. The core competencies in this research include two domain: soft skills and hard skills. Soft skills and hard skills are categorized into sub-domain. Self evaluation questionnaire using likert scale 1 to 5 responses were distributed to 30 lecturers, and 23 returned. The interpretation of mean score was categorized into five level; very low, low, medium, high and very high. The findings showed that lecturers rated their instructional practices in developing students' soft skills, and hard skills, and in overall core competencies were at high level. In sub-skills of soft skills showed that instructional practices in term of communication skills, learning how to learn skills, problem solving skills and working with others were rated at high level, while IT skill and numeracy skills were practiced at medium level. It is assumed that the level of instructional practices of core competencies will impact on unsatisfied level of students core competencies output. This study suggested that faculty and department should take a role in implementation of instructional practice based on students core competencies development.

Keywords: soft skills, hard skills, academic character, instructional practice, higher education

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

LOCAL KNOWLEDGE IN NON-FORMAL EDUCATION: A CASE STUDY OF HISTORICAL LEARNING IN SANGGAR KEGIATAN BELAJAR (SKB) SUKOHARJO

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Abstract

Corruption, individualism, consumptive and westernized lifestyle have become a general perspective in Indonesian society. This happens due to the globalization influence that easily affect all aspects of community life. Therefore, the government seeks to prevent and improve the lifestyle through character education program integrated into Kurikulum Tingkat Satuan Pendidikan (KTSP). KTSP characteristic is marked by the existence of regional autonomy, primarily in educational units, that can optimize the formation of a nations character. One of the efforts to form the nations character is through the historical learning based on local knowledge. Historical learning with character education is not only given to formal education, but also to non-formal education. Sanggar Kegiatan Belajar (SKB) Sukoharjo is one of non-formal education units giving local knowledge to students in order to build strong character for learners and optimize the region's potential. This research aims to determine the implementation of historical learning by using local knowledge approach on non-formal education in Sanggar Belajar Belajar (SKB) Sukoharjo. This research used descriptive qualitative method by using a case study approach. Techniques of collecting data were interview, observation, and documentation. The results of this study were 1) describing the historical learning plan based on local knowledge on non-formal education, 2) describing the implementation of historical learning on non-formal education (equality) in SKB Sukoharjo with local knowledge approach in order to train and give skill to learners about local wisdom, to disseminate, understand, and go deep into the character values of local wisdom to learners, and 3) constraints on historical learning based on local knowledge on non-formal education.

Keywords: local knowledge, historical learning, non-formal education

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

Learning Needs Analysis of 3D Stereoscopic Textbook: An empirical study of Primary School Pupils and Teachers in Science Learning

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Abstract

This study is descriptive and explorative research which is aimed to find out the needs of students and teachers against the textbooks based 3D stereoscopic images towards the implementation of science learning based on curriculum 2013 framework design by using thematic learning concept. Because the learning process is conducted thematically, so the textbooks which used also is constructed thematicallly by integrating various concepts of subject. One of the subjects is science. The aims of this research is reached through observation, interview, and study of document . The finding of observation shows that the students get some problems in the interest to learns. This case appears while the students are doing activities which are not related to learning. Meanwhile, from the result of interview supported by the data of study to document, it is revealed that intregating thematically causes the implementation of science subject is not conducted in depth. Beside that, the teachers complain the usage of colorless thematical textbook, so the application of pictures in textbooks to illustrate the concept of science is not complete and it is not interesting, whereas the students of primay school rates 7 to 11 years old that is still in the phase of concrete operational thinking that require the textbook presenting abtract concept conceretely. Based on the statements above, it is happened commonly if the students are not interested to learn. It concludes that thematical textbooks which is used nowdays have some weaknesses in presenting the material. To cover the weaknesses, it needs the development to science textbooks which has more complete material concept and created by consedering the characteristics of primary school students. The textbooks upgreding is needed as the effort to increase the students' interest to learn, so the learning objectives can be achieved maximally.

Keywords: Learning Needs, 3D Stereoscopic, Science Learning, Primary school.

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-251]
"PROJECT BASED LEARNING" CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN ENHANCING STUDENTS' SPEAKING ABILITY FOR ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT.

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Abstract

"PROJECT BASED LEARNING" CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN ENHANCING STUDENTS' SPEAKING ABILITY FOR ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT.

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ABSTRACT

This study portrays the strategy in teaching and learning English for young learners especially in bilingual primary school and to find out the possible strategy to be shared in other school (state school) in teaching and learning English. Recently, English is not a compulsory subject in elementary school but in bilingual primary school, English become the most important one to be applied. English as a second language (ESL) students learnings should build on the educational and personal experiences they bring to school (Early, Thew, and Wakefield 1986; Ashworth, Cummins, and Handscombe 1989). Utilizing English as daily communication is a must. It was proposed in the vision of the school that is to provide excellent programs for children and their families in line with the needs of community. By adopting the international curriculum which is integrated with national curriculum is the best ways to enrich students' knowledge and experience. Providing English as the second language in some subjects increasing students motivation to develop their talents. The paper will center around an analysis of the strategy in teaching and learning English for young learners especially especially in using project based learning applied in bilingual primary school Klaten in the form of performing English Drama. Students bring to school cultural identities, knowledge, and experiences that should be awarded by instructional practices rather than replaced or forgotten as learning takes place (Cummins 1986; Heath 1983; Jordan 1985; Moll and Diaz 1987. Thus, by utilizing the project based learning, the students are hoped got challenge and opportunities in enhanching their speaking ability effectively.

Keywords: project based learning, challenge and opportunities, speaking ability.

Keywords: project based learning, challenge and opportunities, speaking ability.

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-253]

THE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE AND THE LOCAL FINANCIAL INCOME EFFECTIVENESS IN KLATEN REGENCY DURING 2002-2010

DWI NURJANATI

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Abstract

ABSTRACT

Dwi Nurjanati. THE FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE AND THE LOCAL FINANCIAL INCOME EFFECTIVENESS IN KLATEN REGENCY DURING 2002-2010. Thesis, Surakarta: Teacher Training and Education Faculty of Sebelas Maret University, January 2012.

The aims of the research are (1) to know the factors that influence the local financial income in Klaten Regency, (2) to know that the regional tax, regional dues, regional factory profit, and the others income legally factors are influential as partial and simultaneous to the local financial income, (3) to know the factors that the most potential result local financial income in Klaten Regency during 2002-2010, (4) to know the most effectiveness result of local financial income between 2002-2010.

The research used descriptive quantitative methode. The population is target and realization of local financial income in Klaten Regency during 2002-2010. This experiments need to target and realization of local financial income during 2002-2010 as delegation of the local government jobs. Data which used is secondary's data shaped target and realization of local financial income in 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, and 2010. Technique of analyzing data which used is technics of double linier regression analysis and effectiveness analysis.

The conclusion of the research are (1) based on test of double linier regression analysis about the factors that influence the local financial income show us that the regional tax, regional dues, regional factory profit, and the others income legally factors are influential as partial and simultaneous to the local financial income in Klaten Regency, (2) based on test of effectiveness analysis the local financial income show us that management of the financial during 2002-2010 dimension called effective, (3) variable that have the most influence to the local financial income in Klaten Regency is the local tax as big as 0,339, (4) based on test of effectiveness anlysis that the local financial income show the highest effectiveness level take place on 2006 as big as 110,44%. While the local financial income show the most low level take place on 2009 as big as 82,33%.

Keywords: LOCAL FINANCIAL INCOME,

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-258]
The Development of Supplement Book in Geography Subject Study for Senior High School Students

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Abstract

This research was conducted in order to develop a hydrosphere material supplement that can be used as an educative learning tool for students outside geography lesson at school. Starting from the needs analysis (including learning analysis and learner and context analysis) conducted by researcher in class XI Social 3 Senior High School of Muhammadiyah 1 Ponorogo, researchers get the data as follows. The result of requirement analysis on the result of lecturer and context analysis is known the highest percentage of 34,4% students of class XI Social 3 use textbook, notes from teacher, and others as learning source to learn

geography. Another learning resource that students use when studying geography is internet that is amount 87%. The other data obtained by researchers from the needs analysis is the aspect of readiness of students receive research products. 78% of students need new learning resources besides the learning resources they used before. Results are supported by 100% percentage or all students have never use the supplement book as a learning resource. This is a strong reason why the supplement book need to be developed. The development model in this research uses Dick and Carey development model. In this development research, researchers only go through until the ninth stage, i.e. the revision stage. The reason is because of the limited time and cost if doing until the tenth stage.

Keywords: learning resources, supplement, hydrosphere

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-264]
LINGUISTIC FEATURES AND LOCAL WISDOM CONTENT IN EFL STUDENTS' NARRATIVE TEXTS

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Abstract

This study is aimed to investigate linguistic features and local wisdom content in EFL students' narrative texts and its pedagogical implementation. This study employed qualitative content analysis method as the research design. Writing sheet was used as the instrument of the research. The data were taken from narrative text written by 25 EFL students of STKIP Tapanuli Selatan under the theme of folktales from North Sumatera. The data were analyzed by using experiential function in systemic functional grammar theory as proposed by Halliday and Matthiessen (2014) to identify and analyze linguistic features of the text and Sibarani's concept (2012) to discover local wisdom content. The findings present that there are 12 different titles in the data. In term of linguistic features of the text, it is commonly found that most of the students have difficulty in distinguishing the use of past tense or present tense including regular and irregular verbs, and the missing of dialogue existence. From local wisdom content, the characteristics illustrated from the texts are keeping promise, obedience to parents, honesty, being not arrogant, and patience. The implication is the students' narrative texts are not quite good in fulfilling linguistic features of the text and it is also suggested that students do more practices in writing this text and lecturers should take a deep attention in teaching linguistic features of this text.

Keywords: linguistic features, local wisdom, narrative text, systemic functional grammar

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-280]
Experiential Learning Approach to Teach Content Courses in an EFL Teacher Education Program

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Abstract

This study explores the implementation of experiential learning approach in a four-credit Classroom Management course in an EFL teacher education program. There were 74 students participating in this study. The experiential learning cycle follows that of Kolb's theory which consists of concrete experience, reflective observation, abstract conceptualization, and active experimentation. Real-class observations, reflection on the observation results, discussions on the emerging problems in the field, and simulations were the series of activities that students did. Data were collected from observations, documents, and student reflective notes. Results indicate that students show positive attitudes on the implementation of experiential learning. The students can relate what occurs in the field of an English class and what should occur in such a class. They make attempts to bridge the gap between theory and practices and reflect them for their own teaching simulation. The observation stage serves to activate their knowledge on classroom management and simulation becomes the final process of conceptualization of what they believe about managing a class. Several recommendations for further research are discussed.

Keywords: Kolb's theory, experiential learning, classroom management, simulation

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-281]
The Correlation of self-confidence with skill the students basic gymnastics movements skills

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Abstract

As one of the important subject courses in the College of Suryakancana University, the Faculty of Education, Physical Education Department, subject of Gymnastics consisting of 4 credits of Gymnastics subject and 2 credits of Didactic and methodical of Gymnastics, has a very important meaning for the knowledge and pedagogical competencies for the undergraduate students. This relates to their competencies in the basic skills of gymnastics, as well as to create a variety of gymnastics learning to be fun and attractive for their students who will they teach in future schools. For the purpose of teaching gymnastics at the

school, the student needs to have good competencies and skilled. In this case, the student mastery of the course materials is absolutely necessary for learning gymnastics. Based on my observations for teaching subjects of gymnastics, there are varying results between the output of students who have attended the class sessions. The knowledge and pedagogic competencies of the students in the course of gymnastics related to the quality of their practical ability while performing various base gymnastic movements was influenced by several key factors, one of which is the factor of self-confidence had by the students of the course of gymnastics, which in turn I had investigated and resulted in this research.

This research aims to determine the correlation between variable of self-confidence with basic abilities of gymnastics skills, in PJKR FKIP Suryakancana University student's population. The research was conducted by using the descriptive method with a correlation study to collect data obtained by measuring and recording the results of the correct measurement of ability in the skills of a series of floor exercises gymnastics routine. The independent variables in this study are the self-confidence, and the dependent variable is the basic gymnastics skills routine.

The data collection of self-confidence gained using a survey of questionnaires, then the students fill out their questionnaire by answering questions on the questionnaire according to the provided answers. The skills of basic gymnastics routine gained through a test of a series of basic gymnastics routine consisting of eleven series of basic gymnastics skills which are: Handstand, Roll, Dive Roll, Neck Spring, Backroll, Backroll to handstand, Drop, One leg circle, Headstand, Pike roll, Cartwheel, and Handspring.

The sample consists of 56 persons of Physical Education teacher training students in PJKR FKIP Suryakancana University with random sampling selection method. Data analysis was performed using the simple regression and correlation. Results obtained from this study is a positive relationship between Self-confidence with pike jump skill at (r = 0.538) with regression equation $\hat{Y} = -17.400 + 1.119X$, with Self-confidence's 29 % of effective contributions to basic skills of gymnastics abilities.

Keywords: Keywords: Self-confidence, skill, gymnastics, physical education

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-284]
The Application of Jigsaw Cooperative Learning Model through Lesson Study in the Grade X of State Vocational High School/SMK in Sukoharjo

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Abstract

Cooperative learning model Jigsaw which collaborated with lesson study is one of the strategies used to stimulate the students' participation in the learning process, especially in solving and explaining each answer of problems given by the teacher so that the learning process is not only centered on the teacher but also the students. The purposes of this research are to: (1) determine the application of the appropriate steps in order to increase students' participation and students' learning outcome through Jigsaw cooperative learning model with lesson study; (2) to know the improvement of students' participation and students' learning outcome for the Engineering Mechanics subject of grade X of state SMK in Sukoharjo through the implementation of Jigsaw cooperative learning model with lesson study. This research is a classroom action research which conducted in three cycles.

The results showed that: (1) there was appropriate application of steps in improving the students' participation and students' learning outcome in accordance with the Jigsaw cooperative learning model through lesson study; (2) students became more active in participating in grade, such as asking, giving opinion, and discussion. The percentage of completeness of students' learning outcome in the cognitive area of pre-cycle was 30%, 64.71% in the first cycle, 79.41% in the second cycle, and 82.35% in the third cycle. Then, in term of students' learning outcome in the affective area, most students were predicated Very Good and Good. Next, the percentage of completeness student learning outcome in the pre-cycle of psychomotor was 26.67%, 61.76% in the first cycle, 79.41% in the second cycle, and 85.29% in the third cycle. From this analysis, it can be concluded that the implementation of Jigsaw cooperative model through lesson study with appropriate steps has succesfully increased the students' participation and students' learning outcome of grade X of state SMK in Sukoharjo on the subjects of Engineering Mechanics.

Keywords: Jigsaw Cooperative; Lesson Study; Participation; Learning Outcome

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

FORM RELATIONS AND NONVERBAL SIMBOLS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE DAYAK RITUAL WITH THE DAYAK PEOPLES LIFE TRADITION IN WEST KALIMANTAN AND ITS USE OF LAND LEARNING IN WEST KALIMANTAN

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Abstract

ABSTRACT
GD ritual is one of Dayak cultural products in West Kalimantan. As one of the cultural products, the GD ritual is a representation of a deep-rooted tradition in the life of the Dayak tribe that is famous for being very strong in holding the traditions of their ancestors. In the implementation of the ritual GD will always involve some aspects related to the use of symbols that are the result of manifestation of various ways of life of the Dayak tribe. This research will highlight how the forms and aspects of the nonverbal symbols used during the implementation of GD rituals have relation with Dayak tribal life traditions. Researchers will examine how the results of the study of form relationships and nonverbal symbols aspects can be utilized in the study of Regional Literature so that the results of

this study can berkontriusi with the world of education. The data in this research is Gawai Dayak ritual while the data source in this research is the process of Gawai Dayak ritual. Data collection techniques in this study using observation and recording techniques

Keywords: Dayak Gawai Rituals, Nonverbal Symbols, Utilization, Local Literature Learning.

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-292]
INQUIRY-BASED TEACHING IN THE CONTEXT OF MICROTEACHING: IDENTIFYING AND ANALYZING THE RELEVANCE OF PROSPECTIVE SCIENCE TEACHERS' INQUIRY ABILITIES AND PEERS' CONCEPT UNDERSTANDING

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Abstract

Question is one of the media that can be used by science teachers to train inquiry students' abilities. Interaction between teacher and students through inducement questions can be known how extent of science teachers' inquiry abilities in the implementation of inquiry-based teaching.

The purpose of the study was to identify and analyze the relevance of prospective science teachers' inquiry abilities and peers' concept understanding in the implementation of inquiry-based teaching. This study is descriptive research design involved 10 prospective science teachers of Biology Education Department at a state university in Surakarta who joined microteaching course. The data were qualitatively and descriptively in search of ways that could describe in the observed prospective science teachers' inquiry abilities in the implementation of inquiry-based teaching. The prospective science teachers' inquiry abilities illustrated how their questions as a trigger to engage peers' questions rising when interaction with peer students. Data of peers' concept understanding illustrated how their concept understanding on cognitive assessment. Data collected by interview, observation, and analyze methods. The results showed in general the inquiry abilities of prospective science teachers and peers' concept understanding was low categories. Based on the results, it can be concluded that prospective science teachers' inquiry abilities relevant with peers' concept understanding.

Keywords: inquiry-based teaching, microteaching, prospective science teacher'inquiry ability, peers' concept understanding.

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-297]

Efforts to Improve Students Understanding on Indonesian History Material Through Fieldtrip Research in Grade 10 of Surakarta State Vocational High School

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Abstract

Often the understanding of history is misinterpreted by learners as a frightening specter. For them, history is a series of long sentences that tell about a past life that could not have happened in the past

Now, but from history it is actually we live and can recognize the meaning of life. From here researchers do research to provide insight to learners how the importance of history to our lives especially the material taught is the material of History of Indonesia with the Standard of Competence: understand the style of life in pre-literacy society and presents the results of reasoning about the style of public life in pre-mass times .. The method used is Fieldtrip Research. With the method is the understanding of the history of learners will increase ?. The study was conducted on 10th graders of Surakarta State Vocational High School. Techniques / tools used for monitoring and evaluation are observations and tests. The results showed that the understanding of the history of Indonesia with Fieldtrip Research method brings the impact of improved learning outcomes of learners.

Keywords: historical understanding, fieldtrip

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-298]

The Deployment of Scaffolding as a Strategy to Enhance Students' Reading Competence: a Case of Indonesian EFL Teachers.

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Abstract

Scaffolding is a type of instructional strategy in socio-cognitive perspective. It can be used to support and foster students' reading competence during reading comprehension lesson. However, there were not many teachers aware of deploying it in their classroom practices. This research explored the types of scaffolding

the teachers deployed in the teaching of reading and the enactment of using those types to enhance students' reading competence. To investigate these issues, document analysis, in-depth interviews and participant classroom observation, were used as data collection methods in this explorative case study. The data were analyzed using interactive model technique. Five English teachers participated in this study. The research findings showed that the teachers utilized scaffolding in the forms of reading strategies and instructional media. Those types of scaffolding were implemented in three phases of reading activities, namely (1) pre-reading, (2) while reading, and (3) post reading. It is recommended that the teachers understand the concept and use scaffolding in the form of different types of strategy to foster students' reading competence.

Keywords: scaffolding, socio-cognitive perspective, strategy, reading competence

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-302]
The Learning of Arts and Cultures in the Farm Field School for the Illegal Indonesian Migrant Workers' Children: A Case Study of 3 (Three) Community Learning Center (CLC) at Sabah, Malaysia

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Abstract

The aim of this study is to explain the status of the school and the materials of arts and cultural learning that is taught to the students with CLC (Community Learning Center) based. The location of the study was taken purposively in three locations; CLC Belinin, CLC Serat Bangsa Kimanis and CLC Ladang Cepat. This study is a qualitative naturalistic study. The technique of the data collection is done by active observation, in-depth interview, and documents and archives analysis. The researchers used the triangulation method to the source of informant, places and events, and the source of the documents and achieves to check the data validity and reliability. To make an accurate conclusions, the data was analyzed with interactive technique where the data is collected, reduced, verified, and presented. The data analysis is conducted couple of times continuously in a certain cycle to generate a valid conclusion. The result of this study show that CLC is a unique learning method for children from the illegal Indonesian migrant workers because it is located in a foreign country which is in Malaysia. The location of the school is far from the city and the learning teaching process is informal, but the status of the organization of the school is formally under The Ministry of Education and Culture of The Republic of Indonesia. The materials for arts and cultural learning is focused to introduce the Indonesian cultures included (1) painting (2) coloring (3) drawing batik (4) traditional games (5) singing national songs (6) traditional dances (7) learning about Indonesia and (8) plaiting arts.

Keywords: Farm field school; CLC; arts and culture; formal; informal

[ABS-306]
The Identification of Academic Dimensions Culture in Entrepreneurship Learning at Universities in Central Java

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Abstract

This study aims to identify academic culture in entrepreneurship education, so that it can be used as an improvement of entrepreneurship learning process in universities. In the long term, indirectly the growth of entrepreneurial culture among students is expected to have an impact on declining unemployment rate coming from higher education graduates and increase economic growth significantly.

This research utilized survey approach with multistage random sampling. Data analysis used descriptive qualitative. The results of this study indicate that the four dimensions of academic culture that refer to entrepreneurial culture are as follows (1) most students (80%) have low Power Distance Index; (2) Uncertainty Avoidance Index dimension is relatively low; (3) Individualism Collectivism dimension is relatively high; and (4) dimensions of Masculinity Femininity Index is considerably low.

Keywords: academic culture, entrepreneurial culture, entrepreneurial learning

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-323]
VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL (SMK) IN INDONESIA FACING ASEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY (AEC)

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Abstract

The implementation of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), which has been started since December 2015, is expected to encourage the economic progress of ASEAN and each country to have a positive impact on the economic progress together. Indonesia is the country with the largest population in Southeast Asia and has an ever-increasing population growth every year. This is an issue of employment because there is no balance between demand and job supply. The Indonesian people are still not ready to face the AEC seen from the low level of education and the lack of foreign language proficiency, as well as inadequate skills and skills. Vocational education that is prepared to enter the workforce, in fact is not as expected. Graduates of vocational education contribute Indonesias unemployment rate in 2016 of 9.72% means that the government needs to improve the quality of education to create qualified human resources capable of competing against AEC. By using descriptive method based on the existing secondary data, the author describes the condition of Vocational High School (SMK) in Indonesia facing AEC. Indonesia is not yet fully prepared in terms of employment. SMK graduates are expected not only able to become a skilled resources but also able to create employment according to their expertise through entrepreneurship.

Keywords: ASEAN Economic Community, vocational education

Topic: Course Development and Teaching Practices in Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-69]
Influence of Emotional Intelligence to Life Satisfaction of Elementary School Teachers in South Jakarta

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Abstract

Low welfare of teachers contributes to low quality of education in Indonesia. So naturally if teachers then do side jobs in order to meet the needs of everyday life. Problem of research how tendency of Life Satisfaction and Emotional Intelligence of elementary school teachers? Research was conducted in all elementary schools in South Jakarta. Research method is explanatory and confirmatory method called Neuroresearch Method with population 697 teachers. The results is: (1) elementary school teachers in South Jakarta significantly tend to Life Satisfaction Praised significantly at $\alpha < 0.05$; (2) elementary school teachers in South Jakarta were significantly more likely to have high Emotional Intelligence significantly at $\alpha < 0.05$; (3) there is positive and significant influence of Emotional Intelligence to Life Satisfaction of elementary school teachers in South Jakarta is very significant at $\alpha < 0,01$; (4) Emotional Intelligence is the most dominant variable determining the formation of Life Satisfaction of elementary school teachers in South Jakarta, and (5) female teachers have a more lively Life Satisfaction than male teacher significantly on $\alpha < 0,05$; There is no difference in Life Satisfaction of primary school teachers in South Jakarta, if differentiated by teacher gender significantly on $\alpha < 0,05$.

[ABS-72]
BOOSTING THE STUDENTS' CHARACTER WITH IMAGINATIVE LITERATURE

Wiwin Widyawati

STAIN Ponorogo

Abstract

Literature, especially imaginative ones has a purpose to amuse and move the feeling of the readers. More than that, actually imaginative literature also has the potentiality to keep and develop human characteristics. In this globalization era, many students need guidance in developing their motivation and politeness .
One of many factors which influence the quality of English education program is the attention and big support of teacher and parents towards the children's need. Therefore, parents and teachers hold the strong role in handling and conducting the children education. In this chance both the parents and the teachers can use the moral values of imaginative literature as a valuable approach in assisting the development of students' characteristics. Without the support from parents and teachers, moral values of imaginative literature cannot be transferred easily.
Indonesian culture and English culture, has many similarities in some way, principally. The results show that first, there is a very tight relationship between teachers and parents role and moral values of imaginative literature transferring. Second, habit and custom are part of culture which should be cared well to make imaginative literature products become more potential.

[ABS-229]
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PROJECT BASED LEARNING METHOD IN LOCAL HISTORY LEARNING USING THE DOCUMENT-ARCHIVE OF BIMA SULTANATE IN 1930-1950 TO IMPROVE SOURCE CRITICAL ABILITY OF STUDENTS

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Postgraduate Student of History Education at Sebelas Maret University

Abstract

Abstract
This study aims to find out the effectiveness of the implementation of Project Based Learning (PjBL) in local history learning by using document-archive of Bima Sultanate as an effort to improve source critical ability of students. From the research, it was revealed that Project Based Learning is strongly effective to motivate students to be more active in analyzing the document archive as the learning sources of local history. The result showed that students provided treatment had the increase in analyzing the source critical ability rather than those with no treatment. The related source analysis was the relevant source about local history. The learning of local history became a prominent aspect because it always relates to national history, particularly in term of the nation identity as a whole. In the learning activity, the material of local history is always linked to the locality of certain place; it aims as an effort of reinforcement on the comprehension and critical analysis of students toward local history that relates to national history. According to the observation that was conducted in STKIP Yapis Dompu-NTB as the location of research, it was found that the learning of local history had not been optimal implemented as its purpose. It was brought about by the lacking of the appropriate sources such as references and teaching materials in which the students having less understanding of source critical analysis and archive material were not taught about those, so that the ability of source critical analysis was not adequate. The learning of local history in STKIP Yapis Dompu-NTB needed to employ document archive as the learning source. This was not only to stimulate source critical analysis but also to make the local history subject became more variety. Moreover, it could motivate students and educators to write scientific article productively. The using of Project Based Learning is expected could help in comprehending the concept and teaching materials.

Keywords: Key words: PjBLmethod, the using of document archive, local history

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-94]
Effectiveness of Research Based Learning on Empowerment Critical Thinking Skill Toward Preservice Teacher on Primary Teacher Education Program

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PGSD Kebumen Jl Kepodang No 67A Panjer Kebumen

Abstract

Abstrack

The aims of the research to empirically test of empowerment critical thinking skills toward preservice teacher and motivation in Primary Teacher Education Programs by research based learning on science. The research was done by quasi experimental (CT-research based learning) and comparison (traditional instruction) groups. Data was collected by pre dan post test. Critical thinking disposition (motivation) was developed from preservice teacher. Responses of motivation from questionnaires, observation and interview were collected from preservice teachers. Data were analyzed through descriptive statistics, multiple R2 regression models, and independent sample t tests.

The result shows critical thinking and disposition (motivation) effectively applied on RBL group. Implications future of the research uses more representative samples to avoid bias.

Keywords: Research Based Learning, Critical Thinking, pre service teacher

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-74]
Improving Language Learning by the Mean of Learning Management System: Review of the Literature

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Abstract

Due to the advancement in web technologies, learning management systems are becoming involved in various fields of distance education. The computer-facilitated teaching and learning have been enticed audiences for various advantages offered by the management systems. This paper reviews the need for computer-aided language learning that could be accommodated by the feature-rich learning management systems. A systematic review over the pool of 450 papers from two established journals in education was conducted. The insight from the reviewed papers, subsequently, was analyzed to construct a proposal on the use of learning management systems to improve language learning. The framework of the systems could potentially enhance the learning experience for the more comfortable learning and better learner management.

Keywords: learning management systems, distance education, computer aided language learning, CALL.

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

THE EFFECT OF EDMODO ON STUDENTS' WRITING SKILL IN RECOUNT TEXT

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Abstract

This study investigates the effect of Edmodo on students' writing skill in recount text. The participants of the study were 9 students of Excellent Class in MAN Rejotangan, Tulungagung, Indonesia. A pre-experimental study was employed as the research design to investigate the effectiveness of Edmodo in recount writing instruction. Following the research design, the students participated as both experimental and control groups. They did pretest at the beginning of this study, received treatment, and did posttest at the end of the study. The finding of the study revealed that the null hypothesis could be rejected. The convention to reject the null hypothesis is that when the p-value of the obtained statistics is less than 0.05. The finding showed that p-value was less than 0.05 ($0.006 < 0.05$). Referring to the data, there was enough evidence indicating that the null hypothesis could be rejected, and thus it could be concluded that using Edmodo was effective to teach recount text. This study attempts to contribute to the improvement of teaching writing by maximizing the use ICT. Using Edmodo, both students and teachers can have a safe online environment to conduct more effective and sustainable teaching and learning process.

Keywords: Edmodo; Writing skill; Recount text

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

SEEFERS Learning Model as an Approach to Improved Learning

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Abstract

SEEFERS (see, find, explain, share, and record) is a learning method which has the following steps: gathering information, finding answers in pairs, explain the answers to each other in pair, presenting the answers of each pairs before the class, and repeating the explanation by recording it in audio or video format. The objective of this research is to investigate whether the learning objective is achieved through SEEFERS. This research used the classroom action research. The

results of the research are follows: the learning materials were entirely delivered; the students learned in the class to the phase of analyzing; there was a guarantee that students were learning; and the learning evaluation could be conducted objectively. Thus, the learning objective was achieved based on the learning achievement, and the learning process itself left a good impression on the students.

Keywords: Learning model, SEEFESR (see, find, explain, share, and record)

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-90]
IMPROVEMENT OF TEACHER CREATIVITY THROUGH TRAINING OF LEARNING MEDIA FROM BAMBOO BASED LOCAL WISDOM IN KECAMATAN SELO-BOYOLALI

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Abstract

Learning media is one of supporting teaching and facilitate children to understand the learning given, Selo sub-district under the foot of Mount Merapi and merbabu which has a natural wealth of bamboo trees are abundant so it can be utilized as the main ingredient of making APE media for supporting learning in early childhood that are In Selo Boyolali sub-district.
This research aims to make training of Educational Game Equipment development by using bamboo natural materials that are widely available in Selo Boyolali area and can be used as learning media in early childhood that can be integrated in accordance with the theme of learning. The research approach uses action research to see the results of improving the ability of teachers to increase in creativity make APE after the training held to make APE media with bamboo materials. The findings of this research, APE Media from bamboo can be used as the main media of APE for learning, so that it has an effect to improve teacher ability in making Educational Game Tool by using material from local wealth, as well as the increasing ability of teachers in creating using the media from natural materials.

Keywords: Teacher creativity, training, lerning media, from bamboo

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-91]
Learn from Problems: Ideas for Pancasila Education Course Design

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Abstract

This article is a narrative description of the ideal concept of teaching and learning in Pancasila Education Course for undergraduate students. The conceptualization of this concept is made to answer for the situation of the current social life in society which is deemed no longer in harmony with the values of Pancasila. The ultimate goal of this design is that students are able to build their own knowledge (constructivism), understanding and embodiment of Pancasila. The learning approach used in the design is problem based learning. This approach is selected to develop students analytical skills in mastering the knowledge needed to understand the problem. This design is intended for students who have cognitively reached the stage of formal operational development.

Keywords: pancasila education, students, problem based learning, constructivism

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-95]
The Design Of Children Educational Game Interface: Review Of The Literature

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Abstract

Alongside the development of graphical resolution of computer displays, computer games become a prominent media for educational and recreational purposes. The visual in video games is believed to have an important role in learning, as the learning happens with visual description. Despite computer games has been realised as a tool for teaching and learning of complex conceptual subjects, the way how visual design delivers wisdom was remain underexplored. This paper reviews the recent trend of children educational games to obtain an understanding of the multifaceted advantages of visual imageries of computer games. A systematic review over the pool of 100 papers from two established journals in education was conducted. The patterns of how visual design delivers messages were investigated. The insight from the reviewed papers, subsequently, was analysed to construct an elaboration on the use of visual computer game design to improve the learning experience.

Keywords: Keywords: game-based learning, game visual design, visual learning.

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-122]
THE DEVELOPMENT OF DIGITAL COMIC LEARNING MEDIA OF BALUWARTI CULTURAL TOURISM VILLAGE AS AN EFFORT OF RECOGNITION TO THE HISTORY VALUE AT THE SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN SURAKARTA

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Abstract

ABSTRACT

The rapid development of digital technology that occurred in Surakarta makes the teens less familiar with the existence of the surrounding environment that has historical value such as Baluwarti Tourism Village. In fact, Baluwarti Cultural Tourism Village serves to remind the glory of Surakarta Palace environment and a settlement located within the walls of fortress Kraton (jeron benteng), its existence between Kedhaton fortress and Baluwarti fortress, and it is not including Dalem Kraton. This is very unfortunate, especially when reviewing this many domestic and non domestic tourists who visit the city of Surakarta just to see Baluwarti Cultural Tourism Village that its existence is less known and used as a medium of learning history by high school students in Surakarta. There is a chance to develop learning media as a solution to the problem gap by combining digital learning media about Baluwarti Cultural Tourism Village to be introduced to students in the form of Digital Comics. If the above problems are ignored, then the students will not know the history and the existence of Baluwarti Tourism Village that is near to the students.

Keywords: Keywords: The Development of History Learning Media; Digital Comics; Baluwarti Cultural Tourism Village.

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-107]
THE NEEDS OF INTERACTIVE ELECTRONIC SCHOOL BOOKS TO ENHANCE THE CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS OF THE STUDENTS

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Abstract

Physics electronic school books (BSEF) that are currently used in schools are static and have not optimized its digital format. The purposes of this study are to assess the needs of dynamic BSEF and design interactive BSEF that can be used for self-study, designed with a scientific approach, and can foster critical thinking skills. The method used in this research is research and development which is until to design validation test. The sample for requirement test consisted of 130 high school students and 4 physics teachers drawn randomly from 3 different Senior High Schools in Lampung Province. The data of BSEF needs were collected using questionnaires and analyzed using quantitative descriptive. The expertise design test is carried out by experts in the field of educational technology. The expertise instrument test in the form of interactive BSEF design assessment sheet. Based on research data, it is known that students and teachers want an interactive BSE that can be used independently, prepared with scientific approach, can enhance the critical thinking skills and contains interactive exercises equipped with feedback. The results of the expertise test show that interactive BSE that meets the criteria is designed to have a navigation button that provides the flexibility to select teaching materials and learning resources, start by showing a physics phenomenon which increase curiosity, is arranged based on scientific approach stages, and contains experimental simulations and exercise which is supported with feedback.

Keywords: interactive electronic books, critical thinking

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-117]
THE DEVELOPMENT OF KAIWA LESSON BOOK WITH THE CONTENT OF INDONESIAN CULTURE TO IMPROVE THE SPEAKING SKILL IN JAPANESE LANGUAGE

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Abstract

The background of the development research was the presence of potentials and problems. The potential was that the lesson book of kaiwa (conversation) used today was in the content of Japanese culture. However, many students have no chance to travel to Japan so that they cannot imagine the location and cultural contexts in the lesson books and found the difficulties in speaking skill. Therefore, the development of the lesson book with the content of Indonesian culture is necessary to improve the speaking skill in Japanese language.

The research tried to find how the development of the lesson book with the content of Indonesian culture improves the speaking skill in Japanese language for the students of Japanese Education of Semarang State University (UNNES). The research used the research methodology of Research and Development (R&D) with the model development procedure of ADDIE (Analysis , Design, Development, Implementation, Evaluation).

The validation results of media experts from the validations 1 and 2 show the mean of the ideal percentage by 57% and 92.25% respectively. The assessment of material experts from validations 1 and 2 show the mean of the ideal percentage of 65% and 92% respectively. Then, the validation results of the lesson book experts of lecturers show the mean of the ideal percentage by 83.3%, and that of the material experts of lecturers show the mean of the ideal percentage by 93.75%. The results of the trials conducted to the small groups of 10 and 12 students and the entire students of the first grade from the study program of Japanese Education (UNNES) show the results of 88.54%, 93.23%, and 92.20% respectively. The conclusion of the research is that the lesson book with the content of Indonesian culture is appropriate to use as the lesson book in the lectures of speaking skill for the students of the first grade of Japanese Education at UNNES.

Keywords: Keywords: lesson book, kaiwa

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-119]
THE EFFECT OF THEMATIC PROGRESSION PATTERN TOWARD STUDENTS' WRITING EXPOSITORY PARAGRAPH

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IKIP PGRI BOJONEGORO

Abstract

Writing is a complex skill to be mastered by the university students. This skill involves not only cognitive aspect but also affective aspect such as emotions, apprehension, and motivation. The objective of this research was to find out whether there is a significant different between the students' writing skill after being taught using Thematic Progression Pattern and Direct Instruction. The research design used is quasi experimental research. There were two classes in this research, experimental class which was taught using thematic progression pattern and control class which was taught using direct instruction. The population of this research was all of the second semester students at English Department of IKIP PGRI Bojonegoro in academic year 2016/2017. The sampling technique was cluster random sampling. Technique of collecting data used was writing skill test. To analyze the data, t- test formula was used. Through this technique, the students can develop their ideas into a good writing.

Keywords: Thematic Progression Pattern; Writing; Expository Paragraph

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-123]
Investigating Students Creativity Based on Gender by Applying Virtual Laboratory to Physics Instruction

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Abstract

Creativity is one of important goals of education. Students' creativity can be enhanced in information technology-assisted classroom. This study investigated the increase of students' creativity as they follow virtual laboratory-aided physics classroom sessions. The research was conducted towards three classes in three different high schools. The subjects had studied about virtual laboratory-aided physics learning. Samples were selected using purposive sampling technique suggesting 34 male and 36 female students. The results showed an increase exhibited by all students in terms of verbal and figural creativity. It was also revealed that female students performed higher verbal creativity than male students. On the other hand, male students had shown higher figural creativity than female students.

Keywords: creativity, gender, virtual labs, physics instruction

[ABS-128]
Android Game: "Johny Grammar's Word Challenge" and "English Grammar Test" in Improving Grammar Mastery

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Abstract

There are many types of difficulties faced by students and teachers with regard to grammar instruction in an ESL/EFL context. One of the solutions to reduce the difficulty and attract the students to learn grammar is by using games. Several grammar games are available to apply for the students, such as Johnny Grammar's Word Challenge Android Game and English Grammar Test Android Game. This study analyzes how is the profile of students' grammar mastery using Johnny Grammar's Word Challenge Android Game and English Grammar Test Android Game, the difference in mastery of grammar among students by those interventions, also, which one is more effective in improving grammar mastery. The method is Quasi-Experiment in one of Islamic University in Indonesia. The data collection methods are test, documentation and observation. Researcher finds that there is improvement of grammar mastery getting intervention of Johnny Grammar Word Challenge Android Game and English Grammar Test Android Game. The result of the study can be used to develop technique in teaching learning process.

Keywords: Android, Game, Grammar, Mastery, Technology

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-129]
The Influence of Science Subject Specific Pedagogy (SSP) of Lab Work-Based toward Science Process Skills of Students at SMPN 2 Tolitoli

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Abstract

This research aims to find out the influence of Science Process Skills between a group of students who learn Science by using subject spesific pedagogy (SSP) of the elaborative lab work result - based with the ones who learn by using subject spesific pedagogy (SSP) of conventional lab work - based in the IX grade of SMPN 2 Tolitoli in academic year 2016/2017. The type of research is quasi-experimental study using non equivalent control group design. Two classes are chosen as samples by using random sampling techniques, they are class IXB as the experimental class and IXC as the control class. Each class consists of 31 Students. The data of science process skills (SPS) are obtained through observation sheets. Then the data are analyzed by descriptive analysis techniques on significance of 5%. The result shows the significance is < 0,005, thus it can be concluded that the application of SSP during teaching and learning process of Science of the elaborative lab work result-based significantly effects on science process skills (SPS) of the students compared with the conventional ones. It is also reinforced by the improvement of criteria of SPS, which is 0,5 (medium category) for the experimental class and 0,1 (low category) for the control class.

Keywords: Subject Spesific Pedagogy, Lab work, Science process skills.

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-133]
Comparative Study between Robomind and Scratch as Programming Assistance Tool in Improving Understanding of The Basic Programming Concepts

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Abstract

The education could be a way to increase the number and competitiveness of the IT employee (especially in software engineering). Learning about the concept of decision making and looping is basic knowledge in programming. Dull learning, not prioritizing to the learning experience and process that is a teacher-centered learning becomes a constraint in the learning process in the classroom. The use of Programming Assistance Tools (PAT) could be the completion of the constraints. By using PAT, a teacher can create fun activities in the learning process by combining learning activities and playing. Robomind and Scratch are two of many PAT in the world. Both have different programming environments concepts, Robomind is a syntax-based concept, while Scratch is a block–based concept with a drag-and-drop interface. The purpose of this research is to identify the difference of both PAT in improving understanding of decision making and looping. This research used the quasi-experiment method with nonequivalent control group design. The sampling technique used a random sample with total sampling type. The sample used 49 people who recently studied the basic concepts of programming (novice programmer) at the formal education level. Based on the analysis using the t-Test, it is known that there are differences in ability to improve the understanding of decision making and looping on both PAT. Meanwhile, by using the gain test, it was found that Scratch is slightly superior (low gain difference) than Robomind.

[ABS-135]
Improvement of capability of activities and critical thinking in collaborative learning using digital media trough lesson study in Zoology subjects

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Abstract

Subjects of vertebrate and animal development covered in Zoology courses in University of Palangka Raya. These subjects differ in content. Verterbrate zoology covers animal structural, on other hand animal development zoology in more about process of development. Today learning is demanded to develop critical thinking and building sosial interaction among students. The implementation of Lesson Study in collaborative learning incorporating digital media were developed to improve both learning outcomes in both subjects. Collaborative learning demands student to be selfminded, corporative and revealing thoughts mutualy to their classmates could be employed for above mentioned purpose. The implementation of Lesson Study were delivered with four times plan do and see using collaborative learning in vertebrate and animal development subjects. These aimed to enhance activities and critical thinking capabilities. The result of the study showed that the implementation of Lesson Study in four cycles have improved the activities in problem analysis stage, discussion and delivering discussion results for vertebrate zoology topics acccording to plan do an see cycle. Critical thinking capability of student were detected better in both subjects, mainly in the capability of conclusion withdrawing and presenting discussion results from assignments wich were conducted by the aid of digital medias. Therefore it is concluded that collaborative learning incorporating digital media implemented with Lesson Study could enchance activities in critical thinking capabilities among students.

[ABS-136]
Can Interactive Learning Improved Learning Experience? A Systematic Review

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Abstract

Interactive learning is a method that encourages students to be active in learning and able to interact with others. The term interactive learning, however, has been associated with the independent learning using computer technology. Interactive learning used for many benefits in the learning process. This article is a systematic review of dozens of articles in reputable international journals that will describe the types of interactive learning, the application of interactive learning in various fields and its benefits in the learning process. The results of this study found that disregard the use of technology interactive learning could potentially improve the learning experience.

Keywords: interactive learning; learning experience; computer-aided learning

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-138]
The Design Of Children Educational Game Interface: Review Of The Literature

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Abstract

Alongside the development of graphical resolution of computer displays, computer games become a prominent media for educational and recreational purposes. The visual in video games is believed to have an important role in learning, as the learning happens with visual description. Despite computer games has been realised as a tool for teaching and learning of complex conceptual subjects, the way how visual design delivers wisdom was remain underexplored. This paper reviews the recent trend of children educational games to obtain an understanding of the multifaceted advantages of visual imageries of computer games. A systematic review over the pool of 100 papers from two established journals in education was conducted. The patterns of how visual design delivers messages were investigated. The insight from the reviewed papers, subsequently, was analysed to construct an elaboration on the use of visual computer game design to improve the learning experience.

Keywords: Keywords: game-based learning, game visual design, visual learning.

[ABS-144]
StudentsPerceptions of The Constructivist Instructional Methods in A Teaching and Learning Course

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Universitas Pelita Harapan

Abstract

Constructivism is defined as building one's own understanding. Constructivism instructional method requires a teacher not to be the one informs but facilitates the students learning. The purpose of this study is to obtain the students' perceptions on the implementation of constructivism instructional methods in Teaching and Learning course. Qualitative case study was employed with first semester students who were taking teaching and learning course as the subject of this study. Methods of collecting data are questionnaires, deep interview and documentation. One of open ended questions included in the questionnaires was to write specific examples of constructivism instructional methods they identified from the class. The students were supposed to know the constructivism instructional method because it was rooted from constructivism learning theory that was discussed in this course. The data analysis revealed that constructivism instructional methods were clearly experienced when they wrote summary about topics they learnt, had Facebook on line discussions with clear guidance to do so, created ted talks and had a lot of questions and answer in the classroom.

Keywords: constructivism instructional methods; summary; discussion; questions-answers

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-145]
"Membaca Berjenjang" Program: A Case Study in Grade Two of A Private Elementary School in Central Java

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Universitas Pelita Harapan

Abstract

Reading is an important process in learning thus a reading competence is highly required to be taught to the students since their young ages. One of a private elementary schools in Central Java has been implementing a reading program called "Membaca Berjenjang" for almost a year. The purpose of this program is to teach the students to be able to read text which is called mechanic reading and to read for comprehension. The purpose of this study is to know the process of this program. Qualitative case study was employed through observation, interview and documentation. Triangulation in term of time, space and method of data collection were conducted to ensure the reliability. The data was analyzed by coding, categorizing and developing themes. The data analysis showed three important themes. One is contradictive meaning between teachers' understanding about the purpose of this program with their own implications in the classrooms. The other themes are mechanic reading and reading for remembering.

Keywords: membaca berjenjang; echanic reading; reading for comprehension

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-147]
The Changes of Observing Skills of High School Students Through Guided Inquiry Model

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Abstract

Abstract. Observation skill is one of the fundamental science process skills should mastered by students in the primary level. In fact, due to the lack of experiences of observation, high school students in the observed class showed the low level of observations skills. This study was three cycles-collaborative action research aims to improve the observation skills of high school students in biology through the implementation of guided inquiry learning integrated with a series of observation activities. The participants were 30 students of grade 11 of one public high school in Karanganyar, Indonesia. Six indicators of observation skills were used to assess the performance of students. In the pre-cycle stage, students showed relatively moderate performance on two aspects, e.g., identifying the differences and similarities of objects (45.83), and using of multiple senses to observe (45.83). But, they performed low in uses the apparatus correctly (4.17). On the skills of classifying the differences or the similarities, they scored 25, and for collecting relevant data they got 29.17 in average. After three iterative cycles, all indicators have increased significantly.

Keywords: observation skills; guided inquiry; classroom action research; biology

Keywords: observation skills, guided inquiry, classroom action research, biology

[ABS-148]
Old Literature Learning Strengthens the Character of Prospective Teachers (Needs Assessment Analysis)

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Abstract

Based on the achievement of graduate learning formulated by the Association of Indonesian Language and Literature Studies Program, the old literature course is one of the subjects that need to be mastered as an Indonesian teacher candidate. In addition, the nawacita that the government wants to realize is to reinforce diversity and strengthen social restoration. However, as the times progressed, the written tradition that became the civilization of the archipelago was no longer used. Even the old literary learning is not yet fully able to cultivate the interest to appreciate the old Indonesian literature. In fact, the presentation of old literary learning with appropriate and relevant teaching materials will provide a complete picture to the students so as to foster a sense of belonging to the old Indonesian literature. Research development of teaching materials is considered necessary so that the old literary learning can strengthen the character of Indonesian teacher candidates. This study begins with a needs assessment survey, followed by analysis of structure and meaning of ancient manuscripts, design of teaching materials, and validation of teaching materials. This paper is prepared to report on survey results related to the needs assessment study.

Keywords: Learning, Old Literature, Character, prospective teachers, needs analysis

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-151]
The Development of Realistic Mathematics Education (RME) for Primary Schools Prospective Teachers

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Abstract

This research mainly focuses on: (1) the development of Realistic Mathematics Education (RME), (2) improving the effectiveness of Mathematics learning with the application of RME, and (3) constraints and solutions in the implementation of RME for primary schools prospective teachers.

This research was conducted in the Primary Teacher Education Program of Teacher Training and Education Faculty of Sebelas Maret University, using the Research and Development (R & D) and implementing Classroom Action Research (CAR). The research subject included 71 students attending Basic Mathematics II in Academic Years 2015/2016. Data were validated using data and methodological triangulations. Afterwards, they were analyzed using qualitative analysis comprising three streams of activities: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. Research procedure used was CAR with series of cycles involving such steps as (1) planning, (2) action, (3) observing, and (4) reflecting which was conducted simultaneously.

The research finds out that: (1) Five steps of the implementation of RME for prospective teachers of primary school are (a) understanding daily problem/context, (b) explaining contextual problem, (c) solving contextual problems, (d) comparing and discussing answers, and (e) drawing conclusion. (2) The implementation of RME can improve the effectiveness of Mathematics learning, (3) constraints in the implementation of RME include: (a) students do not have adequate understanding on Mathematics teaching materials, (b) students are not familiar enough with problems in learning Mathematics related to problems in daily life, (c) students are not quite familiar with the usage of teaching media in Mathematics learning, (d) students do not well master various approaches in Mathematics learning, (e) students do not acquire skill well in arranging lesson plans for Mathematics learning, and (f) students are not skilled enough in the simulation of Mathematics learning. Meanwhile, solutions for the difficulties are reinforcement and assistance in: (1) the mastery of teaching materials, (2) the relationship between teaching materials and problems in daily life, (3) uses of media/visual aids for Mathematics learning, (4) the mastery of various approaches and methods in Mathematics learning, (5) the arrangement of lesson plans in Mathematics learning, and (6) simulation of Mathematics learning.

Keywords: Realistic, Mathematics, Education, Primary School

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-152]
EDUCATION FOR AGRARIAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT THROUGH AGRARIAN CITIZENSHIP MOVEMENT IN RURAL AREAS

Triana Rejekiningsih, Triyanto, Itok Dwi Kurniawan

Sebelas Maret University

Abstract

In countries with agrarian potentials such as Indonesia, the villages play a very strategic role in agrarian resource management. The villages with agrarian potentials, however, are currently unable to manage agrarian resources particularly land, and they tend to rely on the policies of supra-village namely: the

government. This causes their agrarian and human resources to decline, which generates some important implications that the agrarian resource management needs to be reorganized, and the villagers as the principal subjects for the utilization of rural assets and resources have to participate. The agrarian resource management can be done through education, which encourages the governance of agrarian resources particularly land which rests on the villagers' participations and the changes of development paradigm from growth toward agrarian resource management. The objectives of this research are to investigate: (1) the agrarian resource management to strengthen the agrarian lives in rural areas and (2) Education of villagers for the agrarian resource management in rural areas.

This research used the socio legal approach, which is the integration between the legal research and the social research. It was intended to understand the correlation and link between legal aspects and realities in the communities. The subjects of the research were the Consortium for Agrarian Reform (KPA) which has done innovations on the formation of Advanced Village of Agrarian Reform. The data of the research were analyzed by using the interactive mdole of analysis consisting of three components, namely: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

The result of this research could be an alternative solution to encounter the crises generated by the shrinking agrarian lives in rural areas and the escalating number of poverties among the farmers. Therefore, a strategic effort is needed as to develop the autonomy of villages with agrarian potentials toward advanced, fair, and prosperous ones through education for young generations of farmers.

Keywords: Education, agrarian citizenship, villages

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-155]
Tracing the Development of Student's Argumentation in Science Classroom: Knowledge Acquisition and Motivation

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Abstract

This empirical study on 4th- semester students' argumentation performance in biology education program is reported. This research aims to find out how was the students constructing and building their own argument in many scientific cases, the way they reform knowledge and maintain their motivation related with their community. Through a design-based research methodology, argumentation skills such as how they declare claim, find the data, build the reason and justify their point of view were analyzed. An intervention was done to foster their argumentation, specifically in strengthen their prior knowledge through reading science

text. The results showed that the argumentation process and products increased as they experienced in classroom scientific discourse. Implication for best practice in teaching argumentation in science class are discussed.

Keywords: Scientific Argumentation, prior knowledge, knowledge acquisition, motivation

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-159]
Active Learning as a Key to Students' Success: an overview from students and lecturers' perception

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Abstract

Over the past decades, the education paradigm in Indonesia has been shifting from the teacher-centered to the student-centered learning, including in higher education institutions. In student-centered learning (SCL), students are expected to be independent, active, as well as to be responsible for their own learning progress. The right implementation of SCL will bring active learning to not only inside but also outside the classroom. The University of Bengkulu shows its high commitment in achieving a high quality of education by organizing a training focusing on the implementation of active learning called ALIHE (Active Learning in Higher Education). However, this training is only for lecturers, not for the students. Meanwhile, the students who are actually the subject of the teaching and learning process do not get similar training. There is therefore a need to develop a similar program for students. This paper serves as a preliminary study in developing a training program of active learning for freshmen university students. It discusses the needs analysis from the students and lectures perspectives, covering: 1) students' learning strategies, 2) students' interest in learning, 3) students' learning difficulties, and 4) lecturers perception toward active learning. At the end of the paper, the implication of the result of this study is discussed.

Keywords: active learning, university students, learning strategies

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-160]
The Analysis of Generic Science Skills in High School Students

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Sebelas Maret University

Abstract

The success of increasing students' understanding in science can be measured by the students' basic ability while they are in the learning process. This basic ability is known as generic science skills. Generic science skills are the combination between science knowledge and skills. The purpose of this study is to analyze the generic science skills of high school students. This study was conducted at one of the State Madrasah Aliyah in Surakarta academic year 2016/2017. This study used qualitative and quantitative design. The data were obtained through generic science skills test that contains of ten indicators of generic science skills. The generic science skills' indicators are direct and indirect observations, scale awareness, symbolic language, logical frame, logical consistency, causality, math modeling, concept constructing, and abstraction. The result of study shows that the analysis score of generic science skills in high school students are still low.

Keywords: generic science skills; high school students

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

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[ABS-168]
Implementation of Gasing LearninG in ARCS Learning Strategy to Enhance Students' Motivation in 9th A Grade of SMP Muhammadiyah 1 Banjarmasin

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Abstract

The lack of motivation will affect to the students' learning outcomes. Therefore the research was conducted to enhance the students' motivation with the Gasing learning in the ARCS learning strategy on the static and dynamic electricity. The specific objectives of this research was to describe effect of the gasing learning on the students learning motivation. The Hopkin's Classroom Action Research Model was used in this research which consisted of 3 cycles, where is each cycle included the plan, the action / the observation, and the reflective. The data of students learning motivation obtained by questionnaires and be analyzed with method of successive interval. The findings of the research are: (1) Enhancement of the students' motivation seen from the results of the ARCS questionnaire value, with the motivational value in the first cycle was 3.71, the second cycle was 3.80 and 3.99 for the third cycle; (3) Classical completeness of learning outcomes in cycle I was 68,18%, in cycle II was 90,90%, and in cycle III was 100%. It can be concluded that the Gasing learning in ARCS strategy can

enhances students'motivation on static and dinamic electricity in 9th A grade of SMP Muhammadiyah 1 Banjarmasin. The Gasing learning can be an alternativ for teaching to enhance students' motivation in learning physics without equation and using comic media.

Keywords: learning motivation; gasing learning; ARCS strategy,

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-256]
Development of E-Book Public Relations and Protocol-Based Approach Active Learning to Improve Motivation and Learning Outcomes Vocational

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Abstract

ABSTRACT:
The aim of this study was to develop a media e -Book based on approaches active learning that can be accessed ofline through windows or android smartphone,to improve motivation and learning outcomes of students in class XI PR and protocol vocational school in Lamongan city
method used in this research is the research and Development are implementing media e- book to class XI student of voccational high scchool Office Administration in particular on learning Public Relations and Protocol.
Research and Development in the article is organized through three stages of research procedure is a preliminary study, stage of development and testing phase. However, this article focuses on the preliminary study as a form of development of the ideas in this endeavor. Results of a preliminary study of the development of media e-book PR and protocol in the form of grooves and media design e-book based approach active learning that effectively and efficiently to improve students motivation and learning outcomes. In the draft drawn up will include step development of e-book includes a collection of material,creation, storyboard surveys, making the media, and the media application. Step media development e-book include field studies, Planning, Modeling, Construction and Application. The data analysis technique is qualitative analysis.

Keywords: E-book, Active Learning, Public Relations and Protocol

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-171]
Competency Profile of Elementary School Pre-Service Teacher Based on High Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) on Natural Science Subject

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Abstract

Scientific inquiry and project-based learning can foster the ability to think, work, and be scientific and communicate it as an important aspect of Life Skills. Science learning emphasizes the provision of direct learning experience through the use and development of process skills and scientific attitudes, so as to empower the high thinking ability of Elementary School Pre-Service Teacher (ESPT). The aim of this study to determine the competence profile of high-order thinking skills (HOTS) ability of 120 pre-service teachers in science materials at Sebelas Maret University. Sources of data in the form of scores of test results of high order thinking skills that have been validated and tested its reliability. High order thinking skills tests include creative thinking skills and analyzing processes. The technique of data retrieval is done by giving written test instrument in the form of stuffing to the student, then corrected level of truth of answer based on predetermined criteria. The ESPT improvement on creative thinking skills can be seen from the average of N-Gain. The data obtained were analyzed descriptively quantitatively. This study shows that the competence of pre-service teachers in HOTS has a mean of 33,2% (40 ESPT). This indicates that the high thinking skills of prospective elementary teachers are medium category, but still needed improvement on certain materials.

Keywords: high order thinking skills, Elementary School Pre-Service Teacher

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-173]
Comparision Students Reasoning Skills Between The Numbered Head Together and Think Pair Share Base on Portfolio

Via Yustitia

PGSD, FKIP, Universitas PGRI Adi Buana Surabaya

Abstract

Abstract
The purposes of this study are to find out the average competence of student's reasoning skills between the Numbered Head Together and Think Pair Share base

on portfolio. The population of this study is students of the elementary school teacher education department of University of PGRI Adi Buana Surabaya, by using Cluster Random Sampling. The data collecting by using test method. The data analyses are using: (1) T test of right side, to examine the level of individual minimum score competeness; (2) Z test, to examine the level of classical minimum score competeness; (3) T test the difference of average, to examine the distinction of reasoning skills between the Numbered Head Together and Think Pair Share class. The result of the study shows that: (1) Numbered Head Together class base portofolio has already passed the minimum score altough the students of experiment class; (2) Think Pair Share class base portofolio has already passed the minimum score altough the students of experiment class; (3) score average of the student's reasoning skills in Think Pair Share class are better than score average of the reasoning skills in Numbered Head Together class.

Keywords: Students Reasoning Skills, Numbered Head Together, Think Pair Share, Portfolio

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

LESSON STUDY DEVELOPMENT OF LEARNING MATERIALS BASED ON LOCAL POTENTIAL TO INCREASE PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCY OF TEACHER SD

Rokhmaniyah, Joharman, Ngatman

UNS

Abstract

This article describes the results of research on lesson study of the development of local potential based learning materials to improve the professional competence of elementary school teachers in Kecamatan Buluspesantren Kebumen and show that through lesson study can produce quality local based learning materials as an effort to improve the professional competence of elementary school teachers. This research as a whole uses a development approach (Research and Development / R & D) with a quasi-experimental method. The subject of this research is the teachers of elementary school grade 4 and 5 in Kecamatan Buluspesantren Kebumen amounted to 50 people. Data collection through (1) Focus Group Discussion (FGD). (2) observation, (3) test, (4) documentation study, (5) interview, (6) checklish behavior, and (7) video. The result of this research can be concluded that: (1) Lesson study development of potential-based learning materials may improve the professional competence of elementary school teachers. Implementation through planning / learning plan and preparation of learning tools with focus group discusion / FGD I and II. Implementation / Do is implemented with open classes I and II and reflection / see to evaluate learning so it is better to do with FGD. (2) Lesson study can produce materials based on local quality potential that reaches 90%.

Keywords: professional competence, lesson study, learning materials, local potential

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-176]
Use of Android Media in Indonesian Language Skills Learning at PGSD

Suhartono

PGSD FKIP UNS

Abstract

Abstract
The purposes of this study are (1) to describe the use of android media in learning and (2) to improve the quality of learning Indonesian language skills in PGSD through the use of android media. The research method of the study uses action research design. The subjects of this study are the students of PGSD Kebumen FKIP UNS. This study uses tests, interviews, and observations as techniques of collecting data. Data analysis used is qualitative analysis, consisting (1) data reduction, (2) display / presentation of data, and (3) conclusion / verification. The conclusion of the research shows that (1) android can be used as a medium of learning Indonesian language skills as a supporter of face-to-face learning in the classroom; (2) android media can improve the quality of learning Indonesian language skills in PGSD.

Keywords: media, android, language skills

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-177]
Structural Relationships between Technological Knowledge, Content Knowledge and Pedagogical Knowledge

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Abstract

The relationships between technological knowledge (TK), content knowledge (CK) and pedagogical knowledge (PK) are still considered inconsistent and are still debated among the learning experts. The current research aims to examine the empirical structure in the relationships between Technological Knowledge, Content Knowledge and Pedagogical Knowledge specifically on the economic education learning. The research was conducted on several Economic Education students in two universities in Surakarta and Yogyakarta. The variables were assessed based on the scale adapted from Graham et al. (2009) and Scherer et al. (2017). The relationships among variables analyzed with Structural Equation Model using Lisrel program. The result shows that the relationships between Pedagogical Knowledge and Content Knowledge toward the Pedagogical Content Knowledge (PCK) are significants. These relationships tend to be stronger than the relationships between Content Knowledge and Technological Knowledge to Technological Content Knowledge (TCK) or the relationship between Technological Knowledge and Pedagogical Knowledge to Technological Pedagogical Knowledge (TPK). These results open new directions and implications toward the curriculae and learning methods in the economic educations. Limitation and suggestions for the future research also provided.

Keywords: Technological Knowledge (TK), Content Knowledge (CK) Pedagogical Knowledge (PK); Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK), Economic Education

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-180]
Implementation of Problem Solving with concept map to improve critical thinking skill and chemistry learning achievement

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Abstract

This study aims to improve: (1) student achievement on chemical equilibrium material through the implementation of Problem Solving learning model with concept map, (2) students critical thinking ability on chemical equilibrium with Problem Solving and concept map. This research is a Classroom Action Research which is conducted in two cycles. Each cycle consists of four stages: planning, action, observation, and reflection. The subjects of the study were students of X IPA 1 Senior High School in Karanganyar (SMA Negeri 2) at 2016/2017 which has been using Curriculum 2013. Data collection research using test techniques for knowledge competence and critical thinking skills, and non test questionnaire for attitude competence, observation sheet for attitude competence And observation sheets for skills competencies. Data analysis using descriptive analysis technique. The results showed that the implementation of Problem Solving with concept map can improve learning achievement and students critical thinking ability. Improvement of learning achievement can be seen from the result of knowledge and attitude competence. The percentage of knowledge competence outcomes in cycles 1 and 2 are 42.5% and 88.5%. The result of

attitude assessment on cycle 1 is very good 11%, Good 87% and less 2%, on cycle 2 very good 26% and good 74%. For the improvement of students critical thinking skills in Cycle I, and Cycle II, they are 65% and 84%.

Keywords: Problem Solving, learning achievement, concept map, critical thinking ability

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-189]
IMPLEMENTING BRAIN FRIENDLY STRATEGY TO ENHANCE THE WRITING OF PARAGRAPH WRITING

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Abstract

Writing is one of language skills that have to be mastered by the students. However, writing can be the most difficult thing to do (Bramer and Sedley, 1981:21) because students might find it hard just to decide the first sentence to write. Besides, students are needed to produce a paragraph. Thus, this study aims to know whether the writing skill of students who are taught by implementing Brain Friendly strategy differs significantly from those taught conventionally. Brain Friendly strategy is offer learning activities that include Auditory, visual & kinesthetic components. This study employed quasi-experimental design specifically the non-randomized control group, pretest-posttest design. The subjects were the fourth semesters whose sample was done by cluster sampling. The instruments for collecting the data were tests: a pretest (to know whether both groups were equal) and a posttest (to find out the significant difference after using the strategy). After the data were collected, they were analyzed statistically using SPSS 20. The result showed that Brain Friendly strategy helped students write paragraph. It was found that significant difference exists in the writing ability between students who were taught by implementing Brain Friendly strategy and those who were not taught so. The mean score the experiment group is higher than that of the controlled one. The experiment group got 77.768 while he controlled group got 68.735. Further, the result of p value in Levene test showed that there is a significant difference between the two groups by the value of 0.009 which is far less than 0.05. The category of effect given by Brain Friendly strategy to the students who implemented it is moderate since it scored 0.11 in its eta square.

Keywords: Keywords: Brain Friendly strategy, paragraph writing,

[ABS-191]
Learning History through Historical Movies: Bringing Living History into Classroom

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Abstract

Learning history would be done in various ways. In traditional learning, history learned by reading a book or hearing a story about the past or simulate the past with role-playing. In the digital era, history learned by the student with digital forms, such as multimedia learning, mobile learning and historical movies. At this time, there is a trend to revive the feeling of the past in the present day known as living history. Implementing living history is really difficult in terms of cost and time to get it into the classroom. Thus, historical movies as alternative ways of conveying the historical atmosphere in the classroom. This paper will distinguish a learning model design that uses historical movies as an instructional medium to bringing living history into the classroom. The literature referenced in this paper used to analyze implementing living history through historical movies to bring it into the classroom. The conclusion in this paper is the living history would be to learn through historical movies.

Keywords: learning history; living history; historical movies;

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-201]
Moral Value or Character in Fantasy Story

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Abstract

The most important factor needed in preparing globalization era is human resource (HR) quality. Human beings with noble character are desirable in dealing with globalization today. To produce human beings with noble character, a character education is required. Character education can be integrated into any subjects related to the context of daily life. It can be integrated into Indonesian language subject as well. Letters play a very important part in building the nation character. Moral value or character existing in literary work is expected to give the students the role model so that good moral value or character can be applied to the real life. Fantasy story also contains many moral messages. For that reason, this paper will explain fantasy story and identifies the moral values are contained in the fantasy story

Keywords: Character Education, letters, moral values, character, fantasy story

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

MODELS OF TEACHING ENGLISH USING CURRICULUM 13 FOR THE STUDENTS OF SMA SURAKARTA

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Abstract

Based on Permendikbud 65/2013, the main activity of teaching and learning process using curriculum 13 uses models, methods, media, and learning resources which are appropriate with the characteristics of the students and the subject matter. The choice of approaches whether the teacher will use thematic, integrated thematic, scientific, inquiry, discovery, or project-based learning is based on the characteristics of competency and educational levels. The objectives of the research are: (1) to find out what approaches, methods, or techniques are used by the English teachers in teaching English using curriculum 13; and (2) to reveal why the English teachers use those approaches, methods, or techniques. The research is qualitative research. The data were collected using observation and interview and analyzed using interactive model of analysis. The results of the research show that the English teachers used scientific approach, inquiry-based learning, discovery learning, project-based learning, problem-based learning, and role play. The approaches, methods, or techniques are based on the competences and indicators which are developed and the students' characteristics

Keywords: teaching English; curriculum 13; qualitative research

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-204]

METACOGNITIVE LEARNING STRATEGY: IN SEARCH OF THEORETICAL MODEL FOR READING COMPREHENSION

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Widya Dharma University

Abstract

This study was performed on the basic of senior high school teachers' complaint over the accomplishment of scientific based approach in 2013 National Curriculum. Their path to successful learning is obstructed by the discontinuity of five stages of scientific based approach which comprises of observing, questioning, associating, experimenting, networking. This study was aimed at developing a theoretical model of reading comprehension based on metacognitive learning strategies. Descriptive qualitative approach was demonstrated to determine some possible theories which might lead to coin the theoretical model of reading comprehension based on metacognitive learning strategies for students of Senior High School. Result of the study showed that underlining, note taking, summarizing, concept mapping and problem solving could instantly work together to help students get the text content well-comprehended.

Keywords: Learning process, metacognition, metacognitive strategies.

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-207]

A HISTORICAL LEARNING MODEL INTEGRATED INTO MULTICULTURAL EDUCATION TO IMPROVE DEMOCRATIC ATTITUDE

Sariyatun

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Abstract

This research aimed specifically to describe (1) the historical learning in Senior High Schools in Surakarta to improve the democratic attitude done so far, (2) the form of need for multicultural education model integrated into historical learning to improve democratic attitude, and (3) the form of Multicultural Education

model integrated into historical learning to improve the students' democratic attitude.

This study was conducted using research and design. The subject of research consisted of students and History teachers in Senior High Schools in Surakarta City. In this preliminary study and model development stage, the research was conducted in exploratory manner with observation, interview, document analysis, questionnaire and FGD being the techniques of collecting data. The method of analyzing data used was an interactive qualitative model of analysis.

The result of research showed that (1) historical learning focused on the analysis on historical events to develop critical thinking ability. Teachers' understanding on historical learning to develop democratic attitude was still at practical level. It was because of, among others, teachers' poor understanding on value education approach and its implementation in historical learning; (2) there should be Historical learning model integrated into multicultural education through PBL and VCT to improve democratic attitude; and (3) Historical learning model integrated into multicultural education using PBL and VCT models to improve democratic attitude consisted of learning set and manuals of model implementation.

Keywords: Learning Model; History;Multicultural; Value Clarification; Problem-Based Learning (PBL)

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[ABS-208]
Socio-Cultural Values of Selimbur Caye Oral Tradition in Pasemah Ethnic Bengkulu

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Abstract

This article aimed to: 1) describe the content and meaning of Selimbur Caye oral tradition; 2) analysis the socio-cultural values of Selimbur Caye oral tradition. This research used qualitative descriptive method. Data collection was conducted using in-depth interview, participatory observation, and document study. The data was then analyzed using Miles and Huberman's interactive model of qualitative data analysis. The result of research showed that Selimbur Caye is a series of traditional expression, in the form of idiom containing life tenets. The traditional expressions consisted of 12: 6 advices and 6 prohibitions. Meanwhile, the socio-cultural values contained in Selimbur Caye oral tradition were: 1) social care, 2) discussion and consensus; 3) upholding honesty and justice; 4) responsibility; 5) upholding others' private rights; and 6) respecting custom.

Keywords: Socio-cultural values, selimbur caye, oral tradition, Pasemah etchnic

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

MULTICULTURAL APPROACH IN REINFORCING INDONESIAN DIVERSITY THROUGH SOCIAL SCIENCE LEARNING IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

Suswandari

Prof. DR. HAMKA Muhammadiyah University of Jakarta

Abstract

Diversity becomes a typical structure of Indonesian social, political and economic orders. Republic of Indonesia Country is real manifestation of the recognition of diversity owned. The difference and diversity of ethical structure, behavior and typical identity bind Indonesian unity through a declaration of Sumpah Pemuda (Youth Pledge) in 1928, the golden bridge toward Indonesian independence in 1945. Global age brings about the transformation of diversity values through the entrance of new element of Indonesia state structure today. Social Science learning in Elementary School using comprehensive multicultural approach becomes a transformative means of enforcing Indonesian diversity values that is being tested today. Multiculturalism as an approach in Social Science learning in Elementary School emphasizes on equality values of various local culture without ignoring other cultures' right and existence. Multiculturalism as an approach in Social Science learning at elementary school is a normative condition that should be done in plural community to prevent the diversity from triggering conflict. Multicultural spirit and attitude based on opened and broadminded behavior to the difference and transcending the nation unity as the main objective. This attitude should be flourished through various media, one of which is through learning/understanding local cultural values departing from the local cultural variety.

Keywords: multicultural; approach; diversity; social science learning

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

Inventory Survey of Computer Based National Examination of Indonesian Subject

Roni Sulistiyono , Pujiati Suyata, and Triwati Rahayu

Universitas Ahmad Dahlan

Abstract

This study is aimed to describe the perceptions of students, teachers, and principals on the implementation of the Computer-Based National Examination (UNBK) and the result of the National Examination (UN) of Senior high schools (SMA) in Indonesia in 2016. To achieve these objectives, research was conducted with survey design. Data were obtained using questionnaires, observation guidelines, and interviews. Data was analysis was described quantitatively and qualitatively. The results showed that: a) Student perceptions on UNBK is good, they are more confident and well-prepared to face UNBK, b) perception of teachers on UNBK is good. UNBK not only measure the academic competence, but also improve the good character of students, c) School Principals welcome the implementation of UNBK. The good results of UN with honest process is the basic investment for the future, d) the results of UN of Indonesian language is the best in science major and the second place in social sciences major. It shows that Indonesian teachers have worked hard and succeeded in their teaching learning process. This is an input for Education of Language and Indonesian Literature (PBSI) in giving lesson to students.

[ABS-216]
UTILIZATION OF GEOPARK MEDIA IN RESOURCE BASED LEARNING TO IMPROVE MOTIVATION AND LEARNING ACTIVITY IPS STUDENT SMP STUDENTS IN BULUKERTO SUB DISTRICT

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Sebelas maret University

Abstract

Learning approach based on diverse sources (Resource-Based Learning) with media geopark in class VII Junior High School in District Bulukerto expected that students will be more active, it is easy to understand the material presented teachers and motivate students to learn not experience boredom. Media geopark can be assumed as a region with great educational resource that is important in promoting education for sustainable development, mobilizing science knowledge which is attached to the earth, and to geo conservation in particular, the activities are held in the classroom with students. Some of the geopark able to transfer information among school children and teachers, seminars and lectures scientific). Media geopark types of karst and cave springs used in social studies learning that goes on geography is also a program which will be followed up by the Department of Education Wonogiri and the Department of Tourism in recognition geopark in Wonogiri. The objective of this paper is to examine the use of media geopark in the process of learning social studies class VII at Junior High School in the district of Wonogiri Bulukerto academic year 2016/2017, to know the motivation of the use of media enhancement geopark in Resource Based Learning model of the eye social studies class VII Junior High School in the district of Wonogiri Bulukerto academic year 2016/2017, and to determine the increase in students learning activeness of media use geopark on the model Resource Based learning in social studies class VII at Junior High School in the district of Wonogiri year Bulukerto 2016/2017 lesson. The method used in this study using observations, questionnaires, field notes, interviews, and documentation. The

results of the analysis and in-depth study of the data that has been collected that the use of the media geopark on the model Resource Based Learning can increase students motivation and activeness.

Keywords: medium, Geopark, Resource Based Learning, Motivation, Activity Learning.

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-217]
The Scaffolding Causalitic-thinking Approach to Increase The Problem-solving Ability of Students on Fluids

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Abstract

Scaffolding causalitic-thinking is a specific approach to facilitate students in analyzing cause and effect of a phenomenon and in establishing reason where some assistance stages are given. Patterns of the assistance include informing number of causes, effects, or both, some example of causes, effects, or both (causes and effects), or some of its arguments. This scaffolding orientation was to facilitate students to increase their Problem-solving Ability (PSA) and had been implemented on fluid in Senior High School (SHS). The PSA includes understanding, selecting, differentiating, determining, applying and identifying. This research aimed to investigate an impact of the approach on the PSA that is related to gender and Junior High School (JHS) origin of the students, Sekolah Menengah Pertama (SMP) and other (non-SMP). This research used mixed method of embedded experimental two-phase design and with sample of 33 students, 22 females and 11 males, for control class and 32 students, 17 females and 15 males, for experiment class. Total score of the six abilities were tested with ANAVA two factor design. The results, among 6 pairs of Fcounted and Ftable showed 67% that indicate Fcounted > Ftable. The results indicated that the approach affects PSA of students and the effect was different between male and female, also the interaction between the origin of JHS students and the approach. Next, patterns of the scaffolding approach are considerably used as reference when arranging worksheet to conduct Physics or other discipline learning with this approach in practice or further research

Keywords: Scaffolding; causalitic-thinking; problem-solving; gender; origin-school; and fluids

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-218]

The Development of Comic History a Chronicle Wirasaba with The Approach model ADDIE was to Increase Awareness Local History of High School Students in Purbalingga

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Abstract

The level of awareness of the history of high school students in Purbalingga still low. This happened because in the process of teaching and learning and teachers focus on the achievement of the criteria of learning in line with the Minimum (KKM) subjects history. The students in the teaching and learning process requires media or independent learning resources that are able to raise awareness of history. The purpose of this researchis to know how to develop independent learning resources comics history babad wirasaba. The research is Research and Devolepment using the ADDIE model from Molenda. This method contains several stages: (1) Introduction phase (2) Stage Design, (3) Development Stage (4) Implementation phase, (5) stage evaluation. Final product of babad wirasaba comics history have been through the validation process and testing. Comics proven to adapted by teachers and students as learning resource. The indicator to increase awareness of local history student are capable of playing back into comics. Culture, language, stratifikasi social and community life wirasaba have illustrated in the babad wirasaba comics history.

Keywords: comics history of wirasaba, comics history, chronicle wirasaba

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-220]

Using Online Peer Review through Discussion via Schoology to Enhance College Students' Proficiency in Argumentative Writing: A Case Study

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Abstract

The primary aim of this study is to review the use of the Learning Management System (LMS) Schoology with its peer review and discussion feature as regards enhancing the proficiency of the college students in argumentative writing. This case study underlies the use of online peer review through discussion via Schoology. Subjects of this research is the second semester college students of English Education Department in Sebelas Maret University. In general, this paper reports the result of a case study research mainly talking about (1) how to enhance college students' proficiency in argumentative writing, (2) innovative teaching practice on persuasive writing for intermediate students by using the benefits of online peer review through discussion via Schoology.

Keywords: schoology, peer review, discussion, online, argumentative writing

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-224]
ECONOMICS MODULE DEVELOPMENT BASED ON CONSTRUCTIVISM TO INCREASE STUDENT'S LEARNING OUTCOMES IN PRIVATE HIGH SCHOOL KUPANG

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Abstract

This research aimed to; analyze economics module development based on constructivism and analyze the effectiveness of economics module development based on constructivism to improve students' learning outcomes of private High School, Kupang. This research and development applied several procedures proposed by Borg and Gall that were modified and consist of eight stages; preliminary study and collecting information, planning, Early product development, small group trial, product revision, trial use of the product, product revision, trials of operational field. The data analysis was descriptive analysis, the feasibility analysis of economics module based on scale score, and learning outcomes analysis using t-test. the development product was tested through formative evaluation which consists of several stages: reviews from economic matter expert, media expert, language expert, practitioner expert, small group trial, and broad group trial. Related to the research findings; the economics module based on constructivism was successfully developed with up to date learning material referring to active learning through constructivism of syntax learning to improve students' learning outcomes and the economics module based on constructivism was effective to improve students' learning outcomes based on the significance of t-test 0.000<0.005. Finally the economics module developed based on constructivism is effective in improving students' learning outcomes in private High school Kupang.

Keywords: Economics Module, Constructivist, Learning Outcomes

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-227]
Teaching National Language Based on Local Language: Contrastive Linguistics Approach

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Universitas Ahmad Dahlan

Abstract

Indonesian language as a national language (NL), lingua franca, has been used as the language of instruction in the classrooms of all Indonesian school levels. However, students at beginner level find the national language to be difficult because it is different from the local language (LL) as their mother tongue. In the practice, teachers explain the materials in Indonesian then repeat the explanation in local language (LL). Consequently, the learning process takes time and is ineffective. It is assumed that conducting contrastive linguistics between the national language and the local language will help to facilitate beginner learners with different local languages in learning national language. Research and Development (R&D) model was used to identify the similarities and differences in terms of lingual characteristics between Indonesian and local language, especially Javanese language. The research findings become the sources in designing teaching materials for Indonesian subject using computerized teaching media based on the local language. The previous research by the present researcher is on Javanese language teaching and learning, which indicates a number of contrasts between the two languages. It turns out to be exciting for teachers to use local language (LL) in teaching national language (NL). The computerized teaching is helpful for teacher in teaching the language.

Keywords: Language teaching, national language, local language, media model, contrastive comparative linguistics

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-325]
Development of TwoTier Multiple Choice Question Assessment Instruments for Measuring Science Process Skills Global Warming

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Abstract

Psychomotor has many indicators, psychomotor indicators owned among students vary so that there needs to be improvements associated with psychomotor students. Psychomotor indicators have in common with the indicators contained in the ability of the science process skills, so that each student can improve psychomotor ability by improving the ability of the science process skills owned. In this study to measure the ability of science process skills that students have to use the instrument of evaluation of Two-Tier Multiple Choice Question, so the purpose of this research is to know the feasibility of Two-Tier Multiple Choice Question instrument to measure the ability of science process skills in junior high school students. This research uses research and development which is the learning evaluation instrument, by combining global warming science materials with the indicators in the ability of the existing science process skills. Implementation of this research was conducted by involving three schools is SMP N 1 Tasikmadu, SMP N 3 Karanganyar, MTs N Karangmojo. Based on the results of this study obtained the difficulty level about 44% easy and 56% medium category for first tier and 36% easy and 64% medium category for second tier. While for feasibility test of two tier multiple choice question evaluation instrument for first tier 40% enough and 50% good stated, while for second tier 44% enough and 56% good stated. From these two conclusions, it can be concluded that the Two Tier Multiple Choice Question evaluation instrument used is appropriate for use in learning

Keywords: Assessment Instruments; Science Process Skills; TwoTier Multiple Choice Questions; Global Warming

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-237]
Learning Local History in Pekalongan to Increase Solidarity of Vocational High School Students

Lidya Dwi Jayanti, Sunardi, Nunuk Suryani

Sebelas Maret University

Abstract

Local history has role in building of student's solidarity. The solidarity focuses on the relationship among people in group and becomes the basic of life bounding with moral values and belief. Patriotic values in local history will be eternal if are applied in daily life so that can give the respond and answer the changing life. In this case the learning of local history has a strategic role to increase the social solidarity of vocational students. The method used in this research is qualitative descriptive. Based on the result of the research, student solidarity can be improved through the inculcation of local history learning values that is the Kebon Rojo Incident on 3 October 1945 In Pekalongan. It can describe about the struggle of Pekalongan people in defending the independency of Indonesia by taking over the power and weapon from Japan. The patriotic values can be applied in daily life through education so that education can be seen as the effort to strengthen the nationality, religiousness, and solidarity.

Keywords: Local History Learning, Student's Solidarity

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-233]
Study of Female Body on Paintings for Painter in Surakarta based on the Text and the Context as Art Educational Appreciation

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Abstract

This study aimed to analyze the role of education in fostering artistic appreciation art appreciation apresian on painting female body themes for painter in Surakarta based on the text and the context.

This study carried out in Surakarta in March to August 2017. This was a cultural study with a particular way of life for a group of people. Ideology played an important role, so that there is no universally applicable meaning. The main data in qualitative study was the words, and actions, the rest of the additional data. The source data used: informant, places and events, Archive/document. The sampling technique using purposive sampling. The technique of the validity of the data using a triangulation source and review the informant. The data analysis was using interactive model that consists of: data presentation, data reduction and withdrawal of the conclusion.

The result showed that the role of the education of art appreciation had a very significant role in fostering appreciation of the art of painting so that apresian can place the text and context of the object in the painting women body proportionately and professionally. Painting art appreciation education had an impact on the growth of critical power apresian in doing the study of paintings. The presence of the object in the painting the female body produces the diverse perspectives of divergence brought about the interpretation of the interpretation are used, as well as the background of the aesthetic and cultural experience. Alternative study using text and context approach as a form of alternative education of art appreciation is an attempt to increase the depth of appreciation of the apresian in the case of the painting. The educational impact of the appreciation of a good painting is expected to build a apresian perspective in reviewing the theme of female body painting so as not to be too subjective in nature. Visualization of the object of the female body in the painting should be seen as a visual text that enshrined the concept of presence as a context.

Keywords: education, painting, art appreciation of the female body, text and context

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-239]

Values of based learning model development Atoin philosophical tattoo meto through jigsaw and VCT to increase student awareness of local culture sma n 1 molo south

Stevridan Yantus Neolaka, Mulyoto, Akhmad Arif Musadad

sebelas maret university

Abstract

This study aims to develop a model of teaching history based on values of philosophical tattoo Atoin Meto to raise awareness of the local culture of students, using the approach and development (R & D) strategy Jigsaw and engineering approach values clarification (VCT), which consists of three phases namely the introduction, development and testing. Introduction includes literature study and field study. A literature study examines the theories, concepts, as well as relevant research. Field studies related to the analysis of the curriculum, infrastructure, environment seekolah, students attitudes toward the local culture. The technique of collecting data through questionnaires, observation, interviews, documentation and testing. Analysis of the data used is descriptive analysis, feasibility analysis model based on ratings validator (expert judgment). From the results of expert assessment of the material by 80% "good" category, expert models by 85% "good" category, a linguist at 100%, the category of "very good", an instrument by 80% "good" category. Based on an assessment conducted by a team of experts concluded that the learning model has met the eligibility criteria so that it can be used in the process of teaching history.

Keywords: Based learning of tattoo atoin meto, jigsaw and vst, local culture

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-240]
The Use of ICT in Language Learning: What Students think!

Dwi Oktalia

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Abstract

Information Communication and Technology (ICT) is considered as a potential aid to be used in English language learning. Due to the ICT's usage in ELL, it is important to investigate the quality of the ICT that can be known from students' perception. This research is aimed at describing students' perceptions towards the use of ICT in language learning especially English Language Learning (ELL), and also investigating the problem(s) encountered in the use of ICT for ELL. This research employed Quantitative method with the students of a University in Jambi Province as the respondents. The data were collected by using adapted questionnaires. The questionnaires consisted of items related to educational resources owned by the students, the use of ICT for their learning, their reason(s) of using ICT, as well as the problem(s) encountered through the use of ICT for the learning. Then, the data were analyzed through the use of a statistical software called SPSS that pointed at a point in which the students agreed that ICT is beneficial for their learning process, especially in terms of accessing information for learning. Nevertheless, employing ICT in learning needs to be supported by sufficient equipment, and needs to educate the students to be an agile user for better, more effective, and more efficient process of learning.

[ABS-241]
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF INQUIRY LEARNING MODEL IN TEACHING OF HISTORY AT SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

Laili Masithoh Hamdiyah, Nunuk Suryani, Akhmad Arif Musadad

Sebelas Maret University

Abstract

Historical learning is one of the transfer of knowledge about historicity which aims to form a historical awareness of learners. Historical awareness is needed to understand the identity of the nation. But to achieve the purpose of learning history is certainly not easy. Many things to consider, one of which is the use of learning models. The inquiry learning model is one of student oriented learning model, so as to provide opportunities for students to develop their creativity. This study aims to describe how the implementation of inquiry learning model in history of learning process at one of the senior high schools in the Madiun City namely SMAN 4 Madiun City. The method used in this research is descriptive-qualitative. The results showed that the implementation process of inquiry learning model in history learning at Senior High School went well, even feasible to be used on other occasions. In addition, students seem motivated to learn independently. This is seen when students are given independent tasks related to the material of the Indonesian revolution. They are so enthusiastic to find information which they do not know yet about Indonesias history of the revolutionary period of independence. Students learn to shape their own knowledge but must still consider the accountability aspects of their findings. Thus, the implementation of inquiry learning model in history learning at Senior High School can be said to be able to stimulate creativity and also the formation of responsible attitudes. Thus, the inquiry learning model should be considered for use in historical learning which of course also must pay attention to the material aspects that will be delivered.

[ABS-243]

NEEDS ANALYSIS OF MODULE TEACHING MATERIALS OF GORONTALO MUHAMMADIYAH ORGANIZATION IN LEARNING HISTORY AT SMAN 1 GORONTALO

Andris K. Malae, Warto, Djono

Sebelas Maret University

Abstract

This paper aims to analyze the needs of teaching materials module history of movement organization Muhammadiyah Gorontalo at SMAN 1 Gorontalo. This is done because, in the learning in the school has not used the module as a companion of textbooks. The research method used is descriptive-qualitative, that is by doing observation, interview and document study. The results showed that during the learning process of history at SMAN 1 Gorontalo, less exploration of local history studies, especially related to the movement of the Muhammadiyah organization. On the one hand, students need a new understanding of the local history of Gorontalo. Thus, the use of a module containing the historical material of Muhammadiyah organization movement in Gorontalo becomes important to be compiled, then taught to students. The goal is that students can know that the Gorontalo region also has a variety of history that is not less interesting when compared with other areas in Indonesia. The implications of this study can be used as a guide to the teacher in analyzing the various learning needs required by students during the learning process at school. For students, with the teaching material of this module, more exploring willingness learn according to requirement given by teacher.

Keywords: Needs Analysis, Module, Muhammadiyah Organization, Gorontalo, Learning of History.

[ABS-249]
IMPROVEMENT EARLY COUNTING ABILITY WITH FUN COOKING ACTIVITIES

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Abstract

The objectives of the study is to know the process of fun cooking activities and increase early counting in children with learning math fun cooking activities. Fun cooking is a process of making food and drink until finally produce a product that can be eaten and done with fun. Through cooking the child will learn about language skills, mathematical concepts, skills in the process of science, experimental skills, coordination of physical skills, social skills, food and nutritional concepts
Observations made in five Kindergarten Group B in PAUD IT Auladuna Kota Bengkulu, found that teachers teach counting children still the old way, teachers use activity sheets in learning to count and do not use instructional media.
Fun cooking activities using action research design (action research) model of Kemmis and Taggart, covering the planning, action, observation and reflection. Data analysis using quantitative and qualitative analysis (mixed methods). Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive analysis (frequency tables, mean, percentage, standard deviation) while the qualitative data were analyzed by step 1) data reduction, (2) data display, and (3) verification of data.

Keywords: early counting ability, fun cooking activity

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-244]
HISTORICAL EDUCATION AND ESTABLISHMENT OF MULTICULTURAL CONSCIOUSNESS OF STUDENTS

Mursalat Kulap, Warto, Hermanu Joebagio

Sebelas Maret University

Abstract

This paper aims to analyze how the role of historical education in the establishment of multicultural awareness of students. The research used literature study method. The sources collected were then analyzed. The results show that historical education as one of the important instruments in the nation character building, has a strategic role in shaping multicultural awareness of students. Multicultural awareness referred to in this research is the awareness and recognition about the existence of ethnic, cultural, and so on, so as to strengthen tolerance in the life of the nation and state. Student multicultural awareness is formed from the understanding of past events that have multicultural values. The events referred to existed during the period of the national movement, for in that period the Indonesian nation discovered the concept of national integration and recognition of diversity.

Keywords: Historical Education, Multicultural Consciousness, Students.

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-245]
An Activity using a Personal Blog as Reflective Learning among University Students in Academic Writing Course

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Abstract

A blog has long been used in the field of education in which it is still a blog designed for certain groups and purposes. While the use of students personal blog is still rarely used. In responding to the case, a teacher has several creative ways to deliver academic writing materials to the students. One of those ways utilizes a task which uses a personal blog as a platform in the process of learning. This paper reports on a case study, which involves 30 freshmen of postgraduate students. The objectives were to create an opportunity for students to express personal opinions about certain topics and interests in writing blog entries, and to investigate the perspectives of an activity using a blog as reflective learning among university students. The researcher collected the data from observing blog pages, and doing document analysis. Because this research was seen from the perspectives, it needed an in-depth interview. The finding reveals that creating blog entries have a positive impact on students' writing skill, and encourage students' motivation to produce an academic writing in the context of English for Foreign language. The implication is that blogging activity has several benefits to students for enhancing deep critical thinking.

Keywords: Keywords: Academic Writing; Blogging; Case Study; Reflective Learning; Writing in EFL.

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-247]
An Analysis of Students' Science Process Skills Using Testlet Instrument

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Abstract

Science process skills could not be separated from the process of conceptual understanding in teaching-learning of science and applied science. The skills needed to be identified and discussed as skills which ware implementable in many subjects. The assessment on students' skills was influenced not only by the ability to use these skills, but also by the knowledge of a particular subject in which the skills ware used. The aim of the study was to analyse students' science process skills by using Testlet instrument. The science process skills were analysed from 226 students studying in three different schools. The Testlet instrument in this study was designed in the form of multiple choices. The indicators of science process skills in this study consisted of conceptual knowledge, observation, controlling variable, interpreting data and drawing conclusions. The results obtained in this study were that the students' completeness on conceptual knowledge was 71%, on observation was 39.7%, on controlling variable was 29.4%, on interpreting data was 35.7%, and on drawing conclusion was 29.7%.

Keywords: Science Process Skills, Testlet, Assessment Instrument

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-252]
Project Based Learning (PjBl) to Improve Students Writing Capability

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Abstract

The purpose of this article is to examine the uses of PjBL can improve students writing capability. Besides that, this article also gives evidences of the research which is designed to describe the teaching and learning situation when Project Based Learning (PjBL) is applied in writing class.
This research is a classroom action research with the students of fourth semester of English department of Widya Dharma University as subjects of the research. The research findings of this research imply that PjBL is very effective. The implementation of PjBL improved the students writing capability. It can improve writing class in a better situation in the way that the classroom situation becomes more alive with various interesting activities, and there is a rising of students participation. The strength of the implementation of PjBL in writing class is that it can raise students participation in writing class and it can enhance students writing ability. However, the implementation of PjBL needs some preparation, especially in desinging the project which are suitable to the students and curriculum need.

Keywords: Writing Capability, Project Based Learning (PjBl), Teaching Method, Classroom Action Research

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-255]

NEED ANALYSIS ON DEVELOPING TEACHING INSTRUMENTS OF MATHEMATICS FOR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

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Widya Dharma University

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the needs of developing teaching instruments of geometry, especially in 3D, by using creative problem solving (CPS) with somatic, auditory, visual, and intelligence (SAVI) based. This is qualitative study. The population in this study includes all mathematics teachers and the students of Class XII Senior High School in Grobogan Regency which is used Curriculum 2013. This study employs purposive sampling to gain the response about learning material of Curriculum 2013 which has been applied. The samples are the students of Class XII and mathematics teachers in SMA Negeri 1 Grobogan by considering the school and social condition. The techniques of collecting the data in this study are observation, interview, and questionnaire. The data triangulation is used as the validity of the data in this study by comparing the data from the result of observation, interview, and questionnaire. The member checking is also used in order to ask the subject of the study about the result of the study. The conclusions of the study are as follow: 1) developing teaching instruments by using CPS with SAVI based is very appropriate since it can facilitate the teacher in teaching learning process and adapt the students' characteristic in learning, 2) developing teaching instruments by using CPS with SAVI based is also very appropriate to conduct to fulfill Curriculum 2013 needs, whereas the learning material in the school is not available yet.

Keywords: need analysis, developing learning material

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-259]

Development of E-Book-Based Discovery Learning To Improve Motivation and Learning Outcomes On Accounting Education University of Flores East Nusa Tenggara

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Abstract

This study aimed to develop e-book based Discovery Learning and improve motivation & learning outcomes of accessible offline e-Book through windows or android smartphone. This research was conducted for the second semester students of Economics Education Study Program especially in learning accounting basics at Universitas Flores, East Nusa Tenggara. The method in this research was the research and development of the products based on the findings of the field test. The model was the development of procedural models adaptation and modified Borg and Gall consisting of three phases; the preliminary phase (research & information collection and Planning), the development phase (Development of Preliminary Form of Product, Preliminary Field Testing, Main Product Revision, Testing and Operational Field Main Product Revision), and the evaluation phase (Field Operational Testing and Final Product). The technique of analyzing the data was using qualitative analysis. The result of the research showed that the need for e-book based discovery learning was effective and efficient in increasing the students' motivation and learning outcomes at Economics Education Study Program, Universitas Flores.

Keywords: e-Book, Discovery Learning, Accounting Education, improve motivation and learning outcomes

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-260]
Regulation of Cognition of Biology Education Students

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Universitas Negeri Malang

Abstract

Regulation of cognition is a part of metacognition serving as a basic construction of such cognitive skills in controlling learning process as planning, information management strategies, monitoring, debugging strategies, and evaluating. This explorative survey research aimed at comparing the five component skills of regulation. Participants involved in this research were 107 students of third semester of Biology Education (BE) of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education. The participants were purposively selected. The instrument used was the Metacognitive Awareness Inventory (MAI) developed by Schraw and Denisson. Data were analyzed by Anova and were further tested with the least significant difference (LSD). This study concludes that there are significant differences among the five component skills of regulation. Such differences were getting apparent after a post hoc test had been performed, particularly in three skills of regulation. Doing evaluation presents as the lowest skill and it is not significantly different from the subscale of information management strategies. Monitoring is proved as higher skills and is significantly different from the two aforementioned skills. Debugging strategies is higher than monitoring, and planning is the highest one. Both debugging strategies and planning are not significantly different. Such differences give an overview that planning serves as an individual's top priority in

learning. In certain condition, he should adapt to or change strategies with regards to the goals set in planning. In reference to such findings, it is suggested that lecturers empower their students by training their skills of regulation such as through online learning and problem-based learning.

Keywords: debugging strategies; evaluation, information management strategies; monitoring; planning; regulation of cognition

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-263]
The Use of Learning Media with MOODLE Approach to Improve the Quality of Education: A Literature Study

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Abstract

This article aimed to find out whether using moodle approach as a learning medium can improve the quality of education. The method used in this research was literature study. The background of the research was the fact that the rapid development of technology has become a very useful and beneficial means to improve the quality of education so that it would be ironic if it could not be utilized optimally. Based on the result of analyses of the journals about learning media using moodle, it could be concluded that moodle could improve the quality of education.

Keywords: Media learning, Moodle, quality of education

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-265]
SCIENTIFIC APPROACH-BASED PROBLEM-BASED LEARNING TO IMPROVE VOCATIONAL STUDENTS' CRITICAL THINKING SKILL MAJORING IN MARKETING IN SURAKARTA

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Abstract

Students' learning effectiveness is influenced by learning environment consisting of learning model and approach. Vocational school learning in Surakarta is problemic since it is teacher-centered. The teacher teach the students by using conventional method so that the student tend to be passive especially in teaching retailing subject. Vocational schools learning should be focused on nurturing students to be active so that they have good problem-solving skill beneficial for their future career. Problem-based learning is a model that fosters students to find the solutions by doing reasoning based on the approach used in 2013 curriculum that is scientific approach. Scientific approach covers five stages as observing, questioning, gathering information, associating, and communicating. Problem-based learning can be developed and implemented as a 21st century learning model that encourages students to think critically by formulating, asking, analyzing, and providing solutions to the problems. By reviewing relevant literature, this article proposes recommendation that scientific approach-based problem-based learning can be used to improve vocational school students' critical thinking skill in learning retailing subject.

Keywords: critical thinking, problem-based learning, scientific approach

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-267]
IMPLEMENTATION OF TESTLET ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT IN SOLUBILITY AND SOLUBILITY PRODUCT MATERIAL FOR MEASURING STUDENTS' SCIENCE GENERIC SKILLS

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Abstract

The implementation of curriculum 2013 was needed the instrument that was easy to use and able to measure students' science generic skills. The aim of this study was to measure students' science generic skills using testlet assessment instrument. The Science generic skills indicators have been define with 9 expert judgment using Focus Group Discussion technique. The indicators of Science Generic Skills ware analysis, critical thinking, problem solving, communication, and team work. The Testlet assessment instrument was consist of 10 Stem and 30 questions in the form of multiple choices and given to 305 students from three different schools. The testlet assessment instrument was made for measuring students' science generic skills in solubility and solubility product material. The results of this study ware 51.04% students could solve the problems, 57.39% could make analysis, 53.07% had critical thinking skill, 51.91% could communicate, and 52.27% had team work skill.

[ABS-268]
The Application of STAD Cooperative Learning by Using Picture as the Media to Imrove Students' Learning Outcomes and Motivation in Learning Social Science at Class IX MTs Negeri Sragen

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the application of STAD cooperative learning by using picture as the media to improve students' learning outcomes and motivation in learning Social Science at class IX MTS Sragen. This study was an Action Research that was conducted in three cycles. Every cycle consists of four stages; 1) planning, 2) action, 3) monitoring, and, 4) reflection. The subject of this study was 36 students of Class IX MTs Negeri Sragen. The data were collected through observation, interview, test, documentation and questionnaire. The data were analyzed using percentage descriptive of statistic data analysis. The results of this study shows the percentage of students' outcomes in learning social science; 68.6% before treatment, 72% in cycle I, 80% in cycle II, and 84.8% in cycle III. The average percentage of students motivation were 70.3 % before treatment, 75.6% in cycle I, 79.6% in cycle II, and 88.4% in cycle III. Referring to the findings, it can be concluded that STAD cooperative learning using picture as the media improve students' learning outcomes and motivation in learning social science.

[ABS-269]
PICTURE-STORY BOOK BASED ON SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO INCREASE STUDENT SCIENCE DOMAINS THROUGH PBL, PjBL, INQUIRY, AND DISCOVERY LEARNING METHOD

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Abstract

Picture story book based on scientific approach is the development of learning material for elementary student. This study aims to: (1) produce the picture story book based on scientific approach through some learning method (PBL, PjBL, inquiry, and discovery) which eligible to improve student science domains, (2) determine whether or not there is an increase in science domains of student after using the picture-story book based on scientific approach through some learning methods.

The kind of this study was part of the development research. Development procedures adapted by Borg & Gall with steps including: (1) Research and information collecting; 2) Planning; 3) Develop preliminary form of product; 4) Preliminary field testing; 5) Main product revision; 6) Main field testing; and 7) Operational product revision 8) Operational field testing; 9) Final product revision; 10) Disemination. The first trial subject consisted of 36 elementary students grade 2-5. the second trial subject consisted of 60 elementary students grade 2-5. The operational field testing subject of the experimental class consisted of 200 elementary students grade 2-5 and the control class consisted of 100 elementary students grade 2-5. Data collection instrument is in the forms of a written test and a psychology scale to measure student science domains, student questionnaire responses, teacher questionnaire responses, and learning observation sheet. Data were analyzed using MANOVA test with significance level of 5%.

The results showed that (1) this picture story book based on scientific approach developed valid for use based on expert assessment and the test result at school, (2) picture story book based on scientific approach through some learning methods can be used to improve student science domains.

Keywords: picture story book, scientific approach, science domains, PBL, PjBL, inquiry, discovery

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

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[ABS-270]
THE EFFECT OF LEARNING METHOD TO ECONOMIC LEARNING RESULTS CLASS XI IN SMA NEGERI BIMA

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Abstract

This research aimed to determine the effect of teaching method toward learning result of students in Economics class XI social Sciences at SMA Negeri 2 Wera and SMA Negeri 3 Wera distric Bima Nusa Tenggara Barat. The method used in this study, using descriptive quantitative. The result showed that the analysis testing the effectiveness of method by Software IBM SPSS 18 with t-test formula. And score of t-observes were obtained from the questionnaire and the score of students were 9.768 with t-table score 1.664. Then t-observes were higher than t-table. It means that there was significant interaction effect between learning method toward learning outcomes. From those results, it can be conluded that there was a significant and positive effect from learning method toward students learning outcomes in econimic class XI social Sciences at SMA Negeri 2 Wera and SMA Negeri 3 Wera distric Bima Nusa Tenggara Barat. It was ferers to t-test results that showed the significant scores were (0.000 <0.05).

Keywords: Method;. Learning Outcomes

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

PBL-BASED E-BOOK LEARNING MEDIA TO IMPROVE THE LEARNING OUTCOME OF STUDENTS

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Abstract

The rapid development of science and technology results in the change in all of life sectors, including education domain. The change of education domain occurs in learning media use in which electronic book (called e-book) starts to develop today replacing previous book used manually. The objective of research was to find out whether or not the use of PBL (Problem-Based Learning)-based e-book learning media can improve the learning outcome of student. This research was conducted using literature study on the relevant research journals. The problem of research was that the learning was still conducted conventionally and had not used varying learning media, so that the students understood poorly the learning material, leading to the low learning outcome. One of learning media innovations that could be used was PBL (Problem-Based Learning)-based e-book learning media. The PBL-based e-book learning media was one of innovative learning media that could provide active learning condition for the students. Through PBL-based e-book learning media, concept could be understood more in-depth, thereby improving the students' critical thinking and problem solving abilities, and learning outcome.

Keywords: education, learning media, e-book, Problem-Based Learning, learning outcome.

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

THE PECULIARITY OF E-LEARNING XHTML EDITOR (EXE) BASED ON ATTENTION, RELEVANCE, CONFIDENCE, SATISFACTION (ARCS) TO IMPROVE THE STUDENTS' LEARNING MOTIVATION OF VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

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Abstract

The modern advancement of technology has changed the way people live, the way people communicate, and the way people learn. Moreover, the technology appearing in the field of education, especially for Vocational High School students in using technology as a medium of learning to improve student learning motivation. The use of technology in the education field with good criteria can bring new effects for students, therefore media that can be designed by teachers is needed in order to develop learning materials without the need for expertise in programming language, that is eXe. The use of technology as a learning media can be integrated with ARCS to generate student motivation, especially in Vocational High School. The purpose of this article is to examine the peculiarities of eXe based on ARCS to improve the students' motivation in Vocational High School. The writing method of this article is a review of relevant research journal literature. The peculiarity of eXe based on ARCS is in every student's interest in learning the subjects. In addition, this media can be used for the students to build initial knowledge in understanding the concept of learning, so that it can be used in solving the problems given by teachers.

Keywords: EXE, ARCS, learning motivation.

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

DEVELOPMENT OF CRAFT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP MODULE IN GREEN ECONOMY BASED

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Abstract

This study aims at: (1) knowing the needs analysis in the development of craft and entrepreneuship module of green economy, (2) Examining the appropriateness of craft and entrepreneurship modules in green economy based, (3) Analyzing the effectiveness of craft and entrepreneurship module in green economy, to improve learning outcomes in entrepreneurship students.

Research and development of craft and entrepreneurship module uses 9 of 10 development steps of borg and gall which has been modified by Sugiyono. Analysis of the data used for the development is descriptive analysis, feasibility analysis module is besed on the score criteria by using t-test.

Based on descriptive analysis of craft module validator and entrepreneurship in green economy based, the results are: (1) expert learning materials at 86.20 with very good criteria; (2) a media expert at 89.82 with very good criteria; (3) a linguist at 100 with very good criteria; (4) expert practitioners at 93,89 with very good criteria. Besed on the results of descriptive analysis of the validator, it can be concluded that craft and entrepreneurship module in green economy based is properly used to improve students learning outcomes.

Keywords: Development, modules, green economy, learning outcomes

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-275]
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE E-MODULE OF ECONOMICS LEARNING BASED PROBLEM BASED LEARNING TO IMPROVE STUDENTS LEARNING OUTCOMES

Ahmad Jaenudin, Baedhowi, Tri Murwaningsih

Sebelas Maret University

Abstract

The rapid development of technology and science brings influence on education. it requires planning in conducting learning process utilizing technology advances. One of ways is the utilization of teaching media such e-module as electronic learning material that is practically used in learning process. This article aims to develop the E-module of Economics learning based Problem Based Learning to improve students learning outcomes. The method used in writing this article is literature review of relevant research journals. Commonly, the problem is that learning tends to be conventional and lack of learning media utilization, so that students are less interested to understand learning material which influences on low learning outcomes. One of media that can be used is E-module based Problem Based Learning as learning innovation. E-module based Problem Based Learning is one of innovative media that involve students actively. The utilization of E-module based Problem Based Learning gives in depth concept understanding on the cognitive, affective, and psychomotor domains that support critical thinking and problem solving abilities which improve students' learning outcome.

Keywords: E-Module, Problem Based Learning, Learning Outcomes.

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-276]

THE INTEGRATION OF SAMIN CULTURE'S VALUES IN THE HISTORICAL LEARNING

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Abstract

Abstract
Learning in the history pays an important role, it is showed clearly not only as a process of idea transfer but also a maturity legal action of students to understand their own identity, characteristic, and nation's character by comprehension through the historical phenomenon. Character education in the school is developed through the integration of character's values in the subject. In the process of applying characteristics and characters in the history learning, we need to duplicate the ethnic tradition and local wisdom. Each of it has their own value which is made as their guidance for running their life, including in the Samin community. They are very high upholding their moral value and it is described in all sides of life. Samin ethnic is not only emphasizing the morality aspect of social society relationship but also in the connection between people and surroundings. Morality of it, they are inheriting it to their heirs through the tradition and local wisdom. Based on the research and observation which was done, learning the history has not been carried out optimally as its purpose, it is because of the weakness of applying the education based on the culture to the students since it was not included in the historical learning. It is needed to integrate culture education (etnopedagogik). The integration on Samin's value in the historical learning are for making historical teaching –learning more varieties and encourage the students or the teachers having the high solidarity attitude. Through the historical learning, hope, it can help in understanding the object and subject. The purpose of this research is to develop the historical learning based on the values of Samin Culture.

Keywords: Key Words: Integration, The Samin Culture's values, Historical Learning

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-279]

IMPORTANCE DEVELOPING E-LEARNING FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT'S IN SRAGEN REGENCY, CENTRAL JAVA

Chatarina Muryani, Sarwono, Setya Nugraha

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Abstract

In the current era of IT advancement, innovation in the field of learning needs to be done. Besides improving the quality of learning, the use of IT in education can increase student interest in the subjects. This research is the analysis stage of developing Geography e-learning for Sinior High School in Sragen Regency using ADDIE model. Data collection was done by interview using questionnaires toward 20 teachers and 416 students in 11 public and private Senior High Schools in Sragen Regency.

The results of the analysis of geography teachers respons indicate that most of the geography teachers in Sragen regency were well-informed and had utilized IT in classroom learning, adding learning resources from the internet and other sources, willing to teach using e-learning, expecting e-learning material equipped with maps, imagery, video and animation which was developed.

From the analysis of the students respons, students argued that most of the geography teachers in Sragen Regency had utilized the learning resources and learning media from the internet and use varied learning models. Nevertheless there are 36% who think that geography lesson was boring and most students agreed to use e-learning for geography lesson. The main obstacle in e-learning lesson in Sragen regency was the availability of computer facilities and internet network especially in private schools.

Keywords: development, e-learning, geography, Sragen Regency

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-282]

Learning Model of Attention, Relevance, Confidence, Satisfaction (ARCS) Supported by Video Tutorial to Improve The Students' Learning Motivation of Vocational High School

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Abstract

This research is based on the low motivation of learners in Vocational High School. Students are not common to play an active role in learning so that it makes them feel bored. Therefore, the teacher tries to use ARCS supported with video tutorial as a learning medium in order to create an interesting and fun learning atmosphere. The purpose of this article is to find out whether using ARCS supported with video tutorial can improve the students' learning motivation of Vocational High School. The writing method of this article is a review of relevant research journal literature. Conventional learning model causes the students are unmotivated and lazy to learn. Thus, it needs new learning model that is ARCS supported with video tutorial. The ARCS syntax combines the students' liveliness with scientific approach and materials that are easy understanding and interesting, then it is supported with video tutorial that make the students'

attention in learning increase. ARCS learning is supported with video tutorial will make the learning directed and arranged regularly and interesting for the students. In the context of learning, it requires motivation support to improve the students' learning outcomes. Through ARCS learning supported with video tutorial in Vocational High School, the students are able to be understand the relation between one context with others so that the students' learning outcomes have a positive change. Besides, it can also create the confidence of students and become aware of the ability of students.

Keywords: ARCS, Tutorial Video, Learning Motivation.

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-285]
The Effect Of Problem Based Learning (PBL) Model And Jigsaw Type Of Cooperative Learning Model With Prezi Aid On The Students' Learning Outcome

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Sebelas Maret University

Abstract

This research aims to find out the difference of economic learning outcome between problem based learning model with prezi aid and jigsaw type of cooperative learning with prezi aid. This study was a quantitative research with experimental method. The population of research used in this research was all students of Public Senior High Schools in Surakarta. The sampling technique used was random sampling. The sample of research consisted of 66 students: 32 10th IIS-4 graders of SMA 5 Surakarta as experiment class using problem based learning (PBL) model with Prezi media aid, and 34 10th IIS-2 graders of SMA Negeri 7 Surakarta as control class using Jigsaw type of cooperative learning model with Prezi media aid. The data was processed using SPSS 22 software. The result of research showed that there was a significant difference of learning outcomes between the students using problem based learning (PBL) model with Prezi media aid and those using Jigsaw type of cooperative learning model with Prezi media aid. It could be seen from the significance value (Sig) lower than significance level = 0.05 (0.043 < 0.05) or (Fobs = 4.282 > Ftable = 3.98).

Keywords: Problem-Based learning, Jigsaw, Prezi, Students Learning Outcome

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

PBL Implementation In History Study Groups Integrated With Javanese Culture

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Abstract

Javanese culture are a way of living that will always evolve, this culture belongs to the people of Java and will be passed down to the next generation. The high schoolers often forgot the "adiluhung" of Javanese culture, so there need to be a lesson on the way to solve problems, in school. The goal of this research is to give a description of the success of the highschoolers in studying history through the making of groups based on Javanese culture integration. The process of making this group can also introduce the khasanah of Javanese culture to the next generation as a way of loving our country. This research used qualitative descriptive method through observation and with enrichment of deeper understanding of literatures as media for collecting data. The result can be seen in the result of the highschoolers study with integrating Javanese culture, so the students will be able to up their achievement through group study and add to their knowledge of Javanese culture that we have to preserve.

Keywords: Problem Based Learning, Javanese Culture, Teaching History

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

The strengthening of historical empathy`s students through living history in learning of historical

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Abstract

History education in the curriculum of 2013 has a dominant role to shape the character of the nation. One of the roles of learning history is to awaken and maintain the spirit of nationalism that can be achieved by understanding the past in the context of the present. Therefore, it takes a model of historical learning that can be used as the facility of students to actively participate in understanding past events in order to shape the history of students in the past. Living History

is a concept of learning that present a lively atmosphere in class by presenting the reactor of the past. Living history model is one of the learning ways which is the implementation of the research steps history. Living History can also be used to analyze historical events that occur around the environment where learners live and also used in an effort to perform the deconstruction of local values that developed in society. Through the use of living history students can be guided to build the mind constructs and perceptions of past figures in historical events. The main purpose of these activities is as an effort to improve students historical empathy through observation activities and deconstruction of living values that flourish in the community. This study used a qualitative approach with data collection methods using literature study by collecting relevant sources in the form of books and research journals, then to see the problems and needs of students was done with observation and interviews to several schools in Tabalong Regency. The application of living history to strengthen historical empathy is an innovation in historical learning based on needs analysis and problems that occurred in Tabalong, South Kalimantan.

Keywords: History Learning, Historical Empathy, Living History;

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-291]
Child-Friendly Educative Game Tools (APE) in 3Ps Perspectives

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Abstract

The consciousness and unconsciousness violence against children in learning process are still found in almost schools in Indonesia. They still place pupils as the object of teaching without paying much on how to fulfill student's needs, the need of getting knowledge, comfortableness, protection, and participation. One of the objectives of child-friendly education in early childhood is to facilitate early childhood with education game tools based on provision, protection, and participation. The study is carried out to identify the educative game tools (APE) used in Early Childhood Education and to know the feasibility of the educative game tools found in Early Childhood Education. To achieve the objectives, the approach used in the study was qualitative descriptive. The study was conducted in Early Childhood Education, and the sample was taken by using purposive sampling. In collecting the data, observation and interview used in the study. The data was then analyzed using flow model—reduction data, data display, and conclusion/verification. The results of the study show that wood and plastic-based educative game tools dominate game tools in early childhood education nowadays. However, Provision, Protection and Participation (3Ps) which aim at manifesting the fulfillment of the child rights in early childhood education have not fully implemented in educative game tools found. Therefore, it is necessary to create educative game tools based on 3Ps so that child-friendly learning in early childhood education is achieved through 3Ps-based educative game tools.

Keywords: child-friendly learning; educative game tool (APE); early childhood education

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-295]
Virtual E-learning Media to Improve Vocational School Students' Learning Outcome

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Abstract

The aim of this article is to know whether the use of virtual e-learning media can improve vocational school students' learning outcome. This article is written by reviewing relevant literature. The problem faced in teaching vocational school students is the use of traditional method in which the teacher does not use various teaching materials. Regarding this, the students face difficulty in understanding the materials. This obviously impacts the students' learning outcome. The teaching learning process that involves ICT (Information and Communication Technology) is seen as a solution that facilitates the students to learn actively and understand the materials better. One of the ICT media that can be implemented is virtual e-learning media. The teaching learning process done through website is one example of e-learning. By utilizing e-learning, the students are able to learn individually either inside or outside the classroom (e.g. on job training). The use of virtual e-learning is more effective and efficient so that it will improve vocational school students' learning outcome.

Keywords: e-Learning, learning outcome, virtual learning media, vocational school

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-305]
The Implementation of Two-tier Multiple Choice (TTMC) to Analyze Students' Concept Understanding on Heat and Temperature

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to analyze students' concept understanding on heat and temperature by applying instrument Two-tier Multiple Choice (TTMC). This research is a descriptive research using a qualitative approach. The subjects of the research are students of 10th grade in Surakarta in the academic year of 2016/2017 that represents the school with a high, medium and low category. Before instrument TTMC tested to sample, instrument validated by an expert. The instrument TTMC has good content validity between 0,89 – 1, the reliability of the first tier is 0,82, the second tier is 0,70, difficulty index is a medium category, and distractor index has good function. Based on the data and analyze, the students' concept understanding on heat and temperature as follows: 1) In high categorized school, students' concept understanding on subchapter temperature and expansion is 58,19%, on subchapter heat is 73,15%, on subchapter Black principle is 79%, on subchapter heat transfer is 68,80%, 2) In medium categorized school, students' concept understanding on subchapter temperature and expansion is 46,35%, on subchapter heat is 58,29%, on subchapter Black principle is 54,72% on subchapter heat transfer is 49,88%, 3) In low categorized school, students' concept understanding on subchapter temperature and expansion is 32,92%, on subchapter heat is 51,67%, on subchapter Black principle is 54,83%, on subchapter heat transfer is 47,08%.

Keywords: concept understanding; heat and temperature; two-tier multiple choice

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-307]
THE INTEGRATION OF ACCULTURATION VALUES OF GREAT MOSQUE NUR SULAIMAN BANYUMAS IN HISTORY LEARNING

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Abstract

Abstract
Education is basically a conscious and planned effort to create learning atmosphere and learning process so that learners actively develop their potential to have spiritual power, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, as well as the skills needed by him/her, nation and state. A personality contributes to the identity of an individual or a community; it is not hard to understand that personality is rooted in the history of his growth. Here, the awareness of history is very essential and important in the learners' character formation. Analogous with the sociogenesis of individuals, the personality of the nation also inherently contains that historical consciousness. The implication for national building is that history and education have a close relationship in the process of establishing historical consciousness. In the framework of national building, the character formation, solidarity, inspiration, appreciation, aspiration takes an important role, either as the system-maintenance state or to strengthen the orientation or purpose of the country. Without historical consciousness, both functions are difficult to push, in other words the spirit of nationalism cannot be cultivated without historical consciousness.
The Great Mosque of Nur Sulaiman Banyumas is one of the historic objects that will be used as a model in learning history. The Great Mosque of Nur Sulaiman Banyumas is located in Banyumas Regency precisely in Banyumas Town. The Great Mosque of Nur Sulaiman Banyumas is one of the historical heritage

mosque built during the Regent R.T. Yudonegoro III or the 9th Banyumas regent in 1755. The name of the Great Mosque of Nur Sulaiman Banyumas was taken from a mosque architect named Nur Daiman and first mosque caretaker named Sulaiman, and then the names were combined into Nur Sulaiman. The architecture of the Great Mosque of Nur Sulaiman Banyumas is unique among other mosques because it contains of indigenous culture of Indonesia, Hindu-Buddhism and Islam or a form of acculturation of indigenous Indonesian, Hindu-Buddhist and Islamic cultures. The Great Mosque of Nur Sulaiman Banyumas as one of the oldest mosques in Banyumas district has cultural acculturation values such as religious values, tolerance values, cooperation and creative value. However, the young generation is less aware of the existence of the Great Mosque Nur Sulaiman Banyumas with its local wisdom values. Therefore, the role of learning history in providing knowledge about local wisdom is very necessary and useful for learners.

Keywords: Integration, Acculturation Values of Great Mosque Nur Sulaiman Banyumas, Learning History.

Keywords: Keywords: Integration, Acculturation Values of Great Mosque Nur Sulaiman Banyumas, Learning History.

Topic: Innovation in Teaching, Learning, and Assessment of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-309]
DEVELOPING MULTIMEDIA LEARNING OF GEOGRAPHY BASED ON EARTHCOMM TO IMPROVE LEARNING MOTIVATION AND SPATIAL ABILITY OF THE 10TH GRADE STUDENTS (Subject: Human-environment relationship due to Hydrosphere Dynamics)

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Abstract

This research aimed to analyze the needs of EarthComm-based learning multimedia of geography, the effectiveness of the multimedia to improve students' motivation and spatial ability; and analyze the feasibility of multimedia utilization in two public high schools in Surakarta (MAN 2 and SMA MTA) by using ADDIE development model. The data of learning multimedia needs were collected by distributing questionnaires to the targeted correspondents (2 teachers and 30 students). Meanwhile, regarding the effectiveness of the multimedia in improving students' spatial ability and motivation, the data were collected by utilizing Spatial Thinking Ability Test (STAT) and questionnaires. The assessment of feasibility was done by distributing experts' validation sheet and students' assessment. The data analysis tool used was one-way ANOVA. The result of the need analysis shows that >75% of students have medium level of motivation, >90% of students have low spatial ability, and >80% of the students need a more innovative geography lesson. After implementing EarthComm-based geography multimedia learning, it is known that the multimedia is effective to improve the students' motivation and spatial ability which is shown by the significance value gained ($0.00 < 0.05$). Furthermore, based on the experts' judgment and small-scale trials done, it is concluded that the EarthComm-based geography multimedia learning is feasible to be implemented.

[ABS-63]
Characteristic Of The Organizational Culture College Teaching and Science Education Pamane Talino Landak

Waskito Aji Suryo Putro

STKIP Pamane Talino

Abstract

This paper is a study of Organizational Culture in the College of Teacher Training And Education Pamane Talino. The background of this research is based on the phenomenon that the values that exist on the symbol has not materialized in the life of the organization. Studies in this study intends to gain an overview of the characteristics of organizational culture associated theory Tan consisting of ten characteristics, namely: initiative of individuals, tolerance for risk, direction, integration, management support, monitoring, identity, tolerance of conflict, reward systems and communication patterns. This study uses a qualitative method, which produces descriptive data obtained through observation, literature study, document analysis, in-depth interviews with informants. Data validation was done by triangulation techniques by check, re-check and confirm the observation, documentation analysis and interviews.

The scope of the informants in this study is the Chairman of the Foundation Landak Unified Management Sector Education Foundation Landak Unite, Chairman STKIP Pamane Talino, Vice Chairman of the Academic Section, Vice Chairman of the Second Division of Household, Faculty, Staff Employees BAU, Staff Employees BAAK, Staff Employees BAK , Student Senate, and Student Representative.

Research findings indicate there are 5 primary characteristics that define organizational culture on STKIP Pamane Talino, namely (1) integration, (2) tolerance of conflict, (3) Identity, (4) Clarity of objectives, (5) Communication Patterns and five other characteristics who have become cultural characteristics, because although these values already exist in the rules but has not yet become the behavior of members of the organization. The value that has not been implemented include (1) individual initiative, (2) tolerance to risk, (3) management support (4) monitoring and (5) the reward system. That situation illustrates that organization in giving and providing educational services are integrated, there is tolerance of conflict, is no clarity on the goals outlined in the strategic plan, their sense of pride in the employees of their identity and communication patterns that already is open.

[ABS-106]
Ethnic Identity and Other Group Orientation on Javanese and Chinese Students

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Abstract

Cultural differences between ethnic groups affect personality, attitudes and behavior. Javanese and Chinese are two ethnic groups who are majority and minorities in Indonesia. The purpose of current study was to investigate the direct effect between ethnic identity and other group orientation, gender and ethnic as moderator. The multigroup ethnic identity measure (MEIM) was administered to 210 high school students (Javanese students N= 110; Chinese students, N= 100). Moderator analysis using Hayes PROCESS software. The results show that ethnic identity have direct effect to other group orientation, and only ethnic have significant effect as moderator. This findings have implication for development guidance and counseling programs to improve ethnic identity and other group orientation on Javanese and Chinese students.

Keywords: ethnic identity; other group orientation; javanese student; chinese student

Topic: Institutional Quality of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-118]
EVALUATION OF TEACHERS PERFORMANCE BASED ON GROUP OF AGE IN IMPLEMENTING LEARNING PROCESS IN CENTRAL KALIMANTAN

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Abstract

Quality learning process can not be separated from the role of teachers as an educator. Teachers should be the first and foremost concern, because the implementation of the curriculum depends on the activity and creativity of teacher in learning process. This study aims to evaluate the performance of elementary school teachers by age group in implementing the learning process.

This evaluation research, used the 360 Degree Performance Appraisal Model. This evaluation model aims to measure the performance of teachers in accordance with predetermined standards or performance criteria. Assessment of teacher performance is done by multi-assessors. Assessors are those around the work environment who are able to observe directly what teachers do in implementing the learning process.

The result showed the teachers performance conducting the learning process equal to 71,33 with good qualification, teacher with age group < 26 year average performance score 63,75, teacher age group 26-30 year with average performance score 69, 58, teacher age group 31-35 years old had average performance score 74.17 and teachers age 36-40 years had average performance score 73.33. Performance of teachers in opening lessons, mostly still not good in providing student learning motivation contextually according to the benefits and application of teaching materials in everyday life. In the core learning activities, in the elaboration section, teachers not provide opportunities for students to express and actualize themselves through meaningful activities and works. In the end, the teachers were less in terms of planning for follow-up and subsequent learning plans.

Keywords: Teachers performance, Group Age, Learning Process, 360 Degree Performance Appraisal Model

Topic: Institutional Quality of Teacher Training and Education

The Initial Managerial Competence of Teachers Nominated as School Principal Candidates and the Response of District/City/Province Educational Authorities to the Policy of PPP

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Lembaga Pengembangan dan Pemberdayaan Kepala Sekolah

Abstract

Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan Nasional/Permendiknas (Regulation of the Minister of National Education) Number 13 Year 2007 states that managerial competence is one out of five mandatory competencies that must be possessed by school principals. Teachers are not required to posses this competence, but as they are nominated as school principals, they must acquire this managerial competence. Further, Permendiknas Number 28 Year 2010 defines that school principals are to be prepared through a series of administrative and academic selection, and yet educational training which is called the Principal Preparation Program (PPP). PPP is aimed at, one of which, preparing school principal candidates to be able to play their roles as school managers. Previous studies show that among the five dimensions of school principals competence, managerial dimension plays a vital role in determining the success of school principals in

managing their schools. Based on the above two-requirements stated by the regulations concerning school principals, and the initial observation concerning the extent to which education authorities responding to the policies, this study aims to describe the initial ability of teachers who are nominated as school principals and the extent to which education authorities in districts/cities/provinces responding to the policy of PPP. Initial capability data were collected through the AKPK (the Professional Development Need Analysis/PDNA) instrument which was distributed to 919 principal candidates in 10 provinces and 33 districts/cities. The result of data analysis shows that the average initial ability of principal candidates managerial competence is in moderate category (2,8). The two lowest indicators of the managerial competence of principal candidates are the mastery of ICT (Information and Communication Technology) and the implementation of monitoring and evaluation. However, data show that a total of 42.6% of the Provincial/District/City Education Authorities has not responded well to PPP policy as one of alternative ways to improve the managerial competence of principal candidates. Both findings imply that every teacher nominated as school principal should be provided with knowledge, skill and attitude constructing school principals managerial competence, especially in the utilization of ICT and the implementation of monitoring and evaluation. Provincial/District/City Education Authorities must be further informed about the PPP as the program of the Ministry of Eduation in promoting school principals.

Keywords: Permendiknas number 13 year 2007; managerial competence; principal candidate; AKPK/PDNA instrument; Principal Preparation Program (PPP)

Topic: Institutional Quality of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-192]
Quality Assurance in Educational Institutions

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Abstract

Quality as a dynamic will continue to grow as the demands of the times grow. School as an educational institution that becomes a place that prepares the learner to be a member of society needs to do quality assurance, if in business only known as zero defect, especially for education where "product" that he produces is human that will become the next generation nation
Implementation of the concept of quality assurance in education has several objectives, among them as follows to maintain and improve quality in a sustainable manner, to know the lack of quality management itself, to raise awareness that quality assurance is a joint responsibility, to control the quality provided, to maintain the existence of schools.
Values in quality assurance include customer focus, working with high professional integrity standards. Working as a team, committed to continuous improvement, giving equal opportunity to all, providing the highest service.

Keywords: quality assurance, educational institution

[ABS-278]

ANALYTICAL ABILITY CONTRIBUTION TO STUDENT LEARNING ACHIEVEMENT IN MTs N MIRI KAB.SRAGEN

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the contribution of analytical ability to the achievement of students' learning knowledge. The population of this research is the students' of class VII MTs Negeri Miri Kab. Sragen academic year 2016/2017. Samples were taken by cluster random sampling technique. This research is designed by using contextual learning through project method as independent variable while analytical ability as moderator variable. The results of this Improvement show that: there are differences in student achievement that follow contextual learning through project method with experimental method. By project method for high analytical ability average value = 83.18 while for low analytical ability 71.33. With experimental method for high analytical ability the average score of 67.25 students while for low analytical ability the average score of students is 69.75. Based on these findings, the analytical ability contributes to the improvement of science learning achievement.

Keywords: Keywords: analytical ability, learning achievement

[ABS-303]

THE PROFILE ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS OF PRE-SERVICE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

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Abstract

Damage to the environment around us is increasingly alarming worring. The role of education is very strategic to make improvements, especially early education. Prospective elementary teachers as an educator at a low level should be able to carry out this role effectively. The purpose of this study was to level of knowledge of pre-service elementary school to the environment and care. The test was adapted from Choong Weng Wei, Universitas Teknologi Malaysia (2016) validated by experts and tested to 164 prospective pre-service elementary school (30 male and 134 female) Universitas PGRI Semarang, Central Java Indonesia academic year 2016/2017. Data were analyzed descriptively to obtain the expected information. Based on the data obtained, it is known that the environmental awareness of the primary teacher candidate of the lowest position is the environmental awareness of animals and plants, while the environmental awareness of the highest energy use. so that it can be said that concern for prospective elementary teachers on the environment is still low.

Keywords: environmental awareness, elementary school, pre-services teacher

Topic: Quality of Educational Research and Community Services of Teacher Training and Education

[ABS-308]
Teachers' Competence in Creating Classroom Action Research (CAR) Proposal

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Abstract

Doing Classroom Action Research (CAR) is one of the teacher's competence. Therefore, every teacher should do CAR to improve the quality of learning. In addition, CAR is one of the promotion requirements for Civil Servant teacher. In fact, teachers have difficulty to do CAR. The main difficulty is creating a proposal which caused by the lack of teachers' knowledge about the theories of CAR. This study determines the teacher's knowledge of the theories of CAR and their competence in creating the CAR proposal. This study was conducted by interview and observing CAR proposal of a Maths Civil Servant teacher in SMAN 1 Wuryantoro, Wonogiri Regency. The results of this study are Maths Civil Servant teacher in SMAN 1 Wuryantoro, Wonogiri Regency less understands about the theories of CAR. However, he has a good competence in creating the CAR proposal.

Keywords: teacher's competence; Class Action Research (CAR); theories of CAR; CAR proposal.

Topic: Quality of Educational Research and Community Services of Teacher Training and Education

THE OPTIMIZATION OF TEACHER COMPETENCIES TO IMPROVE EDUCATION SERVICE USING TEACHER COLLABORATIONS MODEL

Rokhmaniyah

UNS

Abstract

This article describes the implementation of teacher collaborations model in optimizing teacher competencies as an effort to improve education services in primary schools of Kebumen district. The result shows that there is an increase in the competencies of teachers and academic staff in school management, learning systems, and community service based on curriculum of 2013. This article analyses and discusses the experiences of primary school teachers in a cross-school and crossphase collaborative six months innovative initiative to speculate about the implications of this type of professional development. The location of this research was in three primary schools (control schools) and one elementary school (experimental school) in Kebumen district. Data was collected through interview, observation, and documentation study. Data analysis techniques used in this research were descriptive qualitative. Result of this study shows that teacher competencies for learning management based on curriculum of 2013 increase 9.43% from the category of good (76.60) become very good (86.03). To conclude, the implementation of teacher collaborations model can optimize teacher competencies to improve education services in primary schools of Kebumen district.

Keywords: teacher collaborations, competencies, education service

Topic: Quality of Educational Research and Community Services of Teacher Training and Education

Holistic Thematic Learning in Elementary School: Is It Thematic and Holistic?

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to describe the holistic thematic learning at elementary school in the implementation of Curriculum 2013 in Indonesia: ie to know wether the learning is thematic and holistic. The research method used is descriptive qualitative. Data were collected through documentation, observation, and interviews. Data were analyzed based on Miles & Hubermen interactive model. Conclusions are determined by triangulation of methods and sources. This study has two findings: 1) in preparing the theme networking, each subject indicator has not been associated with subthemes, 2) thematic learning is not designed holistically through cognitive, affective, and psychomotor aspects. Based on these findings it can be concluded that the implementation of Curriculum 2013 on thematic learning in Indonesia is not in accordance with the characteristics of a holistic thematic learning. It is not thematic and holistic. The results of the study imply that in designing the theme networking, the teacher should link the each subject matter with subtheme. Teachers must develop students ability holistically on the cognitive, affective, and psychomotor aspects in a balanced.

Keywords: Curriculum 2013, thematic learning, holistic, elementary school students

Topic: Standardized Curriculum of Teacher Training and Education

A CONTENT ANALYSIS OF BRIGHT 1: A 2013 CURRICULUM-BASED TEXTBOOK FOR VII GRADE STUDENTS

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Abstract

Abstract
A content analysis of 'BRIGHT 1' English textbook is a research on the way a 2013 curriculum-based textbook is presented. This study reports on a content analysis investigating whether 'BRIGHT 1' for year VII students meets the characteristics of a good English textbook and reflects the 2013 curriculum. Data on content analysis were gathered from an English textbook entitled 'Bright 1'. Four evaluators and three classes of students were given questioners. They also are interviewed for verifying the data. A descriptive-evaluative content analysis was used in evaluating the textbook. The procedure of this research adopts the procedure suggested by Ur (2009: 185-187) that are deciding on criteria, applying criteria, and summary. This research applied two techniques of analyzing the data that are manually counting the data from the questionnaire into percentages and adopted the procedure of data analysis by Miles and Huberman (1994) for the data from interview transcript. The procedure of data analysis included data reduction, data display, conclusion drawing and verification. Results showed that 'BRIGHT 1' English textbook has strengths and weaknesses. This textbook has reflected seven characteristics of a good English textbook and has implemented the scientific approach steps of 2013 curriculum. The other three aspects that are the Core Competences and the Basic Competences, the material, and the assessment standards are presented well in this textbook but some aspects are needed to be improved.

[ABS-79]
The Authenticity of Writing Skill Assessment for The Twelfth Grade Students of SMA MTA Surakarta in The Academic Year of 2016/ 2017

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SMA MTA Surakarta

Abstract

Abstract: This study aims to find out the authenticity of writing skill assessment for the twelfth grade students of SMA MTA Surakarta in The Academic Years Of 2016/ 2017.The study utilized qualitative case study. In collecting the data, the researcher used interview, questioner, documentation, and observation. Interview, and questioner were used to get the information from the teachers who taught in the twelfth grade while the observation done to observe how the teachers assess the students. Documentation was got from both the students and the teachers. The data analysed included not only the kinds of the assessments but also the scoring system. The finding revealed that the teachers used two types of assessment namely (a) Formative Test covering cognitive, psycho-motor, and affective aspects had high level of authenticity (b) Semester Test covering cognitive aspect had low of authenticity. Meanwhile the scoring system used was the Criterion Reference Test which refers to Minimum Mastery Criteria. The result of the research was that the writing skill assessment used in formative test was authentic. Meanwhile the writing skill assessment used in summative test was not authentic. There were at least two problems in applying authentic assessment : (a) lack of the time in applying authentic assessment (b) insufficient learning facilities.

[ABS-89]
THE EMERGENCE OF CODE-MIXING IN THE TEACHING AND LEARNING

Ike Anisa

Abstract

Language is important thing in life. It is used for communication between people. Language and culture are two things which have strong relationship. Here, English as a second language brought strong effect to the language culture.

In communication, people used many kinds of language. They sometimes make a blend utterance within mother tongue and foreign language. This is the condition of code-mixing which always occur in the communication.

Code-mixing usually used in the daily conversation. The concept of code-mixing is used to refer a more general form of language contact that may include cases of code switching and the other from of contacts which emphasizes the lexical items. The objective of the study is to identify the expression of code-mixing in teaching and learning process. The method of the research which is used in this study is descriptive qualitative.

In this study, there are few code-mixing found by the writer during teaching and learning English. The students used code-mixing on their communication with the lecturer or friends. The code-mixing mostly occur when they speak with their friends.

There are some examples of code-mixing found by the writer, such as sentence mixed by word "okay", sentence mixed by word "English", and so on. The word "okay" is the most used when they the people doing the conversation.

Keywords: language, code-mixing, teaching-learning process

Topic: Voices from schools

[ABS-105]
Children's School Readiness: Teachers'and Parents' Perceptions

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Abstract

The initial period of adjustment is something to be concerned about since it serves as a period, allowing to lay foundation for education which will contribute to children's future academic life. It is not an easy period for children due to several school demands and expectations which should be fulfilled by children. To deal with this, children's school readiness to attend their primary school is required. This qualitative research seeks to find out factors influencing children's readiness to attend their primary schools. The subjects of the research involved teachers and parents of children who planned to apply for admission into primary schools. The research results indicate that both teachers and parents of children shared the same perceptions regarding factors influencing the school readiness:

cognitive and noncognitive factors. The former which involve such skills as reading, writing, and calculating are regarded significant since such skills are used as admission prerequisites for primary level in certain schools. Similarly, the latter are supposed to be important since they support children to successfully adjust to their primary schools.

Topic: Voices from schools

[ABS-112]
The Use of Educative Film to Improve Students Narrative Writing (A Classroom Action Research at the seventh Grade of SMP Negeri 3 Palangka Raya in the Academic Year of 2016/2017)

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Abstract

Educative film is one of the way to increase student interest to write narrative. The advantages of using the film are easy to enjoy, creative, clarify a problem, and easily to find. Educative film can depict images alive to attract students attention during the learning process. This research is an innovative learning effort which aims to: (1) describe the improvement of process in writing narrative of class VII of SMP 3 in Palangka Raya, (2) to describe the enhancement of narrative writing ability in grade VII student of SMP 3 Palangka Raya Junior High School.
The method used in this research is classroom action research. The subjects of the study were VII students of SMP 3 Palangka Raya consisting of 17 students. This action research consists of two cycles. Techniques of collecting data were observation, interviews, questionnaires, tests, and documentation. Data analysis technique used qualitative and quantitative descriptive analysis techniques. Qualitative analysis is used for qualitative data in the form of interviews, field notes. While the quantitative data were analyzed by comparing the mean score on pre-test and post-test.
The results of this study showed educative film improve the ability to write narration and motivation in learning to write the narrative of the seventh grade students of SMP 3 in Palangka Raya. The average score of a students work narrative writing on pre-test of 42.59, while the average score on after cycle I is 68.79 and cycle II of 82.34. The Process has a positive impact on product quality improvement. Based on results, the narrative writing of students from Pre-test to cycle II has been increased.

[ABS-206]
The Dilemma of Reading, Writing and Counting in Early Childhood Education: A Qualitative Descriptive Study

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Abstract

Although that many studies have concluded that learning to read, write and count is not necessary for early childhood, there are still many Early Childhood Education (ECE) applying it. It happens because of a dilemma between the curriculum and the willingness of parents. This article is the result of qualitative descriptive research, which will discuss why it can happen and how the solution. Data collected from ECEs in Karanganyar, Indonesia and Wat Donmuang School in Bangkok, Thailand. The results show that the desire to teach reading, writing and counting to children is not from the ECEs, but from the parents who consider that a smart child is a child who can read, write and count. Another finding is that several excellent primary schools require prospective students need to be able to read, write and count.

Keywords: early childhood education, reading, writing, counting

Topic: Voices from schools

[ABS-127]
EFL Pre-service Teachers Professional Identity Tensions and The Coping Strategies during The School Teaching Program

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Abstract

The research would talk about the professional identity tensions and the coping strategies of EFL pre-service teachers (PSTs) during their pre-service teaching program in schools or Program Pengalaman Lapangan (PPL). These PSTs practiced teaching and conducting school administration in the real schools under the supervision of mentoring teachers. During the PPL, they faced conflicts between the reality of teacher as a profession and their personal views and beliefs about teachers. Through deep interview as the main research instrument, it was found that there were 6 main professional identity conflicts; they were (1) conflict between desired and actual support given to students, (2) changing role from student to teacher, (3) conflicting conceptions of learning to teach, (4) teachers expectations toward students English proficiency, (5) teaching a particular language skill, (6) teachers language proficiency. Furthermore, using the theories of coping strategies from Lazarus & Folkman (1984), it was revealed that most of the PSTs were able to cope with the indicated tensions or the experiences which might lead them to tensions. Those strategies were (1) problem-focused coping and (2) emotion-focused coping. Finally, this research was hoped to be a beneficial reference for future EFL PSTs in dealing with the professional identity tensions during the PPL.

Keywords: pre-service teacher; professional identity tension; coping strategy

Topic: Voices from schools

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[ABS-163]
Analysis of Student Empowerment Role in forming Student Wellbeing

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<div align="center">

Abstract

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Creating classroom conditions to the degree of realization of student wellbeing is the most important thing for educational institutions because it is closely related to the outcome both academically and non-academically. Therefore it takes various efforts so that students can feel wellbeing. One of them is by doing student empowerment. This study aims to examine the role of student empowerment in forming student wellbeing. Research method with the survey is correlational. A technique of collecting data with Likert scale questionnaire range 1 to 5. Calibration of each instrument of student wellbeing and student empowerment with construct validity through Orthogonal Iteration approach and resulted in instrument reliability of 0.86 and 0.87. The sample of the study were 148 students of grade 4, 5 and 6. The result showed that: Firstly, there was a positive influence of student empowerment on student wellbeing significantly on $\alpha < 0,01$. Second, male students are more prosperous than female students with t of 2,240 significantly at $\alpha < 0.05$. Third, male and female students there is no difference in the treatment of teachers that they both feel the empowerment of teachers with t equal to 0.890 significantly at $\alpha < 0.05$. Fourth, there is a difference in the case of the wellbeing of elementary students if differentiated education level by F equal to 3,116 is significant at $\alpha < 0,05$. It turns out that 4th graders are

more wellbeing than grade 5 and 6 students with an average score of 42,5294 with the standard deviation of 5,28107 significantly at $\alpha < 0,05$. And fifth, there are differences in the case of elementary students who feel have been in teacher empowerment if differentiated education level with F of 5,475 is significant at $\alpha < 0,05$. It turns out that fourth-grade elementary school students feel more in teacher empowerment than 5th-grade students with a significance value of 0.012 are significant at $\alpha < 0,05$. The sixth-grade students felt more in the empowerment of teachers than the 5th-grade elementary students with a significance value of 0.012 is significant at $\alpha < 0.05$.

Keywords: Student Empowerment, Student Well being

Topic: Voices from schools

The Development of Teachers Skills of Early Childhood Education in Operating Instructional Audio Media for Learning

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Abstract

The objective of this paper is to describe a model of activities that can be an alternative for early childhood teachers develop skills in using learning media in the form of audio. The media is an Interactive Audio Instructive (IAI) produced by DBE USAID in 2007. The model of training is based on the problem: (1) The development of learning media in childrens education has been growing rapidly and so we need to master the skills of teachers in a variety of media, (2) The use of mixed media in Indonesian childrens education is not well developed, and (3) early childhood teachers lack confidence in using a variety of media technologies because of lack of knowledge, access, and training. Having carried out activities intensive training for 4 months, with the method of demonstration, experimentation, assignment guided, and lesson study, results can be obtained as follows: (1) Skills teachers use audio media instructive in the classroom has increased, (2) an insight into the teacher about the media learning increases, and (3) self-confidence early childhood teachers is increasing.

Keywords: learning media, audio instructional, teacher, early childhood education

Topic: Voices from schools

[ABS-174]
The role of Peer Group, Parental Involvement and Classroom Climate against student achievement

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Abstract

The development of students is often marked by the success of achieving student achievement in school. The achievement is often used as one of the benchmarks of the success and performance of a school. However, it is possible that on the other hand the development of students is also influenced by family and environmental factors. This study aims to find empirically factors such as Peer Group, Parental Involvement and Classroom Climate in forming Student Achievement. Research method with the correlational approach. The sample of the study were 148 students. Data collecting technique with Likert Scale questionnaire ranges from 1 to 5. Construct validity of each questionnaire with Principle component axis through Varimax Rotation with the eigen value of 0.600. The results showed that: first, there was positive influence of Peer Group (X1), Parental Involvement (X2) and Classroom Climate (X3) both individually and collectively to Student Achievement of SD students with Ry123 of 0.710 with variance determination of 0,504. That is, the contribution of Peer Group (X1), Parental Involvement (X2) and Classroom Climate (X3) together in form Student Achievement students of 50.4% while the rest of which is 49.6% formed by at least 1 (one) other variables Based on the residual sum of squares ratio of 2482,448 with sum of squares regression of 2520,579. While Fregression generated at 48.737 is very significant at α <0.01. The decisive main role of forming Student Achievement is Classroom Climate (X3) with t of 5.182 is very significant at α <0,01. The second determinant role of forming Student Achievement is Peer Group (X1) with t equal to 4,047 is very significant at α <0,01. Secondly, there is a difference in Student Achievement if the differentiated level of education with F of 3.991 is significant at α <0,05. Apparently fourth-grade elementary school better achievement than class student 5 and 6 with average equal to 30,5294 and standard deviation equal to 4,86207 significantly at α <0,05. The implication of the research is the need to develop new policies in education governance through the realization of an educational model that creates Transformational Classroom Climate and learning that focuses on Peer Group through Cooperative Learning in order to increase the capacity and potential of students to be maximal in order to maximize Student Achievement.

Keywords: Peer Group, Parental Involvement, Clasroom Climate, Student Achievement

Topic: Voices from schools

[ABS-178]
Recruitment of Primary Teachers in Public School

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Abstract

In order to get qualified teachers and meet the needs of teachers in schools, it is necessary to establish a teacher recruitment system. Teacher recruitment is an important step in teacher management because from this process teachers will be screened and then later placed in school. Qualified teachers from this process will ensure the quality of education in the school. There are two paths of recruitment for public school teachers: through government test (CPNS) and schools internal recruitment. The purpose of this research is to examine whether these two processes produce different teacher qualities and be able to get teacher who can comply with the requirement specified by the law.

Keywords: Teacher recruitment, human resource management, public school

Topic: Voices from schools

[ABS-322]
TEACHERS PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS DIGITAL-BASED TEACHING MATERIAL

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to describe: (1) English teachers' technical readiness towards digital-based teaching materials, (2) English teachers attitude towards digital-based teaching material, (3) English teachers obstacles towards the development of digital-based teaching materials, and (4) English teacher's perception on the procurement and development of digital-based teaching materials.
This research was a descriptive qualitative research. The subjects of the research were the English teachers of Senior High School in Solo. The data collection used in this research was questionnaires and interviews. In analyzing the data, the researcher used qualitative analysis of interactive models.
The research findings showed that: the results reveal that the English teacher's readiness towards digital-based teaching materials is only slightly more than neutral; another finding indicates that teachers have the desire to integrate digital-based teaching materials effectively in the classroom. It can be concluded that

the English teacher at senior High School in Solo need intensive training in the use of the digital-based teaching materials to fully support the teaching and learning process

[ABS-238]
The Role of Lecturer Professionalism, Student Learning Interest, Student Learning Motivation and Student Procrastination toward Student Academic Achievement

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Abstract

Students academic achievement becomes a benchmark for the quality of education so it requires various efforts to improve it. Students academic achievement is formed by various factors both internally i.e. the factors in students itself and external factors i.e. outside the student self. This study aims to examine how the roles of both factors are lecturer professionalism, student learning interest, student learning motivation and student procrastination towards student academic achievement. This research uses Neuroresearch Method which is mix method research which cover 3 (three) stage that is exploratory research (qualitative), explanatory and confirmatory research (quantitative). Technique of collecting data using Likert scale questionnaire with calibration of grains by using Rasch Model. The study population is private college students in Bekasi. The sample of research is 96 students. The results of the first study were analyzed with confidence intervals showing that 1) the students rated themselves as achievers, interests, motivations and even procrastination behaviors in the medium category 2) the students assessed the professionalism of the lecturers quite high, 3) among all variables, the student motivation contributed the most in improving student achievement marked by students critical behavior that likes to ask.

[ABS-250]
RESOURCES AND COMMUNICATIONS OPTIMALIZATION IN EDUCATIONAL MARKETING STRATEGY

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Abstract

In the era of globalization, adopting the concept of business marketing to face competition among educational institutions is something that cannot be avoided. The public demand for high-quality education, satisfactory customer service, and school's resources become the basis of consideration for the educational institution in determining its marketing strategy. Optimal educational resources management and institution's ability to communicate with customers and communities are the keys to effectively implement educational marketing strategies. The purpose of this paper is to obtain a thorough understanding of resource optimization in education marketing strategies as an effort to increase customer and maintain customer loyalty.

Keywords: education resources, education communication, education marketing strategy

Topic: Voices from schools

[ABS-257]
Toward Successful Career of Vocational Education Students through Improving Business Communication Skills

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Abstract

Global competition in the field of employment encourages educational institutions, i.e. schools, to improve the skills of graduates. There are some skills needed in the work place, known as transferable skills, that help students to win the competition in developing their career. One of these skills is presentation. The aim of this article is to build an understanding of the importance of business communication, especially business presentation, to the career success of vocational education students. This article was written based on the findings of researches and review of relevant literatures. The article concludes that the ability of business presentation could facilitate vocational students in building their career in getting a job, continuing study, and starting a business as an entrepreneur.

Keywords: vocational education, career, tranferable skills, business presentation

[ABS-262]
Euphemism, Orthophemism, and Dysphemism in the Translation of Sexual Languages.

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Abstract

This paper analyses the translation of sexual languages from English novels into Indonesian. The term euphemism comes with orthophemism and dysphemism which mean sweet talking, straight talking and speaking offensively. While euphemism is used to manipulate taboos, impoliteness and profanity, dysphemism uses harsh language or even taboo words. Orthophemism refers to direct expressions, straightforward speaking not euphemism nor dysphemism. These three terms are found in the novel, and the purpose of this research is to explain and analyze how those terms are translated into Indonesian. The method applied in this research is descriptive qualitative with the strategy of an embedded case study. The source of data is a novel by Sandra Brown and its translation. The result shows that there are many words, phrases and clauses from SL classified into orthophemism, and they are softened in TL by using euphemism. The translator also applies self censorship when encountering orthophemism and dysphemism which he considers too vulgar or taboo. It is shown in his choosing generalization, reduction and deletion as the techniques to translate them.

Keywords: Euphemism, Orthophemism, dysphemism, sexual languages, translation techniques.

[ABS-272]
LEARNING MODEL OF MULTICULTURAL HARMONIZATION IN TOLERANCE OF ELEVENTH GRADE IN SMA MUHAMMADIYAH 10 SURABAYA

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Abstract

Differentiation in nationality is necessity because the awareness of national identity forms a similarity of taste and fate. Multicultural harmonization and mutually reinforcing one with the other effect on the common are good and the strength of the nation. Tolerance is the cornerstone of a plural society. Many discourse differences in all aspects of the nation, raises the paradigm of disintegration and disintegration of the nation. The inter-group dichotomy adds to the endlessly war of debates between groups. The sample of recent discourse is the grouping of Indonesia nationalism (Pancasila) with the Islamic community invites considerable debate since Pancasila and Islam are cannot be separated. The fragmentation of politics cause clash between nationalism groups and religions up to the nation is nothing but the political maneuvers launched by irresponsible people and groups are take the split advantages of the Indonesian nation. With any difference in the cases with the participants of 36 student which chosen by the school as the research subjects.Those participants are in Eleventh grade in SMA Muhammadiyah 10 Surabaya. tries to receive any difference religion, ethnic, profession, disables and language. This school is one most school in Surabaya and east Java, the learning based on faith and good attitude as an organization Muhammadiyah. This research approaching methods research and development is based on Borg W.R. and Gall M.D. (2003). The finding of this research is nation's split has always been a topic that must focus on peace reconciliation and always be alert to the groups that want to divide the nation.

Keywords: Harmonization, Multicultural, and Tolerance.

Topic: Voices from schools

[ABS-283]
TEACHERS VOICES: SOLUTIONS TO VARIOUS PROBLEMS IN SCHOOLS

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Abstract

This study aims to describe the solution to the problems faced by teachers in schools. The subject of this research is the opinion articles of the teachers in the rubric Untukmu Guruku, Radar Semarang online edition of May-June 2017 which contains fifteen opinion articles. The object of this research is the problems faced by teachers in school and the solution. This research method using content analysis. Data collection using reading technique. The conclusion of this research is the voice of teacher can be one of the alternative determinant of government policy toward education problem in Indonesia. The results of this study indicate the existence of two types of problems, namely teacher problems and student problems. Solutions to the problem of teachers include the provision of civil servant quota to honorary teachers, back to the teacher education patterns of the 1950-1959 era, taking time to write and integration of teacher activities with the writing of scientific papers. Solutions for student problems include teacher policy, professional teacher application, quality education and law enforcement, Intermediate Education Affirmation Program, contextual learning, lesson adjustment, literacy cultural re-optimization, teachers active

communication with parents, Self Contracting and Self Reinforcement implementation, mentoring and training Speaking, application of TGT learning model, applying of Pubersitas learning, use of Buku Pintar and Multimedia Award competition.

Keywords: Teachers Voices, solutions, Schools Problems

Topic: Voices from schools

[ABS-294]
Declarative Sentence Spectrograph Produced by Autism Children

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to describe the concept of Indonesian toward autism children. Everyone can produce a language sound. It can also be done by autism children. Autism children are special kids. Those children have special ability. Eventhough they are special, but their speaking ability has some language problems. Autists produce utterances with intonation up and down. Intonation of children with autism has its uniqueness. In terms of talking or communicating, children with autism have a distinctive tone of speech. Their speech tones can occur in the form of a spectrograph that is using Praat program. The technique that is used in collecting the data is observation and interview. Recording the speech of children with autism is being the main data. The data of this research is Indonesian declarative sentences produce by them. Sources of research data is the speech of children with autism. The object of research is a declarative sentence spectrograph. The data are analyzed using qualitative descriptive.

Keywords: declarative sentence; spectrograph; autism children

Topic: Voices from schools

[ABS-300]
Primary school students' barriers on learning Javanese Language : a case study in Sragen Regency, Central Java, Indonesia

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Abstract

Teachers in primary school expressed concern about students' lack of understanding of Javanese language, especially in the use of Javanese language levels. Although Javanese language is their mother tongue, students did not have much opportunities to learn Javanese language well. This study aims to describe students' barriers on learning Javanese Language. The study belongs to descriptive qualitative research. Students, teachers, and principals from five schools involved in the study. The data were collected using semi-structured interviews and observation. Interactive analysis was used to analyze data while in the field. Triangulation of data sources and techniques were used to test the credibility of the data. Results of the study demonstrate that there are lots barriers on learning Javanese language for students such as: (1) language habits in family, school, and neighboorhood, (2) javanese language complexity, (3) lack of competent Javanese language teachers, (4) limited hours of Javanese language lessons, and (5) lack of media and learning resources that can support on learning Javanese language.

Keywords: Javanese language; primary school; students' barrier

Topic: Voices from schools