



**Semarang, Indonesia
11 September 2021**

PROGRAM BOOK

**THE 7TH INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE ON SCIENCE,
EDUCATION, AND TECHNOLOGY
(ISET 2021)**



**GRADUATE SCHOOL
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SEMARANG**
Jl. Kelud Utara III Semarang 50237



**The 7th International Conference on Science,
Education, and Technology (ISET 2021)**

Organized by:



**GRADUATE SCHOOL
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SEMARANG
SEMARANG, INDONESIA**

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OPENING REMARKS

Prof. Dr. Agus Nuryatin, M.Hum
Director of Graduate School



Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh, Peace be Upon You.

The honorable Rector of Universitas Negeri Semarang

The honorable all the Vice Rectors at Universitas Negeri Semarang

The honorable all the Vice Directors of Graduate School at Universitas Negeri Semarang

Distinguished Speakers:

1. David Parsons, BA, Cert Ed, MPhil, Ph.D., the Mind Lab by Unitec, Auckland, New Zealand;
2. Asst. Prof. Ibrahim H. Yeter, National Institute of Education – Nanyang Technological University, Singapore;
3. Prof Dr. Norzaidi Haji Mohd Daud, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia;
4. Asst. Prof. Bob Fengshua SUN, Ph.D., the Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong;
5. Assoc. Prof. Mahalul Azam, Ph.D., Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia.

The honorable all Head of Institutes at Universitas Negeri Semarang

The honorable all Dean of Faculties at Universitas Negeri Semarang

The honorable all Coordinators of Study Program at Universitas Negeri Semarang

Conference participants, ladies and gentlemen.

On behalf of Graduate School, Universitas Negeri Semarang, and conference committee members, we cordially welcome you to 7th International Conference on Science, Education, and Technology (ISET 2021).

Academic conferences have been an important forum for building and strengthening Graduate School. The series of ISET conference have been held annually since 2015. This year the conference is held virtually for the second year running, due to the COVID-19 pandemic and restrictions on physical conferences.

We are very pleased with what the Graduate School has gone through to hold this international conference. We hope that this conference will be successful and has a positive impact on the advancement of science and technology, particularly in the field of science, education, and its applications with technology. Hopefully this conference will provide us with insights gained from the presentation of the invited speakers and sharing session with the participants.

Members of the organizing committee have been working very hard for the successful of the ISET 2021. In this very special occasion, I would like to thank them for their dedication, time and efforts. We also wish to express our appreciation to all the authors whose papers and presentations make the event a very exciting forum to add values to learn, discussion and exchanges of ideas, and to meet old or new people from different regions and countries and interact with them.

Thank you and I wish you an insightful conference.

Wassalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

WELCOME MESSAGE

dr. Rr. Sri Ratna Rahayu, M.Kes., Ph.D
Chairman of ISET 2021



Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh, Peace be Upon You.

Alhamdulillah, all praise be to Allah for giving us the strength that leads to the successful organization of this conference.

Dear Distinguished Guests and Conference participants,

We are pleased to welcome you to the 7th International Conference on Science, Education, and Technology (ISET 2021). ISET is an annual international conference organized by the Graduate School at Universitas Negeri Semarang. The ISET 2021 program aims to bring outstanding scholars, researchers, and students to exchange and share their research results regarding all aspects of science, education, and its applications with technology. The theme of the 7th ISET is "Integrating digital transformation in academic-driven programs: A holistic approach of challenges and opportunities".

This conference program is highlighted by five invited speakers: David Parsons, BA, Cert Ed, MPhil, Ph.D., the Mind Lab by Unitec, Auckland, New Zealand; Asst. Prof. Ibrahim H. Yeter, National Institute of Education – Nanyang Technological University, Singapore; Prof Dr. Norzaidi Haji Mohd Daud, Universiti Teknologi MARA, Malaysia; Asst. Prof. Bob Fengshua SUN, Ph.D., the Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong; and Assoc. Prof. Mahalul Azam, Ph.D., Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia.

The technical program of this conference also includes the presentation of papers. The papers for this conference were selected after a rigorous review process. We have received an overwhelming response with a total of 226 papers with a competitive acceptance rate. More than 860 participants are participated in the conference.

We wish to express our deepest gratitude and appreciation to the Graduate School management and staff for their support and the conference committee members for their relentless effort to ensure the smooth organization of this conference. Our deepest appreciation also goes to the authors, reviewers, and volunteers for their support towards this conference. The editing of the paper for final publication was also a team effort. Without their relentless efforts, this conference would not be possible. Finally, we wish you a fruitful conference and thank you for your participation.

Wassalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

STEERING COMMITTEE

Prof. Dr. Agus Nuryatin, M. Hum

Prof. Dr. Ida Zulaeha, M. Hum

Dr. Eko Handoyo, M. Si

CHAIRMAN

dr. Rr. Sri Ratna Rahayu, M. Kes., Ph. D

VICE CHAIRMAN

Zaenal Abidin, S. Si., M. Cs., Ph. D

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

Prof. Dr. Dyah Rini Indriyanti, M. P.

Prof. Dr. Supriyadi, M. Si.

Lulu April Farida, S. Pd., M. Pd.

Arif Widiyatmoko, S. Pd., M. Pd., Ph. D.

Dr. Woro Sumarni, M. Si

Ghanis Putra W, S. Pd., M. Pd.

Dr. Agus Cahyono, M. Hum.

Aji Purwinarko, S. Si., M. Cs.

Thohiriyah, S. S., M. Hum.

PROGRAM BOOK LAYOUTER

Diaz Andhika Kusumo Waluyo

ADMINISTRATION

Tugiman Susyanto, S. Pd.

Dra. Endah Wulansari, S. H.

Yohana Endang T, S. P.



**The Tentative Schedule of
The 7th International Conference on Science, Education, and Technology
Saturday, 11 September 2021**

| Time | Activities | PIC |
|--------------------------|--|---|
| 07.45 - 08.00 | Registration & Video Playback | IT Team Fitrotul Mufida Video <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ UNNES Graduate School Profile ▪ UNNES profile |
| 08.00 - 08.10 | Opening ceremony Singing a national anthem "Indonesia Raya" | IT Team Fitrotul Mufida MC Girindra Putri Dewi Saraswati, S.Pd., M.A. |
| | Prayers | MC Girindra Putri Dewi Saraswati, S.Pd., M.A. |
| 08.10 - 08.20 | Organizing Committee Report | ISET Chairperson dr. Rr. Sri Ratna Rahayu, M. Kes., Ph. D. |
| 08.20 - 08.30 | Opening remarks by Director of Graduate School of UNNES | Director of Graduate School Prof. Dr. Agus Nuryatin, M.Hum. |
| 08.30 - 08.50 | Keynote Speaker Rector Universitas Negeri Semarang Prof. Dr. Fathur Rokhman, M. Hum | IT Team Fitrotul Mufida |
| Plenary Session 1 | | |
| 08.50 - 09.10 | Asst. Prof. Ibrahim H. Yeter National Institute of Education Nanyang Technological University, Singapore | IT Team Fitrotul Mufida Moderator Zulfa Sakhiyya, S.Pd. M.Tesol, Ph.D |
| 09.10 - 09.30 | David Parsons, BA, Cert Ed, MPhil, Ph.D. The Mind Lab by Unitec, Auckland, New Zealand | |
| 09.30 - 09.50 | Assoc. Prof. Mahalul Azam, ph. D Universitas Negeri Semarang, Indonesia | |

| Time | Activities | PIC |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| | Token of Appreciation | IT Team Fitrotul Mufida MC Girindra Putri Dewi Saraswati, S.Pd., M.A. |
| Plenary Session 2 | | |
| 10.30 - 10.50 | Asst. Prof. Bob Fengshua SUN, Ph.D. The Education University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong | IT Team Fitrotul Mufida Moderator Intan Permata Hapsari, S. Pd., M. Pd. |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | Token of Appreciation | IT Team Fitrotul Mufida MC Girindra Putri Dewi Saraswati, S.Pd., M.A. |
| 12.10 - 13.00 | Lunch break | |
| 13.00 - 17.00 | Parallel session | |

ABSTRACT OF PLENARY SPEAKER

Asst. Prof. Ibrahim H. Yeter

National Institute of Education – Nanyang Technological
University, Singapore



Navigating the Digital World: Characterizing Computational Thinking Practices in the Field of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning Education

With the rapid development of artificial intelligence and machine learning technologies, many novel mobile applications, for instance, autonomous driving, are emerging with machine learning which brings great service experience to mobile users. Although artificial intelligence and machine learning interplay, techniques used for both significantly improve the performance of various applications. Most of the artificial intelligence and machine learning techniques need to aggregate massive user data with personal information into a central server to perform model training. Even though the importance of both fields is highly appreciated, there is still a lack of implementation in various platforms including but not limited to the educational settings. While artificial intelligence and machine learning bring various implementational challenges in the educational setting, both fields may also provide lots of educational opportunities for the next generation. In this line of achievement, computational thinking may be used as an intermediate to explore the educational potential of both fields. Computational thinking carries critical roles in science, technology, engineering, and mathematics + computing (STEM+C) education to uncover scientific innovations and discoveries. CT has been described as essential skills that can be integrated across STEM+C as well as other disciplines including history, music, and the likes. This shift in technological advancement and computing is encouraging citizens to become technology literate. CT may play a critical role in improving students' understanding of artificial intelligence and machine learning concepts, additionally, such skills may have the potential to advance students' problem-solving competencies and foster their ability to think in critical, creative, and innovative ways.

ABSTRACT OF PLENARY SPEAKER

David Parson, BA, Cert Ed, MPhil, Ph.D.

The Mind Lab by Unitec
Auckland, New Zealand



Digital Transformation in Teacher Education

To prepare young people for an increasingly digital society, education must be transformed to integrate digital technologies into all aspects of teaching and learning. Internationally, school curricula have been developed to require students to be given opportunities to engage with digital technologies. Various initiatives have been put in place to ensure that students have been able to access technologies for learning, such as the distribution of micro:bits in the UK and the one laptop per child initiative. In many countries, significant investments have been made to ensure that schools have adequate internet access for learning.

However, ensuring that learners develop the necessary skills and competencies to be at home in the digital world cannot be done without also transforming the nature of teacher education. Traditionally, teacher education has taken place at the beginning of a teaching career. After initial qualification, teachers who engage in postgraduate study to significantly update their skills are in the minority. Those who choose to upskill in digital technologies are an even smaller number. Education systems cannot rely on a small minority of teachers to carry the burden of ensuring that all learners can become digitally fluent. We therefore face the significant problem of how to upskill an entire educational workforce to enable them to be confident and competent in taking full advantage of digital technologies in their practise.

There have been many ways in which schools, governments, and other organizations have attempted to upskill teachers. For example, in-school professional development, external consultants, and teaching materials and resources shared online. Unfortunately, these often do not lead to sustained changes in practise, because the length of the learning for the teachers is insufficient to embed new skills and mindsets, or because teachers find it impossible to integrate additional responsibilities on top of their already busy workloads.

ABSTRACT OF PLENARY SPEAKER

Asst. Prof. Bob Fengshua SUN, Ph.D.

The Education University of Hong Kong
Hong Kong



Fluid Intake and/or Brief Mindfulness-based Intervention: Possible Strategies on Improving Cognitive Function of College Soccer Players

The competitive demands of many intermittent team sports such as soccer require two consecutive stages of play to be split at half time. The strategies such as fluid intake during the first half and/or during the halftime break have been suggested to benefit the performance of the second half especially in the initial stages. However, it is still unclear what kind of strategies are the most effective in improving cognitive function of soccer players which may play an important role in affecting soccer performance. The potential effects of some psychological interventions such as brief mindfulness-based intervention (MBI) were particularly less investigated. Therefore, we conducted several studies to investigate the potential effect of fluid intake and/or brief BMI on cognitive function of college soccer players. The potential mechanisms have also been explored.

ABSTRACT OF PLENARY SPEAKER

Prof. Dr. Norzaidi Haji Mohd Daud

Universiti Teknologi MARA
Malaysia



7K-Knowledge for a New Norm Researcher

In order to become a superior researcher, 7K is no exemption. 7K or recognised as 7 knowledge are compulsory to a new norm researcher, as the environment changes. As a researcher, he or she needs to be well equipped with (1) discipline or area of interest, (2) research, (3) methodology, (4) data process and data interpretation, (5) writing, (6) communication and (7) logic. With these pieces of knowledge, the researcher could produce significant contributions, say a new model to solve problems, improved return on investment and better quality of life.

ABSTRACT OF PLENARY SPEAKER

Assoc. Prof. Mahalul Azam, Ph.D

Universitas Negeri Semarang
Indonesia



Digital technologies in the public-health response to COVID-19: Universities' role simultaneously with the MBKM programs

Digital technologies are being valuable to support the public-health response to COVID-19 worldwide. Kinds of digital technologies implementation in public health responses:

- population surveillance,
- case identification,
- contact tracing and evaluation of interventions based on mobility data and communication with the public.
- Using much mobile phone
- large online datasets,
- connected devices,
- relatively low-cost computing resources and
- advances in machine learning and natural language processing

Students and faculty members are the agent of changes in the community and play a pivotal role in public health measures/programs. MBKM (Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka) is the innovation in lesson learning initiated by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research and Technology, the Republic of Indonesia, that implemented freedom of learning for universities' students.

One of mandatory public health students curriculum is the "Field experience" subjects-

- Field experience in the institution,
- Field experience in the community,
- Field experience in the research activities to provide evidence-based public health

Research database analysis to generate conclusions and descriptions of diseases and their control providing evidence-based public health policy Integrating the role of Penta helix in public health response to COVID-19 pandemic:

- Government
- Universities
- Community/ citizens
- Mass media/ social media
- Other stakeholders

PARALLEL SESSION SCHEDULE

The 7th International Conference on Science, Education, and Technology
Saturday, 11 September 2021

GROUND RULES

1. Participant are to mute the microphone during the webinar. Otherwise, we will mute audience's microphones to ensure the smoothness of the seminar.
2. Participant are to write their attendance through chat box with the following format: Name_City_Institution.
3. During the session, participants can address questions by using chat box Zoom/Youtube with the format: Name_City_Institution_Questions.
4. One best presenter will be selected in this virtual room. Please perform and engage in our seminar as best as you can. A certificate of best presenter will be awarded by the Director of Graduate School to the selected best presenter.
5. Moderator has the full authority to control the parallel session, including selecting the best presenter.
6. Certificates will be sent one week after the event the latest through email.

PARALLEL SESSION

The 7th International Conference on Science, Education, and Technology
Saturday, 11 September 2021

Room : 1 – Multidisciplinary and Interdisciplinary Approach to Education
Moderator : Zuhrul Anam, S.S., M.Pd.
Operator : Tatik Atmini, S.Pd.
Zoom Link : <https://bit.ly/iset2021r1>

| Time | Presenter | Title |
|-------------|----------------------------|--|
| 13.00-13.05 | Opening | |
| 13.05-13.12 | F Pambudi Widiatmaka | Does Student Motivation and Teaching Presence Influence Academic Performance? Examining The Role of Cognitive Presence |
| 13.12-13.19 | Moh. Aziz Rohman | Perceptioned Career Readiness Models of Vocational Education Cadets at Malahayati Merchant Marine Polytechnic Aceh |
| 13.19-13.26 | Nia Pujiawati | Teachers' Language Assessment Literacy and Its Effects on Their Assessment Design in Essay Composition Class |
| 13.26-13.33 | Trimurtini | Ethnomathematics Challenges and Opportunities in Mathematics Research and Learning: A Bibliometric Study Using the Vosviewer |
| 13.33-13.40 | Irma Shinta Dewi | On Board Training Program Management For Deck and Engine Cadets of Politeknik Ilmu Pelayaran (PIP) Semarang |
| 13.40-13.50 | Discussion | |
| 13.50-13.57 | Melania Wiannastiti | Indonesian Local Wisdom as The Content for An English Business Presentation: Students' Understanding and Perception. |
| 13.57-14.04 | Harjono | Why Is School—University—Industrial Partnership Management Relevant In 21st Century Education? |
| 14.04-14.11 | Hustarna | Teachers' Beliefs Regarding Their Roles in Teaching English Listening Online: A Story from Two University Teachers in Indonesia |
| 14.11-14.18 | Swantyka Ilham Prahesti | Evaluation Of Virtual Learning-Based Early Childhood Character Education Management During the Covid-19 Period |
| 14.18-14.25 | Rukminingsih | Comparison Of Brain Targeted Teaching Model V/S Students' Content Schemata with Online Instruction in Reading to Students Different Motivation Level |
| 14.25-14.35 | Discussion | |
| 14.35-14.42 | Sofyan Abdillah | Principal Leadership Based on Genetic Potential to Improve Teacher Performance in Junior High Schools |
| 14.42-14.49 | Monovatra Predy Rezky | School Digital Education and Training Management Relationships In Order To Improve Teacher Literacy Skills During The Pandemic |

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|-------------|---------------------|--|
| 14.49-14.56 | Sri Sulistyaningsih | The Contribution of Pangestu Semarang Branch 3 In Strengthening Character Education (PPK) Based on Sang Guru Sejati Teachings. |
| 14.56-15.03 | Istanto | Principal Leadership Model at Muhammadiyah Junior High School of Surakarta City |
| 15.03-15.10 | J Ardianto | Does Learning Motivation Essential? Examining Readiness on Self-Directed Learning and Technology Towards Cognitive Presence |
| 15.10-15.20 | Discussion | |
| 15.20-15.25 | Closing | |

This talk will focus on tools and strategies for upskilling the teaching workforce to enable them to embrace the digital age, and prepare their students for the digital future. It takes as an example an award winning postgraduate program, delivered in New Zealand, which has so far upskilled about 10% of the country's school teaching workforce in digital and collaborative learning. While it is not suggested that this program provides a generic model that can be applied in every context or nation, there are many elements within it that are fundamental to the effective professional development of teachers in digital technologies, tools, and applications

There are several factors that characterize this program that differ from various other approaches to professional development in this space. Perhaps the most important is that it is not a technology first program. It is not designed to spend large amounts of time training teachers to use particular technologies. Instead, the program aims to model the integration of digital tools into the learning process by exposing participants to a large number of different digital tools, embedded into teaching and learning activities that also explore innovative and disruptive pedagogy. Further, it is not a traditional academic course, where the emphasis is on writing about the work of others, and learning outcomes are based on reiterating knowledge. In this program, practical application is at its heart, and participants are expected to innovate in their own teaching practice as part of the assessment.

The use of digital technology has been integrated into all aspects of the program to support explorations of how teaching and learning takes place in the contemporary world. None of the tools used are difficult to use, and all of them are freely available. The program introduces teachers to about 50 different digital tools, shared through a public website in eleven different categories that embrace areas of learning such as online debating, mixed reality, coding, indigenous languages, games and 3D modelling. Within the course delivery these are contextualised into broader themes in contemporary learning such as agile thinking, entrepreneurship, the wisdom of crowds, new theories of learning, contemporary leadership, reflective practice, sustainability, and cultural intelligence, among many others.

A further important aspect of the course design is that it provides flexibility for students to attend a fully online or in blended learning mode with some face to face sessions. Multiple online classes are provided to give students options about when they attend, as well as providing session recordings and all materials online. This helps to meet the differing needs of students across the country.

Recently a free short course and a micro-credential, based on parts of this program, have been made available to an international audience. It will be interesting to see how these learning opportunities are able to meet the needs of teachers across different regions, and to what extent we can help to upskill the global teaching workforce in digital and collaborative learning.

PARALLEL SESSION

The 7th International Conference on Science, Education, and Technology
Saturday, 11 September 2021

Room : 2 – Multidisciplinary and Interdisciplinary Approach to Education
Moderator : Yusnita Sylvia Ningrum, S. S., M. Pd.
Operator : Wendro Laksito, S.Pd.
Zoom Link : <https://bit.ly/iset2021r2>

| Time | Presenter | Title |
|-------------|--------------------------|---|
| 13.00-13.05 | Opening | |
| 13.05-13.12 | Siminto | Students' Perceptions of English Language Training Organized by Higher Education Language Centers During the Covid 19 Pandemic |
| 13.12-13.19 | Budi Joko Raharjo | Strengthening Character Education Through Achieving Cadet Happiness |
| 13.19-13.26 | Maolina Asi | Integrated Science Learning with Peatland Ecosystem Knowledge |
| 13.26-13.33 | Hanifah | Translating The Visual Representations to The Symbolic for Solving Mathematic Problems |
| 13.33-13.40 | Siti Herlina Dewi | Chemistry Lab Course During the Covid-19 Pandemic: Determination of The Ph Scale Natural Indicators of Acid-Base with Semi-Analytical Analysis Using Spectrum Colour Measure Software |
| 13.40-13.50 | Discussion | |
| 13.50-13.57 | Ruhama Desy M | Utilization Of Mangrove Forest as A Source of Zoology Learning with A Stem Approach |
| 13.57-14.04 | Eka Anjar Sari | The Ability to Understand Spatial Concepts of Disaster Mitigation Materials Through Problem Based Learning Model |
| 14.04-14.11 | Awalya | The Role of Parents in Supporting the Implementation of School Online Counselling |
| 14.11-14.18 | Ucca Swasti Praptiwi | Integration Of Islamic Values in Electronic Comic Media on Vibration, Waves, And Sound |
| 14.18-14.25 | Yuniar Fahmi Lathif | Students' Perceptions of Science Learning Using the STEM Approach Assisted by "Science Selawat" |
| 14.25-14.35 | Discussion | |
| 14.35-14.42 | Amin Nurita Fajar Astuti | Evaluation Link and Match of Vocational Schools-Industry in Improving Human Resources Competence |
| 14.42-14.49 | Siti Fathonah | The Analysis of Critical Thinking Skills and Nutrition and Health Literacy Of Culinary Education Students |
| 14.49-14.56 | Sri Haryati | Discovering In-Service Teachers' Perceived TPACK Competence in EFL Classroom: A Self-Assessment During the Covid-19 Pandemic Emergency Remote Learning |
| 14.56-15.03 | Mufti Riyani | Psychopeace Education? Bibliometric Analysis and Research Opportunity in Post-Conflict Areas |
| 15.03-15.10 | Slamet Santoso | A Parenting Class as Mediated-Parenting Education in the Covid-19 Pandemic: A Study on Elementary School |
| 15.10-15.20 | Discussion | |
| 15.20-15.25 | Closing | |

PARALLEL SESSION

The 7th International Conference on Science, Education, and Technology
Saturday, 11 September 2021

Room : 3 - Multidisciplinary and Interdisciplinary Approach to Education
Moderator : Hermin Wijayanti, S. Pd.
Operator : Zuhrian Ivan Arviyanto, S.Pd.
Zoom Link : <https://bit.ly/iset2021r3>

| Time | Presenter | Title |
|-------------|-----------------------|---|
| 13.00-13.05 | Opening | |
| 13.05-13.12 | Mukhlis Mustofa | Learning Model of Volcanic Eruption for Inculcating Attitude of Response to Merapi Eruption in Elementary School Students in Boyolali District |
| 13.12-13.19 | Mikael Jati Kurniawan | Analysis Of Educational News Discourse Practices at <i>TEMPO.CO</i> and <i>KOMPAS.COM</i> in the Perspective of Norman Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis |
| 13.19-13.26 | Indah Beti Lestari | Development Of Parijoto Ethnovlog Media to Explain the Scientific Reconstruction and Explanation of Parijoto (<i>Medinilla Javanensis</i>) As Body Immunity |
| 13.26-13.33 | Hardo Sujatmiko | Exploring The Virtual Entrepreneurship Management of Boarding Vocational Schools: During The COVID-19 Pandemic |
| 13.33-13.40 | Atik Rokhayani | Engaging Students' Experiences and Practices Through Computer-Mediated Communication in Learning Grammar |
| 13.40-13.50 | Discussion | |
| 13.50-13.57 | Nina Indriyawati | Nursing Students Engagement in The Classroom and Clinical Practice: A Literature Review |
| 13.57-14.04 | Seftika | The Use of Language and Visual Design in Spoken Presentation: Multimodality In The EFL Classroom |
| 14.04-14.11 | Titis Sulistyowati | The Metacognitive Learning Instruction (MLI) For Teaching Listening During the Pandemic: Pros and Cons |
| 14.11-14.18 | Fiky Herdianto | Hands On Activity in PODE Model to Improve Concept Understanding of Elementary School Science Students |
| 14.18-14.25 | Ali Sunarso | Analysis Of the Role of Hands-On Activity in The PODE Learning Model Reviewing from Science Process Skills |
| 14.25-14.35 | Discussion | |
| 14.35-14.42 | Rinto | Project Based Learning Approach Etno-Stem: Improve the Creative Ability of Pharmacist Assistant Candidates |
| 14.42-14.49 | Hasriani Ishak, | An Analysis of The Problem Students Uses the PISA Assessment Guidelines for Junior Schools |
| 14.49-14.56 | Novi Ratna Dewi | Analysing Technological Pedagogical and Content Knowledge (<i>TPACK</i>) Of Pre-Service Science Teachers |
| 14.56-15.03 | Joni Albar | Effectiveness Of Flipped Classroom Learning Model on Mastery Concepts and Student Interpersonal Intelligence in Online-Based Learning |
| 15.03-15.10 | Maula Najikh Wildana | The Development of Chemo-Entrepreneurship Oriented Material Books to Analysed Cognitive Abilities of Grade 10 Students in Redox Reaction |
| 15.10-15.20 | Discussion | |
| 15.20-15.25 | Closing | |

PARALLEL SESSION

The 7th International Conference on Science, Education, and Technology
Saturday, 11 September 2021

Room : 4 – Multidisciplinary and Interdisciplinary Approach to Education
Moderator : Christiati Tri Hapsari, S. Pd., M. Pd.
Operator : Bambang Eko Ardiyanto
Zoom Link : <https://bit.ly/iset2021r4>

| Time | Presenter | Title |
|-------------|-----------------------------|--|
| 13.00-13.05 | Opening | |
| 13.05-13.12 | Deden Dicky Dermawan | Development Using Higher Order Thinking Skills Assisted by Quizizz Applications in Science Learning |
| 13.12-13.19 | Farah Sukmawati Wahidah | Understanding Multilingualism in EFL Extensive Listening Class by Utilizing Schoology and Curated Materials: Why Is It Important? |
| 13.19-13.26 | Yuniarti | The Implementation of Lecturer's Teaching Presence on Direct Instruction in Online English Writing Class |
| 13.26-13.33 | Hilmy Aliriad | The Influence of Project-Based Learning Model and Educability Motor Level of Fundamental Motor Skill Students in Class III Elementary School Students. |
| 13.33-13.40 | Maharani Izzatin | Proportional Reasoning Process: Case Study of Field Dependent Cognitive Style |
| 13.40-13.50 | Discussion | |
| 13.50-13.57 | Siti Hadijah | The Differences of Student Independence Based on the Status of High School in Jambi Province |
| 13.57-14.04 | Sayyidatul Fadlilah | Technology Integration in English as A Foreign Language Classroom: An Ethnographic Case Study of Indonesian Madrasah |
| 14.04-14.11 | Erina Siskawati | Factors Causing Students' Errors in Solving Mathematical Problems Problem Solving Based on the NEA in terms of Gender |
| 14.11-14.18 | Agus Purwanto | Exploring the Impact of the Online Learning Process on Service Quality of Education on Senior High Schools |
| 14.18-14.25 | Muhammad Ghozian Kafi Ahsan | Learning Mathematical Modelling Assisted by Mathematical Software: A Systematic Literature Review |
| 14.25-14.35 | Discussion | |
| 14.35-14.42 | Yuli Sudargini | Development of Servant Leadership Model for Increasing Learning Organization and Teachers' Performance: An Empirical Study on Senior High Schools in Pati |
| 14.42-14.49 | Edy Siswanto | The Effect of the Application of The Learning Model 6 Step Teaching Factory (TF-6M) and Achievements Learning Entrepreneurship on Interest Entrepreneurs for Vocational Students |
| 14.49-14.56 | Sari Famularsiah | Using the Chained Pictures Media in Teaching Writing Skill for English Foreign Language Learners in Islamic Higher Education in Indonesia |

PARALLEL SESSION

The 7th International Conference on Science, Education, and Technology
Saturday, 11 September 2021

Room : 5 – Multidisciplinary and Interdisciplinary Approach to Education
Moderator : Adhi Kusumastuti, S. T., M. T., Ph. D / Linda Dawamu Rohmatika
Operator : Khusnul Budiani, A.Md.
Zoom Link : <https://bit.ly/iset2021r5>

| Time | Presenter | Title |
|-------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 13.00-13.05 | Opening | |
| 13.05-13.12 | Anugrah Nur Prasetyo | Training Participants Satisfaction Level Marine Competence Improvement Training (Pasis) to Training Services at Politeknik Ilmu Pelayaran (Pip) Semarang |
| 13.12-13.19 | Yulina Ismiyanti | Entrepreneurship Education Influencing Technopreneurship for Student Innovation in The Industrial Revolution Era 4.0 |
| 13.19-13.26 | Laily Hidayati | Academic Policy of Private Islamic College as Response to the Challenges of the Disruption Era |
| 13.26-13.33 | Ida Zulaeha | Teacher's and Student's Needs in the Development of Productive Language Skills Model Based on Digital Literacy |
| 13.33-13.40 | Sri Wardani | Analysis of Primary School Teachers' 21st Century Skills in West Semarang City's Teacher Workgroup |
| 13.40-13.50 | Discussion | |
| 13.50-13.57 | Dr. Wahyudi, S.Pd., M.Pd | Innovative Online Learning Based On 3CM (Cool-Critical-Creative-Meaningful) Learning to Increase Creativity and Good Character of Elementary School Students During the Covid-19 Pandemic |
| 13.57-14.04 | Henry Suryo Bintoro | Students' Mathematical Construction Process in Solving Geometry Problems on Minimum Competency Assessment Questions |
| 14.04-14.11 | Aisyah Hafshah Saffura El-Muslimah | The Effectiveness of Mind Map Treatments on Writing Accuracy at Islamic Higher Education |
| 14.11-14.18 | Pryla Rochmah Wati | Blended Project Based-Instruction and Its Impact on High Order Thinking Skills |
| 14.18-14.25 | Ratu Sarah Pujasari | Humanizing the Online Learning: A Case Study at Higher Education in Indonesian Context |
| 14.25-14.35 | Discussion | |
| 14.35-14.42 | Nursiwi Nugraheni | Newman Error Analysis to Identify Student Errors in Solving High-Order Thinking Skills Problems Based on Self-Confidence |
| 14.42-14.49 | Endang Retno Winarti | Analysis of Students' Critical Thinking Ability Based on Sense of Belonging to Mathematics |
| 14.49-14.56 | Isnawati Mohamad | Quality Of Education Services in School |
| 14.56-15.03 | Eko Andy Purnomo | The Metacognitive Process of Pre-Service Teachers in Solving the Problems in Differential Calculus Subject |
| 15.03-15.10 | Dani Kusuma | The Students' Weaknesses in Solving the Problems Related to Mathematics Literacy |
| 15.10-15.17 | Tusyanah | What affects students' academic performance and soft skills in the online learning? |
| 15.17-15.27 | Discussion | |
| 15.27-15.30 | Closing | |

| | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|--|
| 14.56-15.03 | Lily Nurulia, Ss, M. Pd | Analysis of The Satisfaction of Teacher Training Participants Through the Method of Service Quality and Zone of Tolerance at Semarang Training Center, Ministry of Religious Affairs |
| 15.03-15.10 | Nur Intan Rochmawati | Implementation of Integrative Holistic Early Childhood Development in Realizing Child Friendly Schools at TKA ABA 04 Semarang City |
| 15.10-15.20 | | Discussion |
| 15.20-15.25 | | Closing |

PARALLEL SESSION

The 7th International Conference on Science, Education, and Technology
Saturday, 11 September 2021

Room : 6 – Management and Economics, Multidisciplinary and Interdisciplinary Approach to Education
Moderator : Fahrur Rozi, S. Pd., M. Pd., Ph. D / Nur Anisa
Operator : Vita Yuliana, S. E.
Zoom Link : <https://bit.ly/iset2021r6>

| Time | Presenter | Title |
|-------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 13.00-13.05 | Opening | |
| 13.05-13.12 | Nurul Hafidhoh | Business Development Strategy to Improve the Competitiveness of Tapioca Flour Business in Pati District |
| 13.12-13.19 | Drs. Slamet M.Pd | The Development Model of Quality Assurance Implementation Based on Mentoring in Semarang's Junior High School |
| 13.19-13.26 | Tri Fitriani | Determinants Of Consumption Patterns of Social Sciences Majors at State Senior High Schools in Ogan Komering Ilir Regency |
| 13.26-13.33 | Maylane Boni Abdillah | Concerted Goal Commitment as A Moderator Influencing Determinants to Improve the Research Performance of Private Higher Education in Central Java |
| 13.33-13.40 | Christina Dwi Hartanti | Learning Strategy for Student Learning Success |
| 13.40-13.50 | Discussion | |
| 13.50-13.57 | Rahmi Anekasari | Implementation of Supervision of Islamic Religious Education Based Partnership in Integrated Islamic Elementary School (SDIT) Insan Mulia Pekalongan |
| 13.57-14.04 | Agustinus Andy Toryanto | The Positive Effect of Entrepreneurial Orientation on Marketing Performance at Private Kindergarten Educational Institutions |
| 14.04-14.11 | Muhammad Khafid | The Profile of Carbon Emission Disclosure of Non-Financial Companies in Indonesia |
| 14.11-14.18 | Muhammad Khafid | Cooperative Accountability Profile as A Conservation of People's Economic Institutions |
| 14.18-14.25 | Arintina Rahayuni | Management Study of the Impact of the Covid-19 Pandemic on Nutrition Vocational Education |
| 14.25-14.35 | Discussion | |
| 14.35-14.42 | Nur Rohman | Collective Leadership Problems and Solutions at School Based on Islamic Boarding School |
| 14.42-14.49 | Kintoko | Scaffolding as an Alternative Effort to Improve the Ability to Think Critically Mathematics in Life Skills in the Digital Age |
| 14.49-14.56 | Lala Nailah Zamnah | Mathematical Anxiety in Mathematical Problem Solving: Literature Review |
| 14.56-15.03 | Riyan Hidayatullah | Educators' Perceptions of Tiktok as A Music Instructional Materials |
| 15.03-15.10 | Theresia Cicik Sophia Budiman | The Implementation of the Enriched Virtual Model in Lexical Studies Class (A Study of English Education Department Students at Universitas PGRI Semarang) |
| 15.10-15.20 | Discussion | |
| 15.20-15.25 | Closing | |

PARALLEL SESSION

The 7th International Conference on Science, Education, and Technology
Saturday, 11 September 2021

Room : 7 – Mathematical and Natural Science, Design, and System Information
Moderator : Dr. Budi Astuti, M. Sc.
Operator : Hermawan Angga Nugraha, S. Pd., M. Si.
Zoom Link : <https://bit.ly/iset2021r7>

| Time | Presenter | Title |
|-------------|--|---|
| 13.00-13.05 | Opening | |
| 13.05-13.12 | Diana Urip Rahayu | The Effectiveness of Students' Mathematical Literacy in the Problem Based Learning Model Assisted by the Learning Management System |
| 13.12-13.19 | Siswanto, Hartono, Bambang Subali | Which Arrived First? A Simple Experiment Using Smartphone to Analysed Parabolic and Free Fall Motion Simultaneously |
| 13.19-13.26 | Fine Reffiane | The Development of Hybrid-Learning Model Using Ethno-Stem Approach for Education Students in Universitas PGRI Semarang |
| 13.26-13.33 | Muhammad Miftakhul Falah | Physics Teachers' Pedagogical Content Knowledge (<i>PCK</i>) In Developing Content Representation (<i>CoRe</i>) on the Topic of Classical Mechanics |
| 13.33-13.40 | Prof. Dr. Sudarmin, M.Si | Response Analysis of Training Participants of the Project Learning Integrated Ethno-Stem for Research of Herbal Tea as A Covid-19 Immunity |
| 13.40-13.50 | Discussion | |
| 13.50-13.57 | Ulia Anisatur Rosidah, Bambang Subali, Putut Marwoto | Analysis of the Results of <i>Android</i> Mobile Learning Development Integrated Islamic Content on Human Excretion System Material Material |
| 13.57-14.04 | Firdaus | Profile of Pre-Service Physics Teachers' Scientific Literacy Based on Competence Aspects |
| 14.04-14.11 | Eko Juliyanto | How to Measure Complex Problem-Solving Skills: A Systematic Literature Review |
| 14.11-14.18 | Vita Fitria Ningrum | Characteristics and Validation of Augmented Reality-Based Learning Media on Hydrocarbon Material for Vocational High School |
| 14.18-14.25 | Yusmaniar Afifah Noor | Meta-Analysis of Student Reality Construction in Online Practicum |
| 14.25-14.35 | Discussion | |
| 14.35-14.42 | Yuni Nuraeni Setiana | The Effect of Animated Film Media on the Ability to Recognize Mathematical Concepts of Early Childhood Based on Gender |
| 14.42-14.49 | Andi Mardiana Paduppai S.Pd., M.Pd | Video Based Mocc Training for Management Improvement Paud Teacher During Covid-19 |
| 14.49-14.56 | Dr. Juhadi, M.Si | Improvement of MSME People's Economy with Kunmap Web Gis Technology |
| 14.56-15.03 | Thohiriyah | Envisionment Building Strategy for Reading Literary Works |
| 15.03-15.10 | Fatma Hetami | Student's Interest-based Identifying Industry Preference Strategy as a Means of English Literature Study Program Support of Independent Learning - Independent Campus Program |
| 15.10-15.20 | Discussion | |
| 15.20-15.25 | Closing | |

PARALLEL SESSION

The 7th International Conference on Science, Education, and Technology
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Room : 8 – Mathematical and Natural Science, Waste, Water Treatment Technology
Moderator : Dr. Ellianawati, M. Si.
Operator : Moh. Mukti, S. Sos
Zoom Link : <https://bit.ly/iset2021r8>

| Time | Paper Presenter | Title |
|-------------|-----------------------------|---|
| 13.00-13.05 | Opening | |
| 13.05-13.12 | Feylosofia Putri Agry | Mathematic CommunicatIon |
| 13.12-13.19 | Mashuri | Analysis of Proving Ability of Theorems as the Meta-Global Level in Algebraic Thinking on Lecture Introduction to Algebraic Structures |
| 13.19-13.26 | Fitrianto Eko Subekti | The Analogical Reasoning Thinking Process Viewed from Self-Efficacy |
| 13.26-13.33 | Arie Purwa Kusuma | Algebraic Thought Process in Solving Problems in Linear Program Materials Reviewed from Learning Motivation |
| 13.33-13.40 | Nurina Kurniasari Rahmawati | Numeration Literacy in Integral Calculus Problem Solving Reviewed from Student Learning Style |
| 13.40-13.50 | Discussion | |
| 13.50-13.57 | Mutia | Building Numerical Literacy for Prospective Mathematics Teachers Through Analogical Reasoning |
| 13.57-14.04 | Arfatin Nurrahmah | Analysis Of Student's Misconceptions in Solving a Discrete Random Variable |
| 14.04-14.11 | Neneng Aminah | Computational Thinking in Mathematics Learning Task Design: Stating Goal, Designing, and Plug In, of Indonesian Pre-Service Math Teachers |
| 14.11-14.18 | Erik Santoso | Ethnomathematics: Mathematics Educators' Perspectives on Cultural Teachers' Perceptions |
| 14.18-14.25 | Indra Martha Rusmana | Mathematics Communication Ability in Mathematics Learning in Pandemic Times |
| 14.25-14.35 | Discussion | |
| 14.35-14.42 | Lasia Agustina | The Students' Creative Thinking Skills on Literacy Numeracy Concepts |
| 14.42-14.49 | Dr. Junarti, M.Pd. | The Process of Assimilation-Accommodation in Solving the Problems of Proportion |
| 14.49-14.56 | Durrotun Nafisah | The Study of Liquid Waste Management in the Marine Product Processing Industry (Case Study of PT Bumi Menara Internusa Lamongan) |
| 14.56-15.03 | Kevin octara | Somersault Diving Exercise Model Based On Media Aids |
| 15.03-15.10 | Rick hunter | Development Learning Devices To Improve Student's Mathematical Literations |
| 15.10-15.20 | Discussion | |
| 15.20-15.25 | Closing | |

PARALLEL SESSION

The 7th International Conference on Science, Education, and Technology
Saturday, 11 September 2021

Room : 9 – Health and Sport Science
Moderator : Sri Sumartiningsih, S. Si., M. Kes., Ph. D, AIFO
Operator : Areni Yulitawati, S. Pd.
Zoom Link : <https://bit.ly/iset2021r9>

| Time | Presenter | Title |
|-------------|--------------------------------|---|
| 13.00-13.05 | Opening | |
| 13.05-13.12 | Guntur Firmansyah | The Importance of Online Media Toward Physical Education During Covid-19 Pandemic |
| 13.12-13.19 | Candra Kurniawan | Identification Public Space of Sport in Pesawaran Regency |
| 13.19-13.26 | Eki Aldapit | Sports Coaching and Talent Scouting in Indonesia |
| 13.26-13.33 | Andi Nova | Regional Sports Development Policy to Support National Sports Achievements |
| 13.33-13.40 | Pratama Dharmika Nugraha | The Causes of Stunting and Preventive Stunting Action |
| 13.40-13.50 | Discussion | |
| 13.50-13.57 | Pangondian Hotliber Purba | Contribution Of Exercise Squat Jump Split and Training Twist Bar on the Improvement of <i>Mae Geri Chudan</i> Kick Speed on Athlete Karate Female of <i>Dojo Wadokai</i> UNIMED in 2019 |
| 13.57-14.04 | Dinda Ajeng Ferbina Putri Nusa | Kontribusi <i>Social Engagement</i> , Status Gizi dan Aktivitas Fisik Terhadap Fungsi Kognitif Lansia |
| 14.04-14.11 | Kunjung Ashadi | Distance Learning During the Covid-19 Pandemic: Student Perception of Aerobic Dance Practical Course |
| 14.11-14.18 | Hartuti | The Role of Parenting in Improving Maternal Health Literature Against Stunting in Pati District |
| 14.18-14.25 | Ricko Irawan, S.Pd., M.Pd. | The Development of Micro Tennis Games for Improving Forehand Technique |
| 14.25-14.35 | Discussion | |
| 14.35-14.42 | Arizky Ramadhan | Pengembangan Model Sepak Takraw melalui TGFU untuk Meningkatkan Sepak Sila Mahasiswa dalam Bermain Sepak Takraw |
| 14.42-14.49 | Arif Hidayat | Effectiveness of Brain Exercise with Rhythm Gymnastics Results in Improving Motor Coordination Ability of Elementary School Students |
| 14.49-14.56 | Khoirul Anwar Pulungan | Psychological Characteristics of PON South Sumatra Athletes in Terms of Team Sports |
| 14.56-15.03 | Ristiyani | Euphemism Speech Of Indonesian Politicians In Pandemic Period |
| 15.03-15.10 | Fransazeli M | The Relationship of Learning Motivation to Student Learning Outcomes in Physical Education Learning During the Covid-19 Pandemic |
| 15.10-15.20 | Discussion | |
| 15.20-15.25 | Closing | |

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The 7th International Conference on Science, Education, and Technology
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Room : 10 – Digital Humanities, Hospitality, Leisure, Sport & Tourism,
Cultural Studies
Moderator : Sri Wahyuni, S. Pd., M. Pd
Operator : Tri Arum Maghfiroh, A. Md
Zoom Link : <https://bit.ly/iset2021r10>

| Time | Paper Presenter | Title |
|-------------|--|--|
| 13.00-13.05 | Opening | |
| 13.05-13.12 | Agatha Lisa | The Voices of EFL Student Teachers Toward Task-Based Activities Model in A Collaborative Virtual Learning Environment |
| 13.12-13.19 | Asnawi | Humanist Literacy Links in Critical Reading: Future Learning Directions |
| 13.19-13.26 | Rabeea Mohammed Mansour Imleesh | Social Studies Learning Resources: Utilization of Internet Content as A Learning Sources for Social Studies Students in Libya |
| 13.26-13.33 | Farida Fahmalatif | Effect Of E-Service, System Quality and Perceived Value on E-Satisfaction of E-Learning Systems at Vocational Schools |
| 13.33-13.40 | Mirdayani Pauweni | Sports-Based Tourism in Regency Bone Bolango Province Gorontalo |
| 13.40-13.50 | Discussion | |
| 13.50-13.57 | Cahyo Hasanudin | Kodular: A Solution to Create an Instructional Material for Mobile Learning-Based Teaching Writing Skills in the Era Society 5.0 |
| 13.57-14.04 | Fajry Sub'haan Syah Sinaga, Emah Winangsit | <i>Trunthung</i> Music: Presenting Performances in the Context of Ecotourism |
| 14.04-14.11 | Andri Yulianto | The Performance of Banten Merchant Marine Polytechnic Employees in Pandemic Covid-19 |
| 14.11-14.18 | Dedi Nofrizal | Traditional Chian-Cui Games as A Manifestation of Local Cultural Tourism for The Meranti Islands Community |
| 14.18-14.25 | Raras Gistha Rosardi, S.Pd, M.Pd | Tea Plantation in Tourism, Conservation, and Economic Perspectives (A Study on Pagilaran Tea Plantation, Batang Regency) |
| 14.25-14.35 | Discussion | |
| 14.35-14.42 | Indra Jati Kusuma | Strengthening Youth Character Through Scout Extracurricular with Outdoor Activities |
| 14.42-14.49 | Widya Handayani | - |
| 14.49-14.56 | Sri hermawati | The Invention Of Bamboo Angklung Tradition Of Sundanese |
| 14.56-15.03 | Martinus | Profile Of Physical Condition Of Male Water Polo Athlete South Sumatera Province |
| 15.03-15.10 | Winara | Effect of Red Guava Juice and Tempe Drink on Submaximal Activity and Free Radical Levels Against Muscle Recovery |
| 15.10-15.17 | Ida Zulaeha | Beyond Global Pandemic : New Challenges and Innovation in Digital Learning in Southeast Asia |
| 15.17-15.27 | Discussion | |
| 15.27-15.30 | Closing | |

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Room : II – Literature and Linguistics
Moderator : Donny Wira Yudha Kusuma, S. Pd, M. Pd., Ph. D.
Operator : Fauziah, S. Pd
Zoom Link : <https://bit.ly/iset2021rII>

| Time | Paper Presenter | Title |
|-------------|------------------------|--|
| 13.00-13.05 | Opening | |
| 13.05-13.12 | Muhammad Rifqi | Imaginative Re-Creation in Teaching Poetry |
| 13.12-13.19 | Masitoh Oktavia | Optimizing Digital Literacy in Teaching Grammar Through E-Portfolio at STKIP Lampung in Indonesia |
| 13.19-13.26 | Leni Irianti | The Implementation of Flipped Classroom Model in Public Speaking Class During the Emergency Remote Learning |
| 13.26-13.33 | Ade Dwi Cahyanti | The Use of Language Style by Native and Non-Native Speakers of English in <i>The Ellen Show</i> |
| 13.33-13.40 | Sri Wahyuni | Glossematics Rhetoric Construction on the Language Discourse of High School Students |
| 13.40-13.50 | Discussion | |
| 13.50-13.57 | Rahmatia Ardila | Pemertahanan Bahasa <i>Inge Ndai</i> dalam Ranah Keluarga pada Masyarakat Lambitu |
| 13.57-14.04 | Episiasi | English Teachers' Perception in Teaching Listening |
| 14.04-14.11 | Dina Mardiana | Interpersonal Pragmatics and Critical Linguistics: A Critical Pragmatic Analysis |
| 14.11-14.18 | Suyitno | Dimensions of Transformational Leadership in Serat Wedhatama |
| 14.18-14.25 | Sri Mulatsih | Textual Meaning of the Lecturers' Utterances and Gestures Used in Teaching Reading and Writing: A Systemic Functional Multimodal Discourse Analysis (<i>SFMDA</i>) |
| 14.25-14.35 | Discussion | |
| 14.35-14.42 | Leli Nisfi Setiana | Implementation of the Synectic Model in Learning to Write Creative Short Stories |
| 14.42-14.49 | Mulyono | The Radical Way of Thinking Over Radicalism in Nun's Poem's |
| 14.49-14.56 | Irfan Efendi | Study of Student Master of Ceremony Training Models Oriented to Life Skills |
| 14.56-15.03 | Kadek Sonia Piscayanti | "Take Me Home": Hearing the Voice of Poetic Identity and Language Development in EFL Poetry Writing |
| 15.03-15.10 | Noufal Tinov | Readiness of Vocational Teachers Competency Skills of Geomatics Engineering Based on the National Standards of Vocational High School |
| 15.10-15.20 | Discussion | |
| 15.20-15.25 | Closing | |

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Room : 12 – Cultural Studies
Moderator : Dr. scient. med. Fadly Husain, S. Sos., M. Si / Imas Istiani, S. S., M. A.
Operator : Muhajir
Zoom Link : <https://bit.ly/iset2021r12>

| Time | Presenter | Title |
|-------------|------------------------------|--|
| 13.00-13.05 | Opening | |
| 13.05-13.12 | Sugiantoro | Instilling Local Wisdom's Value in the Learning of Social Studies as an Effort to Increase Social Awareness of Junior High School Students |
| 13.12-13.19 | Mafrukhi | "Hegemony of Power in Literary Discourse on Indonesian High School Textbooks" |
| 13.19-13.26 | Melly Agustina Permatasari | Social Environment Education Based on the Values of Community Social Wisdom in the City of Banjarmasin |
| 13.26-13.33 | Nur Hamid | "Sambatan": Learning from Society as A Form of Community's Local Wisdom in Facing the Threat of Abrasion in Rembang, Indonesia |
| 13.33-13.40 | Sarifuddin | The Influence of Competence on Lecturer Performance at Sea Transportation Human Resources Development on Transportation Agency, Ministry of Transportation |
| 13.40-13.50 | Discussion | |
| 13.50-13.57 | Ika Oktavianti, S.Pd., M.Pd. | Reflection of Cultural Values Through Learning Based on Local Wisdom at SDN Bakaran Wetan 01 |
| 13.57-14.04 | Dwi Retno Sri Ambarwati | The Changes in Building Spatial Functions Of Dalem Joyokusuman Yogyakarta |
| 14.04-14.11 | Martinda Intan Permatahati | Translation Ideologies and Quality of the Culture Specific Items in Indonesian Translation " <i>Of Mice and Men</i> " Novel |
| 14.11-14.18 | Meggy Novitasari | Creativity and Innovation Skills in Child-Friendly Mathematics Learning in Elementary School |
| 14.18-14.25 | Mochamad Ainul Yaqin | Community-Based Local Wisdom for the Preservation of Gumuk in Jember, Indonesia |
| 14.25-14.35 | Discussion | |
| 14.35-14.42 | Casta | The Phenomenon of Covid-19 Pandemic in Linguistic Habitus of Indonesian Painters |
| 14.42-14.49 | Santoso | Social Intelligence as A Means of Strengthening Character Education in Students |
| 14.49-14.56 | Harjito | Collaborative Problem-Solving Based Learning: A Literature Review in Selected Journals |
| 14.56-15.03 | Muhamad Rozikan | Psycho-Sufistic Approach in Islamic Counselling Strengthening the Spiritual Well-Being of Santri |
| 15.03-15.10 | Dr. Wadiyo, M.Si. | The Phenomenon of <i>Dolanan</i> Song in the Life of Modern Javanese Children |
| 15.10-15.20 | Discussion | |
| 15.20-15.25 | Closing | |

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Room : 13 – Performance Studies and Arts
Moderator : Agung Ginanjar Anjaniputra, S. Pd., M. Pd.
Operator : Budi Astuti, S. Pd.
Zoom Link : <https://bit.ly/iset2021r13>

| Time | Paper Presenter | Title |
|-------------|---------------------------|--|
| 13.00-13.05 | Opening | |
| 13.05-13.12 | Supatmo | Dimensions Of Multicultural Values of Traditional Ornament Art on the <i>Sendhang Dhuwur</i> Mosque, Lamongan – East Java |
| 13.12-13.19 | Arika Palapa | The Role of Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) in Improving Learning Performance: Study at Maritime Vocational High School in Central Java |
| 13.19-13.26 | Atip Nurharini | <i>Manggar Warak</i> Dance as Multicultural Education |
| 13.26-13.33 | Bahtiar Arbi | <i>Festival Lima Gunung</i> Magelang Performances in the Covid-19 Pandemic Era |
| 13.33-13.40 | Juanita Theresia Adimurti | Revealing the Educative and Musicality Values in Inculturation of Liturgical Music to <i>Kristus Raja Semesta Alam</i> Tegalrejo-Salatiga Catholic Church Community to Preserve the Existence of Traditional Music |
| 13.40-13.50 | Discussion | |
| 13.50-13.57 | Muhammad Riza | Analysis of Science Generic Skills Oriented Multiple-Choice Questions Using the Anates Application |
| 13.57-14.04 | Drijastuti Jogjaningrum | Rhythmic Pattern to Grow Musicality for People with Hearing Impairment |
| 14.04-14.11 | Bandi Sobandi | Batik <i>Tarate</i> Motif: Creative Expression to Promote the Value of Character Education |
| 14.11-14.18 | Mursidahwati;Hasmah Lagau | Strengthening Art Education Based on <i>Karawo</i> Local Wisdom Through Learning by Doing |
| 14.18-14.25 | Arif Hidajad | Theatre And Actor Training Process as Education Means in Pandemic Times |
| 14.25-14.35 | Discussion | |
| 14.35-14.42 | Agus Cahyono | The Meaning of Showing <i>Dugderan</i> Dance in Muslim Community Semarang |
| 14.42-14.49 | Moh. Fathurrahman | <i>Songket</i> Weaving Motif: Symbol of Local Wisdom of Sasak Ethnic, Lombok |
| 14.49-14.56 | Gunadi | The Ideology of Teak Root Craftsmen in Cabak Village, Blora in Facing Global Competition |
| 14.56-15.03 | Ahmad Syai | <i>Peukateun</i> at Rapa'i Geurimpheung in Ukee Village Geulumpang Baro District Pidie Regency |
| 15.03-15.10 | Aditya maryanti | Instrument Development For Measuring The Satisfaction Level From Service Provided By Administrative Staff Of Fmipa Unnes |
| 15.10-15.17 | Hasan Mukhibad | Computers expertise and interest in using e-learning during the covid-19 pandemic |
| 15.17-15.27 | Discussion | |
| 15.27-15.30 | Closing | |

PARALLEL SESSION

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Room : 14 – Curriculum and Material Development
Moderator : Ruly Indra Darmawan, S. S., M. Hum
Operator : Brahmantya Adhi Cahya, S. E.
Zoom Link : <https://bit.ly/iset2021r14>

| Time | Paper presenter | Title |
|-------------|----------------------------------|---|
| 13.00-13.05 | Opening | |
| 13.05-13.12 | Reda Prasetya | Development of E-Modules with A Problem Based Learning Approach in Economic Learning |
| 13.12-13.19 | Muniroh Munawar | Interactive Technology and Media Usage to Support Cyber Wellness Education for Kindergarten Children |
| 13.19-13.26 | Edi Waluyo | The Importance of Curriculum Management in ECE Institutions |
| 13.26-13.33 | Kurniawan Yudhi Nugroho | Complexity Theory for Educational Research in Indonesia |
| 13.33-13.40 | Muhammad Akbar Alrasyid | Development Of Camtasia-Based Swimming Learning Video Media for Class Students XI in SMK 17 Parakan, Temanggung Regency During The Covid-19 Pandemic |
| 13.40-13.50 | Discussion | |
| 13.50-13.57 | Dina Amalia | Steam-Based Distance Learning on Early Childhood Education Centers in Central Java |
| 13.57-14.04 | M Haris Setiawan | Instrument Development Recount Text Writing Test Higher Order Thinking Skills (<i>HOTS</i>) For Tenth Grade Students' English Subject on Vocational High School |
| 14.04-14.11 | Aprilian Ria Adisti | Teaching English to Young Learners: The Complexity of Reality |
| 14.11-14.18 | Entika Fani Prastikawati | Language Assessment Course: Impact on Pre-Service EFL Teachers' Language Assessment Literacy |
| 14.18-14.25 | Mazulfah | The Implementation of Curriculum Development in Indonesian Context |
| 14.25-14.35 | Discussion | |
| 14.35-14.42 | Syaiful Anwar | Online Learning Model in Junior High School Science Learning Based on Learning Management System |
| 14.42-14.49 | Ngasbun Egar;Dias Andris Susanto | Scrutinizing Language Meta function in Indonesian Advertisements as Teaching Materials: Discourse and Gender Perspective |
| 14.49-14.56 | Ratih Laily Nurjanah | Why Is Self-Regulated Learning Strategy Important for Literal Reading? |
| 14.56-15.03 | Puput Suriyah | The Influence of the Research Based Learning Model on Independent Learning and Creative Thinking Skills in Graph Theory |
| 15.03-15.10 | Nur Antoni E.T. | Students Competence Improvement in Fiction Writing Through Visual Symbol Innovation of Tense and Word Order Features |
| 15.10-15.17 | Lulu April Farida | The effectiveness of dissertation writing skill through SITEDI portfolio |
| 15.17-15.27 | Discussion | |
| 15.27-15.30 | Closing | |

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Room : 15 – Psychology, Sociology and Antropology, Literature, and Linguistics
Moderator : Karina Hanum Luthfia, S. S., M. A.
Operator : Heru Winarno
Zoom Link : <https://bit.ly/iset2021r15>

| Time | Presenter | Title |
|-------------|---------------------------------|--|
| 13.00-13.05 | | Opening |
| 13.05-13.12 | Akhmad Fajar Prasetya | Effectiveness Group Counselling of Value Clarification to Minimize Social Anxiety Due to Cyberbullying Behaviours |
| 13.12-13.19 | Simon Petrus | The Importance of Emotional Intelligence in Teachers: A Systematic Literature Review |
| 13.19-13.26 | Sugito | The Parents' Role in Science Education During Covid-19 Pandemic Era |
| 13.26-13.33 | Yustina | The Role of Organizational Culture in Improving Lecturer Innovative Work Behaviour Sea Transportation Human Resource Development Center |
| 13.33-13.40 | Ganjar Suargani | Single Session Counselling with Expressive Art Integration To Improve Internet Altruistic Behaviour Students |
| 13.40-13.50 | | Discussion |
| 13.50-13.57 | Indah Lestari | Analysis Of Hardiness Mediation in the Implementation of Group Psychoeducation Therapy on the Tolerance Academic Distress of Final Year Students |
| 13.57-14.04 | Anjar Setiawan | Performance-Based Assessment on ESP Learning: A Preliminary Research |
| 14.04-14.11 | Prof. Dr. Yan Mujiyanto, M.Hum. | Evaluation Of Grammatical Irregularities in Research Articles Written for Reputable International Journals |
| 14.11-14.18 | Jumbuh Prabowo | Portraying the Implementation of Project Based Learning in Teaching Narrative Text for EFL Students with Personality Traits: Introversion and Extroversion |
| 14.18-14.25 | Dhoni Zustiyantoro | Suryomentaram's Psychology Perspective: Nusantara Local Theory for Javanese Literary Research |

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|-------------|-------------------------|--|
| 14.25-14.35 | Discussion | |
| 14.35-14.42 | Sitti Aminah | Factors Causing the Spike in Positive Cases of Covid-19 in Indonesia |
| 14.42-14.49 | Novi Triana Habsari | The Social Life of The Samin Community of Bojonegoro Regency and Its Potential as A Source of Learning |
| 14.49-14.56 | Yohanes Dwi Anugrahanto | Preparedness Of Sepakung Village Community in Landslide Disaster Mitigation |
| 14.56-15.03 | Kadek | Nurturing Factual Model of Cadets at the Politeknik Ilmu Pelayaran (PIP) Semarang |
| 15.03-15.10 | Suseno | Ronggeng as Identity in Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk Ecranization |
| 15.10-15.20 | Discussion | |
| 15.20-15.25 | Closing | |

PARALLEL SESSION ABSTRACT

**The 7th International Conference on Science, Education, and Technology
Saturday, 11 September 2021**

ROOM 1

Does Student Motivation and Teaching Presence Influence Academic Performance? Examining The Role of Cognitive Presence

F. Pambudi Widiatmaka

Motivation is an essential aspect of the learning process. Internal motivation is an impulse that arises from students, therefore it becomes an important aspect to elaborate. This study attempt to analyze the effect of motivation and teaching presence on students' cognitive presence and academic performance. This research was conducted on student officers at the Merchant Marine Polytechnic of Semarang by using a quantitative approach involving SEM Amos to analyze the data. The results showed that motivation had a positive and significant effect on academic performance. In addition, cognitive presence mediates the influence of motivation on academic performance. The results of this study indicate that academic performance first through the presence of cognitive to obtain satisfactory academic results. These results are obtained through a process or encouragement that arises from within the students. The learning process is also influenced by the lecturer's support so that the lecturer's contribution in the learning process has an important influence in determining students' academic performance. The results of this study indicate that teaching presence influences cognitive presence and academic performance. This study confirms that there is an important role for lecturers to provide an increase in students' cognitive competence and academic performance. Lecturers are facilitators who can manage a class, so that management will lead to the rise in academic competence which also affects academic performance.

Keyword(s): Student Motivation, Teaching Presence, Cognitive Presence, Academic Performance

Perceptioned Career Readiness Models of Vocational Education Cadets at Malahayati Merchant Marine Polytechnic Aceh

Moh Aziz Rohman, Fakhruddin, Titi Prihatin, Muhammad Khafid

The study of career readiness is not a new study. However, it is still interesting and important to research considering that more than half of higher education graduates have taken the wrong major so they have not been able to determine the suitable profession to get a job. In fact, the absorption of graduates into the world of work has not been able to reach half of the graduates produced by higher education. This phenomenon encourages the conduct of empirical studies related to career readiness. The results of the mapping then direct this study to the variables of training, apprenticeship, and skills that are thought to explain the occurrence of problems in the career readiness. Furthermore, to be able to determine whether or not there is an influence or ability of the mapped exogenous variables in explaining the endogenous variables, an empirical study was carried out using the cadets of the Malahayati Merchant Marine Polytechnic Aceh as the research samples. To the research samples, interviews were conducted using questionnaire as a medium to measure the variables studied. The measurement data obtained were then analyzed using the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) approach. The results of statistical analysis show that work readiness is determined by training, apprenticeship and skills, while to build skilled cadets, training and apprenticeship supports are needed. The findings of this study indicate that cadets need to be provided with training and apprenticeships that are in accordance with the knowledge taken in college. Keywords: training, apprenticeship, skills, career readiness

Keyword(s): training, industrial work practices, internal locus of control, self- efficacy, parent's career congruence, job readiness, career maturity

Measuring Teachers' Writing Assessment Literacy: A Case Study of Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang

Nia Pujiawati, Prof. Dr. Rudi Hartono, M.Pd, Prof. Dr. Issy Yuliarsi, M.Pd

Considerable amounts of students and graduates of universities were found to be deficient in writing English. To this end, several researchers have focused so far exclusively on investigating teaching and learning methodologies in the classroom, while teachers have remained untouched in their capacity for evaluation and assessment. Empirical evidence suggested that assessment activities affect students' performance. As assessment literacy should begin with an examination of its knowledge domain, this study attempts to gauge the teacher's level of writing assessment literacy by distributing a questionnaire adopted from the Language Assessment Knowledge Scale (LAKS). The findings suggested that most of the teachers have a low level of literacy in writing assessment.

Keyword(s): Language assessment literacy, Assessment Design, Writing

Ethnomathematics Challenges and Opportunities in Mathematics Research and Learning: A Bibliometric Study Using the VosViewer

Trimurtini, Zaenuri, Nurkaromah Dwidayati, SB Waluya

The ethnomathematics approach could complement mathematics learning at all levels of education. This study aims to determine the progress map of the ethnomathematics research. The literature review was carried out from April to May 2021 by searching through the Scopus, Google Scholar, and Crossref database using 'ethnomathematics' as the keyword with the help of the VosViewer software. The results showed the development of research and publications on ethnomathematics in the last twelve years (2015 to 2021) from three international databases including Scopus with 200 articles, Crossref with 142 articles, and Google Scholar with 840 articles. The progress map of the ethnomathematics publication based on co-words was grouped into 5 clusters. The authors found four keywords; pedagogy, problem-solving ability, elementary school student, and teaching materials in the collected ethnomathematics publications that can be developed for future research and learning studies at Elementary School Teacher Education Study Program.

Keyword(s): bibliometric study, ethnomathematics, elementary school teacher candidates, mathematics research, mathematics learning

On Board Training Program Management for Deck and Engine Cadets of Politeknik Ilmu Pelayaran (PIP) Semarang

Irma Shinta Dewi, Rusdarti, Tri Joko Raharjo, Titi Prihatin

On Board Training (OBT) is the implementation of marine real working practices on commercial or merchant ships by cadets of the Deck and Engineering study program. It is to train skills, to improve skills, and also to have real life live on commercial ships directly. Politeknik Ilmu Pelayaran (PIP) Semarang organizes OBT which is carried out by cadets in cooperation with domestic and foreign shipping companies. This study will examine the management of the OBT program conducted by Sub Division of Students Affairs and Alumni of PIP Semarang. The research problem of this study is "How is the program management of "On Board Training" (OBT) implemented by PIP Semarang?". This research aims to describe the management of OBT program for fifth and sixth semester cadets of PIP Semarang which includes planning, implementation, and evaluation of the program. This type of research is qualitative research with descriptive field research to complete the data and compare with the data that has been found through observation, interview, questionnaires, and documentation, while the analysis of research data, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion. The results of the study showed that; (a) the planning phase of the OBT program includes; make a program activity plan, record the number of cadets who will practice, complete the requirements of pre-

practice documents, (b) the implementation stage of the OBT program includes; practice by cooperating with domestic and foreign shipping companies, (c) the evaluation phase of the OBT program includes; monitoring the implementation of practices; cadets provide reports to the Students' Affairs and Alumni Sub Division, cadets complete the requirements of post-practice documents, check Cadet Record Books (CRB) and Practice Work Papers, provide a certificate of completion, and collect post-OBT documents.

Keyword(s): On Board Training (OBT), Program Management, Deck, Engine, Cadet.

Indonesian Local Wisdom as the Content for an English Business Presentation: Students' understanding and perception

Melania Wiannastiti

This era of technology compels university students to equip themselves with virtual business presentation skills. Generally, a business presentation in English is related to business content which is used specifically for marketing or selling. However, for a certain need, a business presentation may have a specific purpose: giving essential information to the audience. This research study is a part of a dissertation that aims to reveal the students' understanding of local wisdom namely Pancasila – Indonesian national values as the content of an English business presentation and reveal their perception toward the use of the content. A questionnaire was distributed to sixty students in two classes joining the English for Business Presentation Course at BINUS University, Jakarta. A virtual interview for ten students from both classes was also conducted to support the data found. A mixed-method analysis was used to analyze the data found. The result shows that their understanding of Pancasila; the local wisdom as the content is not high as it is expected, however, they perceive quite high for the use of Pancasila as the content for a business presentation.

Keyword(s): English speaking skill, business presentation, content, local wisdom, Pancasila.

Why is School—University—Industrial Partnership Management Relevant in 21st Century Education?

Harjono, Heri Yanto, Sri Susilogati, Budiyo

This study aimed to analyze the relevance of School—University—Industry Partnership Management (SUIPM) in improving students' employability skills. The study addresses two research questions: How can students' employability skills be strengthened through SUIPM? and how can teachers appreciate the SUIPM to strengthen students' employability skills? This research used a qualitative methodology conducted with a survey. The research participants were twenty-seven industrial chemistry teachers in Central Java, Indonesia. Data were collected in two ways: through interviews and questionnaires with Google Forms. The collected data were analyzed using an interactive model. The results showed that the SUIPM is a feasible strategy to be implemented to strengthen students' employability skills. The teachers provided positive appreciation for the SUIPM, considering it as a trigger for strengthening students' employability skills. The results also provide feedback on the "teaching factory"—a program initiated by the government—which so far has not had an optimal impact in preparing prospective skilled workers.

Keyword(s): management, partnership, employability skills

Teachers' Beliefs Regarding Their Roles in Teaching English Listening Online: A Story from Two University Teachers in Indonesia

Hustarna, Mursid Saleh, Sri Wuli Fitriati, Zulfa Sakhiyya

Beliefs are part of cognition that significantly determine what and how teachers do in their classroom. This study employed a case study to investigate university teachers' beliefs regarding their roles in teaching English listening online. We involved two English listening teachers teaching at a university in Indonesia. The instruments used in this study were an interview and observations. The result of thematic analysis of this study reveals that the two teachers have different beliefs about their roles in teaching English listening online. In addition, teacher A's beliefs are in line with her teaching practice, while teacher B's beliefs are incongruent with his teaching practice. Some factors contribute to this mismatch. Finally, recommendations are made for the betterment of online listening instruction.

Keyword(s): belief, online instruction, listening

Evaluation of Virtual Learning-Based Early Childhood Character Education Management during the Covid-19 Period

Swantyka Ilham Prahesti, Sugiyo, Amin Yusuf, Yuli Kurniawati Sugiyo Pranoto

During the current pandemic, education in Indonesia is less focused. Students who do not understand the use of virtual applications and parents who are busy with their work make learning using virtual applications a very constraint. These obstacles are not only felt by students and parents, but also by educators. The purpose of this research is to find a solution to get the right learning model or method for educators, students, and parents during the current covid-19 pandemic. Qualitative Research Methods are the choice in evaluating character education learning at a time like this. This study focuses on planning, organizing, implementing, and evaluating systems in this study. The data taken using triangulation and data processing using descriptive analysis. Studies related to learning management, educators have not planned a learning system that supports student learning. In the implementation of learning, it is necessary to have a guidebook related to character education so that during the evaluation of learning there is an evaluation of the progress of the students. Thus, success in learning character education can be done repeatedly.

Keyword(s): management, character education, early childhood, virtual

Comparison of Brain Targeted Teaching Model V/S Students' Content Schemata with Online Instruction in Reading to Students Different Motivation Level

Rukminingsih, Januarius Mujiyanto, Joko Nurkamto, Rudi Hartono

The purpose of this research is to study the effects of activating students' content schemata v/s brain targeted teaching (BTT) model in online to teach reading comprehension to students with different motivation level in English language Education department of STKIP PGRI Jombang. The subject of this research was students who were taking Critical Reading class. Class A was as the experiment class 1 and class B was as experiment class two. Every class consisted of 30 students (15 high and 15 low motivation level). This study was experimental research design by using 2 x2 factorial designs. The data collection was done by give questionnaire reading motivation level and reading comprehension test. The data was analyzed by ANOVA. The study revealed results that the BTT model and activating student content schemata were effective to teach reading comprehension to high and low students' motivation level. BTT model gave better effect than activating students' content schemata with high and low motivation level. The last there was an interaction between teaching techniques, students' critical reading achievement and motivation level. In conclusion, both BTT model and activating students' content schemata were effective applied in teaching reading achievement to students with high and low motivation level.

Keyword(s): Brain targeted teaching model, Students' content schemata, Students' achievement, Students' reading motivation level.

Principal Leadership Based on Genetic Potential to Improve Teacher Performance in Junior High Schools

Sofyan Abdillah

The role of the principal is very important to improve teacher performance. In this article, we will discuss the pattern of principals' leadership to teachers based on their genetic potential. The science of genetic potential used is STIFIn. STIFIn stands for Sensing, Thinking, Intuiting, Feeling and Insting, which is a type of genetic potential (talent) in this science. This study uses a qualitative research method, which begins with detecting the talents of all teachers based on STIFIn. Each type of talent has a certain pattern to improve its performance. Sensing is directed with detailed sentences, sequenced and presented with facts. Thinking is forged with logical sentences. Intuiting is explained globally and then asked to detail itself. Feelings are directed with smooth sentences with the types of sentences being long, short, detailed or logical. Instincts are taught with short sentences. The principal must memorize the talent types of all teachers, then practice the forging pattern as above. After being implemented for 6 months, all teachers can improve their performance significantly

Keyword(s): Keywords: Principal, STIFIn, genetic potential, talent

School Digital Education and Training Management Relationships In Order To Improve Teacher Literacy Skills During The Pandemic

Monovatra Predy Rezky, Joko Sutarto, Titi Prihatin, Arief Yulianto

Modification of the current Education management in learning activities has increased so rapidly. The integration of information technology into learning procedures has become a necessity that must be tried in order to accommodate curriculum requirements and the spirit of changing times. Learning activities are no longer limited to the context of space and time that take place in conventional learning management, but in this 4.0 revolution period, virtual or online activities are becoming a trend. Teacher training is no exception, which today is a demand for teacher professional development in terms of mastering technology. Especially during the pandemic, it is almost so difficult for teachers to develop themselves by participating in several trainings without technological skills. The public junior high school teachers in North Konawe are proof that technology is being used and utilized. The results of descriptive analysis show that there is a difference in the average pretest and posttest of the training participants with a pretest value of 66.43 with a standard deviation of 5.37 and a posttest value of 81.22 with a standard deviation of 6.00, then correlation analysis with the paired sample t test shows a correlation value. its value is 0.715 with sig = 0.00 < = 0.05 which means that the results of the pretest and posttest before being used and after being used by the management have a positive and significant correlation.

Keyword(s): Keywords: Training , Management, Digital , Pandemic

The Contribution of Pangestu Semarang Branch 3 in Strengthening Character Education (PPK) based on Sang Guru Sejati Teachings

Sri Sulistyaningsih

In encountering challenges during the global era of the 21st century, Indonesian Government in 2017 established a program for Strengthening Character Education (PPK), as the main foundation and spirit of education. PPK involves and encourages the synergy of three education centers, those are the education unit (school), family (parents), and community, aiming to form an educational ecosystem, as part of the National Movement for Mental Revolution The purpose of the current research was to find out how the implementation of community-based PPK. This research applied a qualitative research, involving non-formal education center as the research subject, which is Pangestu psychiatric

organization Semarang Branch 3, which has been paid attention to education on noble character and character building. Data were collected using observation, interviews, and documentation methods. The data collected were analyzed using descriptive analysis. The results showed that Pangestu psychiatric organization Semarang Branch 3 teaches noble character values, through understanding the main teachings of Sang Guru Sejati (The True Teacher), those are Hasta Sila (Eight Main Characters), Paliwara (Five Prohibition of God), and Dalan Rahayu/ Panca Dharma Bakti (The Way of Safety / The Five Dharmas of Devotion), as well as an understanding of Pangestu Dasa Sila Guidelines as an attitude of living inward (inner / spiritual) and outward (outer / social) and an understanding of Candra Jiwa Indonesia which describes the structure of the human soul. The main teachings of Sang Guru Sejati, which are given using Olah Rasa method, could be applied massively because it is expected has a function in strengthening character education.

Keyword(s): PPK, Pangestu Psychiatric Organization, Sang Guru Sejati Teachings.

Does Learning Motivation Essential? Examining Readiness on Self-Directed Learning and Technology Towards Cognitive Presence

Jeffri Ardianto, Oktia Woro Kasmini Handayani, Tri Joko Raharjo, Rr. Sri Endang Pujiastuti

Nowadays, technology is rapidly developed, which affects various aspects, including education. Technology development increase learning motivation; therefore, student motivation determines learning achievement. Technology, besides improve student understanding, it is providing engaging learning activities. Previous research has not explored student learning readiness to learning motivation; moreover, technology dynamics in the learning process are constantly evolving. The study examines the effect of learning motivation in mediating self-directed learning readiness and technology readiness on cognitive presence. This study uses a quantitative approach involving 167 students as respondents who employ a learning management system during lectures. The research distributed an online questionnaire to obtain data and analyzed using SEM AMOS. The results show that self-directed learning readiness influences motivation and cognitive presence; it means learning motivation partially mediates. This study also proves that technology readiness directly affects learning motivation and cognitive presence; learning motivation partially mediates. This study indicates self-directed learning readiness and technology readiness shape learning motivation. This research proves readiness to learn and ready-to-use technology raise learning motivation. Students are motivated to increase their understanding through technology. The research result is beneficial for understanding the urge of learning motivation to exaggerate students' cognitive aspects

Keyword(s): Learning Motivation, Self-Directed Learning Readiness, Technology Readiness, Cognitive Presence

Principal Leadership Model at Muhammadiyah Junior High School of Surakarta City

Istanto, Fakhruddin, Heri Yanto, Suwito, Hesti Dwi Setyowati

In the city of Surakarta, there are many schools under the auspices of Muhammadiyah. However, even though they are both under Persyarikatan Muhammadiyah, there are gaps in terms of quality and quantity between one school and another. This is possible because of the differences in the leadership model used by each school principal. The aim of this study is to analyze the leadership model in Muhammadiyah Junior High School of Surakarta and describe the result of the application of the model, so get the result of the description model of leadership principals in Muhammadiyah Junior High School of Surakarta City and achievement of results. The subjects of this study were all Muhammadiyah Junior High School in Surakarta, which amounts to 9 schools, based on observations beginning of each school has different qualities though under the auspices of the same organization. This study uses qualitative methods with data collection techniques in observation, interviews, and

documentation. The data analysis technique uses the Miles and Huberman model, consisting of data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions. The validity of the data using source triangulation and technical triangulation. The results showed that almost all Muhammadiyah junior high school principals in Surakarta City used the Fiedler contingency model, the Vroom and Yetton model, and the Path-Goal Theory model. The difference lies in style used in each of these models. Then the results of the application of these models are the results in the development of human resources, maintaining the number of students, the achievement of family relations and the welfare of subordinates, development of infrastructure, development of innovation, and improvement of achievement.

Keyword(s): Leadership Model, Principal, Muhammadiyah Surakarta City

ROOM 2

Psychopeace Education? Bibliometric Analysis and Research Opportunity in Post-Conflict Areas

Mufti Riyani, Wasino, Suyahmo, Nugroho Trisnu Brata

Efforts to handle psychological through the utilization of educational institutions in postconflict areas have not been done much. This paper aims to show opportunities for research with the theme of peace education based on the condition of social psychology in postconflict society through bibliometric studies. The method used in this study uses 3 software consisting of publishing or perish that functioned as a data-mining program, Mendeley as a reference manager, and VOSviewer to process the initial data into density mapping. The results showed that the opportunity to do this research is still very open, 3 keywords peace education, psychosocial, and postconflict as a basic concept shows positive connectedness and great opportunities to be followed up in field research. The conclusion of this study shows that psychopeace education has the opportunity to become a new concept developed by activating educational institutions in post-conflict areas to handle psychosocial impacts. The formulation of a model of peace education can be developed by utilizing the principles of psychoeducation to produce knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes that support peace.

Keyword(s): bibliometric analysis, peace education, psychopeace education, post-conflict

Parents' Interest toward Parenting Education Program in the Covid-19 Pandemic: a Study on Elementary Schools

Slamet Santoso, Rima Febrianti, Shodiq Hutomono, Muchhamad Sholeh

The ability of parents in educating and caring for children, of course, varies due to differences in social, cultural and educational backgrounds. This is the main problem in the education process at the elementary school level during the pandemic which requires parents to be able to become teachers for their children. This study aims to create a program that can educate parents so that their insight and knowledge can increase so that they can become good teachers when learning at home. This type of research is a mix of methods and data collection using questionnaires and interviews. Data analysis using sequential explanatory strategy. The results showed that, classically 84.32% of parents' interest in educational programs through parenting classes at the elementary school level was included in the very good category. The quantitative data above is reinforced by the results of interviews with 14 parents and teachers who stated that all parents and teachers strongly agreed with the program because it could build parents' awareness of the importance of education for children and increase their knowledge and abilities. So it can be concluded that the parenting class program can educate parents and be able to increase their insight, knowledge and abilities, so that they can become good teachers when learning at home.

Keyword(s): Education, Parenting Class, Pandemic, Home learning

Students' Perceptions of English Language Training Organized by Higher Education Language Centers During the Covid-19 Pandemic

Siminto Siminto, Soesanto Soesanto, Joko Sutarto, Eko Handoyo

The language centers at the university provides services in the form of English language training. English training becomes different when it is carried out in the covid 19 pandemic situation. Online training is a solution so that the program planned by this language service unit can run. Through this article, it will be explained about the students' perceptions of the English language training held by

the language center during the Covid 19 pandemic. This article is the feedback for the improvement of the relevant language center. Qualitative by descriptive research design is used in this article. The research subjects were the UNIMUS students from the various departments and faculties. Data collection techniques used are questionnaires and in-depth interviews. The advanced technique used is the observation technique by directly observing the service pattern of the language center and the implementation of English training. These three steps are a form of method/technique triangulation, which is carried out by using the various techniques in data collection, to ensure the data validity. The results of interviews and questionnaires are related to the results of observations. The English language training managed by the UNIMUS Language Center is in line with the university's vision and mission. It is also in line with the theory of training material design and accommodates student needs. However, in its management, there are still many weaknesses and shortcomings. The training materials of the UNIMUS Language Center designed is not yet referring to the curriculum or academic text because it does not yet have an academic text. The design of training materials is based on the needs of service recipients, in this case students. 54% of respondents stated that the material related to the English Proficiency Course they needed for the TOEFL test.

Keyword(s): Student Perceptions, Language Centers, Material Organization, Training Evaluation

Strengthening Character Education Through Achieving Cadet Happiness

Budi Joko Raharjo, Sugiyo, Titi Prihatin, Muhammad Khafid

Character education is an important issue in education. The character that is embedded in students will determine the quality of education in an institution. Cadets character is one of spearheads of Sailor Education quality, beside sailors quality, sailor expertise also must have a big-hearted character, be able to hold emotions, and help each other between friends and serve, also have religiosity. Character will be able to be embedded properly if the cadets have positive mindset and positive behavior or in general achieve cadets' happiness. Happiness for cadets is sometimes not something prioritized even though it is one of determinants education development at Polytechnic of Shipping Sciences Semarang. Education at Polytechnic of Shipping Sciences Semarang prioritizes the knowledge and understanding that the cadets will have, but the achievement of cadets' happiness is still low. With these facts, researchers are interested in conducting research related to strengthening character education through the achievement of cadets' happiness. This study aims to find out how the implementation of a character education-based curriculum for cadets, and how character education can be achieved through cadets' happiness. This research is a qualitative research with research subjects are cadets at Polytechnic of Shipping Sciences Semarang. Based on the results of the study, it can be seen that the implementation of the curriculum has been based on strengthening character education. With the achievement of cadets' happiness, the cultivation of character education will be more easily realized and with the achievement of cadets' happiness will reduce bad treatment in disciplining cadets.

Keyword(s): Education, character, cadets happiness

Integrated Science Learning with Peatland Ecosystem Knowledge

Maolina Asi, A.Retnoningsih, A.Irsadi

Science learning associated with Socio Scientific Issues has the potential to increase scientific and environmental literacy. This research is a qualitative study with a survey method to analyze the impact of socio-scientific issues on the peat environment through the frequency of its implementation in science learning, students' initial knowledge and opinions about peat, and the types of media for peat recognition. This research is a preliminary study to develop science learning media that can improve scientific and environmental literacy about peat in Central Kalimantan.[U1] Subyek of this research

were 83 junior high school students at SMPN 5 Palangka Raya and SMPN 7 Cempaga, Central Kalimantan. The results showed that as many as 29.8% of students had never studied peat. Their knowledge was limited to a general knowledge of peat from the internet. The needs analysis results show that almost all students (99%) need peat introduction media, 65% choose video media, 23% choose educational games, and the rest choose electronic books. The type of media needed by these students is a reference for developing interactive learning media to introduce peatland.

Keyword(s): socio-scientific issues, peatland ecosystem, science learning

Translating The Visual Representations to The Symbolic for Solving Mathematic Problems

Hanifah

This study aims to analyze the ability to translate visual representations into symbolic representations in solving mathematical problems. This research is a descriptive research with a qualitative approach. The subjects in this study were students with high, medium and low mathematical abilities. Data collection techniques were carried out by giving tests and interviews. The results showed that the S-H subject met the Unpacking the Source indicator, while the S-M and M-L subjects did not meet the indicator. In Preliminary coordination, S-H subjects and S-M subjects have met these indicators, while for M-L subjects have not fulfilled them. In Constructing the Target, subjects S-H and subject S-M have met these indicators, for subjects M-L have not been able to fulfill them. In Determining Equivalence, subjects S-H and subject S-M have met these indicators, while for subjects M-L have not fulfilled. So that the conclusion obtained is that the S-H subject has fulfilled all translation indicators between visual representations to symbolic representations, while S-M subjects are only Unpacking the Source indicators that do not meet and for M-L subjects all translation indicators between visual representations to symbolic representations are not fulfilled.

Keyword(s): Translating, visual representations, symbolic representations, mathematic problems

Chemistry Lab Course During the Covid-19 Pandemic: Determination of the pH scale Natural Indicators of Acid-Base With Semi-Analytical Analysis Using Spectrum Color Measure Software

Siti Herlina Dewi, Sri Haryani, Triastuti Sulistyaningsih

Learning in the laboratory or lab course is very crucial and inseparable in studying chemistry. Since the covid-19 pandemic, student's activities wet-laboratories were almost has eliminated. Several methods have been implementing to accomodating laboratory experiences, such as learning videos, virtual laboratories, and practicals using household/kitchen equipment (lab at home). This study aims to analyze the creative thinking skills of first-year chemistry students after implementing a do lab at home lab course. The learning activities embrace students to done, not only qualitative but also quantitative (semi-quantitative) analysis. The research was conducted in 2 classes of first-year chemistry students and focused on the aside-alkalimetry titration material. This study uses a mixed-method with explanatory sequential mixed methods design. The results of data analysis were showed an improvement in student's conceptual understanding, although it was not statistically significant. Even so, the level of student's creative thinking was increasing a lot. It founds that students could provide differents equipment and materials in the same problem, even beyond the goal learning expectation. Some students have high enthusiasm for the project design process. In addition, basic scientific skills, such as observing, formulating hypotheses, collecting data, and data analyze improved a lot too because they do a science lab.

Keyword(s): lab at home, chemistry lab course, acid-base, creative thinking skill

Utilization Of Mangrove Forest as A Source of Zoology Learning With A Stem Approach

The purpose of this article is to present a study of mangrove forest function as a source of zoology learning with a STEM approach. Basically the use of the environment can create something active and effective in the implementation of teaching and learning. Mangrove forest have a variety information related to zoology so that it becomes one way to produce creative learning resources. The presentation of the article is based on 3 aspects, namely (1) Mangrove Forest, (2) Learning Resources, (3) STEM. Literature review or literature study is used as a method of this study, by reviewing scientific journal articles from various reputable publishers. Zoology learning with a STEM approach is one solution in improving the quality of the teaching and learning process, so as to be able to overcome problems that arise from students. STEM is useful for activating student motivation and making students able to think at higher levels. The application of learning involving mangrove forest that have zoological diversity and using the STEM approach can answer obstacles in special zoology learning.

Keyword(s): Mangrove Forest, Zoology, Learning Resources, STEM

The Ability to Understand Spatial Concepts of Disaster Mitigation Materials Through Problem Based Learning Model

Eka Anjar Sari, Erni Suharini, Eva Banowati

The ability of understanding the concept of spatial disaster mitigation is important for students in their daily lives. The problem is that the learning process in the classroom is still less than optimal, which has an impact on the low ability of students to understand spatial concepts. The aim of this study is to analyze the ability of understanding the concept of spatial students through the Problem Based Learning model on disaster mitigation materials in SMA Pondok Modern Selamat Kendal. This research method used is an experiment method using pretest-posttest control and experimental design. The sampling technique is random sampling from XI IPS class. Data collection techniques through test, observation, and questionnaires. The measurement of increasing the ability is obtained from the normalization gain calculation. The results showed an increase in the ability to understand spatial concepts in the experimental class with an average gain score of 62.74% belonging to the medium category and the control class with an average gain score of 20.70% belonging to the low category. In the independent t-test obtained significance value ($\text{sig} < 0.05$) sig 0.00 which means accepted or there is a significant influence between the learning model of Problem Based Learning on increasing the ability of understanding the concept of spatial disaster mitigation materials. The response of students to positive learning and included in the very good category.

Keyword(s): Disaster mitigation, problem based learning, spatial concept

The Role of Parents In Supporting the Implementation of School Online Counseling

Awalya Awalya, Muslikah Muslikah, Firdian Setiya Arinata, Urotul Aliyah, Angga Yuda Meilanda, Ahmad Mursal

Support in online learning is a significant matter and realized as active participation in children learning process. It can be in form of assistance, motivation, and learning facilities provision. However, it seemed parents did not support online counseling services because they were worried of having their children getting addicted to the internet, online game, and social media use. Thus, this study attempted to follow up the recommendation of a previous study regarding the identification of parents' support for a school policy on online counseling services implementation. The study used online survey method and statistical analysis technique to analyze 350 respondents' data consisting of students' parents all over Semarang Regency. It was found that generally students' parents had

different understanding levels of online counselling given to their children. Therefore, their support was diverse as well.

Keyword(s): role of parents, support, online counselling

Integration of Islamic Values in Electronic Comic Media on Vibration, Waves, and Sound

Ucca Swasti Praptiwi, Agus Yulianto, Ellianawati

This comic electronic media is a comic that is uploaded on a webtoon. Students more easily access it via smartphones. This study aims to determine the feasibility of electronic comic media based on problem based learning integrated with Islamic values based on the assessments of material experts, media experts, and learning experts. This study uses a Research and Development (R&D) approach with the ADDIE model (Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation). The data collection technique used is a research instrument with quantitative data analysis. The feasibility of material experts on each indicator obtained an average of 84.28% with very feasible criteria. Assessment from media experts received an average of 82.77% on each indicator with very decent standards. The feasibility of the media based on the evaluation of learning experts on each indicator obtained an average of 100.00% with very feasible standards. The test of electronic media based on Islamic-based learning problems shows the criteria are very feasible to be tested. This media can then be used as a science learning medium for vibration, waves, and sound materials in everyday life for grade VIII junior high school.

Keyword(s): electronic comics, problem based learning, Islamic values

Students' Perceptions of Science Learning Using the STEM Approach Assisted by "Science Selawat"

Yuniar Fahmi Lathif, Sarwi, Putut Marwoto, Endang Susilaningsih

This study is aimed to describe students' perceptions of Science learning using the STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics and Religion) approach assisted by "science selawat" during the lesson on solar system for first-year junior high school students. A quantitative method is used in this study. using a questionnaire to determine students' perceptions of science learning using the STEM approach assisted by "science selawat". The findings of this study indicate that students' perceptions of STEM learning assisted by "science selawat" in non-religious based schools were not affected while in religious boarding school the students' perceptions of STEM learning were good.

Keyword(s): Perception, STEM, science, Students

Evaluation Link and Match of Vocational Schools-Industry in Improving Human Resources Competence

Amin Nurita Fajar Astuti

The government's efforts in improving the quality of human resources for Vocational School graduates through the revitalization of Vocational Schools are divided into 5 managements (curriculum, human resources, cooperation, quality assurance, infrastructure). One form of cooperation is the Link and Match for Vocational Schools-Industry. The purpose of the study was to determine the evaluation of the implementation of link and match management in improving the competence of Human Resources. The study was conducted using a qualitative method taking 7 vocational schools in Wonosobo Regency. Data retrieval through data link and match Vocational Schools-Industry Basic Education Data as of May 10, 2020, and open-question research data for 7 Vocational Schools. The data is processed by descriptive analysis. The results showed that the implementation of the link and match of the Vocational-Industrial Schools that had been carried out was the implementation of industrial work practices, student competency tests and some had implemented industrial curriculum

synchronization. Vocational Schools have not succeeded in utilizing Human Resources from the expertise of industrial practitioners to the fullest. Based on the results of the study, it is recommended that there is a need for a review in the implementation of link and match management of Vocational Schools-industry in improving the competence of Human Resources.

Keyword(s): Management, Link and Match, Human Resource Competence

The Analysis of Critical Thinking Skills And Nutrition And Health Literacy of Culinary Education Students

Siti Fathonah, Edy Cahyono, Sarwi Sarwi, Noer Hayati Lestari, Retno Sri Iswari, Sri Haryani

The 21st century competencies that students must possess are critical thinking skills and scientific literacy. For Culinary Education students who study nutrition science, they should master these two abilities, especially nutrition and health literacy. This research used a cross sectional design, which focuses on the relationship between critical thinking skills and nutritional and health literacy, which focuses on the relationship between critical thinking skills and nutritional and health literacy. The research subjects were 102, first year (37 students) and second year (65 students). Critical thinking skills with indicators of argumentation, inference, evaluation, and decision-making abilities were obtained by multiple choice tests, with a graded score of 1- 4. Nutrition and health literacy were obtained by questionnaires from Nlit and The Newest Vital Sign. The level of relationship was analyzed by product moment correlation, and differences in critical thinking skills of two groups of students were tested using independent t-test. The results showed that a correlation of critical thinking skills with nutritional and health literacy was $r = 0.303$ with $p = 0.002$. The critical thinking skills of first year students (82.1 ± 5.6 , very high category) was not significantly different ($p = 0.732$) with second year students (82.5 ± 5.2 , very high category). Nutritional and health literacy of first year students (65.6 ± 14.0 , high category) was significantly different ($p = 0.045$) with second year students (70.3 ± 9.3 , high category).

Keyword(s): critical thinking skills, nutrition and health literacy, students, Culinary Education

Discovering In-service Teachers' Perceived TPACK Competence in EFL Classroom: A Self-Assessment during the Covid-19 Pandemic Emergency Remote Learning

Sri Haryati, Issy Yuliasr, Joko Nurkamto, Sri Wuli Fitriati

The world Covid-19 pandemic has turned the normal offline learning into the online mode of learning which requires teachers' competence in integrating TPACK in their teaching. The topic of this study is in-service teachers' perceived TPACK competence focusing on technological, pedagogical, and content knowledge integration in instructional practice. This study explored the perceived TPACK competencies of 156 in-service English teachers at the Senior High School level from both rural and urban areas throughout the Indonesian archipelago. The data in this survey study were gained from a questionnaire on EFL teachers' understanding and competence of TPACK. The study reveal that teachers have a moderate to good Technology Knowledge (TK), Content Knowledge (CK), Pedagogical Knowledge (PK), Pedagogical Content Knowledge (PCK), Technological Content Knowledge (TCK), Technological Pedagogical Knowledge (TPK), and Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK). However, a few teachers are still struggling in integrating the technology as well as responding to the current technology for teaching, which means they lack Technological Knowledge (TK). This implies the needs for designing a program for Professional Development (PD) on technology for EFL teachers to strengthen their TPACK competence in facing the emergency remote learning.

Keyword(s): EFL teachers, TPACK competence, emergency remote learning

ROOM 3

Learning model of volcanic eruption for inculcating attitude of response to Merapi eruption in elementary school students in Boyolali district

Mukhlis Mustofa, Dewi Liesnoor Setyowati

Natural disasters in Indonesia have the potential to cause sustainable systemic impacts if they are not addressed proportionally. Boyolali Regency as one of the regencies in Central Java Province has the potential for volcanic eruptions to occur in the Merapi slope area. The stronger mythology of the people who inhabit Merapi Lerang, compared to the eruption pattern that occurred in the Merapi area, is an interesting phenomenon. The planting of disaster education based on the Merapi eruption is needed in planting awareness from an early age in the form of disaster education. The formulation of this research problem is identified in five research questions, namely: How is the relationship between the role of local wisdom in the Merapi eruption area as a disaster education landscape to the development of education? How is the learning model that can be developed in the Merapi disaster-prone area in Boyolali district? How is the educational learning model in the context of developing the Merapi eruption response area as part of Indonesia? How to fulfill the educative rights of students in social studies learning as the embodiment of good citizens? This study uses a phenomenological qualitative approach, has an actual setting, researchers are the key instruments, the data are descriptive, emphasizes the process, sustainable disaster education is very important considering the complexity of regions in Indonesia that have various disaster potentials.

Keyword(s): Spatial intelligence, social studies learning, teaching materials

The Development of Chemo-entrepreneurship Oriented Material Books to Analyze Cognitive Abilities of Grade 10 Students in Redox Reaction

Maula Najikh Wildana, Sri Susilogati Sumarti, Endang Susilaningsih

Chemo-entrepreneurship learning or CEP is how to learn chemistry with an entrepreneurial approach that produces useful products. Teachers in the school only use books provided by schools and the Covid-19 pandemic make teachers teach using learning materials on the internet, so it is necessary to develop an effective teaching material that fits for main purpose. Entrepreneurial knowledge of students is lacking so it is necessary to develop CEP approach to train student's ability in chemistry from interdisciplinary approaches. The aim of this research is to develop chemo-entrepreneurship-oriented teaching materials that appropriate and effective to analyze students cognitive ability. This is Research and Development method with ADDIE model design. Subjects were students of class X MIPA 1 Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 in Semarang City. The research was started out from January to May 2021. Data collection methods are by observation, questionnaires, tests, and project methods. The instrument used include interview sheets, instrument validation sheets, questionnaire responses, and cognitive evaluation instruments. Data analysis techniques include analysis of interview sheets, instrument validation, analysis of the effectiveness of teaching materials, and analysis of questionnaire responses. The results is an appropriate and effective CEP-oriented teaching materials that used to teach in corona virus pandemic era. Teaching materials get an average validation score of 49 out of 52. Teaching materials also get positive responses from teachers with score 35 out of 40 and positive responses from students with an average score of 38.53 out of 48. The results also mention good cognitive abilities of students where 26 of 30 students or 87% students passed the minimum score, the highest score was 87, the lowest score was 53, and the average score was 75. It means that developed material book have a good score and also effective to help teacher explain chemistry with interdisciplinary approaches.

Keyword(s): Material Books, Chemo-entrepreneurship, Redox Reaction, Interdiscipline

Analysis of Educational News Discourse Practices at Tempo.co and Kompas.com in the Perspective of Norman Fairclough's Critical Discourse Analysis

Mikael Jati Kurniawan, Hari Bakti Mardikantoro, B. Wahyudi Joko Santoso

Education is the spearhead and foundation for the progress of a nation. The perspective of a nation about education itself of course also determines its quality and development. News about education is one of the efforts to form an educational perspective. News about education is one of the topics that is always discussed in almost every mass media. The purpose of this study is to analyze educational news discourse on Kompas.com and Tempo.co media. The approach used in this research is a qualitative descriptive approach of the Norman Fairclough model. Based on this research, in the vocabulary aspect, it was found the use of experiential values as indicated by ideological vocabulary (eg, perspective and evaluation), relational values indicated by informal words (eg, dong and no need) and euphemisms (eg, staying in class), and the value of expressive that includes the use of positive evaluation sentences (for example, confirming that his son with the initial BB was caught smoking) and negative in the text (for example, Gonzaga High School is legally disabled). The importance of this research for the community in the realm of education is to increase awareness of all critical information that develops in the digital world.

Keyword(s): discourse analysis, Education news, Critical discourse analysis by Norman Fairclough

Development of Parijoto EthnoVlog Media to Explain the Scientific Reconstruction and Explanation of Parijoto (Medinilla javanensis) as Body Immunity

Indah Beti Lestari, Sudarmin, Ellianawati, Woro Sumarni, Helina Pancawardhani

This research is a research and development of the ADDIE model to implement and evaluate the EthnoVlog learning media, namely at the Design and Development stage. This study aims to explain the scientific reconstruction and explanation of Parijoto (Medinilla javanensis) as body immunity. This research is located on the slopes of the Muria Mountains, Colo Village, Dawe District, Kudus Regency, with the research subject of Parijoto farmers. Data collection techniques were carried out by observation, interviews with selected sources, and validation by experts. Data analysis and scientific reconstruction refer to Sudarmin et al. (2020), consisting of four steps: verification, reduction, validation, and conceptualization. The scientific reconstruction and explanation of Parijoto (Medinilla javanensis) show Parijoto contains flavonoid compounds, tannins, saponins, alkaloids, and antioxidants that the body needs for the body's immune system. The literature-based scientific reconstruction and explanation results are used as a database to design engaging Parijoto EthnoVlog learning media. Based on data analysis, it can be concluded that the Parijoto EthnoVlog media is feasible to be applied directly in science learning as an alternative media during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Keyword(s): Development Media, EthnoVlog, Parijoto, Scientific Reconstruction and Explanation, Body Immunity

Exploring the Virtual Entrepreneurship Management of Boarding Vocational Schools: During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Hardo Sujatmiko

Entrepreneurial competence is one of the competencies that must be possessed by vocational students. This article aims to explore the management of virtual entrepreneurship carried out at boarding vocational schools. The case study was conducted at the State Vocational School of Central Java Pati with 96 students and 4 entrepreneurship teachers. How is virtual entrepreneurship-based learning planned, implemented and evaluated during the COVID-19 pandemic at the State Vocational

School of Central Java Pati? Data obtained through semi-structured interview techniques and questionnaires on teachers and students. Data analysis used descriptive techniques and contextualized with the theory of the Teaching Factory learning model, which is an industry-based learning model. The findings of the research show that (1) the management of virtual entrepreneurship for the students of boarding vocational school is less effective, (2) the ownership of gadgets, credit packages and network stability are obstacles to virtual entrepreneurship learning. Based on the above results, it is recommended that there is a need for a virtual entrepreneurship management practice model at boarding vocational schools that can increase students' practical learning motivation and entrepreneurial competence with the learning model of Teaching Factory of Cafe Bus based on orders and turnover.

Keyword(s): Management of virtual entrepreneurship, Teaching Factory, Boarding Vocational School

Engaging Students' Experiences and Practices through Computer-Mediated Communication in Learning Grammar

Atik Rokhayani, Dwi Rukmini, Rudi Hartono, Dwi Anggani Linggar B

The development of technology impacts English education in numerous ways. A computer is used by teachers and students to enhance learning in an English classroom setting. The pandemic learning process enabled students to communicate more via Computer Mediated Communication (CMC). Students may connect with others all across the globe via the use of CMC. It serves as a means of communication between people. The benefits of CMC are a significant element in the success of the EFL class. The purposes of this study were to explore the EFL university students' experience and practices through CMC in Grammar learning. This study applied a qualitative approach. The findings of the study revealed that CMC through Human-to-Human fostered a more engaging classroom experience and offered the university students with the opportunity to actively communicate with their lecturers and peers. The students also showed the positive attitudes and could ease the learning experience on the use of low technologies in learning Grammar. The present study recommends engaging EFL students' experiences and practices through learning tools as low technologies.

Keyword(s): Computer-Mediated Communication, Grammar

Nursing Students Engagement in the Classroom and Clinical Practice: A Literature Review

Nina Indriyawati

The engagement of nursing students is very important and can affect their progress and success in the nursing profession in the future. In nursing students their learning process is carried out in two environments, in the classroom and in the clinical practice, so that their engagement in both learning environments is very important to help students become more effective, current, and knowledgeable as they became engaged nursing dan become quality nurses. Purpose: The purpose of this research is to identify dan to explore the engagement of nursing students in the classroom and in clinical practice Methods: This study used a literature review design. This research used a database of indexed international journals such as Pubmed, Google Scholar, Science Direct, and BMC for the period 2011-2021 to search for research articles. The keyword used was 'Nursing Students, Students Engagement, Classroom, Clinical Practice' and obtained 12 research articles. Research articles have been screened according to inclusion criteria of this research, namely the articles containing student engagement or the engagement of nursing students in the classroom or clinical practice. Results: Nursing students engagement in the learning process takes place in two environments, in the classroom and the clinical environment. Various studies on the engagement of nursing students showed a high level of engagement in the learning process that influenced by various factors including students, student with other students relationship, teachers, student-teacher/clinical instructors relationships, learning

strategies, learning methods and student relationships with the learning environment. Conclusion: The engagement of nursing students is very important for their progress in the future profession, because the level of engagement will lead to various short-term and long-term learning outcomes. Engagement will affect the learning process of students in the classroom and develop academic skills in a clinical environment so that it will have an impact on student learning outcomes. Keyword: Nursing Students, Students Engagement, Classroom, Clinical Practice
Keyword(s): nursing, student engagement, academic, clinical practice

The Use of Visual Design in Teaching Speaking: Multimodality in the EFL Classroom

Seftika, Yan Mujiyanto, Abdurrachman Faridi, Zulfa Sakhiyya

This study aims to investigate how the lecturer expresses meaning through visual design and to explore the benefit of visual design as one of the multimodality elements for oral communication. This study involved one lecturer in one of the private universities in Indonesia majoring in English education as the participant. The data were taken from the lecturer's video-recorded teaching and interview. Then, the data were analyzed using thematic analysis. The finding shows that multimodality is necessary in teaching language. In addition, visual design is one of the multimodality elements that are very beneficial to the spoken communication of the EFL classroom. By using visual design, the lecturer can deliver material for speaking class effectively; convey the message easily in synchronous and asynchronous learning (ASL) of speaking class; encourage students' confidence in speaking, and help students to construct meaning-making in oral communication.

Keyword(s): Multimodality, speaking, visual design.

The Metacognitive Learning Instruction (MLI) For Teaching Listening During The Pandemic: Pros And Cons

Titis Sulistyowati, Januarius Mujianto, Dwi Rukmini, Rudi Hartono

The purpose of this study is to describe the Metacognitive Learning Instruction (MLI) online classroom application along with its advantages and disadvantages, which teachers may consider so that they can prepare detailed planning before teaching. This study is part of larger experimental research which is done to study the students' listening achievements and the factors that affect them. This paper also presents statistical data analyzing the effect of the MLI on students' listening proficiency. To explain the advantages and disadvantages of using the instruction, the researchers analyze the students' self-evaluation questionnaires and the teacher's self-reflection questionnaire. Furthermore, this research is carried out to discover the effectiveness of MLI for teaching listening. Paired Sample T-test is performed to test the hypothesis. The test is required to prepare a comparison analysis between pre-test and post-test scores of the same groups. From the paired t-test sample, the researchers report a significant difference between the pre and post-test data. It indicates that the students' listening proficiency increases significantly. Online learning by adopting MLI within blended Synchronous and Asynchronous learning enables students to access the learning materials, ask questions, and practice their skills at any time that works for them. However, teachers need to closely monitor the students' learning progress to assist the students to become independent learners and efficiently use the time allocation to finish the task on time.

Keyword(s): Keywords: Metacognitive Learning, Listening, Advantages, disadvantages, and Online Learning.

Hands on Activity in PODE Model to Improve Concept Understanding of Elementary School Science Students

Fiky Herdianto, Hartono, Ali Sunarso

The low understanding of natural science learning can affect the factors that cause learning outcomes, including natural science which is considered very difficult, and many theories to memorize. These factors greatly affect students' understanding, to develop students' understanding, innovative learning models can be developed. This study aims to determine the results of increasing understanding of science concepts in elementary schools on Hands on Activity in the application of the Predict Observe Explain Discuss (PODE) Model. This research method uses a quantitative approach with the design of the Nonequivalent Control Group Design. The samples in this study were fourth grade students of SDN 1 Gulang as the Experiment class and SDN 1 Payaman as the control class, totaling 61 students. Data collection techniques were collected with multiple choice tests. The analysis of concept understanding uses the N-Gain test which serves to determine the increase before and after treatment is given. The results showed that the paired t-test of the control class was 0.000, because the significant value was $0.000 < 0.05$, there was a significant difference in the data on understanding science concepts before being treated and after participating in the study. The N-Gain test of the control class for the ability to understand concepts obtained a result of 0.26 which can be categorized as low. Paired t-test experimental class understanding of concepts in the experimental class is 0.000, because the significant value $0.000 < 0.05$ it can be concluded that there is a significant difference before being given treatment and after participating in learning using Hands on Activity in the PODE model. The experimental class N-Gain test got a result of 0.50 which was categorized as moderate. The results of the independent t-test of the control class and the experimental class are 0.000, because the value is $0.000 < 0.05$, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between the control and experimental classes in implementing Hands on Activity learning in the PODE model on understanding science concepts in elementary schools.

Keyword(s): Hands on Activity, PODE Model, Concept Understanding

Analysis of the Role of Hands on Activity in the PODE Learning Model Reviewing From Science Process Skills

Ali Sunarso, Fiky Herdianto, Rifa Nugroho

This study aims to determine the analysis of Hands on Activity learning in the application of the Predict-Observe-Explain-Discuss (PODE) model in terms of students' science process skills in elementary schools. This research method is quantitative in the form of Nonequivalent Control Group Design. The sample in this study amounted to 61 students, consisting of SDN 1 Gulang as the experimental class and SDN 1 Payaman using the control class. The experimental class applied Hands on Activity learning in the PODE model, while the control class used the virtual practicum method. Analysis of the measurement of science process skills using the non-test method, namely the observation sheet as the measurement result. The percentage result of the control class is 71.72%, while the experimental class science process skills is 81.45%. The results of the Independent t-test of science process skill data in Control Class – Experiment Class obtained a significant value of 0.000. The result is a significant value of $0.000 < 0.05$, then H_a is accepted, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference between science process skills in the control and experimental classes in applying Hands on Activity in the PODE learning model.

Keyword(s): PODE Model, Hands on Activity, Science Process Skills.

Project Based Learning Approach Etno-STEM: Improve the Creative Ability of Pharmacist Assistant Candidates

Rinto, Retno Sri Iswari, Budi Naini Mindyarto, Sigit Saptono

This study aims to determine the Application of Long Distance Learning with the ETNO-STEM approach and increase the creative thinking ability of SMK Pharmacy students in Cirebon. This experimental research design uses a pre-test and post-test Design Control Group. The sample of the research is the students of class X SMK Khaira Ummah Pabuaran Cirebon and SMK Pharmacy Muhammadiyah Cirebon. Data collection uses observation techniques, written tests, questionnaires, and documentation. Data analysis techniques using the classic assumption test include normality test, homogeneity test, and Normalized Gain (N-Gain) test. Results Shows that the completeness of students' creative thinking skills in the experimental class and control class is more than 70%. The average creative thinking ability of students in PjBL learning with ETNO-STEM approach is greater than the value of individual KKM, analysis of two-party test proves the application of the approach ETNO-STEM affects the students' creative thinking abilities, and the analysis of the N-Gain test of the experimental class and the control class shows a moderate increase of 0.5 and 0.4. The research findings show that students' creative thinking abilities have increased significantly and creatively. Positive findings in research that learning from the fields of Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics and local culture can build the identity and character of students who are cultured. Insight into locality with cultural diversity can create the character of unity, diversity in each region and form diverse learning in the fields of Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics. Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that the PjBL learning model with the ETNO-STEM approach can improve students' creative thinking abilities.

Keyword(s): Project Base Learning, Ethno-Stem Approach, Creative Thinking Ability.

An analysis of the problem Students use the PISA assessment guidelines for junior schools

Hasriani Ishak, Sukestiyarno, YL, Rochmad, Wardono, Scolastika M

Analysis of student problems in solving PISA questions is important in increasing the PISA level. This article describes the students problems for junior high school students in solving PISA questions. We analyzed the student problems in terms of students' learning habits in class based on the PISA assessment guidelines for each level. and offers a recommendation for learning that can increase junior high school students' PISA levels

Keyword(s): assessment, student problems

Analysing Technological Pedagogical and Content Knowledge (TPACK) of Pre-Service Science Teachers

Novi Ratna Dewi, Ani Rusilowati, Sigit Saptono, Sri Haryani, Prasetyo Listiaji

In 21st century learning, it is important for science teachers to have good knowledge in integrating technology into learning which is known as the Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK) framework. This study aims to analyze the TPACK of pre-service science teachers. The method used was quantitative research with surveys. The research subjects were students at Science Education Study Program, Universitas Negeri Semarang as pre-service science teachers. The instrument was developed based on the elements of PK, CK, TK, PCK, TPK, TCK, and TPACK. The results of the analysis show that the TPACK for pre-service science teachers obtained are 8.20% less good, 26.23% quite good, 57.38 % good and 8.20% very good. This research can be a reference in the development and improvement of TPACK for future pre-service science teachers.

Keyword(s): TPACK, pre-service science teachers, 21st Century Learning, Science Learning, Technology Integration

Effectiveness of Flipped Classroom Learning Model on Mastery Concepts and Student Interpersonal Intelligence in Online-Based Learning

Joni Albar, Sri Wardani, Sarwi

Interactive learning with students first learns learning materials through the Flipped classroom learning model in learning to improve students' concept mastery skills and interpersonal intelligence in the online-based learning process. The purpose of this study measured the effectiveness of the Flipped classroom model towards the mastery of concepts and interpersonal intelligence of elementary school students. Quantitative research method type experimental quasi design with non-equivalent design one group pretest and posttest. The population of grade 5th students of SD Negeri 1, Research sample of 50 students. Research data collection techniques using test questions and questionnaires. Data analysis techniques use simultaneous test and t independent sample test. The results showed an f-test of 10.87 while the table was 4.99 and the T-test showed an at-count of 8.22 while 3.4. The results of the data analysis showed significant differences in the mastery of concepts and interpersonal intelligence by using flipped classroom models in the learning process. The conclusion of this study is that applying flipped classroom model in online learning is very effective in improving the mastery of concepts and interpersonal intelligence in elementary school students with students first learning the material before learning begins.

Keyword(s): Flipped Classroom, Concept Mastery, Interpersonal Intelligence

ROOM 4

Implementation of Integrative Holistic Early Childhood Development in Realizing Child Friendly Schools at TKA ABA 04 Semarang City

Nur Intan Rochmawati

Education from an early age is very important, for that it needs to be closely guarded. This age is very potential to get the right stimulation. Holistic stimulation services include education, health, nutrition, care, nurturing, protection and welfare services. The purpose of this study was to obtain an overview of the implementation of Integrative Holistic Early Childhood Development in ABA 4 Kindergarten in Semarang City. This study uses a qualitative approach, Creswell states qualitative research as a complex picture, examines words, reports in detail from the views of respondents and conducts studies in natural situations. This qualitative research is descriptive and tends to use an inductive approach to analysis. Implementation of Integrative Holistic Early Childhood Development in TK ABA 4 Semarang city by providing education, health, nutrition, care, care, protection and welfare packaged in a curriculum that has been adapted to the 2013 PAUD curriculum with a combination of AIKA in honing religious and moral values. The conclusion in this study is that TK ABA 4 Semarang in providing HI PAUD services runs according to technical and implementation guidelines as stated in PP Number 60 of 2013. Development continues to be carried out for the sake of perfect HI PAUD services in TK ABA 4 Semarang City

Keyword(s): Implementation, HI PAUD, Child-friendly schools

Development Using Higher Order Thinking Skills Assisted by Quizizz Applications in Science Learning

Deden Dicky Dermawan

The purpose of this study is to develop a valid, reliable, feasible, and practical test instrument based on Higher Order Thinking Skill (HOTS) for grade V elementary school science learning theme 8 The environment of our friends. This research technique combines R&D with an ADDIE research design (analysis, design, development, implementation, and evaluation). Design, expert validation, small-scale trials, and large-scale trials are all steps developed. The instrument created is a multiple-choice instrument that makes use of the Quizizz application. The data collection technique used in this development research is a multiple-choice test and a questionnaire on practicality. The results of the validation of the HOTS-based multiple-choice test instrument are valid. The reliability coefficient for the limited-scale trial was 0.648, while the reliability coefficient for the large-scale trial was 0.762, indicating that the instrument is reliable. On a limited scale, it illustrates the differentiating power of 30 questions, with criteria for "approved with revision", namely 15 items, criteria for "accepted without revision", namely 7 items, and criteria for "excellent" questions, namely 8 items. There are 15 items on the large-scale trial demonstrating the differentiating power of 30 questions for "accepted with revision," 7 items for "accepted without revision," and 8 things for "excellent" questions. Analysis of the level of difficulty of the items on a limited scale test reveals 7 questions with Easy criteria, 20 questions with Medium criteria, and 3 questions with Difficult criteria, and 12 questions with Easy criteria, 16 questions with Medium criteria, and 2 questions with Difficult criteria on a wide scale. A practicality questionnaire was developed with four raters who demonstrated very practical requirements.

Keyword(s): Development of Test Instruments, HOTS, IPA

Understanding Multilingualism in EFL Extensive Listening Class by Utilizing Schoology and Curated Materials: Why Is It Important?

Farah Sukmawati Wahidah, Januarius Mujiyanto, Dwi Rukmini, Katharina Rustipa

Understanding multilingualism in teaching and learning extensive listening is very useful for both lecturer and student. In doing extensive listening, the lecturer should equalize the students' understanding of the different English in the world because there are several Englishes in the world that have different in pronunciation, accent, and speed of speech in order to make them successful in doing extensive listening by utilizing Schoology to record students' activities in extensive listening and curated materials. Then, the lecturer should consider the students' background, which influenced their listening performance, especially in doing extensive listening by utilizing Schoology. Their ability to choose and understand the materials and use Schoology may differ from one to another. Not only that, students' ability to use and access the given link and Schoology also impacts students whether they can show good performance in extensive listening or not. To minimize those problems, the lecturer should help students choose the appropriate materials and familiarize them with different Englishes and Schoology as the application used to record their extensive listening activities.

Keywords: Multilingualism, extensive listening, Schoology, curated materials

Keyword(s): Multilingualism, extensive listening, Schoology, curated Material

A study of A Lecturer's Teaching Performance in an Online English Academic Writing Course through WhatsApp

Yuniarti, Dwi Rukmini, Yan Mudjiyanto, Sri Wuli Fitriati

In online learning, teaching aspect is important to link students and a lecturer who are not connected physically during Covid19. This study focuses on a lecturer's contribution in teaching academic writing through WhatsApp. Using a case study, the researcher observed the lecturer's performance during teaching online. The researcher garnered data of observation in the form of text-based communication in chatrooms. The researcher analysed observation data using the theory of teaching presence adopted from Garrison and Evans. The researcher took nine indicators of direct instruction and six indicators of facilitating discourse to analyze data. The data analyzed used content analysis. The results showed the total contribution to direct instruction was 62,30%. The most frequent teaching performance conducted was the lecturer presented the matter, discussed the topic, and reminded students about learning activities in writing instruction. Meanwhile, the actual contribution to facilitating discourse was 37,69%. The most often action used by an English writing lecturer were setting a climate for learning, encouraging the students' participation, and prompting discussion. Overall, the English writing lecturer gave contributions positively, even though the lecturer could not fully implement the remaining indicators of two types in a teaching-learning process. Keywords: teaching performance, direct instruction, facilitating discourse, and academic writing course

Keyword(s): teaching presence, direct instruction, and online collaborative writing

The Influence of Project-Based Learning Model and Educability Motor Level of Fundamental Motor Skill Students in Class III Elementary School Students

Hilmy Aliriad

Model Learner's Project-Based learning and level Motor Educability can upgrade Motion elementary students (Fundamental Motor Skill). The purpose of this study is to get the implications of the Project based learning model of learning so that students are not focused on the teacher but can choose their projects facilitated by the teacher. This study uses a random control group pretest and post-test design experimental method. The population in the study was 86 people, with the number of samples until

treatment group I was 24 people given PjBL learning models with high motor educability, treatment group II was 24 people given with low motor education. The test used is a fundamental motor skill test to measure students' basic movements. This study concludes that the Project-Based Learning Model with the level of motor educability has a significant effect on the basic movements of students (Fundamental Motor Skill).

Keyword(s): Learning Model Project Based Learning, Motor Educability, Motor Skill Fundamentals

Proportional reasoning process: case study of field dependent cognitive style

Maharani Izzatin, Kartono, Nurkaromah Dwidayati, Nurian Rachmani Dewi

Mathematical reasoning is a foundation for constructing mathematical knowledge. One type of mathematical reasoning is proportional reasoning. The reasoning process is closely related to students' cognitive factors, one of which is cognitive style. The way someone processes information and manages the knowledge they have to solve problems will determine the success in problem solving. Problems in mathematical reasoning are often faced by students with a field-dependent cognitive style. This study aims to describe the student's proportional reasoning process in a field-dependent style. This research is a qualitative research with the researcher as the main instrument. The supporting instruments are the Group Embedded Figure Test (GEFT), proportional reasoning tests on comparison material, and interview guidelines. The results showed that students with a field dependent cognitive style were still not good at proportional reasoning processes. Based on the proportional reasoning stage, students are best at the third stage, namely recognition of multiplicative relationships.

Keyword(s): proportional reasoning, field-dependent cognitive style

The Differences of Student Independence Based on The Status Of High School In Jambi Province

Siti hadijah, Sarwi, Masturi

This study aims to determine the differences in self-efficacy of students in Jambi province. The research sample was 106 students from 4 high schools. Sample selection using purposive sampling technique. The instrument used is a self-efficacy questionnaire with a Likert scale type. Analysis of the data used for the prerequisite test is the normality test, to test the hypothesis using the Independent Sample T-test to determine whether or not there is a difference. Based on the results of this study, out of 5 comparisons there is 1 comparison whose results show differences in self-efficacy. The results obtained are the value of $T_{table} = 2.039 > T_{count} = 1.673$ with a significant level of 0.05, so that there are differences in self-efficacy in SMA X and SMA Y. Whether or not there is a difference is influenced by several factors, such as the area they live in, school status, and student background. Self-efficacy refers to a person's belief about the ability to learn or take action at a certain level.

Keyword(s): self-efficacy

Technology Integration in English as a Foreign Language Classroom: An Ethnographic Case Study of Indonesian Madrasah

Sayyidatul Fadlilah, Abdurrachman Faridi, Issy Yuliasri, Sri Wuli Fitriati

The COVID-19 pandemic situation requires teachers to enact the distance learning which integrates technology in their English as a Foreign Language (EFL) classroom. The present study reported the experience of Secondary school English teachers at Madrasah in implementing technology in online learning of English subjects. A total of 43 English teachers in Semarang City were surveyed using G-form, 6 of them were interviewed and their online learning documents were analyzed. The interview

data is coded by using Clarke & Braun's (2016) Thematic Analysis. The results showed that English teachers at madrasah had integrated technology in their EFL classroom. The challenges of using technology for the teachers are: 1) lack of supporting affordances, 2) varied learning platforms are less accessible to students, 3) lack of experience of teachers getting training and workshops 4) lack of teachers' motivation due to low salaries, 5) teachers have another side job. From the results of the study, it is recommended that there should be training and workshop related to managing classes with technology to build teachers' technological knowledge. For the future research, it is expected to investigate how to motivate teachers to integrate technology in their EFL classroom effectively.

Keyword(s): EFL Classroom, Secondary School English Teachers, The COVID-19 pandemic, Technology Integration.

Factors Causing Students' Errors in Solving Mathematical Problems Problem Solving Based on the NEA in terms of Gender

Erina Siskawati

Problem-solving is a very important part of the mathematics curriculum. The problems in this study were the types of errors and factors that caused students to solve problem-solving in terms of gender and class division based on academic tests. This study aims to describe the mistakes of students in answering mathematical problem-solving problems. This study used the descriptive qualitative method. This research data is primary and secondary. Data collection techniques are documents, tests, and interviews. The research subjects were 40 students consisting of 10 male upper grade, 10 lower male grade, 10 female upper grade, and 10 lower female grade. The data collection methods were tests and interviews. The results of the study were 1) male students made the most mistakes in the encoding aspect of 199 or 41.29%, 2) female students made the most mistakes in the process skill and encoding aspects of 189 or 28.64%, 3) upper-grade students made the most mistakes in the aspect of process skill and encoding by 175 or 36.31%, 4) lower grade students made the most mistakes in the aspect of encoding by 213 or 32.27%. The conclusion is the factors that cause students' errors in solving problem-solving problems, namely: 1) not being careful in reading the questions, 2) unable to identify what is known from the questions, 3) not memorizing the formula, 4) writing wrong formulas to be used and unable to determine elements, 5) misconception in the counting process and not knowing how to solve it, 6) incorrectly writing the final result of the questions

Keyword(s): Factors Causing Students' Errors, Problem Solving, NEA, Gender

Exploring the Impact of the Online Learning Process on Service Quality of Education on Senior High Schools

Yuli Sudargini, Tri Joko Raharjo, Sri Wardani, Sulhadi, Agus Purwanto

The purpose of this study was to explore the obstacles to the online teaching and learning process at home as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. The research uses an exploratory case study method and the research approach uses a qualitative case study method that is used to obtain information on the constraints and consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic on teaching and learning activities in elementary schools. In this study, the participants were 4 teachers and 4 parents of SMK students in Salatiga. For confidentiality purposes, respondents were given the initials R1, R2, R3, R4, R5, R6, R7 and R8. Method of data collection with semi-structured interview. The results of this study are that there are several obstacles experienced by students, teachers and parents in online teaching and learning activities, namely lack of mastery of technology, additional internet quota costs, additional work for parents in accompanying children to learn, communication and socialization between students, teachers and parents are reduced and working hours are not limited for teachers because they have to communicate and coordinate with parents, other teachers, and school principals.

Keyword(s): Online Learning Process, Service Quality, Education, Senior High Schools

**Learning Mathematical Modelling assisted by Mathematical Software:
A Systematic Literature Review**

Muhammad Ghozian Kafi Ahsan, Mohammad Asikin, Iwan Junaedi, Adi Nur Cahyono, Iqbal Kharisudin

Mathematical modeling is an approach to solving mathematical problems in the real world by using mathematical models to find solutions. Mathematical modelling activity assisted by technology makes modelling process and activity run smoothly. The aim is to know how mathematical software supported mathematical modelling learning. This research use systematic literature review method with 20 research articles. The main topic of the discussion is how mathematical software prompt mathematical modelling process, how mathematical software play role for mathematical modelling learning, and what student achieve during and after mathematical modelling learning. This research get several mathematical software types, such as Geogebra, MathCityMap, Gizmos, etc. This software provide features to prompt mathematical modelling process and learning. Student achievement in mathematics is also affected during use several mathematical software for modelling activity. So, its important to know how to teach mathematical modelling using mathematical software.

Keyword(s): mathematical modelling, mathematical software, geogebra, mathcitymap, gizmos

Development of Servant Leadership Model for Increasing Learning Organization and Teachers Performance: An Empirical Study on Senior High Schools in Pati

Yuli Sudargini, Tri Joko Raharjo, Sri Wardani, Sulhadi

The purpose of this study is to develop a servant leadership model to improve organizational learning and to examine the direct and indirect influence of servant leadership on teacher performance with organizational learning as a mediator by taking an empirical study of permanent high school teachers in Pati Regency. This research is a development research that was built through explanatory research. The population of this study were Teachers of SMA in Pati. This study involved 5 objects of senior high schools. The number of teacher samples is 130 teachers. Sampling using proportional sampling method. Based on the results of hypothesis testing, it is concluded that: 1) servant leadership has a positive and significant effect on organizational learning; 2) servant leadership has a positive and significant effect on teacher performance; 3) organizational learning has a positive and significant effect on teacher performance; 4) organizational learning fully mediates the relationship between servant leadership and teacher performance. Several research results have also shown that servant leadership can create effective leadership.

Keyword(s): Principal, quality of education, quality, development, progress

The Effect of The Application of The Learning Model 6 Step Teaching Factory (Tf-6m) And Achievements Learning Entrepreneurship on Interest Entrepreneurs For Vocational Students

Edy Siswanto, Samsudi, Eko Suprpto, Yeri Sutopo

Teaching Factory 6M Learning Model is an integrated learning model. Entrepreneurship education is a learning process for inculcating entrepreneurial values through habituation and maintenance of behavior and attitudes. Through the Teaching Learning Model Factory which is supported by Entrepreneurship learning, students are expected to have an interest for entrepreneurship. The application of the Teaching Factory Learning Model aims to form student competence through a unitary school environment based on industry and supported by the implementation of Entrepreneurship learning in the formation of entrepreneurial mentality. This article examines the effect of applying the Teaching Learning Model Factory 6M and entrepreneurial learning achievement

on entrepreneurial interest in vocational students in Kendal. The research method used in this research is the method descriptive and verification.

Keyword(s): 6-Step Teaching Factory Learning Model, Entrepreneurial Learning Achievement, Interest Entrepreneur

Using the Chained Pictures Media in Teaching Writing Skill for English Foreign Language Learners in Islamic Higher Education in Indonesia

Sari Famularsih

The research aims to know the implementation of chained pictures as a media to develop EFL learners writing mastery in narrative text. To an extent, it intends to find out the result of its implementation toward EFL learners writing skill. The researcher conducted the research using Classroom Action Research (CAR) involving 36 learners; 13 learners of IAIN Salatiga and 23 learners UIN Samarinda. CAR incorporated qualitative as well as quantitative data. To get both of the data, the writer uses three techniques of data collection; those are observation, interview and testing. The research is done in three phases; the preliminary research, the cycle 1, and the cycle 2. In the preliminary research, the mean score of the EFL learners is 51.92 out of 100 or 51.92% of the learners passing the minimum standard score. Later, the EFL learners achieved the mean score of 63.92 out of 100 or 63.92% of the learners passing the minimum standard score in the cycle 1. In the cycle 2, the result showed that the mean score is 72.25 out of 100 or 72.25% of the learners passing the minimum standard score. Regarding the observation and questionnaire, it depicts the positive result of the chained picture implementation. The research proved that chained pictures are able to improve EFL learners writing skill on narrative text.

Keyword(s): Chained Pictures, Writing Skill, Narrative Text

Analysis of the Satisfaction of Teacher Training Participants through the Method of Service Quality and Zone of Tolerance at Semarang Training Center, Ministry of Religious Affairs

Lily Nurulia

Training participants' satisfaction can be achieved by providing good quality service. Therefore, Semarang Training Centre of Ministry of Religious Affairs (MORA) as a training service provider must focus on the satisfaction of training participants as consumers. Good service performance and the fulfillment of training participants' expectations will greatly affect the satisfaction of the users. This study aims to identify differences between the reality and expectations of the training participants for the services of the training providers and to analyze the quality of training services provided by training providers with service quality and zone of tolerance methods. Based on the value in servqual method, it was found that the quality of the training committee's service providers has satisfied the training participants as customers in high score. Whereas the value with the ZoT method found that out of the 15 services attributes of the training committee, there were 12 service attributes that had been tolerated by the training participants. The other three attributes cannot be tolerated by training participants as customers and must be repaired immediately.

Keyword(s): service quality, zone of tolerance, training quality

ROOM 5

Training Participants Satisfaction Level Marine Competence Improvement Training (PASIS) To Training Services at Politeknik Ilmu Pelayaran (PIP) Semarang

Anugrah Nur Prasetyo, Andy Wahyu Hermanto, M.Imroni Mubin, Achmad Ridwan, Dewi Kartika S

Politeknik Ilmu Pelayaran (PIP) Semarang is one of the vocational colleges under the Ministry of Transportation. PIP Semarang organizes Marine Competency Improvement Training (DPKK) for seafarers both domestically and abroad. In education and training service activities, customer satisfaction is one of the benchmarks for the success of training and education. From early observations, it was found that the number of training participants in the last 2 years tends to decrease in terms of quantity. Based on this phenomenon, the purpose of this study was to determine the level of satisfaction of the participants of the Marine Competency Improvement Training (PASIS) on service quality in the dimensions of Physical appearance (Tangible), Reliability, Responsiveness, Assurance, and Empathy at PIP Semarang. The research method used to measure the level of satisfaction of respondents or training participants on the services provided by PIP Semarang is Importance Performance Analysis (IPA) or Analysis of the Level of Interest and Customer Satisfaction Performance. Data was collected by distributing questionnaires via google form to 104 respondents or Student Officers (PASIS). Based on the results of the analysis and processing of the questionnaire data, it was concluded that there were three factors according to the respondent (PASIS) as a top priority for improving their services because they were not satisfactory, namely: Adequate lecturers according to their fields of expertise (with a level of conformity of performance and interests of 94,46%), Teachers/Lecturers are willing to hear and respond to Pasis complaints (with a level of conformity of performance and interests of 92.42%), PIP's concern in understanding the interests and difficulties of Pasis (with a level of conformity of performance and interests of 94.27%). The percentage of training participants' satisfaction level with the education and training services at PIP Semarang is 40% very satisfy, 56% satisfy, 1% normal, 3% Less satisfy and 0% not satisfy. So that in general the education and training services at PIP Semarang are satisfy

Keyword(s): Satisfaction Level, Marine Competency Improvement Training, Service.

Entrepreneurship Education Influencing Technopreneurship for Student Innovation in the Industrial Revolution Era 4.0

Yulina Ismiyanti, Juhadi, Melly Agustina Permatasari , Deka Setiawan , Rudi Salam

Being in the era of globalization 4.0, all aspects of life have shifted to adapt to these developments. Including the world of education at the university, which is the spearhead of change. Entrepreneurship education, a university course that used to be taught conventionally, is now starting to include technology in entrepreneurship packaged with technopreneurship. This study aims to analyze entrepreneurship education influencing the ability of technopreneurship on student innovation in the industrial revolution 4.0 era. The subjects of this research are UNISSULA students. Sampling refers to Yount's table obtained by 252 UNISSULA students. The sample is grouped into two. Group I has received 162 students of entrepreneurship and technopreneurship learning materials. Group II has not received entrepreneurship and technopreneurship learning materials, totaling 90 students. Data collection was obtained through a questionnaire. Data analysis using Structural Equation Model (SEM). Based on the research, entrepreneurship education has a role in influencing students' technopreneurship abilities on student innovation in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0.

Keyword(s): Entrepreneurship education, technopreneurship, student innovation, industrial revolution era 4.0

Academic Policy of Private Islamic College As Response To The Challenges Of The Disruption Era

Laily Hidayati, Fakhruddin, Arief Yulianto, Titi Prihatin

Some of the functions of education policy research in general are: 1) providing services in the form of facts (evidence), input that is affirmative verification as a refinement for all stages in the policy research process, 2) providing criticism in the form of perspectives, falsifying alternatives or constructive criticism of improving the quality of education policy through policy formulation, 3) facilitating policymakers in formulating policy designs, by providing arguments or information they need in solving fundamental educational problems. This study aims to see descriptively and analyze the response of private universities' academic policies to the development of the era of disruption that has hit all lines of people's lives, including universities. This response is necessary to show the readiness and existence of private universities in their role as agents that contribute to the intellectual life of the nation and prepare human resources who are strong and can adapt in this era that is changing super fast. This research uses a single case study research design. This study found that private Islamic religious universities have shown certain responses to the development of the era of disruption in the form of completely new academic policies from previous policies, which is very visible as a response to the demands of the digital era and the industrial era 4.0. The responses include academic policies in the fields of education, research, and community service, which can be seen in detail in the review of this research report.

Keyword(s): academic policy, era of disruption, private universities.

Teacher's and Student's Needs in the Development of Productive Language Skills Model Based on Digital Literacy

Ida Zulaeha, Suratno, Asnawi, Khusnul Budiani, Areni Yulitawati Supriyono, Hermin Wijayanti

During the Covid-19 pandemic, teaching and learning process that is usually done offline must change to be online. Through technological advances, students can find various references that appropriate with the material taught by the teacher in online. Realizing this reality, researchers seek and formulate strategies that can optimize the learning process. One of the learning strategies that can help improve student learning outcomes, especially Indonesian language subjects in the aspect of productive skills is the use of a digital literacy-based productive language skills model. This study aims to describe the needs analysis of model development. The study used a qualitative descriptive study involving 11 teachers and 47 students in primary schools in Indonesia. Data was collected using questionnaire, observation, and interview techniques. The results of the analysis indicate the needs of teachers and students in developing the model. Teacher needs include 6 aspects, namely syntactic aspects, social systems, reaction systems, support systems, instructional and accompanist impacts, and teacher expectations in model development. The needs of students include 2 aspects, namely the use of IT in learning, and the expectations of students in model development. This research will produce an analysis of the needs of teachers and students in developing a digital literacy-based productive language skill model for children in the concrete operational phase according to the current needs of teachers and students.

Keyword(s): needs analysis, model development, productive language skills, digital literacy

Analysis of Primary School Teachers' 21st Century Skills in West Semarang City's Teacher Workgroup

Sri Wardani, Sri Haryani, Deden Dicky Dermawan, Wulan Aulia Azizah

This study aims to understand the difficulties elementary school teachers face in communicating an understanding of learning and assessing 21st-century science skills. The data gathered can be used to characterize elementary school teachers who teach 21st-century science skills. Primary school teachers were used as research subjects in this survey design research conducted in the District of West Semarang and determined by purposive sampling. Documentation, assessment, questionnaires, and in-depth interview guides were used to collect data. Among the research variables examined are teachers' difficulties in integrating culture into their classroom instruction. Observation, questionnaires, and interviews were used to collect data. Observation sheets, questionnaire sheets on Google Classroom, and interview guides were used as research instruments. The descriptive-qualitative method was used to analyze the research data. The data were analyzed by establishing a link between the assessment, questionnaire, and additional interviews. The findings of this study are based on interviews with 57 teachers and the results of an assessment. The assessment process is classified as good, sufficient, or less. There are 15 problem-solving assessments from 37 teachers that rise into the "good" category, eight that rise into the "sufficient" category, and fourteen that rise into the "less" category. There are 11 critical thinking assessments from 26 teachers that rise into the good category, 8 sufficient categories, and 7 teachers at less categories. Assessment of creative thinking questions from 23 teachers shows 10 good categories, 5 sufficient categories, and 8 at less categories. The research concludes that teachers gain an average of good categories after conducting 21st-century skills assessments.

Keyword(s): Assessment, 21st Century Skills, Elementary School

Innovative Online Learning Based on 3CM (Cool-Critical-Creative-Meaningful) Learning to Increase Creativity and Good Character of Elementary School Students During the Covid-19 Pandemic

Wahyudi, Kristina Roseven Nababan, Tri Nova Hasti Yunianta, Erlina Prihatnani, Dani Kusuma

Being creative and having good character is the goal of education in Indonesia. The COVID-19 pandemic has become a challenge in achieving this goal. Since the learning process is carried out online. Teachers have difficulty in planning and implementing the lesson. It is because not all teachers have ability to use technology appropriately. Thus, the learning process is not as expected. This causes boredom in the learning process. Therefore, an appropriate online learning design is needed. In this case, the online learning that provides opportunities for students to develop critical, creative, meaningful thinking skills in fun and challenging ways. One of them is online learning design based on 3CM (Cool-Critical-Creative-Meaningful) learning. The research design used in the present research is descriptive qualitative and RnD (ASSURE model) with the output of the initial data analysis related to the perceptions of school principals, teachers, students and parents about online learning. Questionnaires, online interviews and online FGDs are applied to obtain the qualitative data. Data related to the development of learning activities can be seen from the design development process with the ASSURE model. The results obtained are 89.7% of the 263 teachers that use WhatsApp in the learning process. This causes boredom in learning process so that 72.12% of 263 teachers want to go back to school. The scores result of development of online learning design based on 3CM learning from the aspect of easy access to learning is 4.48 (very good), the content aspect, media and teaching materials is 4.57 (very good) from the assessment of 45 elementary school teachers. The score of student responses to the aspect of easy access to learning is 4.72 (very good), the score of the aspect of content (content), media and teaching materials is 4.72 (very good). To foster creativity and good character, online learning activities are carried out in 4 activities, namely 1) time to play and try challenges (cool), 2) time to criticize (critical), 3) time to be creative (creative), 4) time to reflect and find the meaning (meaningful).

Keyword(s): Innovative online learning, 3CM learning, Creativity, Good Character Elementary School students, Covid-19 pandemic

Students' Mathematical Construction Process in Solving Geometry Problems on Minimum Competency Assessment Questions

Henry Suryo Bintoro, Y.L Sukestiyarno, Mulyono, Walid

Minimum competency assessment (MCA) presents problems with various contexts that students are expected to be able to solve using their reading and numeracy literacy competencies. The thought process in constructing geometric concepts on MCA questions is very important because it has the object of literacy and numeracy studies. The construction of mathematical concepts can be studied based on the theory of action-process-object-schema (APOS) thinking. The purpose of this study was to describe the students' mathematical construction process in solving geometry problems on MCA questions based on APOS theory. This research is a type of exploratory descriptive qualitative research conducted at SMK PGRI 1 Kudus in the academic year 2021/2022. The research subjects were 30 students of class XI. The research instruments used were interview guidelines, documentation, and numeracy literacy test questions. APOS theory is used to analyze the construction process of students in solving geometry problems in numeracy literacy questions. The data analysis technique used is data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing data. The results showed that at the action stage, the subject was able to correctly identify numeracy literacy problems. Furthermore, at the process stage, the subject can find a relationship between known problems and concepts that have been understood previously. This is done by recalling trigonometric formulas and comparison formulas. At the object stage, the subject can determine the height of the gazebo and the area of the gazebo correctly. At the schematic stage, the subject can generalize that the height and area of the gazebo roof can be found by drawing a gazebo sketch to facilitate the completion process. The subject uses the concept of trigonometric formulas and comparative formulas to find the solution. Subjects can find answers correctly and completely in solving geometry problems on MCA questions.

Keyword(s): geometry, mathematical construction process, minimum competency assessment

The Effectiveness of Mind Map Treatments On Writing Accuracy At Islamic Higher Education

Aisyah Hafshah Saffura El-Muslimah, Rudi Hartono, Abdurrahman Faridi, Puji Astuti

The study attempted to investigate the learners' writing accuracy amongst digital mind map, paper mind map, and non-mind map treatments. There were two variables: types of mind map having three variances: digital mind map (x1), paper mind map (x2) and non-mind map (x3) as independent variable and writing accuracy (y) as the outcome variable. The study involved L2 participants at higher education in Kalimantan consisting of three groups based on types of mind map: digital mind map/x1 (n=24), paper mind map/x2 (n=23), non-mind map/x3 (n=23). The total number of the participants was 70 students, consisting two groups: experiment 1, (digital mind map class), experiment 2, (paper mind map class), and a control class (non-mind map class). A one way Anova was used to measure an effect of types of mind map on learners' writing score. The finding confirmed that there was a significant effect of types of mind maps at the $p < .05$ level for the three different treatments [$F(2, 67) = 5.811, p = 0.005$]. Post hoc with Tukey HSD test confirmed that the average score for digital mind map ($M = 76.79, SD = 9.76$) differed significantly than paper mind map ($M = 68.78, SD = 12.32$) at $p = 0.050$ and non-mind map at $p = 0.005$. However, paper mind map did not differ significantly than non-mind map ($M = 65.83, SD = 12.12$) at $p = 0.657$. The further studies with larger sample size were needed to validate the research findings.

Keyword(s): Effectiveness, Mind map treatments, writing performance, Islamic higher education

Blended Project Based-Instruction and Its Impact on High Order Thinking Skills

Pryla Rochmah Wati, Issy Yuliasri, Sukarno, Dwi Anggani Linggar Barathi

This research is aiming at scrutinizing the effect of blended project-based learning instruction on students' higher order of thinking skill as well as its effective practice. It employed quasi-experimental research design. The population was the 4th semester pre-service teachers of English Education Department at IAIN Ponorogo. The data were collected through test. The quantitative data were analyzed by ttest using SPSS program for Windows. The finding showed that there is significant effect of blended project-based learning instruction on students' higher order of thinking skill as it can be seen from the result of ttest is 1.798 which is higher than ttable at 1.679. The greatest number of pre-service teachers reached out level 3 in Factual domain, however for the conceptual, procedural and metacognitive domain, they reached out level 2 respectively. Finally, the finding is expected to facilitate teachers as well as curriculum planners to integrate blended and project-based learning into accounts while designing EFL instruction.

Keyword(s): blended project-based learning, higher order thinking skill

Humanizing the Online Learning: A Case Study at Higher Education in Indonesian Context

Ratu Sarah Pujasari

The hype of online learning in the pandemic era of covid-19 took long bittersweet challenges for educators worldwide, especially in Indonesia. This study scrutinized the case of humanizing the English online classroom which implemented the Community of Inquiry model in a technology-enhanced language learning course. It reported the students' voices in how the lecturer applied the humanizing concept to online learning. The data was collected from the semi-structured interview and it was analyzed using thematic analysis. The finding showed various activities conducted by the lecturer and it contributed to the significance of building online learning communities.

Keyword(s): Humanizing, online learning, community of inquiry, students' perception

Newman Error Analysis to Identify Student Errors in Solving High-Order Thinking Skills Problems Based On Self-Confidence

Nursiwi Nugraheni, YL Sukestiyarno, Wardono, Masrukan

This paper aims to analyze the mistakes of primary teacher education Universitas Negeri Semarang (UNNES) students in solving high order thinking skills problems with the Newman procedure. Mixed research methods were used in this study. Students are given a self-confidence questionnaire and then categorized into three levels, namely students with low, medium and high self-confidence (SC). Then by using purposive sampling, 2 students were selected in the low group, 2 students in the medium group, and 2 students in the high group. The six students were given HOTS questions and then analyzed their errors according to the Newman Procedure. The results for questions C4 and C5, students with low self-confidence missed important information in the questions so that it was difficult to understand the questions and the next steps. Students with moderate self-confidence tend not to experience problems in reading and understanding the questions, but their weak points are in the process skills in C4 questions and the transformation in the C5 and C6 questions. Students with high self-confidence did not have difficulty solving C4 questions but experienced difficulties in the transformation of C5 questions and process skills in C6. This paper concludes that students with low SC are weak in terms of reading and understanding questions, students with moderate SC in terms of transformation, students with high SC are weak in terms of process skills.

Keyword(s): HOTS, Newman error analysis

Analysis of Students' Critical Thinking Ability Based on Sense of Belonging to Mathematics

Endang Retno Winarti, Kartono, Wardono, Masrukan

This study aims to analyze students' critical thinking ability in introduction to number theory courses based on their sense of belonging mathematics. The learning model used is the Issue Rule Application with online Collaborative Assessment. Critical thinking ability are needed in learning mathematics, especially in introduction to number theory courses. Make grow a sense of belonging to mathematics is fundamental in educational research, regardless of other factors. Online learning certainly provides flexible learning opportunities but comes with important issues in the current pandemic. For online learners, maintaining a sense of belonging to mathematics can provide a way to enhance learning experiences and achievements. This research is a qualitative or naturalistic research because it is carried out in natural conditions that produce descriptive data. Interviews were conducted on 6 students after collecting data on critical thinking skills using a test and sense of belonging mathematics using a questionnaire. The results showed that students with a high sense of belonging to mathematics did not always have high critical thinking skills, students with moderate sense of belonging to mathematics had moderate critical thinking skills, students with low sense of belonging to mathematics had low critical thinking skills and some had low sense of belonging to mathematics. also high. This happens because students in the first semester still need to develop a sense of belonging in mathematics by providing continuous motivation, optimizing interaction/involvement in learning, and having a fun learning culture.

Keyword(s): critical thinking, ability sense of belonging

Quality Of Education Services in School

Isnawati Mohamad, i Wayan Sudana

This article aims to explain the quality of education services in schools referring to the principles of governance in schools. Using qualitative methods, because it produces data in the form of narrated words. Data is secondary data because it comes from literature data sources such as books, journals and textual documents. The data were analyzed interactively by the Milles & Huberman model with data reduction steps, data display and conclusion drawing. The final result is known that; 1) the quality of education refers to the principles of transparency and accountability; the phenomenon at SMPN Lembang, transparency and accountability are not optimal because they are only delivered through ceremonies and there is no access for parents and students to obtain information regarding the implementation of management/governance in the school; 2) the quality of education refers to the principle of efficiency; there is a gap in facilities and infrastructure between MI Darul Ulum Kab. Bima, SDN 29 Jambi, and SMA YASPORBI Jakarta which have an effect on differences in the efficiency of school management and have an impact on the quality of education; 3) the quality of education refers to the management control system, a phenomenon in one of the Kab. Sambas who do not prepare records/information about passive assets owned by the school, so that they have the potential for abuse or what is called dysfunctional; 4) the quality of education refers to the management information system, a phenomenon that occurs in 3 SMA and 3 SMK in DI Yogyakarta who have implemented a SIM and feel the benefits in the form of increasing access to information with speed and accuracy for the effectiveness of academic services

Keyword(s): Governance, Service Quality, School

The Metacognitive Process of Pre-Service Teachers in Solving the Problems in Differential Calculus Subject

Eko Andy Purnomo , YL Sukestiyarno, Iwan Junaedi, Arief Agoestanto

Failure in problem-solving is caused by the ignorance of students in the metacognitive process. If someone has good metacognitive abilities, it will be easier to solve the problem. This study aims to describe the metacognitive processes of students in problem-solving. The research sample was taken by 6 Pre-Service Teachers of the Mathematics Education Study Program of Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences UNIMUS, consisting of high, medium, and low ability students. Data collection using data triangulation, namely evaluation tests, observations, and in-depth interviews. Data analysis consisted of data reduction, presentation, and verification. The results showed that high-ability students could do all metacognitive processes, medium-ability students could do most of the cognitive processes, and low-ability students were only able to do a few cognitive processes. Metacognitive processes are not carried out on choosing the right strategy in solving problems (I4) and choosing the right improvement strategy (I7). Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that in problem-solving it is necessary to pay attention to the metacognitive process.

Keyword(s): Differential Calculus, Metacognitive Process, Problem-Solving

The Students' Weaknesses in Solving the Problems Related to Mathematics Literacy

Dani Kusuma, Y.L Sukestiyarno, Wardono, Adi Nur Cahyono

Literacy ability is the ability to formulate, apply, and interpret daily life problems into mathematical form. In this case, mathematical literacy is an ability that needs be mastered by the students. The purpose of this study is to investigate the weaknesses of the students in solving problems related to mathematical literacy. This research is a descriptive qualitative research by using triangulation in conducting data analysis. The triangulation refers to the triangulation between the results of student work, interviews, and observations. The subjects in this study are 15-years old students. Then, the instruments used in the study are mathematical literacy tests, interview guidelines and observation guidelines. The results show that in the process of solving the mathematical literacy problems, students experience difficulties in the process of understanding the problem in mathematical form, known as mathematising. Therefore, the obstacles in the mathematising process result in students' ability to complete the next stage. The problems found from the research show that students are less familiar with literacy-based questions so that they have difficulty in the process of understanding

Keyword(s): Mathematics Literacy, PISA, academic outcomes, academic achievements

What Affects Students' Academic Performance and Soft Skills In The Online Learning?

Eko Handoyo, Tusyanah Tusyanah, Edy Suryanto, Fransisca Indira Rachmawati, Lita Citra Dewi

Students' academic performance and soft skills must be a concern in the learning process because they are learning outcomes. Learning is a process of interaction between students and educators and learning resources in a learning environment that includes teachers and students exchanging information. This study aims to find out what factors influence academic performance and soft skills. In this pandemic condition, learning is done online so that interaction between students and lecturers is limited. So measuring academic performance and soft skills needs to be done to determine learning outcomes. The researchers collected this quantitative research through the distribution of questionnaires. The population of this study was the second-semester students of the Economics Education Department, FE UNNES, who used online learning from the beginning of the lecture. The total population is 900 students, with a sample of 276 students. Data were tabulated and analyzed using SEM-PLS. The study results show that cognitive presence, teaching presence, and social presence

positively and significantly affect 57.9% of academic performance and 49.1% of soft skills. The order of factors that most influence academic performance is teaching presence (41.4%), social presence (31.1%), and cognitive presence (11.7%). In comparison, the order of factors that have the most influence on soft skills is the social presence (48.9%), cognitive presence (11.7%), and teaching presence (11.1%). It means that teaching presence affects academic performance but does not significantly affect soft skills. Online learning apparently cannot improve students' soft skills even though one of the main goals of education is to develop potential and better educate individuals. This goal hopes that those who have a good education can have creativity, knowledge, personality, be independent, and *become more responsible individuals*.

Keyword(s): Teaching Presence, Cognitive Presence, Social Presence, Academic Performance, Soft Skills

ROOM 6

Determinants of Consumption Patterns of Social Sciences Majors at State Senior High Schools in Ogan Komering Ilir Regency

Tri Fitriani, Heri Yanto, Muhsin

The consumption pattern is the proportion of the total expenditure of an individual in meeting a need. The purpose of this study was to analyze the determinants of consumption patterns of students majoring in Social Studies at State Senior High School in Ogan Komering Ilir Regency with financial literacy as an intervening variable. The population of this research is the students of State Senior High School in Ogan Komering Ilir Regency, amounting to 5281 students. The sample size in the study used the Sloven formula, which was obtained by 372 students. The sampling technique was carried out Cluster Random Sampling. The data collection method is in the form of a questionnaire. Data analysis using descriptive statistics, path analysis, and Sobel tests. The results showed that (1) peers had a positive and significant effect on consumption patterns, (2) the role of the family had a positive and significant effect on consumption patterns, (3) religiosity had a positive and significant effect on consumption patterns, (4) financial literacy had a positive and significant effect on consumption patterns, (5) peer group has a positive and significant effect on consumption patterns through financial literacy, (6) the role of the family has a positive and significant effect on consumption patterns through financial literacy, (7) religiosity has a positive and significant effect on consumption patterns through financial literacy, (8) The role of the family has a positive and significant effect on peer group, and (9) the role of the family has a positive and significant effect on religiosity.

Keyword(s): Peer Group, Family Role, Religiosity, Financial Literacy, and Consumption Pattern

Concerted Goal Commitment as A Moderator Influencing Determinants To Improve The Research Performance Of Private Higher Education In Central Java

Maylane Boni Abdillah, Tri Joko Rahardjo, S Martono, Titi Prihatin

Research is one of the obligations of lecturers in carrying out the tridharma of higher education, there are many results and impacts in the development of science, technology and art, including in the development of the world of education. Through lecturer research activities, it will improve understanding, technology, and solutions to various problems faced. Both from students, higher education academics, and problems faced by society. Another obligation of a lecturer is to teach, ideally, the lecture material presented is the latest material that comes from the latest research results. In fact, not a few lecturers only focus on teaching while the time for doing research is small so that the material presented is not updated. The image of a university is also influenced by the quality and quantity of research produced by lecturers, the more research and publications conducted by the lecturer, the higher the quality of the university will be marked by superior accreditation. In national life, one of the main factors supporting the nation's progress is innovation based on quality research. In a tertiary institution there are several factors that affect the performance of lecturers' research including leadership, organizational culture and commitment, but there are several research gaps that prove that these determinants are not significant in influencing the research performance of lecturers, to overcome this, this study examines a variable. intervening, namely a concerted goal commitment to increase lecturer research performance. The purpose of this research is an effort to improve the quality of lecturers' research field performance so as to improve the quality of science, improve the image of higher education, and contribute to the progress of society and the nation.

Keyword(s): lecturers, research, performance

The Development Model of Quality Assurance Implementation Based On Mentoring In SMP City Of Semarang

slamet, Heri Yanto, Sri Wardani, Arief Yulianto, Joko Sutarto

The limited quality assurance management in each education unit will determine the quality of the education unit both internally and externally. External quality assurance will determine the quality of educational units objectively because it is carried out by an independent institution, namely the Provincial Accreditation Board for Schools/Madrasah (BAP S/M). Evaluation of the implementation of quality assurance is carried out within a period of five years which at the same time determines the predicate of the education unit as Superior (A) or the predicate below (predicate, B/C/D/E). The purpose of this study is to find weaknesses and find a suitable quality assurance implementation development model and later can be used as a reference for each school to overcome the obstacles and weaknesses that exist in the school. This study uses a qualitative approach, the research method is a descriptive study. The focus of the research is the national education standard (SNP) which includes 8 standards ranging from content standards, processes, graduate competencies, educators and education personnel, facilities and infrastructure, management, financing and assessment. The research subjects were those responsible for each standard in nine schools (3 public junior high schools and 6 private junior high schools) with data collection techniques were School Self Evaluation (EDS), observation and interviews with research subjects. The results of the study show that: 1) almost every standard has not been implemented optimally except for the standard of financing 2) there is no quality assurance system in each school, 3) there is no quality assurance system due to limited manpower, cost and quality resources. The conclusions in this study are: 1) the implementation of quality assurance in schools has not been maximized 2) the quality assurance system has not been owned by each school, if there is accreditation, it is only prepared a few weeks before the assessor visits 3) the quality assurance process has been carried out well, although not optimal. 4) internal quality assurance has not been able to reflect the quality of school quality. and 4) still weak supervision by supervisors and principals. Solutions to overcome deficiencies in planning, implementation, and evaluation of quality assurance implementation need regular assistance from various parties, ranging from school principals, teachers, school supervisors and the education office as well as other relevant agencies.

Keyword(s): model, implementation, quality assurance

Business Development Strategy to Improve the Competitiveness of Tapioca Flour Business in Pati District

Nurul Hafidhoh, Rusdarti, Shanty Oktavilia

The growth of the food, beverage, pharmaceutical and other industries based on tapioca is growing rapidly. This is an opportunity for the tapioca industry in Pati Regency to develop its business strategy to be able to compete. The purpose of this study was to analyze business development strategies including internal and external factors to increase the competitiveness of tapioca flour businesses in Pati Regency. Data analysis using SWOT and PAM. The results of the study show 1) Internal factors, the highest and most influential weights are human resources and raw materials. Marketing needs to be developed and finances are constrained by capital turnover due to the overdue payment system. 2) External factors include opportunities that are able to be responded well by tapioca flour businesses in Pati Regency are the development of information and communication technology, while unstable economic conditions, government support, and competitors have not been able to respond well 3). The competitiveness of tapioca flour business in Pati Regency is high. PAM analysis of 0.095 (PCR<1) means that the tapioca flour business in Pati Regency has a competitive advantage. DRC value of 0.02 (DRC<1) tapioca flour business in Pati Regency has a comparative advantage. 4) The strategy of developing tapioca flour business in Pati Regency to increase competitiveness can be carried out with

a horizontal intensive strategy covering market penetration, market development, and product development.

Keyword(s): competitiveness, PAM, SWOT, tapioca flour

Learning Strategy for Student Learning Success

Christina Dwi Hartanti, Haryono, Sungkowo Edy Mulyono, Rusdarti, Welius Purbonuswanto

In a learning process the role of a teacher is not only important, but also determines student success. A good teacher is a professional, creative and innovative teacher. In other words, the success of student learning is greatly influenced by the teacher. Good teachers will produce good students, on the other hand, incompetent teachers find it difficult to produce good students according to expectations. To achieve that, a principal must have a strategy to find such a teacher. Therefore, a strategy is needed for school principals when recruiting teachers. The strategy is to use the 'strengths' element which is one of the elements in the SWOT analysis. By knowing the "strengths" of the prospective teacher, the principal will easily invite him to work together to achieve the school's vision and mission.

Keyword(s): Strength, strategy, professional, recruitmen

Collective Leadership Problems and Solutions In Pesantren-Based School

Nur Rohman

The emergence of the problem of collective leadership in pesantren-based schools is due to the same comparison between authority and responsibility. The purpose of this study was to find out (1) the problems faced in joint leadership in the management of pesantren-based schools. (2) Efforts to solve problems on problems that arise in the joint leadership of the management of pesantren-based schools. This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study research design. The research location is at the Islamic boarding Integrated Superior Junior High School of Bumi Kartini Jepara. Data collection techniques are through in-depth interviews, in-depth observation, and documentation. The analysis technique used is reduction, display and data verification. The results of the study indicate that the problems faced by collective leadership in pesantren-based schools are leadership dualism and differences in viewpoints between school principals and pesantren kyai who both have power. Meanwhile, the principal has a vision, mission, goals and targets that must be realized. Likewise, kyai pesantren also have excellent programs. This polemic burdened students with both programs from schools and pesantren. The difference in understanding of the working hours of the principal and the kyai of the pesantren is a problem. Similarly, the effect of the lack of socialization and the lack of firmness in the schedule and responsibilities of both principal and kyai of pesantren were also found. So the solutions offered include proposing a party who initiates to invite all elements from the management of the Foundation, schools and Islamic boarding schools to intensely and periodically discuss unifying perceptions or points of view and encourage the Foundation management to provide direction and affirmation of responsibilities, especially regarding the duration of working hours for both schools and Islamic boarding schools, as well as ensuring that socialization and intense communication are carried out regarding the schedule for the division of tasks and responsibilities of each by the principal and kyai of pesantren. Keywords : Collective Leadership, Pesantren-Based School, the Islamic boarding Integrated Superior Junior High School of Bumi Kartini Jepara

Keyword(s): Collective Leadership, School based pesantren

Implementation of Supervision of Islamic Religious Education Based Partnership in Integrated Islamic Elementary School (SDIT) Insan Mulia Pekalongan

Islamic religious education is not only limited to teaching that is the delivery of religious materials alone, but more than that is the planting of religious values that will be the handle and at the same time as a guideline for the lives of students. The successful implementation of Islamic religious education is supported by the implementation of educational supervision in order to provide assistance, and at the same time guidance to teachers and carry out their duties as an educator and teacher. Supervision is one way to maintain the implementation of an educational and learning process can run effectively and efficiently. The implementation of Islamic religious education in SDIT Insan Mulia Pekalongan went very well, this is evident from islamic values that pervades the entire process of education and learning. The habituation and transparency of Islamic religious values are the responsibility of all school residents and stakeholders. The optimization of communication forums between stakeholders makes the education and learning process quality.

Keyword(s): supervision of Islamic religious education, stakeholders, quality

Management Study of The Impact of The Covid-19 Pandemic on Nutrition Vocational Education

Arintina Rahayuni

Vocational education emphasizes the skills aspect. During the pandemic, there was a change in conventional learning models to online, so it was necessary to study the impact on the teaching and learning process and the quality of education. This study uses an explanatory mixed method research design, differences in learning before and during the pandemic on 143 students, questionnaires sent with googleform. Using the Mann Whitney test. The results showed that there were differences in conditions before and during the pandemic for components 1) teachers (interaction with students) 2) students (optimism towards challenges) 3) student environment (residence and network access, academic/family support), 4) infrastructure and financing (parental income conditions, monthly expenses and ease of internet access), 5) quality of educational institutions (budget adequacy, popularity of institutions, PBM effectiveness, 6) online learning process (learning access facilities and learning design explanations), 7) achievement learning (the ability of lecturers to activate students and visualize teaching, continuity of material and motivation), 8) achievement of competence (adequacy of knowledge, skills and work experience). Changes in learning methods have an impact on the pandemic affecting the learning process, so it needs to be followed up so that the quality of education does not decrease.

Keyword(s): Nutrition vocational education, on-line learning, covid-19 pandemic

Scaffolding as An Alternative effort to Improve the Ability to Think Critically mathematics in life skills in the digital age

Kintoko, S.B Waluyo, Iwan Junaedi, Nuriana Rachmani Dewi

Critical thinking skills are one of the must-have abilities students in the 21st century must have. Critical thinking is one of the high-level thinking according to Crawford & Brown (2002) high order thinking is a combination of critical thinking, creative thinking, and basic knowledge thinking. Critical thinking means putting yourself in an active quest to understand what is going on by using reasoning procedures, evaluating evidence, and carefully weighing the thought process itself. In fact, students still have difficulty thinking critically of mathematics. This paper examines scaffolding as one of the efforts to improve critical thinking skills. Scaffolding can be given to students in the form of modeling certain behaviors (modeling of desired behaviors), presenting explanations (offering explanations), inviting student participation(inviting student participation), verifying and clarifying student understandings, and inviting students to contribute clues. In principle scaffolding is given then the

provision of scaffolding is reduced and ultimately eliminated after the student has actually gained understanding.

Keyword(s): Critical thinking, scaffolding, mathematics

Mathematical Anxiety in Mathematical Problem Solving: Literature Review

Lala Nailah Zamnah, Kartono, Rochmad, Emi Pujiastuti

Feeling anxious when learning mathematics or things involving mathematics known as math anxiety and problem solving is a process of activities that prioritize the importance of procedures, strategic steps that students take in solving problems, so as to eventually find answers to questions. The purpose of this study was to find out mathematical anxiety in mathematical problem solving. The research method used in this research is a narrative literature review. The result of this narrative literature review is that a person who has mathematical anxiety does not always lead to the failure in solving mathematical problems.

Keyword(s): mathematical anxiety, mathematical problem solving, literature review

Educators' Perceptions of Tiktok as a Music Instructional Materials

Riyan Hidayatullah, Muh Jazuli, Suharto, Muh Ibban Syarif

TikTok's popularity has grown over the last two years, eliciting both excellent and adverse reactions. While it may appear intimidating to enter such a crowded field of lip-syncers, dancers, gymnasts, comedians, and others, there is absolutely room for everyone in this content-rich atmosphere (Brach, 2020). This research explores the perspectives of Indonesian music educators on TikTok, from informal knowledge to active use in music education. Participants are involved in this qualitative research and secondary material from the internet, such as news articles, documents, and the YouTube platform. The questionnaire was completed by 28 educators, including music teachers, instructors, and lecturers. Searches for digital data were also conducted through 13 Indonesian creator accounts with thousands of followers, particularly those involving conceptions and consistency. The study's findings indicate that the usage of TikTok for music learning media has not been determined and that during remote learning due to the COVID-19 crisis, educators continue to rely on the Zoom Meeting and Whatsapp applications. Because it is limited in time, educators have not observed the effectiveness and efficiency of this program. Educators that use TikTok do this solely for entertainment and to learn from their influencers. The explicit objective of using TikTok for music instruction has not yet progressed to the next level, and discussions concerning TPACK are continuing.

Keyword(s): TikTok, Music Learning, Music Educators, TPACK

The Implementation of the Enriched Virtual Model in Lexical Studies Class (A Study of English Education Department Students at Universitas PGRI Semarang)

Theresia Cicik Sophia Budiman, Januarius Mujiyanto, Sri Wuli Fitriati, Dwi Anggani Linggar Bharati

In the pandemic era as seen from the current condition, people are trapped with the situation because of the Covid-19 virus. People are getting used to working from home, washing their hands regularly, wearing masks by covering some parts of their face, to avoid the crowd, and to minimize the mobilities. Those activities are conducted to avoid the spread of the Covid-19 virus. This Covid-19 pandemic has influenced many sectors, such as the economic sector, the social sector, the education sector, etc. In the economic sector, many industrial sectors have been hit by the outbreak and many workers are losing their jobs. In the social sector, the rate of poverty is increasing. While in the

education sector, students and teachers should understand the use of technology media to assist them in the teaching and learning process. Teachers should be creative and innovative in designing the teaching media and use the interesting method of teaching. In acquiring the interesting method of teaching, teachers should implement fascinating models or strategies to enhance the quality of the teaching and learning process. In this study, the researcher will implement one model of blended learning strategies which is the Enriched Virtual Model in EFL class that is Lexical Studies in English Education Department in Universitas PGRI Semarang. This research will focus on the implementation of the Enriched Virtual Model as seen from the planning of the lesson plan by using the Enriched Virtual Model, the practice which is the implementation by using the Enriched Virtual Model, and the evaluation of the implementation of the Enriched Virtual Model as seen from the summative assessment of students.

Keyword(s): implementation, the Enriched Virtual Model, Lexical Studies, English Education Department students

The Positive Effect of Entrepreneurial Orientation on Marketing Performance at Private Kindergarten Educational Institutions

Agustinus Andy Toryanto, Dwi Yuwono Puji Sugiharto, Suwito Eko Pramono, Arief Yulianto

The purpose of this study is to analyze the positive influence of entrepreneurial orientation on marketing performance at private kindergarten educational institutions in the city of Semarang. This research is descriptive and verification. The approach in modeling and the solution technique used as an analytical tool is the Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) method. The population in this study were the principals of private kindergarten educational institutions in the city of Semarang, amounting to 671, with a total sample of 252 private kindergarten educational institutions in the city of Semarang. The results obtained from the results of statistical testing of the influence of Entrepreneurship Orientation on marketing performance, proved significant. The benefits of this study make this study a reference on the relationship between entrepreneurial orientation and ESI-based relational capacity in private kindergarten educational institutions in the city of Semarang.

Keyword(s): entrepreneurial, marketing performance, private kindergarten educational institutions

The Profile of Carbon Emission Disclosure of Non-Financial Companies In Indonesia

Muhammad Khafid, Niswah Baroroh, Maylia Pramono Sari, Retnosari Widiastutik

The purpose of this study was to describe the profile of carbon emission disclosures in non-financial companies in Indonesia. The research data consisted of 150 units of analysis with a research population of non-financial companies listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange during the period 2015 to 2019. The data were analyzed using descriptive statistics. The results showed that the mean of the disclosure of carbon emissions showed a value of 0.38333. This shows that in general, non-financial companies in Indonesia in the 2015-2019 period disclosed 38% of carbon emissions from the highest figure of 100%. It can be concluded that the level of disclosure of carbon emissions of non-financial companies in Indonesia is in the low category. Based on the results of this study, it is necessary to formulate government policies and related institutions to increase company awareness in relation to this carbon emission.

Keyword(s): Carbon Emission Disclosure, Indonesia Stock Exchange

Cooperative Accountability Profile as A Conservation of People's Economic Institutions

Muhammad Khafid, Niswah Baroroh, Silvi Pratiwi, Rina Lilla H, Eni Kristianingsih

This study aims to describe the level of implementation of cooperative accountability. This research is a descriptive research. The population of this research is the Koperasi Pegawai Republik Indonesi (KPRI) in Semarang City, totaling 31 cooperatives. The data collection technique used is document study. The data analysis technique used is descriptive statistics. The results showed that the average value of the cooperative accountability implementation variable was 43.66. Cooperative accountability is the obligation of the management or cooperative manager to account for the work they have achieved. The average number of 43.66 means that the average level of accountability of cooperatives in Semarang City is 43.66%. This figure is considered sufficient, because it is in the category of values > 40 – 60.

Keyword(s): Accountability, Cooperative

ROOM 7

Video Based MOOC Training for Management Improvement PAUD Teacher During Covid-19

Andi Mardina, Wahyu Herdyanto, Agus Hermanto, Amin Yusuf

Video-Based MOOC Training to Improve PAUD Teacher Management at PP PAUD and Dikmas Ungaran Central Java during the Covid-19 period in the city of Semarang. Qualitative research methods are research that intends to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by the research subject, for example behavior, perception, motivation, action, and so on. Holistically by means of description in the form of words and language in a special context that is natural and by utilizing various natural methods. This qualitative research approach is descriptive to solve problems that occur in PP PAUD and Dikmas. With training and demonstration, which demonstrates the operation of the MOOC. Through this activity, proper and professional training can provide a functional meaning of training to individuals, organizations and society. The stages in the video-based training management development process are planning, organizing, implementing, monitoring, evaluating and post-training follow-up as well as post-training results with teacher training, the MOOC course can help them improve the skills of teachers in using MOOC and teachers are able to make learning videos independently, creatively, and innovatively as a professional teacher.

Keyword(s): Massive Open Online Course, Professional Teacher, Video Making Skills

The Development of Hybrid-Learning Model Using Etno-STEM Approach for Education Students In Universitas PGRI Semarang

Fine Reffiane, Sudarmin, Wiyanto, Sigit Saptono

In this 21st century, learning process has two choices; online and offline learning. The old learning way (offline) suddenly has to be stopped due to the Covid-19 pandemic and be changed into online as the solution which expectedly bring positive effectiveness on skills of students in this century. According to (1) online learning should be able to make the knowledge and skill balanced. Hybrid learning model using Etno-STEM offers learning model in an interesting thematic way. The thematic way formed through Etno-STEM approach will be combined with Learning Management System (LMS) to make a dynamic learning. The use of LMS which demands ability of using digital and the unity of local wisdom expectedly helps students balance their knowledge and skills. This is in line with (2) that learning should balance the skill of natural behaviour and knowledge accompanied by local wisdom. The aim of this study is developing ability of 21st century of education students. It is going to investigate the advantages and disadvantages of Hybrid learning Model using Etno-STEM approach. True experimental design was applied. The result revealed that the readiness of supporting system was 86,17 % for server while 61.5 % for networking system and grouped into sufficient. Students' interest for offline learning in Universitas PGRI Semarang was high (80, 50%) and grouped into interesting. In conclusion, this study result is matched with the learning system at present.

Keyword(s): Hybrid-Learning, Etno-STEM

Physics Teachers' Pedagogical Content Knowledge (PCK) in Developing Content Representation (CoRe) on the Topic of Classical Mechanics

Muhammad Miftakhul Falah, Hartono, Sunyoto Eko Nugroho, Saiful Ridlo

This study aims to describe physics teachers' ability to represent their content knowledge and pedagogy on classical mechanics concept using a CoRe framework in teaching practice, and to figure

out their ability to develop the CoRe according to the length of teaching experiences, educational levels, and gender. The data were collected by reviewing the CoRe documents created by 40 high school physics teachers in Central Java and the Yogyakarta Special Region as a part of in-service training activities. The RASCH model was employed to analyze the research data, both qualitatively and quantitatively. The results of the study revealed that teachers were able to develop the CoRe with high qualification (76,1%). There was no teacher with poor and even fail categories. The ability to develop the CoRe will support them in designing a classroom learning. The aspect that requires improvement is the statement about outlining the material structures that will be delivered to students based on their mastery levels. The findings employing the DIF analysis showed that the length of teaching experiences had an effect on differences in the ability to develop the CoRe on the aspects of big idea development, material choices and sequences of delivery. Nevertheless, the ability of male and female teachers to develop CoRe is relatively similar. Meanwhile, physics teachers with master degree have better identification skills and procedures for the significance of big idea development than those with bachelor degree do.

Keyword(s): Content Representation, Classical Mechanics, in-service training

The Effectiveness of Students' Mathematical Literacy in the Problem Based Learning Learning Model Assisted by Learning Management System

Diana Urip Rahayu, Mulyono , Adi Nur Cahyono

This study aims to determine the effectiveness of the LMS-assisted PBL learning model to improve students' mathematical literacy skills. This type of research is quantitative. Non-equivalent research design (Pretest-Posttest) Control Group Design. Data collection techniques using tests. The research was conducted in class XI SMA N 1 Semarang. Based on the results of the study, it was found that the LMS Assisted PBL Learning Model Effectively Improves Mathematical Literacy. The effectiveness test of the LMS-assisted PBL model can improve mathematical literacy skills is carried out by the proportion completeness test with the z test, and the one sample t test and the two average difference test with the Independent Sample T Test. In this research, Problem Based Learning (PBL) learning assisted by Learning Management System is effective for increasing mathematical literacy because (1) The achievement of mastery in learning by students is the proportion of mathematical literacy mastery with Problem Based Learning (PBL) assisted by Learning Management System is higher than the classical of Minimum Completeness Criteria (MCC). (2) The average mathematical literacy of students with Problem Based Learning (PBL) assisted by Learning Management System is better than the average mathematical literacy of students with conventional learning.

Keyword(s): Mathematical Literacy, Problem Based Learning, Learning Management System

Which Arrived First? A Simple Experiment Using Smartphone to Analyze Parabolic and Free Fall Motion Simultaneously

Siswanto Siswanto, Hartono Hartono, Bambang Subali, Masturi Masturi,
Putut Marwoto, Retno Iswari

This study aims to describe a simple experiment by using an affordable-price smartphone to analyze two objects that do parabolic motion and free fall at the same height, at the same time. Students often experience misconceptions in understanding the concepts of free fall and parabolic motion. Not only the difficulty of the material, but this is also caused by the problem of conducting real experiments analyzing both movements. It is because both movements usually occur in a relatively short time. To be able to capture movement in detail, a high-speed camera in capturing objects is needed even though it is relatively expensive, so it cannot be reached by most teachers and students. The equipments used in this experiment are two coins, a ruler, a cardboard, and a smartphone. Videos

recorded through a smartphone are analyzed by using the VidAnalysis application. The results showed that a simple experiment was able to describe two objects that move freely and parabolic at the same height, at the same time. Based on data analysis, both objects fell on the ground simultaneously. Besides, this experiment was also able to measure the acceleration of Earth's gravity.

Keyword(s): simple experiments, smartphone, free-fall motion, parabolic motion, measuring gravitation acceleration

Response Analysis of Training Participants of The Project Learning Integrated Ethno-STEM For Research Of Herbal Tea As A Covid-19 Immunity

Sudarmin, F. Widhi Mahatmanti, Rr. Sri Endang Pujiastuti, Siti Herlina Dewi

In the current era, Indonesia is being hit by the Covid-19 pandemic, so the socialization of herbal tea drinks as immunity is important for teachers and chemistry students. The purpose of this research is to produce an Ethno-STEM integrated project learning model and training to produce herbal tea as immunity. covid 19. At the end of the research, an analysis of the participants' responses to the training activities was carried out. The Ethno-STEM integrated project learning model developed and trained is the Sudarmin model with activities including Presenting, Performing Work, Discussion, Proposing project design, Consolidating the project, Implementing it, and Summarizing the advantages and limitations of the project. The research subjects and audiences are teachers and master students of UNNES chemistry education with a total of 25 people. The type of research is descriptive research, and the implementation of research and training for three meetings. At the first meeting, there was the provision of material on the Ethno-STEM integrated inquiry model and its implementation for the topic of herbal tea as immunity to covid 19. At the second meeting the delivery of material on ethnomedicine regarding herbal tea, benefits and methods of processing herbal tea, playing ethno-vlog videos, and preparing tools and materials for the practice of making herbal teas. The third meeting was the practice of making herbal teas from local plant materials and tropical forest plants followed by group practice followed by antibacterial testing of local tea products and tea extracts from tropical forest plants. The results of data analysis and responses to this training activity concluded that this activity was very interesting and useful, the training materials were very interesting, and increased knowledge and skills in making herbal teas, testing antibacterial and the benefits of tea for the body's immunity to Covid 19.

Keyword(s): Project Learning, Ethno-STEM, Herbal Teh, Imunity covid 19.

Analysis of the Results of Android Mobile Learning Development Integrated Islamic Content on Human Excretion System Material Material

Uliah Anisatur Rosidah, Putut Marwoto, Bambang Subali

This study analyzes the development of android mobile learning integrated with Islamic content on the human excretory system material for class VIII D students at MTs Al Uswah. The product is packaged in the Application Package File (.apk) format and the product can be used independently using Android online or offline by students. This learning media was developed using the Research and Development method of the ADDIE model (Analysis, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation). This Learning Media contains KD & KI, Materials, Simulations, and Evaluations. Apps are rated by materials experts, media experts, and teachers. The validity assessed by media experts got a score of 3.58 with the category as an "excellent" learning media. In contrast, the practical results assessed by material experts got a score of 3.65 in the "excellent" category. In conclusion, the Android mobile learning media integrated with Islamic content in the human excretory system material is suitable for students at the MTs/SMP level and can be implemented in large-scale trials.

Keyword(s): Feasibility test, Mobile learning, Android, Integrated, Islamic content

Improvement of MSME People's Economy With Kunmap Web Gis Technology

Juhadi, Edy Trihatmoko, Walid, Singgih Supriyanto, Makin Basuki

MSMEs (Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises) a productive and creative economic business have an important role in the local economy as the basis of the people's economy. The number of MSMEs in early 2021 reached 64.2 million with a contribution to GDP of 61.07 percent or worth 8,573.89 trillion rupiah. However, with the COVID-19 pandemic, 87.5 percent of MSMEs and of that amount, around 93.2 percent of them were negatively affected on the sales side. This study aims to build a medium for developing SMEs through WebGIS Kunmap. The research was conducted on MSME actors in the Wonosobo Regency, Central Java. Participatory online data collection by MSME business actors, and analyzed with Kunmap Web GIS. The results of the study show (1) that MSME data and information can be identified and inventoried by name, by location, by address accurately and quickly; (2) MSME data and information can be accessed by fellow business actors as a means of promotion and interaction of business processes; (3) Kunmap WebGIS can be developed to increase MSMEs in the global competition arena through the creation of market places as one of the development strategies of BumDes (Village Owned Enterprises). Keywords: MSMEs, market place, webgis, kunmap paltform, **Keyword(s):** Keywords: kunmap webgis, MSMEs, market place, bumdes

Profile of Pre-Service Physics Teachers' Scientific Literacy Based on Competence Aspects

Firdaus, Wiyanto, Ngurah Made Darma Putra, Wiwi Isnaeni, Eli Trisnowati

The development of scientific information very fast has an impact on the ability of students to solve problems in everyday life based on the ability of each student to manage this information. This study aims to analyze and describe students' scientific literacy in the physics education study program in the second semester. The method in this study is quantitative descriptive of the results of students' science literacy tests. The data collection technique is a test using a test sheet instrument containing 11 questions about scientific literacy, which consists of 3 aspects consisting of explaining phenomena scientifically, evaluating and designing scientific investigations, and interpreting scientific data and evidence. Experts have validated the instruments used. The results showed that the students' scientific literacy competence was in a low category. One indicator shows the value in the medium category, while the other indicators show the low category. These results indicate that students' scientific literacy skills need to be improved. These findings can be used as a basis for evaluating the learning process by emphasizing the development of students' scientific literacy skills.

Keyword(s): analysis, competence, profile, scientific literacy

How to Measure Complex Problem Solving Skills: A Systematic Literature Review

Eko Juliyanto, Wiyanto, Sunyoto Eko Nugroho, Budi Naini Mindyarto

The purpose of this study is to conduct a literature review on measuring the Complex Problem Solving (CPS) skills. This study examines the instruments used to measure the CPS skills in the past 10-15 years. In addition, this study also describes indicators for measuring CPS skills. This type of research used in this study is a systematic literature review study using the PRISMA principle. The results showed that most of the CPS measurement instruments used in the journal articles reviewed were computer-based tests. Computer-based tests were chosen because they can simulate a dynamic environment. The CPS studies reviewed did not use certain CPS indicators and became a standard. The CPS indicators used are adjusted to the research theme being carried out.

Keyword(s): Complex Problem Solving, Measurements, PRISMA statement,

Characteristics and Validation of Augmented Reality-Based Learning Media on Hydrocarbon Material for Vocational High School

Vita Fitria Ningrum

The development progress of technology digital very necessary era of learning time is. One of the technologies that can help improve the understanding of the participants of learners is augmented reality. This research is intended for designing and developing media learning-based augmented reality in the material hydrocarbon and validity for determining the feasibility of the media is. The research is a kind of research development using Design Research and Development (R&D). The product validity testing phase was carried out by two material experts and three media experts. In addition, it was done testing the response of the participant students. Mechanical analysis of the data using instrument questionnaire as well as technical analysis of statistical descriptive. The results of the research of this are: 1) the results of the development of media learning-based augmented reality in the material hydrocarbon the form of an application android which consists of five menu main that is KD and indicators, material, AR camera, practice questions, and the identity of the researcher, as well as seven cards molecule from the molecular structure of chemical compounds; 2) the results of the validity assessment by material experts with an average score of 85% in the "very valid" category, and the validity assessment by media experts with an average score of 94 % in the "very valid" category; 3) the results of testing the feasibility of using small- scale media with an average score of 81,9% with the "very feasible" category used as learning media.

Keyword(s): augmented reality, application android, media learning, hydrocarbons, molecule card.

Meta-Analysis of Student Reality Construction in Online Practicum

Yusmaniar Afifah Noor, Ngurah Made Darma Putra, Sunyoto Eko Nugroho

The absence of ideal characteristics from the use of practicum can be solved based on empirical data which makes the practicum more effective. Reality construction is a way of taking pictures based on what students get from practical experience. The purpose of this study is to identify indicators of reality construction formed by students in online practicums. The method used is a meta-analysis by reviewing 24 international journals. The data analysis used is quantitative data analysis with effect size and percentage, while qualitative data analysis is for data resulting from narrative studies of the studies encountered. Based on analysis study of reality construction indicators can be generated five indicators that often appear, which is conceptual understanding, relevance and contribution of laboratory activities, student satisfaction, interaction and laboratory work patterns, resources and instructional. Students' conceptual understanding can be increased by applying online practicum. More than 60% of respondents stated that the contribution of online practicum is the same or better than conventional practicum. Overall, students feel quite satisfied in accessing online practicum, especially satisfaction in terms of time. However, students have more difficulty collaborating in online practicums. Along with the development of digital technology can facilitate interaction by communicating virtually. In addition, adequate quality of resources and instructional resources are needed so that they can effectively frame student learning.

Keyword(s): meta-analysis, reality construction, online practicum

The Effect of Animated Film Media on The Ability to Recognize Mathematical Concepts of Early Childhood Based on Gender

Yuni Nuraeni Setiana

The purpose of this research was to analyze differences in the effect of animated films, the influence of gender, the effect of animated films and gender on the ability to recognize early childhood mathematical concepts. This research type was a quantitative quasi-experimental design using factorial (2x2). The sampling technique was purposive sampling from 105 children aged 5-6 years in the Merpati PAUD group, Pati. The data was collected through the results of observations, documentation and tests. The data analysis technique used two-way ANOVA. The results indicated that there were differences in the effect of animated films, $F=17,545$ with sig. 0.001. There was a difference in the effect of gender, $F=5.399$ with sig. 0.022 and there was no effect of animated films with gender differences on the ability to recognize mathematical concepts in early childhood $F=0.130$ with sig. 0.719. The conclusion showed that animated film media can be used to introduce mathematical concepts to early childhood.

Keyword(s): Animated Film Media, Mathematical Concepts, Early Childhood, Gender

Envisionment Building Strategy for Reading Literary Works

Thohiriyah, Ruly Indra Darmawan

Understanding literary work requires meticulous and sophisticated strategy especially for students of non-literature study programme. This notion is based on the survey involving more than 60 students of non-literature study programme who claimed that reading literary works is confusing. Considering the aforesaid problem, it is paramount to offer efficient strategy to help them understand the literary works. Therefore, envisionment building strategy is employed. The result shows that more than 60% students acknowledge that envisionment building help them visualize the plot and make them easier to appreciate the literary works.

Keyword(s): Literary works, envisionment building, non-literature study programme

Student's Interest-based Identifying Industry Preference Strategy as a Means of English Literature Study Program Support of Independent Learning - Independent Campus Program

Fatma Hetami, M. Ikhwan Rosyidi, Izzati Gemi Seinsiani, Thohiriyah

This research is motivated by concerns about the gap in the competence of graduates with the demands of the industry. On the one hand, the industry often complains about the competencies of university graduates which are often not in line with expectations, while on the other hand students often do not understand what competencies they should have so that they are in line with industry expectations. The gap needs research to be conducted for strengthening the capacity of universities, especially the UNNES English Literature Study Program to support the MBKM program for internships through the strategy of identifying industrial preferences based on student interests. The research method used was Research and Development (R&D). This research is expected to (1) explain the link and match relationship between study programs and industry, (2) develop a collaborative design system for study programs and industry, (3) develop strategies for achieving innovative internship designs that are in accordance with the needs of students and industry. The instrument used was a questionnaire. Data collection techniques were carried out by giving questionnaires to research participants. researchers distributed questionnaires to students as a search for data on student preferences/interests in choosing internship locations, as well as distributing questionnaires to industries that are included in the student preference list. In addition, researchers conducted FGDs in order to identify the competencies of graduates expected by the industry. This study involved 98 students of the 2019 batch in the English Literature Study program at the State University of Semarang

and several industries which are the student internship preferences. The results indicate that students' preference tends to choose their Internship program based on the Industry's offer and internship Fair. It gives a communicative deal among students' interest, Industry's offer and Study Program. It, then, contributes to job field data mapping of Graduate Learning Outcome and produces an MBKM-based internship guided book.

Keyword(s): MBKM, industry, capacity building, preferences

Single Session Counselling with Expressive Art Integration to Improve Internet Altruistic Behavior Students

Ganjar Suargani, Mulawarman, Awalya

Internet is a means to obtain information, interact and provide help to others. Internet altruistic behavior is an ability that students must have to help voluntarily on the internet based on empathy. Students who behave altruistically are able to support, guide the sharing of information and remind each other of negative things between internet users. This study used a randomized pretest-posttest control group design. The intervention in the experimental group used a single session counseling strategy by integrating expressive art while for the control group it was in the form of individual counselling without using an approach. Data collection is done by providing a psychological scale Internet Altruistic Behavior (IABS) which is adapted according to scientific rules. Research subjects were selected using random assignment to the experimental group or the control group according to the established criteria. The data analysis used was mixed ANOVA repeated measure.

Keyword(s): Internet Altruistic Behavior, single session counselling, expressive art

ROOM 8

The Study of Liquid Waste Management in The Marine Product Processing Industry (Case Study of PT Bumi Menara Internusa Lamongan)

Durrotun Nafisah, Dewi Liesnoor Setyowati, Eva Banowati, Agustinus Sugeng Priyanto

Lamongan regency has direct lines physical boundaries with coastal lines with potential sea waters and pond waters. The fishing industry is one of the fastest-growing industries in Lamongan District. Rapidly growing industrial activities cause environmental pollution caused by industrial waste disposal. This research aims to find out the process of liquid waste treatment processed through IPAL (Wastewater Treatment Plant) and analyze the quality standards of wastewater treatment plant effluent. Data collection techniques are conducted through interviews, observations, and documentation. PT Bumi Menara Internusa Lamongan has a conventional Suspended Solid Wastewaters Installation System (IPAL) which is aerobic decomposition that oxidizes organic materials into CO₂, H₂O, and NH₄. Standard Wastewaters Quality Standard PT. Bumi Menara Internusa Lamongan refers to The Governor of East Java Regulation No. 72 of 2013 concerning Wastewaters quality standards for the industry and /or Other Business Activities. Liquid waste treatment process through stages (1) Screener (filtration stage), (2) Equalization (decomposition stage), (3) Stabilization (Stabilization stage), (4) Clarifier (separation process between microorganisms and water treatment), and (5) evaluation (liquid waste worth exhausts or not). The results of the quality check effluent Wastewater Treatment Plant found no deviations in the results of effluent that exceeded the quality standards. Liquid waste that has been processed allows it to be used to water plants.

Keyword(s): Liquid Waste, Industry, Management

The Process of Assimilation-Accommodation in Solving the Problems of Proportion

Junarti, Ari Indriani, Istiqomah

The purpose of this study was to describe the assimilation-accommodation process on a proportion topic. The descriptive qualitative approach was utilized to elucidate the assimilation-accommodation process. Data collection was accomplished using assessments administered to 13 students online and 7 students offline. The research participants were chosen from a pool of twenty students based on their classification of procedural predictions of mathematical connection indicators. Six research subjects were selected from seven students who satisfied the expected indications of assimilation, accommodation, and assimilation-accommodation, with each category two students having the identical work. Additionally, data are gathered through tests and interviews that have been triangulated for source and method validity. The findings indicated that the first two subjects demonstrate the assimilation process through the phases of proportion concept knowledge taught in primary school. This is shown by how the problem is solved, which begins with formulating the symbolic form proportion formula in variables. In proportion, the following two subjects demonstrate the accommodation process by converting their knowledge into different types of formula produced by assimilation groups, which is in the form of numbers. This is shown by how the problem is solved by immediately writing the answer into the proportion form without using another variable symbol. Meanwhile, the two subjects who demonstrate the accommodation-assimilation process indicate a proclivity for modifying prior information by dividing proportion formula into different solution procedures from the assimilation and accommodation groups, i.e., in mixed form (some symbols and some numbers). The findings of this study indicate that the assimilation-accommodation process can aid in the acceleration of problem solutions in new materials.

Keyword(s): Assimilation process, accommodation process, assimilation-accommodation process

Computational Thinking in Mathematics Learning Task Design: Stating Goal, Designing, and Plug In, of Indonesian Pre-service Math Teachers

Neneng Aminah, Y.L. Sukestiyarno, Wardono, Adi Nur Cahyono, Diana Rachmawati Rozak,
Wendi Kusriandi

This study aims to describe the pedagogic knowledge of prospective mathematics teachers in making mathematics problem-solving problems with the concept of Computational Thinking (CT). This study uses an exploratory, descriptive quantitative research involving 95 prospective mathematics teacher students from various regions in Indonesia. The subject is given a job to design CT assignments in mathematics learning. Data obtained from performance sheets in the form of assignments made by prospective teachers. The data were analyzed using the question feasibility performance sheet due to design principles, the results of assignment-based interviews, and field notes. Data analysis was carried out by triangulation by combining the results of the analysis of performance sheets, interviews, and field notes, the results obtained from the performance of prospective teachers, design assignments by paying attention to design principles. Assignments are made accompanied by an answer key with concepts that support CT. In this case, the study results found the pedagogic knowledge of prospective mathematics teachers when making questions by paying attention to setting goals, designing, and plugin. There are significant differences in the criteria for each CT component seen from the level of knowledge of high, medium, low sig values of 0.000, respectively; 0.002; 0.004, and 0.008 means that there is a significant difference between each group

Keyword(s): Computational Thinking, Task Design, Mathematics Learning

Analysis of Proving Ability of Theorems as The Meta-Global Level in Algebraic Thinking on Lecture Introduction to Algebraic Structures

Mashuri, S.B. Waluya, Rochmad, Isnarto

Algebraic thinking is needed in learning on algebra based courses, such as Introduction to Algebraic Structures. According to Kieran, which is reinforced by the writings of Cai and Louis, algebraic thinking covering 3 levels of activities, namely: generational activities, transformational activities, and the activities at the meta-global level. One ability in the meta-global level algebraic thinking is proving theorems. This paper presented the results of a study on student's algebraic thinking ability at that level on lecture Introduction to Algebraic Structures.

Keyword(s): algebraic thinking, proving of theorems, meta global-level

The Analogical Reasoning Thinking Process Viewed from Self-Efficacy

Fitrianto Eko Subekti, Y.L. Sukestiyarno, Wardono, Isnaini Rosyida

This study aims to describe the analogical reasoning thinking process in terms of self-efficacy on set material. Student self-efficacy data were obtained through questionnaires, while analogical reasoning deemed process data received from tests and in-depth interviews. The sampling method was using the purposive sampling technique. Data analysis used the stages of data reduction, data presentation, and concluding. The study results show that: Respondents with moderate self-efficacy tended not to understand the concept of a combination of sets, which resulted in an inability to solve problems related to intersection and combination questions in the three sets. Respondents with high self-efficacy tend to determine the pattern of the relationship between a slice and a combination of two sets with a piece and a variety of three sets. And 3) respondents with moderate and high self-efficacy tend to solve set problems using Venn sets' help.

Keyword(s): Analogical Reasoning, Self-Efficacy, Set Material

Algebraic Thought Process in Solving Problems in Linear Program Materials Reviewed from Learning Motivation

Arie Purwa Kusuma

The ability to think algebra is the ability to generalize the experience of numbers and calculations, find concepts of patterns and functions, and form ideas using symbols. This study aims to describe how the algebraic thinking process of STKIP Kusuma Negara students in Linear Program material. The subject of research is a semester V student of mathematics education who is studying linear program course Year 2020/2021. The data used in this study are the results of questionnaires, test results, and interviews. Taking the subject using purposive sampling techniques. The main instruments are researchers and auxiliary instruments are written test results and interview results on mathematical problems. Data analysis techniques include: (1) data description of written test results and interview results; (2) analyzed from written tests and interview results; (3) then conclude. The data validity test is done by time triangulation. The results of the study lead to the higher the independence of learning owned by students, the higher the ability to think algebra. Students with high algebraic thinking skills have fulfilled every indicator of algebraic thinking, namely being able to generalize, abstract, model, think dynamically and be able to organize. Students with moderate algebraic thinking ability are only able to win three indicators, namely being able to generalize, abstract, and model. While students with low algebraic thinking ability some can abstract and model.

Keyword(s): algebraic thinking process, problem solving, motivation to learn.

Numeration Literacy in Integral Calculus Problem Solving reviewed from Student Learning Style

Nurina Kurniasari Rahmawati

This research aims to find out how numerical literacy in solving calculus II problems as seen from the student's learning style. The subjects in this research were learners of STKIP Kusuma Negara Jakarta who had attended calculus II courses in the 2020/2021 school year, namely 2 students each with Visual, auditorial, and types of kinesthetic learning with purposive sampling techniques. The instruments in this study are researchers, a test to measure numerical literacy in the form of essay questions consisting of 4 questions, interview guidelines, and questionnaires to find out the student's learning style consisting of 60 points of statement. The results showed that out of 28 students who were polled there were 9 it was not possible to assess the learning style of students with visual learning styles, 14 students with auditory learning styles, 3 students with kinesthetic learning styles, and 2 students. Students who have forms of auditorial learning tend to have had higher numerical literacy than students who have visual and kinesthetic types of learning, and students whose type of visual learning tends to better for better numerical literacy than students Which have forms of kinesthetic learning. Students who have an auditory learning style have high numerical literacy, students who have a visual style of learning have moderate numerical literacy, and students with kinesthetic learning style have low numerical literacy.

Keyword(s): numerical literacy, problem-solving, learning style

Building Numerical Literacy for Prospective Mathematics Teachers Through Analogical Reasoning Mutia, Kartono, Y.L. Sukestiyarno, Dwijanto, Kristina Wijayanti

The purpose of this study is to analyze how analogical reasoning as one of the reasoning in mathematics can build the numeracy literacy of prospective mathematics teachers. Qualitative methodology was used in this recent study. Data collection techniques in this study are test,

observation, interview, and documentation. Meanwhile, data analysis was processed by reducing data, presenting data, and drawing conclusions. Analogous reasoning is one way that can be used in learning to build numeracy literacy because, with analogical reasoning, students will try to find problems that are similar to the questions given and then learn them by reading and understanding the information it provides. However, analogous reasoning in research can only be done by students with high abilities, while students with low abilities have not been able to use this reasoning. Nowadays, reasoning is very mandatory to use in literacy-based learning because literacy requires reasoning, without reasoning, it will be difficult for students and prospective teachers to be able to solve numeracy literacy questions.

Keyword(s): Analogical reasoning, Numeracy literacy, Prospective mathematics teachers

Analysis of Student's Misconceptions in Solving a Discrete Random Variable

Arfatin Nurrahmah

One of the most important obstacles in learning mathematics is misconceptions. This study aims to analyze student misconceptions in solving the problem of one discrete random variable in probability theory courses. The research was conducted on students of semester fifth of mathematics education study program at Indraprasta University PGRI Jakarta who took probability theory courses. The method in this study is qualitative. The study subjects were two people selected using snowball sampling techniques. The instruments used are tests on probability theory courses, interview guidelines, and observations. Testing the validity of research data using triangulation. Data analysis is done using data presentation, data reduction, and conclusion withdrawal. The results showed that the misconceptions experienced by subjects in discrete random variable material, namely in the process of determining the function of probability. First subject (S1) assumes that the probability function is equal to the probability value, whereas Second subject (S2) cannot distinguish properties on geometric and binomial discrete special distributions. Such misconceptions lead to a constant misconception in determining the function of probabilities. This will result in other misconceptions related to the probability function material, such as determining expectations and variances.

Keyword(s): Misconceptions, One discrete random variable, probability theory

The Students' Creative Thinking Skills on Literacy Numeracy Concepts

Lasia Agustina

The 21st-century citizens should have creative thinking skills with literature problems. This thinking has three components: novelty, flexibility, and fluency. This research aims to determine how the students' creative thinking skills through questions with numeric literacy concepts. This research is descriptive qualitative research with the triangulated data. The subjects were the students of the University of Indraprastha PGRI, Southern Jakarta. After taking the test, the researchers categorized the creative thinking skills into creative, average, and not creative categories. The results showed a new component supported the students' creative thinking skills about the numeric literacy concept. It was the communication. Previous studies showed four components to measure individuals' creative thinking skills on the numeric literacy concepts. They were communication, novelty, flexibility, and fluency. This research concluded that the student's creative thinking skills on the numerical literacy concept questions would be more observable if the communication component existed.

Keyword(s): Creative thinking, Literacy, Numeracy

Ethnomathematics: Mathematics Educators' Perspectives on Cultural Teachers' Perceptions

Erik Santoso, YL Sukestiyarno, Scolastika Mariani, Isnarto

The purpose of this study was to determine mathematics teachers' perceptions of ethnomathematics. The research method uses descriptive qualitative methods with the research subjects of mathematics teachers in Tasikmalaya. The instrument uses questionnaires and in-depth interviews with selected subjects based on the length of teaching, which is less than 2 years between 2-5 years and more than 5 years. Based on the results of data processing and analysis through data triangulation, it can be concluded that culture is a characteristic of an area which can be in the form of daily objects, activities or customs. Mathematics teachers perceive that mathematics has something to do with culture; some mathematical materials such as geometry, measurement have a lot to do with mathematics. Ethnomathematic applications in mathematics learning in schools can be applied by using models or approaches that link the real world and its problem-based context at the beginning of learning.

Keyword(s): Mathematics Educators' Perspectives, Cultural Teachers' Perceptions

Mathematic Communication

Feylosofia Putri Agry

This research was conducted due to the lack of mathematical communication skills among prospective elementary school teachers. Knowing the mathematics communication skills of prospective elementary school teachers is the aim of this study. The method used is descriptive qualitative. The subjects used in this study were 6 semester 1 students in the basic concepts of mathematics subject. The data collection uses questions related to Combination material with 6 items related to mathematical communication skills.

Keyword(s): mathematics communication

Mathematics Communication Ability in Mathematics Learning In Pandemic Times

Indra Martha Rusmana

The pandemic period that has lasted for one year has made the face of education in this country experience significant changes, one of which is the learning process carried out by distance learning through an online system by utilizing various available platforms. This makes changes in various cognitive abilities of students, including students' mathematical communication skills. Mathematical communication skills in learning mathematics are very necessary. This is because mathematical communication can explain and organize the thinking skills possessed by students, both orally and in writing. A student who has good communication skills can provide the right response between students and other students through the media used in learning. The purpose of this paper is to present the understanding of mathematical communication skills with the scope of two things, namely the ability of students to use mathematics as a communication tool (mathematical language), and the ability of students to communicate the mathematics learned as the content of the message that must be conveyed. How and why communication is important to build a mathematical community through open communication channels in the classroom, especially during a pandemic.

Keyword(s): mathematical communication, problem solving, pandemic, distance learning

Somersault Diving Exercise Model Based on Media Aids

Kevin Octara

This research purpose is to develop diving model design based on support device and to achieve empiric data about the effectivity result of diving based on supporting device. This research is development research which use model from Borg and Gall includes of 10 step. Those steps are (1) Necessary analysis and observation, (2) Gathering information, (3) Create initiating product, (4) Expert evaluation, (5) Revision, (6) Small group test by using 10 subject, (7) Revision, (8) Big group try out by using 20 subject, (9) Revision final product, (10) Dissemination. From this research also procedure has done above, achieved product that is diving exercise based on supporting device which include 13 model form. This research from advice or suggestion and experts evaluation includes 2 diving expert and 1 from sport educations. Research result achievement that diving exercise based on supporting device is good and usable for athletes. Suggestion from this research that this product can use as one of the way to improve skill and athlete achievement, and especially for coach that it can use as reference to train amateur athlete.

Keyword(s): Model, Exercise, diving, based on supporting device.

Development Learning Devices to Improve Student's Mathematical Literations

Rick Hunter Simanungkalit, Hardi Suyitno, Isnarto, Dwijanto

The purpose of this study was to determine: (1) how to develop valid problem-based learning-oriented learning devices, (2) how to develop practical problem-based learning-oriented learning devices, (3) how to develop effective problem-based learning-oriented learning devices, and (4) whether applying problem-based learning-oriented learning devices can improve students' mathematical literacy skills. This research is a development research using the Thiagarajan development model, namely the modified 4D (Define, Design, Develop and Disseminate) model. The learning devices developed were lesson plans, student activity sheets, student books, and students' mathematical literacy test instruments. The research instruments were: (a) validation sheets for learning devices including: lesson plans, student activity sheets, student books and tests of mathematical literacy skills; (b) the observation sheet to see the teacher's ability to manage student learning and activities; (c) a research questionnaire to see student responses to learning. The results of data analysis indicate that the learning devices developed are oriented toward problem-based learning that meet the criteria of validity, practicality and effectiveness. There was an increase in students' mathematical literacy skills using the developed learning devices.

Keyword(s): Mathematical Literacy, Learning Devices, Lesson Plans, Student Activity Sheets, Problem Based Learning.

ROOM 9

Identification Public Space of Sport in Pesawaran Regency

Candra Kurniawan, Hari Setijono, Taufiq Hidayah, Hadi, Sugiharto, Heru Sulistianta

The public space of sport development index is a value that reflects the success of sport development based on the dimensions of public space available for the community to exercise regularly, and support the level of physical fitness of the community. The purpose of this study is to analyze the sports development index in Pesawaran Regency from the dimensions of public space. This study method using qualitative and quantitative methods with evaluation analysis approach that refers to a public space index indicators of sport development. The results of study: public space index of sport 0.271. Conclusion: public space index of sport is still in the low category, and the need for a local government support program for attention and increase sustainable sport development.

Keyword(s): evaluation analysis, public space index of sport

The Importance of Online Media toward Physical Education during Covid-19 Pandemic

Guntur Firmansyah, Tria Muhamad Aris, Nurcholis Istiawan, Trinovandhi Setyawan, Paulus Rah Adi Pawitra

Physical education is outlined as learning through motions and should following the right steps so that it will be meaningful for the learners. Moreover, physical education is a proportional and adequate learning program to share learners' attentions in learning domains, namely psychomotor, cognitive, and affective. This study implemented literature research by collecting online published articles in Google Scholar website in the range of 2020-2021. The possibility of learning on this subject during pandemic is widely open although the school area or environment was not fully supported with infrastructure facilities on online learning. There are several online media could be the options in bracing physical learning, such as by taking the advantages on the features of Google, WhatsApp, Youtube, Zoom, and Telegram. All in all, the collaboration between teacher, students, and parents became the solution to support online learning via online media, considering some areas were not able to implement online learning due to the internet network, infrastructure and facilities, and the lack of teachers' and learners' skills in administering online learning.

Keyword(s): Online Media, Physical Education

Sports Coaching and Talent Scouting in Indonesia

Eki Aldapit, Pasha Erik Juntara, Guntur Yulisatria, Citra Azhariat Malasari, Novalila Azni

Sports development through national sports coaching and talent scouting could be an instrument to sports development, performance improvement, and sports management development. The result of this review literature is to understand problems within sports coaching and talent scouting in Indonesia. The research is using secondary data. The method used in collecting data is literature review, using published literature online within 2017-2021 and relevant research results. Collected data is compiled, analysed, and deduced in order to be able to give useful recommendation. Literature review results related to sports coaching and talent scouting in Indonesia portray that the sports coaching and talent scouting in Indonesia has evolved and done well in some sports. Each sports stakeholder Has very important role in sport coaching and talent scouting. Main organization and coach needs synergy in developing sport coaching and talent scouting. Coaching and talent scouting

need to be done more massive in some areas included remote area as the human resource's potency in Indonesia is promising in some sports.

Keyword(s): coaching, sports coaching, talent scouting

The Development of Regional Sports Policy To Support National Sports Achievements

Andi Nova, Soegiyanto, Bambang Budi Raharjo, Irwan Budiono, Andrew Rinaldi Sinulingga

National sports development ought to integrate regional and central government policies in order to implement the policies. Sports development policies lead to sports for everyone, talent scouting, and sports coaching sustainably. Every region in Indonesia has regional autonomy to implement sports development policies as stated in the Law of National Sports System(SKN 2005). Regional sports development policies improve national sports by focusing on introducing and involving society massively, talent scouting, and sports coaching, then each region can be summed up as its domain sports. Improving and developing national sports achievements as a result of regional sports policies would create a new competitive generation so that they can encourage national sports achievements at the international level.

Keyword(s): Policy, Development, Sports Achievements

The Causes of Stunting And Preventive Stunting Action

Pratama Dharmika Nugraha, Sugiharto, Andri Wahyu Utomo

Health is one of the basic needs of people in order for them to do their obligations and enjoy life. One of the health problems that concern the government of Indonesia through the ministry of health is about how to reduce the prevalence of short children or stunting. The cause of the stunting condition is multidimensional because it is not only caused by nutritional factor and bad experiences of pregnant women and children. An understanding of the cause of stunting needs to be explained to the community. The act of preventive stunting is indispensable so as that a precaution could be done to impact the condition of the children in Indonesia. Educating the community and supporting the government programs of the republic of Indonesia for the development of the country and prosperity of the people are a must.

Keyword(s): stunting, the cause of stunting, preventive stunting

Contribution of Social Engagement, Nutritional Status and Physical Activity to Elderly Cognitive Functions

Dinda Ajeng Ferbina Putri Nusa

The aging process is a natural process that cannot be prevented or avoided as we age. The increasing number of elderly is accompanied by an increase in the impact that occurs due to the aging process on various aspects of life, both social, economic, and health. One of the most controversial issues in the study of human life span development is the cognitive function of adults. This decline in cognitive function results in disturbances in terms of meeting the needs of life independently, so that it can increase dependence on the help of others. This decline in cognitive function can be influenced by several factors, both from the individual, disease and the environment. Individual factors include age, education, and disease history, while environmental factors are thought to include social engagement/involvement and physical activity. This study aims to determine the contribution of social engagement, nutritional status and physical activity to the cognitive function of the elderly.

Keyword(s): Social Engagement, Status Gizi, Aktivitas Fisik, Fungsi Kognitif

Distance Learning During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Student Perception of Aerobic Dance Practical Course

Kunjung Ashadi, M E Winarno, Oktia Woro Kasmini Handayani, Hari Setijono,
Tri Rustiadi, I Nengah Sandi, Ika Jayadi

The COVID-19 pandemic requires humans to make adjustments in various aspects of life. In education area, there are also challenges of adjustment with online learning at home. In particular, big challenges are faced by practical subjects such as aerobics dance, which require a practical online learning model. The purpose of study was to determine the perceptions of students in online learning in the aerobic dance course. To obtain these answers, a questionnaire consisting of 20 questions was distributed to all 213 students that follow the course through Google Form. The questionnaire used has met the criteria for the validity and reliability. IBM SPSS Statistics 22 is used in the process of testing the validity and reliability of the questionnaire. With the validity test using Bivariate and reliability test with the Alpha Cronbach formula. The results of respondents' answers in Google Form were converted by Microsoft Excel 2019 program to analyze the average and percentage calculations. The data shows that students have a fairly good perception of practical learning aerobic dance based on the aspects of infrastructure, human resources, media and learning systems and also student competencies. The main problem faced by students in learning is the problem of internet signals that often occurs in online video conferencing meetings. Therefore lecturers must have a passion for work to create interesting and targeted learning innovations so that the weaknesses of online practical course learning can be minimized.

Keyword(s): Training Load, Hydration, Heat Environment, Paralympic, Athletes

Contribution of Exercise Squat Jump Split and Training Twist Bar on The Improvement of Mae Geri Chudan Kick Speed on Athlete Karate Female of Dojo Wadokai Unimed In 2019

Pangondian Hotliber Purba

This study aims to determine the contribution of the Split Squat Jump and exercises Bar Twist to the Increasing Speed of Kick Mae Geri Chudan on female karate athletes at Wadokai University dojo Unimed in 2019. The research method used in this study was experimental method, the sample used in this study was 14 people. Split squat jump training has a significant contribution to increasing the speed of the kick Mae Geri Chudan using the right foot in the female karate athlete Wadokai dojo Unimed Year 2019 with a regression equation $Y = 6.18 + 0.13X_1$, based on the calculation results $F_{count} = 8.59$ and $F_{table} (0.05; 1/12) = 4.75$, so $F_{count} > F_{table}$ with a contribution of 40.96%. While the kick Mae Geri Chudan using the left foot of the regression equation is $Y = 7.49 + 0.09X_1$ and the calculation result $F_{count} = 5.79$ and $F_{table}(0.05; 1/12) = 4.75$, so $F_{count} > F_{table}$ with a contribution of 31.36%. The exercise twist bar contributed significantly to the increase in the speed of the kick Mae Geri Chudan using the right foot in the female 's karate athlete Wadokai dojo Unimed 2019 with a regression equation $Y = 7.57 + 0.31X_2$, based on the calculated $F_{count} = 7.54$ and $F_{table} (0.05; 1/12) = 4.75$, so $F_{count} > F_{table}$ with a contribution of 38.44%. Whereas for the kick Mae Geri Chudan using the left foot the regression equation is $Y = 7.93 + 0.23X_2$ and the calculation result $F_{count} = 6.89$ and $F_{table} (0.05; 1/12) = 4.75$, so $F_{count} > F_{table}$ with a contribution of 37.21%. Exercise Split squat jump and twist bars together provide a significant contribution to the increase in the speed of kick Mae Geri Chudan using the right foot on a college athlete Wadokai female karate dojo Unimed 2019 with regression equation $Y = 6.07 + 0.09X_1 + 0.12X_2$. Based on the calculation of $F_{arithmatic} = 4.41$ and $F_{table} (0.05; 2/11) = 3.08$, so $F_{arithmatic} > F_{table}$ with a contribution of 44%. Whereas for the kicking of Chudan game using the left foot the regression equation is $Y = 7.60 + 0.02X_1 + 0.19X_2$ and the calculation result is $F_{count} = 3.27$ and $F_{table} (0.05; 2/11) = 3.08$, so $F_{count} > F_{table}$ with contribution of 37%.

Keyword(s): Split Squat Jump, Bar Twist, Speed, Mae Geri Chudan

The Role of Parenting In Improving Maternal Health Literature Against Stunting in Kab Pati

Hartuti, Haryono, Rusdarti, Yuli Kurniawati Sugiyo Pranoto

Health literacy for mothers is very important regarding nutrition and child health, given the stunting problem that befell children in Indonesia. The cause of elevating the problem of stunting, especially in Pati is the low maternal knowledge in terms of parenting (caring, educating, guiding). This study aims to: (1) determine the problems of parenting education activities in order to increase maternal knowledge related to nutritional status during pregnancy, and (2) determine the supporting and inhibiting factors in parenting education activities. This research used a mixed method with interview, documentation, observation, and test techniques that will be analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. The results of data analysis showed that parenting education activities to question stunting were declared effective in t-test calculations so that they were considered significant among young mothers' knowledge before and after participating in parenting education.

Keyword(s): stunting, young mothers, parenting education, health literacy

Development Of Football Takraw Model Through TGFU to Advance Student's Sepak Sila in Playing Sepak Takraw

Arizky Ramadhan, Soegiyanto KS, Sulaiman, Setya Rahayu, Iyakrus

This study aims to: (1) to develop a learning model of sepak takraw material according to students' characteristics, (2) to measure the effectiveness of packing model that has been developed (3) to test the effectiveness of learning model that has been developed to improve students' soccer skills. This research is a research and development consisting of two stages, they are: preliminary stage and development stage. The preliminary stage consisted of: observation and field study. The development stage consisted of: initial drafting, expert validation, small-scale trials, large-scale trials, the final products, and effectiveness tests. Expert validation involved 2 experts with delphi techniques. Field test design used times series design. Techniques using to collect the data was observation and interview. Data analysis to determine validity used Content Validity Ratio (CVR). Data analysis for effectiveness used Sample Paired t Test. The results of the development learning of sepak takraw were (1) the product of the learning model sepak takraw for penjaskes student, (2) the implementation of a safe learning model, easy and fun to do and (3) the product is effective to improve the skills of sepak takraw penjaskes students from affective, cognitive and psychomotor values. The results of expert assessment of the model product developing had a validation value of 1 entered in the eligible category. The result of analysis of the three values got the result of significance of Sig2 tiled <0.5., And the mean in effectiveness test of affective value is 2.8000 had increased to 3.6400, the mean at effectivity test of cognitive value 2.8400 had increased to 3.5600, the mean at test of effectivity psychomotor value of 6,6000 had increased to 7.5200. So it can be concluded that the model was affective to improve the skills of penjaskes students.

Keyword(s): model, learning of sepak takraw, tgf, sepak sila, penjaskes student

The Development of Micro Tennis Games for Improving Forehand Technique

Ricko Irawan, S.Pd., M.Pd., Sesaria Nisa Afifi, S.Pd., M.Pd., Drs. Tri Nurharsono

The purpose of this study is to develop a tennis game product that can be used to train forehand and baghand strokes by using infrastructure other than tennis courts such as asphalt, paving, and other vacant land. This development research uses a procedural development model, because this model is

descriptive, which is a procedure that describes the steps that must be followed in producing a product. In this study, the steps used in developing the tennis microgame model include: (1) conducting product analysis (2) developing an initial product for tennis microgames (3) expert validation (4) field trials (5) product revision. This study used an experimental design as a trial design involving 43 students. The instruments used are interviews, observations, questionnaires and documentation. The data analysis technique uses percentages to assess the feasibility, quality and acceptability of the product. The results of the study: 1) Micro tennis games can be used on vacant land, asphalt or pasving, 2) tennis micro games can be used to practice forehand hitting techniques.
Keyword(s): Product developepment, mikro tenis, forehand technique

Psychological Characteristics of PON South Sumatra Athletes in Terms Of team Sports Khoirul Anwar Pulungan

This study aims to reveal: (1) the psychological characteristics of PON South Sumatra athletes in terms of team sports, (2) differences the psychological characteristics between male and female athletes in terms of team sports. This research approach was quantitative using survey method with research design a restrospective causal- comparative design. All subjects in the population were included in the study with a total of 56 athletes. Data collection techniques using The Psychological Skills Inventory for Sports (PSIS) questionnaire. Data analysis techniques using independent sample t-test with significance level 0.05. The results of this study showed that: (2) the psychological characteristics of PON South Sumatra athletes were reviewed from team sports in the Medium category with an average score of 42.5, (2) There were significant differences between male athletes and female athletes with a mean score of 127.15 for male athletes and 121.45 for female athletes. So it can be concluded that the psychological characteristics of PON South Sumatra athletes in terms of team sports were moderate category, and there were significant differences between the psychological characteristics of male and female athletes.

Keyword(s): characteristics, psychological, pon south sumatra athletes, team sports

Effectiveness of Brain Exercise with Rhythm Gymnastics Results in Improving Motor Coordination Ability of Elementary School Students

Arif Hidayat

The purpose of this study was to determine differences in brain gym exercises with rhythmic gymnastics to the improvement of motor coordination ability. This research uses experimental research design with pretest-posttest control group design. The study population was all students in grade V in the State Primary School 19 Palembang in the academic year 2017/2017, while samples were students of class V.1 numbered 31 people and divided by ordinal pairing. The data collection technique using the test throws on target / targets, while the technique of data analysis using the t test. Results showed no effect of brain gym exercises on motor coordination in students of State Elementary School 19 Palembang. Moreover, the results also stated that there is the influence of rhythmic gymnastics exercises on motor coordination in public elementary school students 19 Palembang. Thus, there are differences in brain gym exercises with rhythmic gymnastics to increase the ability of motor coordination in children State Elementary School 19 Palembang, where the rhythmic gymnastics training better than brain exercises. This is because the rhythmic gymnastics prefer the motion compared to brain exercises.

Keyword(s): brain gymnastics, rhythmic gymnastics, motor coordination, ability

Euphemism Speech of Indonesian Politicians in Pandemic Period

Ristiyani, Fathur Rokhman, Rustono, Rahayu Pristiwati

The rise of speeches by Indonesian politicians has recently attracted the attention of the wider community. Politicians' utterances have an appeal to be studied because they contain opinions that represent the people and individuals. Euphemism is a style of language aimed at smoothing out taboo meanings. The purpose of this study is to analyze the form of euphemism of Indonesian politicians during the pandemic. The design in this research is descriptive qualitative. The object of this research is a form of euphemism for Indonesian politicians during a pandemic on social media. The data used in this study are fragments of Indonesian politicians' euphemistic utterances published on social media Youtube and Facebook during the March 2020 - April 2021 pandemic. Each utterance was examined with a predetermined theoretical basis. The source of the data used in this research is the speeches of Indonesian politicians published on social media Facebook and YouTube during the pandemic which contain euphemistic speeches of Indonesian politicians during the pandemic on social media. Collecting data in this study using the method of observing. The technique used in this study is a note-taking technique. This study uses the technique of data validity confirmability triangulation theory and observers. The results showed that the form of euphemism includes word and sentence levels. At the word level, it includes underspecification, understatement, litotes, overstatement, periphrasis, metaphor, and metonym. Meanwhile, at the sentence level, it includes apologetic expressions, hedges, and downtoners.

Keyword(s): Euphemism Speech and Politician

The Relationship of Learning Motivation to Student Learning Outcomes in Physical Education Learning During the Covid-19 Pandemic

M. Fransazeli Makorohim, Mimi Yulianti, Rika Sebriani

The purpose of the study was to see the relationship between student learning motivation and student learning outcomes in physical education learning during the covid-19 pandemic. This type of research is correlational with a quantitative approach. The population in this study were students of class X SMA YLPI Pekanbaru, amounting to 47 students. The sampling technique in this study used a total sampling technique. Data were collected with a research instrument in the form of a questionnaire (questionnaire). The results showed that there was a significant and significant relationship between learning motivation and student learning outcomes in physical education learning during the covid-19 pandemic. By calculating the correlation $r_{count} 0,528 > r_{table}=0,288$ then there is a significant relationship with the results of the coefficient of determination of motivation giving a value of 28% on the learning outcomes of physical education in students and the remaining 72% due to other factors.

Keyword(s): Learning Motivation, Learning Outcomes, Physical Education

ROOM 10

The Voices of EFL Student Teachers toward Task-Based Activities Model in a Collaborative Virtual Learning Environment

Agatha Lisa, Abdurrachman Faridi, Dwi Anggani Linggar Bharati, Mursid Saleh

The provision of social space for students to engage actively and meaningfully in the ongoing virtual teaching-learning environment is an essential part of the language classroom during the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, the society of group and peers' life creates effective learning experiences where students can learn from each other. Therefore, the current study aims to investigate the voices of student teachers towards the implementation of the task-based activities model in a collaborative virtual learning environment (VLE) over the course of a semester. To achieve this, 105 EFL students were randomly recruited from an English elective course at a private university in Yogyakarta, Indonesia. The participants worked together (both in pairs and in a group) to achieve a common goal by finishing five digital projects. In addition, qualitative data were gathered from classroom observation, interviews, documentation, and online class surveys. The results demonstrate that most participants responded positively within collaborative remote learning through task-based activities circles in terms of cooperation, time management, problem-solving, task strategies, shared decision-making, and behavior. However, some students encountered problems and suggestions were then proposed to improve the learning model in the present study. Finally, pedagogical implications were addressed and further work for educators interested in replicating the study was proposed.

Keyword(s): EFL student teachers, task-based language teaching (TBLT), collaborative learning, virtual learning environment (VLE)

Tea Plantation in Tourism, Conservation, and Economic Perspectives (A Study on Pagilaran Tea Plantation, Batang Regency)

Raras Gistha Rosardi, Sucihatiningsih Dian Wisika Prajanti, Hamdan Tri Atmaja, Juhadi

The plantation sector is a conflict-prone sector. The interests of various parties are disembugued in the plantation sector. Policies, legal regulations, hopes to provide welfare and a vehicle for research and education are part of the dynamics of Plantation. Tea plantation is the leading sector in Indonesia which is favored by beautiful natural scenery, superior tea commodities, and efforts to preserve nature. Pagilaran tea plantation is a sector of the Indonesian economy besides as a representation of the means to realize Research, Education, and Community Service. Pagilaran Tea Plantation has core businesses in the form of Production, Trade, and Agrotourism. People know Pagilaran tea plantation as a tourist destination to enjoy the cool air and the beauty of the green expanse of tea gardens. Pagilaran tea plantation is an icon of family-based tourism and study tour. Apart from that, Pagilaran is a priority destination for government institutions, non-government institutions, educational institutions, and social institutions to conduct various training and educations. Tour packages based on the potential of natural resources and education of tea commodities become the main attraction for Pagilaran, including Tea Walking, Tea Factory, and Sun Rise at Tea Plantation Peak. Pagilaran tea plantation is a labor-intensive sector that becomes the foundation for the welfare of the local population. The management principle of PT. Pagilaran Tea Plantation is a Closed Cluster Economy that empowers local communities to be empowered in Pagilaran Tea Plantation.

Keyword(s): Tea plantation, nature tourism, conservation, local community

The Performance of Banten Merchant Marine Polytechnic Employees In Pandemic Covid-19

Andri Yulianto

The Covid-19 pandemic devastated all elements, including the world of Education, Merchant Marine polytechnic in Indonesia, this has made researchers interested in seeing the performance of employees at the Banten Merchant Marine polytechnic. The research method used uses a quantitative approach with a structural equation modeling approach by paying attention to several variables including leadership, organizational learning, organizational culture, and self-efficacy. Respondents involved in this study were 201 employees. The results of this study indicate that the role of leadership has a dominant factor in the formation of employee performance, this can be of particular concern to leaders at the Banten Merchant Marine polytechnic.

Keyword(s): Job Performance, Organizational Culture, Learning Organization, Self-efficacy

Social Studies Learning Resources: Utilization of Internet Content as A Learning Sources for Social Studies students in Libya

Rabeea Mohammed Mansour Imleesh, Wasino, Rusdarti, Eko Handoyo, Meli Adriani Hotma
Hasibuan

This research basically focuses on the interest of researchers to see phenomena that often occur in the world of education where many students use the internet in the campus environment. From this, the researchers saw that especially social science students using the internet as a learning resource to make it easier to understand the material provided by lecturers and the facilities available on campus could not be used optimally as a Social Studies learning resource. The method used in collecting learning data that utilizes the internet as a Social Studies learning resource is through observation, observation guidelines, interviews, and documentation. The target of this research is social science students at the University of Az Zawiyah Libya. The results show that students who use the internet as a social studies learning resource make learning more effective, using the internet will increase knowledge and insight, the form of internet use at the University of Az Zawiyah is used to support the quality of face-to-face learning between lecturers and students, there is a positive impact generated through the internet as a social studies learning resource, that is, students can access learning at any time quickly, making learning easier and students becoming more independent in finding information. The negative effect of students is wasting useless time on internet than study. When it is fun to access other content, it will override campus assignments which make it difficult for students to manage time and not use the internet wisely.

Keyword(s): Internet, social studies learning resources, social studies.

Humanist Literacy Links in Critical Reading: Future Learning Directions

Asnawi, Ida Zulaeha, R.M Teguh Supriyanto, Hari Bakti Mardikantoro, Sri Wahyuni

Critical reading is a very necessary competency in the millennial era. Readers are required to think and reason critically to selectively accept the information obtained. Therefore, as a reader, you must be able to filter information that is in accordance with the characteristics of the Indonesian people based on Pancasila. This is in accordance with the demands of future learning to make Pancasila students. Critical reading strands humanist literacy, one way that can be done to form a profile of Pancasila students. Humanist literacy is an activity that aims to communicate and collaborate on human attitudes. The purpose of this study is to describe the principle of critical reading that links humanist literacy as a direction for future learning. This study was carried out reflectively on the findings of previous research on critical reading learning. The method of data collection is done through literature review. The data analysis technique was carried out reflectively with the help of TagCrowd and

AntConc. Based on the results of the study, it was found that the principle of critical reading links humanist literacy as a future direction of learning that must consider human attitudes. Humanist literacy activities should be directed at communicating, collaborating, reasoning critically, innovatively, and creatively. Critical reading activities are directed at analyzing, interpreting, inferring, evaluating, explaining, and self-regulating the humanist attitude.

Keyword(s): critical reading, humanist literacy, learning principles

Traditional Chian-Cui Games as a Manifestation of Local Cultural Tourism for the Meranti Islands Community

Dedi Nofrizal, Erna Lestari Rambe, M. Khoiri, Hari Adi Rahmad,
Hari Setijono, Heny Setyawati, Nasuka

Indonesia is a large country consisting of islands stretching from Sabang to Merauke, making Indonesia the largest archipelagic country in the world, as a large multicultural country, of course, there are various kinds of culture and traditional games in it. One of them is the traditional Chian-Cui game. Chian-Cui is one of the traditional games typical of the Meranti Islands Long Strait, where this game is a water war game that involves many creations and people. Chian-Cui is a water war game that is often played during Chinese New Year celebrations for the Selatpanjang Chinese community. This article aims to reveal and introduce traditional games typical of the Meranti Islands. The method used in this study is a qualitative approach, where the data obtained in the field are then documented and described in the form of a qualitative descriptive narrative. The results obtained in this study include, the traditional game of Chian-Cui Selatpanjang Meranti Islands is able to add to the atmosphere of excitement and entertainment for the community in celebrating the Chinese New Year. Furthermore, with the traditional Chian-Cui game, it can increase local and foreign tourists every year, when entering the Chinese New Year celebration, many local and foreign tourists visit Selatpanjang. Furthermore, the traditional game of Chian-Cui Selatpanjang Meranti Islands can be a manifestation of the introduction of local culture of the Selat Panjang community, especially the Chinese community and the Meranti Archipelago Malay community. Keywords: Traditional Games, Chian-Cui, Local Cultural Tourism.

Keyword(s): Traditional Games, Chian-Cui, Local Cultural Tourism

Effect of E-Service, System Quality and Perceived Value on e-Satisfaction of E-Learning Systems at Vocational Schools

Farida Fahmalatif, Sugino, Subyantoro, S. Martono

The purpose of this study is to analyze e-service, system quality, perceived value and satisfaction for e-learning users. This research was conducted by distributing 140 online questionnaires to vocational school students who were active users of e-learning and there were 124 questionnaires that were reversed and processed. Sampling method with snowball sampling. The test was carried out with the help of a statistical tool in the form of Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) based on Partial Least Square version 3. The results showed that Based on the results of the hypothesis testing, there was a positive and significant relationship between E-Service and Perceived Value. there was a positive and not significant relationship between System Quality and Perceived Value. that there was a positive and significant relationship between Perceived Value and e-satisfaction. there was a positive and significant relationship between E-Service and e-satisfaction through Perceived Value. This study found that E-Service has a positive and significant impact on e-satisfaction through Perceived Value. there was a positive and not significant relationship between system quality and e-satisfaction through Perceived Value. The novelty of this research is the correlation model of Effect of E-Service,

System Quality and Perceived Value on e-Satisfaction of E-Learning Systems at Vocational Schools variables.

Keyword(s): Performance expectancy, Hedonic motivation, Effort expectancy a, Facilitating Condition, Behavioral intention e-learning, Vocational Schools

The River Potential in the Sumber Marga Telang District as a Rowing Sport Center

Widya Handayani

This study aims to determine the potential of the river in Sumber Marga Telang District as a center for rowing sport and to determine the community's response to the rowing sport. This research was a type of qualitative research with data collection techniques using interviews, observation and documentation. From the results of the research, it was found that Sport officials and the village community were interested in rowing sport on the Sumber Marga Telang River which would increase the economic value, but were still constrained by the support of the Regional Government and the Central Government

Keyword(s): Rowing sport, Sumber Marga River, Telang.

Kodular: A Solution to Create an Instructional Material for Mobile Learning-Based Teaching Writing Skills in the Era Society 5.0

Cahyo Hasanudin, Subyantoro, Ida Zulaeha, Rahayu Pristiwati

Learning in the era society 5.0 requires 4C (Creativity, Critical Thinking, Communication, Collaboration) as the life necessities through mastering literacy, such as digital literacy. This study aims to analyze the role of kodular as a website for creating instructional material for mobile learning-based teaching writing skill. It is exploratory description research with the users of kodular website as research participants. The data is obtained using observations, questionnaires, and interviews. The results of observation show that the instructional materials for writing skill are still in the printed version so the students feel less comfortable when using and storing it, and they have to buy it in order to possess it. The results of questionnaires show that kodular can be utilized as an application for creating instructional materials for mobile learning-based teaching writing skill. The results of interviews show that the instructional materials for mobile learning-based teaching writing skill in the era society 5.0 are very needed by students to support classroom learning and autonomous learning anytime and anywhere. This study concludes that kodular website can be utilized as a solution to create an instructional material for mobile learning-based teaching writing skill in the era society 5.0 because this website is based on the android operating system using block programming which facilitates developers to upload the applications to android easier.

Keyword(s): Kodular, Instructional Material, Writing Skill, Mobile Learning, Learning in the Era Society 5.0

Strengthening Youth Character Through Scout with Outdoor Activities

Indra Jati Kusuma, Bambang Budi Raharjo, Harry Pramono, Sulaiman, Kuat Leksono, Arfin Deri Listiandi

The impact of globalization, promiscuity, lack of supervision and moral development are the causes of character decline. It is necessary to instil character education for youth in various environments early. This study aims to analyze how scouting activities with activities outside the classroom can strengthen the character of adolescents, as well as how the supporting and inhibiting factors are. The research design used is descriptive qualitative, with a case study approach. This research was conducted at the

Secretariat of the Pramuka Organization Kwaran DKR Kedungbanteng Banyumas. Data collection techniques using observation techniques, interviews, and documentation. The sampling technique in this study used purposive sampling. The validity of the data was tested by using the data triangulation technique. Data analysis used the Miles and Huberman model. From the existing data, it was found that scouting activities through activities outside the classroom can strengthen character, according to the values contained in Dasadharmas and Tri Satya. There are supporting factors such as: activities are fun and exciting, flexible, comfortable and don't feel burdened. While the inhibiting factors such as: a bad environment, busy coaches who are already working, parental permission, economic factors, transportation and the COVID-19 pandemic which have hampered the activities of the Kedungbanteng Branch Work Council. Keywords: Youth Character, Scout, Outdoor Activity

Keyword(s): Youth Character, Pramuka, Outdoor Activities

Trunthung Music: Presenting Performances in The Context of Ecotourism

Fajry Sub'haan Syah Sinaga, Triyanto, Udi Utomo, Syahrul Syah Sinaga

This study aims to describe the interrelationship of Trunthung Music performances which are presented as tourism packages in Magelang Regency. The various events held presented Trunthung Music as a manifestation of local potential that represents environmental conditions in Magelang, starting from the Borobudur Temple, to the geographical conditions surrounded by five mountains, namely Merapi, Merbabu, Andong, Sumbing, and Menoreh Mountains. This study uses the concept of ecomusicology that combines elements of music, culture, and the environment. This research is a qualitative research with data collection methods obtained using the method of observation, interviews, and documentation. The results of this study indicate that Trunthung Music performances are music that grows and develops on the role of Sutanto Mendut and farmer artists from Merbabu. Handoko and Riyadi are artists who continue to develop Trunthung Music performances, until now Trunthung Music is a performance that represents the environment and culture in tourism packages around Magelang Regency. "Peradaban Desa" is one clear evidence of the interrelationship between nature and culture as a form of local potential of the five-mountain art community.

Keyword(s): trunthung music, ecotourism, village civilization, local potential, performances.

Sports-Based Tourism in Regency Bone Bolango Province Gorontalo

Mirdayani Pauweni, Tandiyo Rahayu, M.E Winarno, Heny Setyawati

The development of sport tourism in Province Gorontalo can be done by utilizing sports-based tourism. Regency Bone Bolango is a district has the most tourist destinations in Province Gorontalo. The purpose of this study was to analyze the types of sports-based tourism in Regency Bone Bolango. The research method used is descriptive qualitative, using observastion and interviews with stake holders. The result of this study shows there are several types of sports-based tourism in Regency Bone Bolango: hiking and tracking, beach swimming, snorkeling, diving, rafting, river tubbing, paragliding, and off-road. This type of sports-based tourism can be developed as destination of sport tourism.

Keyword(s): sport, tourism

The Invention of Bamboo Angklung Tradition of Sundanese

Sri Hermawati, Saryanto

The angklung period was divided into the 11th century Angklung Buhun before it became a performing art, then the era of Mr. Angklung (1938-1955). Daeng Soetigna is called Modern Angklung because it has a diatonic tune, then Era Udjo Ngalagena (1966 to date) is his student Mr. Daeng Uji creating Sundanese traditional angklung barrel. And the era of Yayah Toel Udjo (2008), the son of Udjo who created angklung toel to be played solo. This research method uses documentation and interviews with the characters who are still there. This study analyzes the diachronic aspect, the scale of change and the group of triggers for change. Tradition is progressive, but retains stylistic continuity.

Keyword(s): the invention of tradition, a change, bamboo angklung.

Profile of Physical Condition of Male Water Polo Athlete South Sumatera Province

Martinus

The purpose of the study was to determine the profile of the physical condition of male water polo athletes in South Sumatra. The method used in this research is a survey method with test and measurement techniques. The population in this study consisted of 18 people, and will then be used as research samples, so it is called population research. The research instruments used were leg dynamometer, 50 m run, sit and reach, 2.4 km, runIllinois run test. Based on the results of research and data analysis shows that the level of physical condition of the men's water polo athletes in South Sumatra which is included in very good there is 1 athlete or only 5.5%, in the good category there are 6 athletes or 33.4%, in the moderate category there are 5 athletes. or 27.8%, in the less category there are 5 athletes or in the percentage of 27.8%, in the less category there is 1 athlete or only 5.5% in the percent.

Keyword(s): Keywords: physical condition, water polo.

Effect of Red Guava Juice and Tempe Drink on Submaximal Activity and Free Radical Levels Against Muscle Recovery

Winara, Oktia Woro Kasmini Handayani², Sulaiman, Rumini

This study was aimed at looking at muscle recovery in soccer players in Deli Serdang, North Sumatra, Indonesia during submaximal physical activity in running 100 meters and 1200 meters which aims to ward off free radicals in the muscles. The research sample consisted of 40 soccer players who were given submaximal physical exercise and given red guava juice and tempeh drinks to each group. After conducting experiments for 3 times in the laboratory, the results of the MDA of blood samples were obtained. based on Regression statistical test with dummy variable and based on additional statistical analysis of paired samples t test. The treatment was followed by all participants and showed that there were differences in muscle condition from the results of treatment interactions (submaximal physical activity, time of giving red guava juice or tempeh drink, and level of fitness). The results also show differences in muscle condition before and after treatment

Keyword(s): Keywords: Muscle recovery (MDA), submaximal physical exercise, Red Guava Juice, Tempe Drink.

Beyond Global Pandemic: New Challenges and Innovation in Digital Learning in Southeast Asia

Ida Zulaeha

Pandemic era has become an obstruction for all levels of education especially higher education. Because most of the higher education institutions are accustomed to running in classical face – to – face meeting. Most of them are not ready to manage online learning for all of their classes despite having their own online learning management systems. Therefore, this study discusses challenges and innovation in online learning during the pandemic era. Qualitative approach was used in this study. The data were gathered by using online focused group discussion involving Universitas Negeri Semarang (Indonesia), IPB university (Indonesia), Indonesia Open University, Kasetsart University (Indonesia), Nanyang Technological University (Singapore), Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris (Malaysia), Massey University (University of New Zealand). The qualitative data were obtained through transcription of the Zoom recording. The data were analysis using thematic analysis to find emerging themes. The results of the study found that many universities must innovate the online learning process to tackle down the obstacles due to pandemic era. However, some challenges are more persistent than others such as students' practicum for engineering and natural science faculty, teaching practice for teacher education

Keyword(s): pandemic era, learning challenges, innovation, learning management

ROOM 11

Optimizing Digital Literacy in Teaching Grammar through E-Portfolio at STKIP Lampung in Indonesia

Masitoh Oktavia, Januarius Mujiyanto, Hendi Pratama, Dwi Anggani L.B

The use of digital literacy in teaching Grammar course by implementing E-Portfolio is to meet the communicative purpose of language learning in digital context. This study explains the idea of assigning students to create E-portfolio during the course of learning grammar to assess the students' grammar understanding both in the grammar patterns as declarative knowledge and its application in the context of writing as procedural knowledge. Aims of this study is to examine the significance different students' achievement that are taught grammar through integrating declarative and procedural knowledge by implementing E-Portfolio. The sample is forty students for control group and 40 students for experimental group. They are taken from students of English Department STKIP Lampung in Indonesia. This research employs experimental design. The quantitative data is taken from students' test. The finding shows that there is significant different students' grammar understanding between control group and experimental group. The alternative hypothesis is accepted. It is concluded that Electronic Portfolio positively effective to asses Grammar course which can be integrated both declarative and procedural knowledge.

Keyword(s): Keywords: declarative knowledge, digital literacy, E-portfolio, grammar, procedural knowledge

Imaginative Re-Creation in Teaching Poetry

Muhammad Rifqi

Teachers should always actively explore any possibility of teaching practice to stimulate student's interest and mastery to fulfill the learning objectives and outcomes. Teaching poetry appreciation frequently is not as easy. Most students are not interested in poetry because they perceive it is difficult. This situation is very challenging to find a way to create a conducive class for the students. In line with the problem above, the researchers tried to apply the reader-response theory and imaginative re-creation of literary work in the class containing ten students. By applying this technique, the students became more interested in the learning process. The process started with a teacher-guided discussion of a chosen poem to create a total involvement of the students and ignite their ideas to explore any possible meaning. They found the discussions were fascinating among themselves as they could express their different ideas. Finally, they were asked to compose their poem based on their impression. Surprisingly, they were able to compose their poem based on the given poem. This paper discusses how the students develop their poems compared to the original poem created by a famous poet.

Keyword(s): Keywords: imaginative re-creation, poetry, reader response, teaching literature

The Implementation of Flipped Classroom Model in Public Speaking Class during the Emergency Remote Learning

Leni Irianti, Abdurrachman Faridi, Hendi Pratama, Suwandi

This research is aimed at describing the implementation of Flipped Classroom Model in Public Speaking class. Recently, the pandemic outbreak pushes the teaching and learning change into emergency remote teaching and learning. Thus, the flipped classroom model is one of the teaching models which offer online teaching process more effective and active. This model is part of the Blended Learning model, which allow the students to learn the materials before the class begin. Therefore, the writers try to implement this teaching model in Public Speaking class. It is expected that by implementing Flipped Classroom Model the teaching and learning process will be more active during pandemic. This research is employed the qualitative research. The participant of this research is the fourth semester students of English Education Department in Universitas Galuh. It assumes that by using flipped classroom model the lecturer will be more prepare in integrating education and technology to support teaching and learning. The writers assume by applying this flipped classroom model the lecturers are easier in giving instruction in asynchronous teaching and learning. This model also offers the students more opportunity in building their critical thinking public speaking class.

Keyword(s): Flipped Classroom Model, Public Speaking, Online Learning, Critical Thinking

The Use of Language Style by Native and Non-Native Speakers of English in The Ellen Show

Ade Dwi Cahyanti

Language style can help the speaker which includes native and non-native speakers of English to communicate with the interlocutor in a suitable context. Here, the speaker has to consider the use of language style based on the place and person who talk to. By applying language style properly, the speaker can avoid social consequences. This research aims to investigate the language style used by the native and non-native speakers of English in The Ellen Show. This research was qualitative research. Furthermore, the source of data was three native speakers of English and three non-native speakers of English as the guests in the talk show program namely The Ellen Show. In analyzing the data, the researcher employed the language style suggested by Martin Joos (1967). There are five types of language style that focus on the level of formality such as frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style, and intimate style. The findings revealed all types of language styles occurred on the utterances of both native and non-native speakers of English in The Ellen Show. The native speakers of English used three frozen styles, two formal styles, eleven consultative styles, nine casual styles, and one intimate style in their utterances. Moreover, the non-native speakers of English used five formal styles, twenty-three consultative styles, and five casual styles in their utterances. Additionally, all of the user of communication both native and non-native speakers of English used language style in their utterances. However, the speaker applied it relating to the relation with the interlocutor and the occasion.

Keyword(s): language style, native speaker, non-native speaker, talk show

Glosematic Rhetoric Construction on the Language Discourse of High School Students

Sri Wahyuni, Ida Zulaeha, Subiyantoro, Hari Bakti Mardikantoro

Textual rhetoric is an approach based on the principles of (1) processibility, (2) clarity, (3) economics, and (4) expressivity in the form of using language effectively in discourse to understand the message in the discourse. The problems in this research are that learners have various speeds and fluency in expressing different ideas and have various rates of capturing ideas, which generate discourse varied both in terms of expression and content. Other than that, there are still students expressing ideas who

use discourse modeling, even though writing cannot be separated from the experience factor and the level of thinking ability in capturing pictures. Therefore, the construction of glosematic rhetoric in the linguistic discourse of high school students needs to be investigated. The purpose of this study was to find out the formula for the expression and content of glosematic rhetoric of linguistic discourse of high school students and the factors behind the expression and content of rhetoric. This research is qualitative descriptive research, and the object of research is student discourse high school. The data of this study are fragments of the linguistic discourse of students in grades X, XI, and XII in Indonesian subjects in terms of the construction of glossary rhetoric. In contrast, the data sources are linguistic texts in expositions, arguments, explanations, editorials, and articles. Data collection is done by listening techniques and advanced techniques in the form of note-taking techniques. The results of this study are the formulas of glosematic rhetorical expressions of linguistic discourse for high school students in the form of processability principles, principles of clarity, economic principles, expressivity principles, appreciative principles, ethos logos, pathos, forensic rhetoric, experiential values, relational, expressive, dynamic modalities, intentional, epistemic and deontic. The formula for the content of the glossary rhetoric found is exposition and argumentation intending to inform. Expression and content in essay discourse are influenced by linguistic factors 88.6% and non-linguistic factors 45.7%. The linguistic factor is influenced by morphology 74.3% and syntax 68.6%. Morphological factors occur because of the affixing process 74.3%, compounding 71.4%, and repetition 51.4% while the syntactic factor occurs due to the use of active sentences 68.6%, complex sentences 57.1%, simplex sentences 48.6%, and passive voice 42.9%. Non-language factors are influenced by time 65.7%, environment 62.9%, social 42.9%, place 40%, and connotation 28.6%. 4% while the syntactic factor occurs because of active sentences 68.6%, complex sentences 57.1%, simplex sentences 48.6%, and passive sentences 42.9%. Non-language factors are influenced by time 65.7%, environment 62.9%, social 42.9%, place 40%, and connotation 28.6%. 4% while the syntactic factor occurs because of active sentences 68.6%, complex sentences 57.1%, simplex sentences 48.6%, and passive sentences 42.9%. Non-language factors are influenced by time 65.7%, environment 62.9%, social 42.9%, place 40%, and connotation 28.6%.

Keyword(s): Glosematic rhetoric, expression, the content of language, linguistic discourse

English Teachers' Perception in Teaching Listening

Episiasi, Januarius Mujiyanto, Suwandi, Rudi Hartono

This study is aimed to investigate the English teachers' perception in teaching listening. The English teachers have a different style of teaching. In teaching, the teachers should use three steps of teaching, they are pre-teaching, while-teaching, and closing. The case study was conducted on the seven English teachers of STKIP PGRI Lubuklinggau, South Sumatera province, Indonesia. The questionnaire and interview were used by the researcher for collecting the data. The result of the study showed that they found challenging in teaching listening. The quality of the teaching and learning process should be the important thing because it can achieve the goal of teaching and improve the student's listening comprehension mastery.

Keyword(s): Keywords: Listening, listening comprehension, teaching experience, English Teacher Education

Textual Meaning of the Lecturers' Utterances and Gestures Used in Teaching Reading and Writing: A Systemic Functional Multimodal Discourse Analysis (SFMDA)

Sri Mulatsih, Issy Yuliasri

Lecturers' utterances, and gestures are two modes that are important in the teaching and learning processes. These two modes contribute meanings that support those processes. Those meanings can be ideational, interpersonal, or textual ones. This study is aimed at describing the textual meaning of the lecturers' utterances and gestures used in teaching Reading and Writing. A systemic functional multimodal discourse analysis (SFMDA) proposed by Lim (2011) was used as the framework of the study. The data in this study are in the form of utterances (spoken languages) produced by two lecturers and gestures used during the teaching of Reading and Writing. The qualitative data which are in the form of the lecturers' utterances and gestures were analyzed using qualitative data analysis offered by Creswell (2009). The results showed that the textual meaning of the lecturers' utterances are realized in many types of theme and rheme. The themes mostly used in the utterances of both lecturers in Reading and Writing are topical (unmarked) because they use the topics being discussed in the classrooms as the subject of the clause. Interpersonal theme is also used in "wh" interrogative to ask the students about the topics being discussed. The textual meaning of the lecturers' gestures are realized in two ways, they are pointing directionality and pointing specificity. Pointing specificity is used more than pointing directionality because the lecturers mostly performed specificity pointing to the students using hands, or certain fingers. Directionality pointing is also performed to the white board or screen.

Keyword(s): Gestures, utterances, SFMDA, teaching Reading and Writing, textual meaning.

The Existence of Transformational Leadership Dimensions in Serat Wedhatama

Suyitno, Teguh Supriyanto, Agus Nuryatin, Hari Bakti Mardikantoro

Serat Wedhatama is a literary work of the XVIII century which is said to contain work values, life values, and leadership teachings. Meanwhile, in this era of rapid change, transformational leadership is needed. This is the background of this research. This study aims to describe the dimensions of transformational leadership in Serat Wedhatama. The issue raised is how the existence of the transformational leadership dimension in Serat Wedhatama is. The method used in this research is descriptive method of documentary analysis. The data analysis technique was carried out by content analysis, which was to compare the leadership dimensions of the transformational perspective of Bass and Avolio with the substance of the leadership values in Serat Wedhatama. Through an in-depth study, it was found that in Serat Wedhatama found 263 dimensions of transformational leadership, consisting of 65 (25%) dimensions of idealization of influence, 96 (37%) dimensions of inspirational motivation, 52 (20%) dimensions of intellectual stimulation, and 50 (19%)) dimension of personal considerations. Based on these findings, it was concluded that the dimensions of transformational leadership were found in Serat Wedhatama. Thus, the leadership teachings of Serat Wedhatama are still relevant and can be empowered to prepare leaders who are in accordance with the demands of a rapidly changing era. Keywords: existence, transformational leadership dimension, Serat Wedhatama

Keyword(s): dimensions, transformational leadership, Serat Wedhatama

Interpersonal Pragmatics and Critical Linguistics: A Critical Pragmatic Analysis

Dina Mardiana, Fathur Rokhman, Rustono, Hari Bakti Mardikantoro

Pragmatics studies about the forms of language to understand the speaker's utterance meanings which bases its analysis on contexts. Interpersonal pragmatics is a rhetoric that has an explanatory value about the meaning and the power of communication. Interpersonal pragmatics includes interpersonal rhetoric as a strategy and conversational rule that must be obeyed in speaking activities to achieve the goals of the discourse cooperatively and politely. The speech where interpersonal rhetoric used contains ideological values which are not sufficiently analyzed only by pragmatic studies, but also it can be analyzed by critical linguistics using critical discourse analysis (CDA). From the empirical and theoretical point of view, both can be partially applied as a complementary and generalizable approach in the critical pragmatics to conduct a study of interpersonal rhetoric and the ideological meaning of speech. Keywords: pragmatics; interpersonal pragmatics; critical discourse analysis; critical linguistics; critical pragmatics analysis

Keyword(s): pragmatics, interpersonal pragmatics, critical discourse analysis, critical linguistics, critical pragmatics

“Take Me Home”: Hearing the Voice of Poetic Identity and Language Development in EFL Poetry Writing

Kadek Sonia Piscayanti, Issy Yuliasri, Dwi Anggani Linggar Bharati

The aim of this research is to explore poetic identity in EFL poetry writing by EFL learners as to know their language development. Poetic identity is the representation of poetry as a language expression that serves as the representation of community sense. EFL learning in this context is the medium to produce the poetry from which the learners learn to invent their identity as to invent their language. This study is a case study with the subjects of study are 29 EFL learners in Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha who wrote poetry writing as their product of learning in poetry course. Each of them wrote 2 poetry which were analyzed based on the poetic identity analysis with Hanauers' method. From the result of analysis, the voice of poetic identity represents the poets' voice of self-identity in life (fear, love, and hope) and voice of freedom. This study also illustrates how language is developed to construct meaning and ideas within the mindful and meaningful literacy learning.

Keyword(s): Keywords : poetry, poetic identity, language development, literacy learning

Study of Student Master of Ceremony Training Models Oriented to Life Skills

Irfan Efendi

This study aims to describe the results of studies on several models of master of ceremony training. The leadership training model developed by Joyce and Weil (2009) and Zulaeha (2013) is used as the basis for the assessment of this master of ceremony training. Based on the models of Joyce and Weil (2009) and Zulaeha (2013), a new model in this master of ceremony training was formulated with five phases, namely: Orientation, Exploration, Conceptualization, Implementation, Evaluation and Reflection (OEKIER). Master of ceremony abilities generally only assess linguistic and non-linguistic elements. The ability of the ideal presenter based on several previous studies, including the ability of knowledge, motivation, and skills. The results of this study also formulate that the competencies needed by a presenter in addition to linguistic and non-linguistic factors, other factors are ethics, aesthetics, personal skills, social skills, academic skills, and vocational skills. All these competencies are needed by students as a life skill, especially students of the Indonesian Language Education Study Program. The research method used is library research, namely research that uses data collection in the form of literature and in-depth studies to solve research problems. The technique of collecting

data is by reviewing books, literatures, notes and reports that have to do with the problem being solved. National and international journal articles are also used as study references. The results of the research study indicate that the OEKIER model of character training is an alternative to improve the knowledge, motivation, and skills of the presenter. It is through this training that the orientation of life skills, namely ethics, aesthetics, personal skills, social skills, academic skills, and vocational skills is expected to be achieved. Keywords: training model, sanity, life skills.

Keyword(s): the development models, sanity, life skills

Radical Ways to Think About Radicalism In Cak Nun's Poets

Mulyono, Dhoni Zustiyantoro, Sheyra Silvia Siregar

There is a close relationship between literature and philosophy. Both lead to an appreciation of life with the complexity of the problems that surround it. In her creative work, philosophical thought in literature is interesting to study. The freedom of expression upheld in literature provides free space for the growth and development of an intelligent way of thinking, namely a radical, primary, and necessary form of thinking. This revolutionary way of thinking is needed precisely to tackle radicalism. Research on powerful ways of thought in the poems of Cak Nun (Emha Ainun Nadjib) reminds the poet's existence as a humanist who is familiar with the resolution of social conflicts, including the phenomenon of radicalism. The dialectical hermeneutic approach is used to analyze the philosophical thoughts in these poems. The analysis results show that the roots of radicalism are injustice, arbitrariness, poverty, greed, arrogance, and the use of religion for economic, political, and image purposes. Keywords: a radical way of thinking, radicalism, poetry, dialectical hermeneutics

Keyword(s): Radical thinking, radicalism, poetry, hermeneutika dialectic

Implementation of the Synectic Model in Learning to Write Creative Short Stories

Leli Nisfi Setiana, Agus Nuryatin, Teguh Supriyanto, Nas Haryati Setyaningsih

Education is an important factor in life. In education there is a learning that requires a strategy in order to run well, one of which is model which is one of the learning models designed to develop creativity college student. Problem solving requires scientific research, and at the same time requires creativity, both in the process and in the ways of solving. There are two strategies or learning models that underlying synectic procedures, namely Strategy First: Creating something new. This strategy is designed to recognize idiosyncrasies, will help students understand the problem, idea, or product in something new that finally clarifies creative. Strategy Two: Introducing quirks. Strategy it is designed to make something new, unknown ideas more meaningful, we implement it with an analogy that students are familiar with. Creative writing is a product of creative writing activities. Creative writing can be defined as a writing activity to improve creativity of a person so as to produce a product in the form of writing. Product the result is the result of creativity that can be enjoyed by reader. There are various creative writing products, such as pop articles, literary works, speeches, reviews, etc. Creative writing aims for capable students Literature research is a way to appropriate to produce literary works. But not all students are ready to do this library research. One of The reason is that there are no guides and examples that can be used they guided to conduct this research. Then the goal this writing is to provide guidelines for students and lecturers to carry out library research in the field of education. Explain the world of mass media writing and the scope of creative writing.

Keyword(s): Synectics model, short story creative writing.

Readiness of Vocational Teachers Competency Skills of Geomatics Engineering Based on the National Standards of Vocational High School

Naufal Tinov

Vocational High School (SMK) aims to prepare middle-level workers who are responsible and competent in certain fields (PP No.19 Year 2005, 2005: 9). The Geomatics Engineering Expertise Competency which previously had the nomenclature of the Mapping Survey Engineering Expertise Competence which was still in the Civil Engineering Expertise Program after that separated itself as an Expertise Program called the Geomatics and Geospatial Engineering Expertise Program based on PERDIRJEN DIKASMAN NO. 6/ D.D5/ KK/ 2018 About the Expertise Spectrum of Vocational High Schools (SMK)/ Vocational Islamic Senior High School (MAK) by having Geomatics Engineering and Geospatial Information Skills Competence. Vocational teachers come from study programs that are not considered linear. The evaluation method used is the Stake model evaluation method (Countenance Evaluation Model), This research was conducted at SMK in Central Java Province which has a package of Geomatics Engineering expertise. The population of this study consists of elements that exist in schools, including: 1) SMKN 1 Blora; 2) SMKN 1 Kedungwuni; 3) SMKN 1 Kunduran; 4) SMKN 3 Salatiga; 5) SMKN 2 Surakarta. The data sources consist of: 1) Productive Teachers of Geomatics Engineering; 2) Head of Geomatics Engineering Expertise Program; 3) Deputy Principal for Curriculum; 4) Principal. Readiness of Geomatics Engineering Vocational Teachers in terms of the antecedent aspect (input) is planning learning is included in the very ready category (38%) and ready (62%). Readiness of Geomatics Engineering Vocational Teachers in terms of transaction (process) aspects of the implementation of teaching and learning activities as well as evaluating students are included in the very ready category (19%) and ready (81%). Readiness of Geomatics Engineering Vocational Teachers in terms of outcomes (results) is work competence is included in the category of very ready (29%) and ready (71%).

Keyword(s): Readiness, Vocational Teacher, Geomatics Engineering

ROOM 12

Hegemony of Power in Literary Discourse on Indonesian High School Textbooks

Mafrukhi, Rustono

The writer conducts a research on the hegemony of power through the literary discourse in the Indonesian language textbooks for high schools published by the Ministry of Education and Culture. In Gramsci's view, the hegemony of power that is exercised by the state's tools precisely and observantly to make the people under their control feel peaceful, and secure in their oppression. According to Kristanto, hegemony does not appear in a sinister face, but subtly captivates anyone around them; even in the end they are absolutely subdued in the hands of power. The formulation of the problem in this study is as follows (1) How is the vocabulary used to represent the hegemony of power in the literary discourse of Indonesian language textbooks for high schools (2) How are the types of literary elements used in the literary discourse of, Indonesian language textbooks for high schools and (3) How is the hegemony of power in the literary discourse of Indonesian language textbooks for high schools? According to Fairclough's point of view, the literary discourses in Indonesian textbooks for Grades X, XI, and XII are shaped by the relations of capability and implanted through ideology, so that the discourse formation is on the brink of power struggle. The literary discourse in this study is analyzed in three dimensions based on the text, the discourse practice, and the sociocultural practice. By using Fairclough's point of view, the writer classifies the literary discourses in Indonesian textbooks for grades X, XI, and XII as the hegemony of power. The discussion of literary discourse, according to Fairclough analysis, examines (a) the vocabulary used to present the hegemony of power in the literary discourse of Indonesian language textbooks for high schools, (b) the literary elements used to present the hegemony of power in the literary discourse of Indonesian language textbooks for high schools, (c) the hegemony of power in the literary discourse of Indonesian language textbooks for high schools. The hegemony of power in the literary discourse is seen as having a classification of the linguistic tools, the types of literary elements, and the hegemony of power. The literary discourse in Indonesian language textbooks which is interpreted based on Fairclough's critical discourse analysis is to interpret the language of the text, the discourse practice, and the social practice. The classification of vocabulary, the literary elements, and the hegemony of power constructed by the literary discourse reflects the choice of the textbook writers that are in line with the 'nawacita' that the government is actively pursuing.

Keyword(s): literary discourse, vocabulary, literary elements, hegemony

Instilling Local Wisdom's Value in the Learning of Social Studies as an Effort to Increase Social Awareness of Junior High School Students

Sugiantoro, Joko Widodo, Masrukhi, Agustinus Sugeng Priyanto

Social studies learning has contributed to social and human values. This research is related to local wisdom's value in the learning of social studies of Sidoarjo Regency in order to increase the social awareness of junior high school students. This study aims to determine the inculcation of local wisdom values through planning in social studies learning, implementation of local wisdom's value in the learning of social studies, and student responses in local wisdom's value in the learning of social studies. This study uses qualitative methods and research data sourced from primary and secondary data. While the data collection techniques were carried out through observation, interviews and documentation. Validity test using source triangulation technique. Data analysis uses interactive analysis, namely through data reduction, data presentation and data verification. The results of the study show that 1) the social studies learning design prepared by the teacher related to local wisdom's

value is included in the lesson plans, 2) the implementation of local wisdom's value in the learning of social studies by providing direct examples during learning, 3) student responses to social studies learning that is carried out by the teacher combined with local wisdom shows that students will be more enthusiastic because they can understand local wisdom based on their experiences in their social environment

Keyword(s): local wisdom's value, the learning social studies, social care

Social Environment Education Based on The Values of Community Social Wisdom In The City Of Banjarmasin

Muhammad Rahmattullah, Melly Agustina Permatasari, Deka Setiawan, Yulina Ismiyanti, Rudi Salam, Juhadi

The social environment is all people and the atmosphere of a place that can affect a person either directly or indirectly. The Banjar tribe has cultural values that become the values and philosophy of life of the local community and become the basis for social environmental education. This study aims to analyze the social environment and social values of the community and to formulate social environmental education based on the values of social wisdom of the people in the city of Banjarmasin. This research is descriptive analytical, namely a description of social environmental education based on the values of social wisdom of the people in the city of Banjarmasin. The data used is secondary data, namely data obtained through library materials. All data collected will be analyzed qualitatively. The results show that the people of Banjarmasin have a philosophy of life and cultural values which is applied in everyday life. Social environmental education based on the values of local community social wisdom in daily life is guided by the values of gawi sabumi, kayuh baimbai (people always work together in various activities); betutolongan (people in life always apply a helping attitude); batuah (blessing or benefiting the lives of others); badingsakan (brotherhood among fellow beings); bakalah bamanang (willing to give and take); bisa-bisa maandakan awak (can adapt to the environment). The value of social wisdom is used as the basis for social environmental education carried out by individuals in their attitudes or actions in social life in the city of Banjarmasin.

Keyword(s): Education, Social environment, Value of Social Wisdom

"Sambatan": Learning from Society as a Form of Community's Local Wisdom in Facing the Threat of Abrasion in Rembang, Indonesia

Nur Hamid, Dewi Liesnoor Setyowati, Juhadi, Agustinus Sugeng Priyanto, Elvara Norma Aroyandini

Abrasion occurrence in the coastal area of Kragan resulted in a tremendous loss. However, the loss frightened no inhabitants of the Kragan coast towards the practically annual abrasion. Independently, they conducted sambatan as a form of their local wisdom. This study aims to explain local wisdom, namely "sambatan" that had long been carried out. The method used was survey research with a qualitative descriptive analysis approach. Data was gathered with in-depth interviews with several informants relevant to the research purpose. The result of the study revealed that community experience in mitigating abrasion was urgently needed by the government on establishing policy. The experience brought about an act of mitigation regarding abrasion, which was local wisdom, sambatan. The community was accustomed to conducting sambatan as an implementation of local wisdom aimed for cooperation and mutual assistance to lessen the shared burden whether or not the abrasion occurred.

Keyword(s): Abrasion, Sambatan, Community's Local Wisdom, Kragan Coast, Rembang

The Influence of Competence on Lecturer Performance at sea transportation Human Resources Development on Transportation Agency, Ministry of Transportation

Sarifuddin, Dwi Yuwono Puji Sugiharto, Haryono, Muhsin

The Covid-19 pandemic has forced the learning process to change from offline to online. This requires lecturers to be more creative in carrying out the learning process, this is not an easy thing because it requires above-average competence. This is what underlies this research, especially for lecturers at sea transportation Human Resources Development On Transportation Agency, Ministry of Transportation. This study uses the Multivariate Structural Equation Model (SEM) technique to test the direct effect. The population in this study is at sea transportation Human Resources Development On Transportation Agency, Ministry of Transportation as many as 227 lecturers who already have academic positions with a sample of 145 lecturers. The results of this study indicate that the creativity of lecturers is in the form of 29.4% by competence.

Keyword(s): pandemic covid19, creativity, competency

Reflection of Cultural Values Through Learning Based on Local Wisdom at SDN Bakaran Wetan 01

Ika Oktavianti, Eva Banowati, Hamdan Tri Atmaja, Thriwaty Aarsal

The high trust of the Bakaran Wetan village community in Nyai Ageng Bakaran and its heritage, makes this village rich in cultural values. To maintain these cultural values, children as generations of heirs of local culture need to be equipped with learning based on local wisdom. The purpose of this study is to explain the implementation of learning based on local wisdom at SDN Bakaran Wetan 01, and to explore the cultural values reflected in learning based on local wisdom at SDN Bakaran Wetan 01. This study uses a qualitative approach. Data collection techniques using observation, interviews and documentation. The validity of the data using source triangulation techniques. Analysis of the data using a spiral of qualitative data analysis according to Creswell. The results showed that learning based on local wisdom at SDN Bakaran Wetan 01 was implemented in curricular and extracurricular activities. In curricular activities, local wisdom in the form of the folklore of Nyai Ageng Bakaran, petilasan of Nyai Ageng Bakaran, building houses using white bricks, Sumpah Serapah wells, Bakaran batik, tiger prawns, milkfish and various preparations, are used as sources and media for thematic learning and strengthening character education. In extracurricular activities, the implementation of learning leads the child to the practice of ketoprak Bakaran and karawitan. In conclusion, learning based on local wisdom at SDN Bakaran Wetan 01 has reflected the tangible and intangible values of Bakaran's culture to direct children to identify and analyze local potentials and advantages.

Keyword(s): Cultural Values, learning based on local wisdom

The Changes in Building Spatial Functions of Dalem Joyokusuman Yogyakarta

Dwi Retno Sri Ambarwati, Triyanto, M. Ibban Syarif

Social and cultural changes have led to changes in the condition and function of Dalem Joyokusuman, one of the houses of a close relative of the King of the Yogyakarta Kraton, which has been converted into a gallery and museum. This article aims to analyze the spatial changes of the Dalem Joyokusuman building. Data collection is done by literature study, interview and observation. The results show that judging from the changes in spatial functions, it can be seen that there are efforts to combine traditional architectural concepts into modern building concepts, namely: 1) The Spatial System is adapted to the needs of commercial space which results in a shift in the nature of space, from private to public, from sacred meaning. become profane, 2) The application of a modern functional circulation pattern, which no longer considers the hierarchy of space, 3) There is no clear boundary between business and domestic activities, with more and more space being provided for public and

commercial/business activities. 4) No longer consider natural vegetation. However, even though it has undergone a change in function, in general there is no change in the structure of the main building so that the original form is maintained, in accordance with the regulations for the preservation of cultural heritage.

Keyword(s): Spatial Changes, function, Dalem Joyokusuman

Translation Ideologies of the Culture-Specific Items in Indonesian Translation "Of Mice and Men" Novel

Martinda Intan Permatahati

Translating a novel is an activity that requires making a great number of decisions and consequently carries many risks of making mistakes. All decisions made by translators in the translation process depend on the translator's ideology. The focus of this research is the ideology of the Indonesian translation of the novel "Of Mice and Men". Since the novel carries a lot of American Culture, the researcher wants to analyze the ideology used by the translator. The most difficult problem is how to find some unfamiliar words or sentences in the target text (TT). A translator must be able to find several possibilities covering the diversity of translation strategies that can solve CSI translation problems. In the translation study, the translation of Culture-Specific Items (CSI) becomes an obstacle for translators. This study aims to describe the types of CSI, CSI translation techniques, and the translator's ideological tendencies. This research is descriptive qualitative. Data was obtained using content analysis. The data is in the form of words and phrases. Data collection was done manually from the novel *Of Mice and Men* and an Indonesian translation entitled "Tikus dan Manusia". Experts' judgment will provide comments to maintain the validity of the data. The data are categorized based on several theories. The first is the CSI theory proposed by Newmark (1998), the translation strategy proposed by Davies (2003), and Venuti (1995) about translation ideology.

Keyword(s): Translation, culture, translation ideology, culture specific items

The Phenomenon of Covid-19 Pandemic in Linguistic Habitus of Indonesian Painters

Casta Casta, Tjetjep Rohendi Rohidi, Triyanto Triyanto, Muhammad Iban Syarif

The phenomenon of COVID-19 pandemic with all the treats have destroyed the human life order. However, for artists this phenomenon can be creatively interpreted as a specific communication form. This study aimed to find the model of art communication in response to the COVID-19 pandemic phenomenon. The case study was conducted on two genres of Indonesian glass painters, that was traditional glass painter and modern Balinese painter whose work was creatively respond to the COVID-19 pandemic phenomenon. This study used a cultural approach with data analysis that combined intra-aesthetic and extra-aesthetic analysis with an interactive model including data reduction, data display, verification, and conclusion. The results showed that: 1) The art communication model of Indonesian painters in respond to the COVID-19 pandemic phenomenon is a form of releasing psychological tension using subversive strategy as a heterodoxa in entering the Linguistic Market that hegemonizes the production of meaning; 2) Cultural capital and linguistic habitus of painters are used to communicate the truth of extra-aesthetic which mean the mental therapy. It is concluded that linguistic habitus and cultural capital ownership are the determinant factors of the art communication model in entering the Linguistic Market.

Keyword(s): Art communication, COVID-19 pandemic, Indonesian painter, linguistic habitus

Social Intelligence as A Means Of Strengthening Character Education In Students

Santoso, Suyahmo, Maman Rachman, Cahyo Budi Utomo

The purpose of this research is to describe social intelligence as a means of strengthening character education for students. Social intelligence is an important aspect in realizing character education for students, considering character education as a form of personality that must be done in real life. Students as the nation's generation have a big role and responsibility. Social norms have an important role in realizing a harmonious social relationship, staying calm and alert in realizing students with superior character. Social intelligence in students is expected to be able to increase knowledge and insight so that they have sensitivity and awareness of strengthening character education in students
Keyword(s): social intelligence, strengthening character education

Community-Based Local Wisdom for the Preservation of Gumuk in Jember, Indonesia

Mochamad Ainul Yaqin, Suyahmo, Hamdan Tri Atmaja, Puji Hardati

Gumuk is a special term given by the community to a hill in Jember. With a height ranging from 1 meter to 57.7 meters, the main elements of the gumuk are rock and soil. However, over time many gumuk have been exploited by local residents, especially the owners of the gumuk, which have an impact on environmental damage. Lack of public knowledge about the importance of the existence of gumuk needs to be given education for conservation based on local wisdom of the Jember community. This study aims to develop the concept of community education based on local wisdom in the preservation of gumuk in Kaliwates District, Jember. The research method that will be used is qualitative research with ethnographic and phenomenological approaches to analyze the local wisdom of the community. Data was collected by observation and in-depth interviews with several informants relevant to the research objectives. The results of the research are 1) Products, the concept of community education based on local wisdom in the preservation of gumuk, 2) a book with the title: 'Local Wisdom in preserving the gumuk.

Keyword(s): Community Local Wisdom, Education, Conservation, Gumuk, Jember

Creativity and Innovation Skills in Child-Friendly Mathematics Learning in Elementary School

MEGGY NOVITASARI

The purpose of the research is to describe creativity and innovation skills in: 1) introduction, 2) contents, and 3) closing of child-friendly mathematics learning in elementary schools. This type of qualitative research is ethnography. The research was conducted at Muhammadiyah 16 Surakarta Elementary School in 2020/2021. Data collection techniques with participatory observation, in-depth interviews, and document analysis. Research data validation is done by triangulating sources and methods. Analysis of research data was performed inductive. The results of the study, creativity and innovation skills in child-friendly mathematics learning, was conducted in the introduction, contents, and closing activities. Creativity and innovation skills in the first indicator, students can be competent in both cognitive, affective and psychomotor aspects. Creativity and innovation skills in the second indicator, familiarize and cultivate students to be literate. Creativity and innovation skills in the third indicator, improve teacher performance. Creativity and innovation skills in child-friendly mathematics learning are shown in an attitude of anti-violence and bullying, mutual respect, creative thinking, discipline, fun learning, friendship, differences of opinion both at school and at home, caring for the environment, and protecting the small and excluded.

Keyword(s): creativity, innovation skills, mathematics, child-friendly

Collaborative Problem Solving Based Learning: A Literature Review In Selected Journals

Harjito, Wahyu Hardyanto , Sri Wardani, Woro Sumarni, Putut Marwoto, Retno Sri Iswari

The curriculum continues to develop along with the times. Therapid development of technology requires curriculum adjustments. The do-main of knowledge is no longer the only core domain of the curriculum. Thedomains of skills, character, and meta learning play a role in successful learn-ing. A learning model is needed that is able to activate the four curriculumcomponents. One of them is a collaborative problem solving based learningmodel. How is this model implemented in science learning? Through this re-search, the researcher tries to explore the related research results that havebeen reported in 5 selected journals. Keyword(s): problem-solving based learning, collaborative problem solving, literature review, science learning

Keyword(s): problem-solving based learning, collaborative problem solving, literature review, science learning

Psycho-Sufistic Approach in Islamic Counseling Strengthening the Spiritual Well-Being of Santri

Muhamad Rozikan, Mungin Eddy Wibowo, Edy Purwanto, Mulawarman

Every santri (student in an Islamic boarding school) has the same rights in achieving education, attention, and affection. All pesantren (Islamic boarding schools) ideally encourage santri to develop spiritual well-being. However, not all pesantren provide psycho-Sufistic counseling. This descriptive qualitative study aims to describe the implementation of psycho-Sufistic Islamic counseling at pesantren Qudsiyyah Kudus. The data analysis was carried out through data collection, data reduction and categorization, data display, and conclusion. This study found that implementing Islamic counseling with a psycho-Sufistic approach at pesantren Qudsiyyah Kudus could strengthen four domains of spiritual well-being santri, namely personal, communal, environmental, and transcendental. In the personal domain, santri showed sensitivity to self-identity, self-awareness, happiness in life, inner peace mentally and spiritually, and making sense of life. While in the communal domain, santri developed the values of loving someone, forgiving others, believing in others, respecting others, and doing good to others. In addition, from the environmental domain, santri transformed the characters of uniting with nature, be amazed by God's creatures, blend with the natural environment, feel a sense of wonder with the environment, and harmony with the environment. Lastly, from the transcendental domain, santri improved spirituality such as worship God, pray to God, have faith in God, always being grateful, and praying for God's pleasure.

Keyword(s): psycho-Sufistic approach, Islamic counseling, spiritual well-being

The Phenomenon of Dolanan Song in the Life of Modern Javanese Children

Wadiyo, Slamet Haryono, Joko Wiyoso

The development of community civilization seems to have an effect on the artistic life of the community. A phenomenon that can clearly be seen is the emergence of an artistic life that continues to develop from time to time, including children's songs that were used as a play song. The purpose of this study is to provide a concrete picture of the existence of the dolanan song for children who lived in the world of Javanese environment nowadays. The research method applied is descriptive qualitative. The research location was in Central Java, especially Surakarta, Banyumas, and the northern coast of Java. Data collection techniques were taken by using interview techniques, document studies and observation. The analytical technique applied is descriptive qualitative analysis using source data triangulation. The results of the study indicated that the phenomenon of the existence of Tembang Dolanan for children prominently developed in the form of children's songs in general as a form of individual expression that is not used as a means of playing with peers. Children

are more familiar with popular Javanese songs which are widely used as a means of art by adults in various forms which are widely spread through various media. Likewise, what is used in any form that develops in the family, school, and community. Children's songs in Javanese language namely tembang dolanan in particular do not develop as Javanese songs which are consumed by adults.

Keyword(s): Children's song, Dolanan song, form of song, children's environment

ROOM 13

The Role of Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) In Improving Learning Performance: Study At Maritime Vocational High School In Central Java

Arika Palapa, Fakhruddin, Sucihatiningsih Dian Wisika Prajanti, Tri Joko Raharjo

The role of technology in the learning process in the current era is crucial to be used in enrichment and student learning experiences. Students use the learning process through the use of technology to obtain the expected competencies. Teachers as facilitators use CBT as a tool in facilitating the learning process. In the process, the problem that arises is the acceptance of students' perceptions or CBT technology. This study aims to examine the effect of the technology acceptance model (TAM) model on the learning performance of maritime vocational high school students. The study used a quantitative approach by using SEM-PLS in testing the data that had been obtained. This study involved 79 maritime vocational high school students from Central Java province. The results showed that there was an effect of perceived usefulness on behavioral intention and direct learning performance. In addition, perceived usefulness affects learning performance through behavioral intention, meaning that behavioral intention partially mediates perceived usefulness on learning performance. This study examines perceived ease of use on behavioral intention and learning performance. The results showed that it had a direct effect on behavioral intention but did not have a direct effect on learning performance. The study results indicate a role for the behavioral intention in mediating the total effect on learning performance.

Keyword(s): TAM, Perceived Usefulness, Perceived Ease of Use, Behavioral Intention, Learning Performance

Manggar Warak Dance Contribution in Building Multicultural Education

Atip Nurharini

Culture is related to customs, habits, and works used as the process of creating dance. The Manggar Warak dance created by Yoyok Priyambodo from the Greget studio represents the culture of Semarang City. The purpose of this research is to examine the contribution of Manggar Warak Dance in building multicultural education. This study uses qualitative research methods, with an anthropological approach of dance. The results shows that the Manggar Warak dance was originated from the acculturation of Javanese, Arabic, and Chinese cultures in Semarang that took a long time to cultivate to form varied dance movement patterns. It was also created based on the development of traditional dance. This dance contains the rules of dance forms and movement techniques, Javanese, Chinese, and Arabic cultures. Nowadays, Semarang's cultural heritage in traditional community life is still believed to have guiding values that must be introduced, taught, and passed down to the next generation, namely 1). religious values, 2). moral values, 3). social value, 4). cultural values and 5). aesthetic value in social life. Appreciation of dance can be used as an inner exercise for some people so they can find philosophy inside the dance. It is one of the value implementations from the Manggar Warak dance function which provides moral development and noble soul. In conclusion, we can introduce multicultural values through the Manggar Warak dance as a guiding value to develop character and behavior that shows good and bad things.

Keyword(s): Dance creative, cultural, educational, and multicultural

Dimensions of Multicultural Values of Traditional Ornament Art on the Sendhang Dhuwur Mosque, Lamongan - East Java
Supatmo

The embodiment of physical culture (artifacts) of early Islamic cultural heritage on the island of Java, especially in the form of mosque building sites. The buildings have been scattered along the north coast. One of them is the Sendhang Dhuwur Mosque, in Lamongan, East Java. The Sendhang Dhuwur Mosque is a cultural heritage site that has been managed by the Mojokerto Cultural Heritage Preservation Center in the working area of East Java Province. The visual form of the Sendhang Dhuwur Mosque is very unique, a blend of Islamic and pre-Islamic (Hindu-Buddhist, Chinese) architecture and ornament art. The front gate is in the form of a split temple (candi bentar) and the inner gate is in the form of a paduraksa and there is also a winged Kori Agung gate, with ornamental patterns that are continuous with pre-Islamic art traditions. This phenomenon contains noble cultural values that are very meaningful and relevant to current cultural issues, so it needs to be appreciated and conserved. This study aims to explain descriptively, analytically, and interpretively the dimensions of the multicultural value of traditional ornament art in the Sendang Dhuwur Mosque building. Collecting data using the methods of observation, interviews, and document tracking. Data triangulation is done by comparing similar data obtained from different data collection methods. The analytical approach used is iconographic in a cultural perspective, through the process of pre-iconographical description, iconographical analysis, and iconological interpretation. The results of the study show that the building and the ornament art of the Sendang Dhuwur Mosque are not just a form or structure but also a manifestation of cultural institutions, a reflection of the value system of the supporting community. The motifs found in the ornaments of the Sendang Dhuwur Mosque include geometric motifs (tumpal, kawung); plant motifs (suluran, flowers, fruit, leaves, trees); animal motifs (garuda, dragon, bintulu, kala marga), natural objects (mega-mendhung, coral, waves, forest), calligraphy motifs (Arabic), and Surya Majapahit symbol motifs. Motifs, patterns, and styles of ornament art with various pre-Islamic and Islamic cultural backgrounds have been combined and harmonized. This reflects the appreciation of multicultural values, namely tolerance, accepting, appreciating, and respecting the cultural diversity that is lived by the supporting community.

Keyword(s): ornament, traditional, culture, multicultural

Festival Lima Gunung Magelang Performances in the Covid-19 Pandemic Era
Bahtiar Arbi, Muhammad Jazuli, Wadiyo, Agus Cahyono.

The Lima Gunung Community is a forum for traditional artists in the five mountains of Magelang, Central Java, Indonesia. The five mountains are Mount Merapi, Merbabu, Andong, Sumbing, and Menoreh. Sutanto Mendut founded the Lima Gunung Community to preserve traditional arts, especially those in the Lima Gunung area. Almost all of the arts in the villages are an integral part of the implementation of local rituals. Traditional arts that are ritualistic are preserved in their original form, while other arts that are entertainment are modified in such a way as to be contemporary. This contemporary art tradition is expected to exist and not become extinct like other traditional arts that do not adapt to the present. The Lima Gunung Festival is a place for artistic expression for village artists and suggests contemporary traditional arts. The Lima Gunung Festival 2020 and 2021 will be held online due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Lima Gunung Festival is broadcast through the youtube channel where the event is held suddenly to avoid crowds. The research method used is qualitative with an interdisciplinary approach using ethnomusicology, sociology, education, and philosophy. The results of this study are expected to provide local wisdom values, educational values, and cultural values during the COVID-19 pandemic situation in Indonesia.

Keyword(s): Performance Arts, Lima Gunung Festival, Arts Education

Rhythmic Pattern as A Means To Grow Musicality For People With Hearing Impairment

Drijastuti Jogjaningrum, Prof. Dr. Ida Zulaeha, M.Hum., Dr. Wadiyo. M.Si.

Musicality can usually be grown through hearing. This study intends to facilitate music learning for people with hearing impairment. The aim of the research is to be able to increase musicality for people with hearing impairment through rhythmic patterns. This research is a qualitative type using a qualitative descriptive approach. Data collection is done by observation, in-depth interviews, and document study. Data analysis is conducted through data reduction, data display, conclusions and verification. The results show that not only people who have good hearing but also people with hearing impairment can learn music, even though hearing or solfeggio is one of the requirements for playing music. Growing musicality in people with hearing impairment through rhythmic patterns is very effective and fast. Rhythm patterns can be used to play instrument music and sing, by reading rhythmic patterns and lyrics. Notation, melody, and intonation are not needed, because those things can only be used for people with good hearing. It can be concluded that the rhythm pattern is the only effective way to grow musicality for people with hearing impairment.

Keyword(s): musicality, rhythm pattern, Means, and Deaf

Revealing The Educative and Musicality Values In Inculturation of Liturgical Music To Kristus Raja Semesta Alam Tegalrejo-Salatiga Catholic Church Community To Preserve The Existence Of Traditional Music

Juanita Theresia Adimurti

An inculturation has been made to liturgical music which aimed at supporting the creation of a more solemn worship atmosphere especially to help the people in their prayer as with singing, prayer can be expressed more deeply. The continuous use of traditional liturgical music can hold the value of education and musicality i.e. the traditional musical idioms for next generation. The liturgical music discussed in this article is from some regional tribe. Presenting the music, hopefully will reveal the educational values to the community, especially to those attending Kristus Raja Semesta Alam Tegalrejo-Salatiga Catholic Church. This research was conducted using qualitative description methods and case study approaches. Data were collected by doing field observations, interviews with users of some regional tribe liturgical music, and documentation. The result of the research shows the existence of the liturgical music educational values which lies in the beauty and resiliency of the idioms of some regional tribal music which are embedded and preserved in the involvement of religious worship. The aesthetic awareness of the music of some regional tribe on liturgical music emerged and became a social and cultural awareness of the church community of Kristus Raja Semesta Alam Tegalrejo-Salatiga. Thus, the Liturgical Music of some regional tribe can be a mean to preserve the existence of traditional music in the community, especially in Catholic community.

Keyword(s): liturgical music, preservation, educational values, musicality values

Analysis of Chemical Skills Oriented on Science Generic Skills With Reasonable Multiple Choice Question Types

Muhammad Riza, Kartono, Endang Susilaningsih

Assessment is a process of collecting and processing information with the aim of measuring the achievement of learning outcomes. Assessment and evaluation information makes decisions about learning, student difficulties, guidance efforts if needed and the existence of a curriculum. Study aims to analyze chemistry questions oriented to generic science skills on acid and base solutions. The questions analyzed have been validated by experts. The validation of the experts was continued by

testing a small class with 20 students of SMK Al Furqon Demak in class XI TKRO. The questions tested were 40 items that took 9 indicators of generic science skills. The researcher analyzed using the ANATES V4 essay application with the aim of knowing the differentiating power of the questions, the level of difficulty of the questions, the correlation of the questions with the total and reliable scores of the questions. The results obtained are 4 negative questions and 36 positive questions. The difficulty level is 39 moderate questions and 1 easy question. The correlation of the questions with the total score obtained 35 very significant questions, 1 significant question and 4 insignificant questions. The reliability obtained is 0.89 which can be said to be reliable.

Keyword(s): Assessment, Chemistry Problems, Science Generic Skills

The Ideology of Teak Root Craftsmen In Cabak Village, Blora In Facing Global Competition

Gunadi, Soesanto, Muhammad Ibban Syarif , Eko Haryanto

Blora is one of the regencies in Central Java Province that is home to a plethora of superior teak forests. Various teak wood carving crafts are experiencing rapid development. In Cabak Village, Jiken District, Blora Regency, there are home craftsmen and a collective craft community. The two groups of craftsmen have different orientations and work climates thus affecting the ideology of the creation. This study aims to reveal how the underlying ideology of craftsmen in the creation of teak root craft art in Cabak Blora village is facing global competition. In particular, this research aims to 1) explain the ideology of craftsmen in the creation of teak root crafts in the village of Cabak Blora, 2) explain the types and forms of development of teak root crafts in the village of Cabak-Blora, 3) explain the maintenance strategy carried out by craftsmen in the face of global competition. This study used a qualitative approach. This research was conducted in Cabak Village, Jiken District, Blora Regency. The subjects of this research were the "Gembol Karya" teak root home craftsmen and the "Akar Seni" collective craftsman community. The data collection methods used were observation, interviews, and documentation. The data was analyzed qualitatively using interactive model analysis techniques consisting of several stages, namely data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions/verification. The results showed that the ideology of the collective craftsmen was more open in developing creativity and home craftsmen were only oriented as craftsmen who carry out the orders of their owners. The types of works produced between the two communities were different, home crafters were more oriented towards abstract furniture and decorations, while collective craftsmen prefer realistic teak root sculptures, both of which used a rustic-style approach. The maintenance strategy carried out by collective artisans was that the inheritance was more open to the public, while home craftsmen were more focused on the family sphere. All craftsmen should be able to synergize with each other so that the art of teak root crafts in Blora Regency continues to be sustainable and developed. Keywords: Ideology, Craftsman, Crafts, Teak Roots, and Global Competition.

Keyword(s): Ideology, Craftsmen, Craft, Teak Root, and Global Competition

Peukateun at Rapa'i Geurimpheung in Ukee Village Geulumpang Baro District Pidie Regency

Ahmad Syai

Rapa'i geurimpheung is a type of traditional Acehnese music performance. This musical performance was performed by men with a total of 8-12 players, 3-5 accompaniments and 1 sych who sounded melodious as vocalists. The performers of 8-12 people as music presenters with their attractions must learn extra to be able to perform well. The purpose of this study is (1) reviewing "Peukateun" on Rapa'i Geurimpheung in Ukee Village, Geulumpang Baro District, Pidie Regency" and (2) Character education conducted as an effect of "Peukateun" on rapa'i geurimpheung exercises in Ukee village, Geulumpang Baro District, Pidie Regency. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative which is

interpretive with a cultural approach. The results showed that "Peukateun" on rapa'i geurimpheung in ukee village is highly recognized and rightly become a "game" for a show. The planting of characters formed as a result of "peukateun" carried out by this group. The players have a good personality, responsible, mutual respect, and able to maintain their culture.

Keyword(s): Peukateun, character, personality, and culture

Strengthening Art Education Based on Karawo Local Wisdom Through Learning By Doing

Mursidahwati, Hasmah Lagau

The article aims to find out about the importance of local wisdom in education as a strengthening of identity for generations through learning by doing. Currently karawo as one of the local wisdom of Gorontalo has experienced a decline in interest in pursuing it, especially for the younger generation. This is because this local art is still manual and is considered less practical in the technological era. This challenge requires an effort and innovation to support the sustainability of this local art. In addition, the idea is that there are several Indonesian embroidery products including filigree from Tasikmalaya, Padang, and Manado, so it is important to maintain its sustainability through learning in schools by collaborating with craftsmen through learning by doing. The method used was descriptive qualitative and the data were analyzed interactively. The stages begin by identifying the potentials of karawo art as Gorontalo's cultural identity, and curriculum. The results of the study are expected to show that strengthening in art education based on local wisdom of Karawo is obtained through learning by doing

Keyword(s): Art Education, Karawo local art, learning by doing

Batik Tarate Motif: Creative Expression to Promote the Value of Character Education

Bandi Sobandi

Visualization of batik motifs is the imagination and representation of an object presented in a visual language with stylization and decoration. Behind the beauty of the form of batik motifs, it is also revealed the content of the message that the creator wants to convey in the form of local wisdom values in the form of character education values. This research aims to examine the beauty of Kasumedangan Batik Tarate Motifs as a source of ideas and examine the values of character education. The research uses a qualitative approach with the case study method in Komunitas Gentra Sumedang, data collection techniques through interviews, and documentation studies related to batik and the context behind its creation. The results of the study: 1) Visualization of batik tarate motif object inspired by the beauty of lotus flower that used to grow in Kaputren Srimangantiempang, Sumedang Larang, through creative expression, batik motifs are created; 2) The value of character education in Batik Tarate Motifs, namely: humans who must be adaptive in stepping into their lives; develop the attitude of silih asah, silih asih, and silih asuh; worldly interests should not sway one. This value is developed from the characteristics of lotus flowers that live in three realms, although the flowers remain attractive in murky water.

Keyword(s): Batik, Tarate Motif, Creative Expression, Value, Character Education

Songket Weaving Motif: Symbol of Local Wisdom of Suku Sasak, Lombok

Moh. Fathurrahman, Tjetjep Rohendi Rohidi, Wadiyo, Triyanto

Lombok songket weaving has a diversity of motif patterns that arise from the work and innovation of the local community. The purpose of the research was to analyze the type of activities of Sasak people as inspiration in the creation of traditional weaving motifs and the meaning contained in them. The research uses a qualitative approach with a case study method in Dusun Sade, Rembitan Village, Pujut

District of Central Lombok. Collect data through interviews, observations, and documentation studies related to songket weaving motifs of Sasak tribes. The results showed: 1) Naming weaving motifs, identical with a form of activity as local wisdom Sasak tribe such as wedding tradition (kembang komaq motif, yeast genep), death event (selolot motif); and the art of beautiful and comfortable (bereng motifs): 2) Reviewed from philosophical and symbolic aspects, sasak weaving motifs have a load of noble values that reflect the behavior of the community about honesty, social activities, social institutions, guidelines and outlook on life.

Keyword(s): Songket, Weaving Motif, Symbol, Local Wisdom, Sasak Lombok

Theatre and Actor Training Process as Education Means In Pandemic Times

Arif Hidajad

Corona is not known when the incubation period ends, even at the end a new variant emerged from the adaptation of these bacteria to the environment. The period of activity restriction is carried out to prevent the transmission and re-spread of the coronavirus. The status of the pandemic has not yet shown a bright spot towards its normal state. Victims fall with symptoms that are still palpable to this day, the effectiveness of the use of vaccines is competing with the rapid adaptation of the virus. However, when viewed randomly, corona will attack anyone who has a weak immune system. Anxiety and feeling threatened make people experience extreme anxiety. Anxiety and suspicion of people around them make people depressed. Depression and feeling uncomfortable is one of the contributors to the decline in the body's immunity in humans. The body exercise method as a detox, vocal exercise as psychological therapy, and concentration as a self-calming medium are tools that can be used as a process of increasing body immunity. How can drama training tutorial media patterns function as an increase in body immunity? A qualitative descriptive approach with data collection from multi disciplines will be used as a tool to analyze it. An actor's capital is his body, mind and vocals, there is a side that is rarely touched by the benefits of this process in both physical and mental health. Under conditions of stress and depression, humans will find it difficult to produce endorphins in their bodies because there is no communication stimulus in their bodies. In acting training, the body becomes a detoxifier and vocal exercises lighten the burden of one's mind, while concentration becomes a meditative medium in calming oneself. Therefore, the method of acting training needs to be introduced as a medium towards physical and psychological health in order to increase body immunity. Data obtained from interviews, literature, and analysis are adjusted to the object of research. Triangulation of sources and techniques is used to maintain the degree of data actualization and data validity.

Keyword(s): theatre, drama, immunity, psychoneuroimmunology

The Meaning of Showing Dugderan Dance in Muslim Community Semarang

Agus Cahyono, M. Jazuli, Onang Murtiyoso, Kusrina Widjantje, Septian Cipto Nugroho, Imran

Dugderan dance is a dance creation inspired by the dugderan tradition in welcoming the holy month of Ramadan in the city of Semarang. In this research, this is an interesting phenomenon to study (1) Why does the meaning of the basic movements of Agus Cahyono's dugderan dance contain symbolic meaning for the daily lives of Semarang Muslims? (2) How is the enthusiasm of the Semarang Muslim community towards Agus Cahyono's dugderan dance performances? In understanding the phenomena that occur in Agus Cahyono's Dugderan Dance, this research uses qualitative methods to explore various field data in explaining the problems that occur. The field data collection is then processed and written using a descriptive analysis method with the sociological approach of art with the semiotic theory of art. The results show that the Dugderan Dance is a picture of the daily life of the people of Semarang, which in fact is a strong and cheerful coastal community. Dugderan dance

performances are very popular. Semarang people because it shows daily life also shows a mixture of the three cultural elements in movement, music and costumes.

Keyword(s): Meaning, Performance, Dugderan Dance, Semarang Muslim Community

Instrument Development for Measuring the Satisfaction Level From Service Provided By Administrative Staff of FMIPA UNNES

Aditya Marianti, Woro Sumarni, Aji Purwinarko, Amidi

This research aims to develop a valid and reliable measuring instrument to measure the satisfaction level from service provided by the administrative staff of FMIPA UNNES, as an effort to improve the service quality of higher education institutions. A research and development model, ADDIE, was applied in this research. Developed instruments were 20 questions that represented certain indicators, which were derived from 5 dimensions (1) tangible, (2) responsiveness, (3) reliability, (4) assurance, and (5) empathy. Construct validity of the questioner was assessed by 2 experts and analysed using Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA). Internal reliability of the instruments was measured using Alfa Cronbach coefficient. These developed instruments were tested on 531 respondents that represented the user of the service. Results from expert testing stated that the instruments were proper for use with revisions. CFA results showed that all loading factors scored above 0.3 on path diagram. According to these results, the score for goodness of fit and measurement model fit were considered fulfilled. The alpha score for internal reliability analysis was 0,98 or was considered has high reliability. The conclusion of this research is the measuring instrument for satisfaction level of service provided by the administrative staff of FMIPA UNNES is valid and reliable.

Keyword(s): instrument development, satisfaction levels, administrative staff

Computers Expertise and Interest in Using E-Learning During The Covid-19 Pandemic

Agus Nuryatin, Hasan Mukhibad

This study was conducted to prove the effect of perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use of e-learning platform, and the moderating effect of students' computer expertise in the relation between perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use of e-learning. Our sample is 397 undergraduate students at Semarang State University. Data analysis using SEM-PLS. The results showed that perceived usefulness had a positive influence on the use of e-learning. However, students' expertise in using computers weakens the effect of perceived usefulness and ease of use in using e-learning. Students' expertise in using computers causes Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) approach unusable in explaining the use of e-learning because this skill makes it easy for them to use and utilize all e-learning menus. This convenience causes their interest in using e-learning to decrease.

Keyword(s): E-learning, Computer expertise, Technology Acceptance Model, perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use.

ROOM 14

Development Of E-Modules with A Problem Based Learning Approach in Economic Learning

Reda Prasetya

The purpose of this research is how to develop an e-module with the Kvisoft Flipbook Maker application that is valid for use in economics learning. The design of this research is Research and Development (R&D). The research development design was adapted from the development of the Thiagarajan model which is better known as the 4-D model, define, design, develop, and disseminate. The results of the validation carried out by expert lecturers on e-modules with the Kvisoft Flipbook Maker application obtained an overall aspect score of 3.82. It can be said that the entire module received an assessment with very decent criteria. Data validation carried out by economics teachers on e-modules with the Kvisoft Flipbook Maker application obtained an overall aspect score of 3.93. It can be stated that all modules received an assessment with very decent criteria, based on the total aspect of the score validation results for lecturers and teachers in the e-module got a score of 3.87 with this e-module validation getting a very decent category score

Keyword(s): E-Module, Kvisoft Flipbook Maker, Problem Based Learning, and Learning Outcomes

Technology and Interactive Media Usage to Support Cyber Wellness Education for Kindergarten

Muniroh Munawar, Fakhruddin , Rodyah, Titi Prihatin

The COVID-19 pandemic period for more than a year has changed the education system in Indonesia from Early Childhood Education to Higher Education levels, namely through the application of distance learning (DL). Surely, this has an impact on the intensity of Early Childhood Education of children, particularly, to recognize and access interactive technology and media. Young children, specifically, need to be educated to surf the internet healthily and protect themselves. Cybersecurity refers to the health/well-being of internet users and involves an understanding of online behavior as well as awareness of how to protect themselves in cyberspace. This study aims to describe the use of technology and interactive media that supports cyber wellness education for kindergarten children. The method used in this research was qualitative through interviews and documentation. The results of this study were to create proactive cultures with technology and interactive media in schools to help students become digital learners by 1) paying attention to safety, cultural suitability, needs, interests, and children development, 2) learning to use technology in kindergarten is active, direct, engaging, and empowering children; 3) there is control over children when accessing technology, 4) using technology in class when discussing themes/materials, and when completing assignments or projects given by the teacher, and 5) communicating how to use the internet safely for children with parents.

Keyword(s): interactive, technology, media, cyber wellness, kindergarten

The Importance of Curriculum Management in ECE Institutions

Edi Waluyo, Eko Suprpto, Agus Hermanto, Fakhruddin

This research aimed to describe curriculum management in ECE institutions systematically. A survey research design was used in this research. The research samples were principals and teachers from the state, private, and religious-based ECE institutions in Semarang. The data collection technique was carried out through questionnaires, observations, and interviews. Based on the findings, curriculum management in ECE institutions gives good contributions to the development of curriculum

documents, annual programs, semester programs, weekly programs, and daily programs. Curriculum management creates effective work steps in designing, organizing, implementing, and evaluating a curriculum.

Keyword(s): management, curriculum, ECE institutions

Complexity Theory for Educational Research

Kurniawan Yudhi Nugroho, Mursid Saleh, Januarius Mujiyanto, Zulfa Sakhiyya

The theory of complexity is not the theory of learning, memory and cognition, rather it is a theory, which concerns on change, evolution, adaptation, functioning and non-linear system, which may be applied in various kinds of areas of science as to biology, mathematics, physics, and economics. Proven to help provide understanding on how systems work, and how the relationship between members of the systems give raise to the collective behavior in addition to explaining how the system interacts with its environment, this theory extended its functioning to the area of social sciences. This paper aims at introducing the key points of complexity theory and discussing the potential as well as challenges of this theory for social science research, primarily to the area of education.

Keyword(s): Complexity theory, social sciences, educational research

Development of Camtasia-Based Swimming Learning Video Media for Class Students Xi In Smk 17 Parakan, Temanggung Regency During The Covid-19 Pandemic

Muhammad Akbar Alrasyid, Haryono, Titi Prihatin

This study aims to create and develop learning media in the form of developing camtasia-based swimming learning videos for class XI students during the covid-19 pandemic, testing the feasibility of camtasia-based learning videos on swimming material, and testing the effectiveness of camtasia-based learning videos on swimming material. This research is research and development or research & development (R&D) using the ADDIE model. These development steps consist of five steps, namely (1) analysis, (2) design, (3) development, (4) implementation, and (5) evaluation. At the development stage, validation tests were carried out by media experts and material experts. The results of this study are divided into three, the first is to produce products in the form of learning videos based on learning videos on swimming material for class XI SMK students. The two validation tests carried out by experts on the effectiveness aspect using the N-Gain test results obtained a Gain score of 0.398 with a medium category. And the third feasibility test through the results of student responses from small to large scale there is an increase in learning outcomes. With this, it can be said that camtasia -based learning videos on swimming material for class XI SMK students are suitable for use during the covid-19 pandemic.

Keyword(s): development of learning media, camtasia-based learning video media, class XI SMK students.

STEAM-Based Distance Learning on Early Childhood Education Centers In Central Java

Dina Amalia, Joko Sutarto, Yuli Kurniawati Sugiyo Pranoto

This study aimed to define distance learning that integrates STEAM in Early Childhood Education centers in Central Java. It is a quantitative descriptive study using a survey methodology. In this study, the population and sample were teachers (n=140) at Early Childhood Education centers in Central Java. According to data processing and analysis, distance learning incorporating STEAM has primarily been implemented in Early Childhood Education centers in Central Java. Distance learning that STEAM educates children to develop higher-order thinking skills. According to the descriptive analysis calculations results, the percentage of distance learning containing STEAM received the highest score

of 96 with a percentage of 60%. As a result, it is possible to conclude that distance learning incorporating STEAM has a high level of effectiveness and the belief that children will be better able to solve problems to be more effective. Many parents in this study do not understand early childhood development and the learning process during distance learning. As a result, the purpose of this article would be to explain the significance of strengthening STEAM-loaded distance learning in children to provide children with a practical learning experience by increasing cooperation between teachers and parents.

Keyword(s): Distance Learning, STEAM, Central Java

Instrument Development Recount Text Writing Test Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) Oriented for Tenth Grade Students' English Subject on Vocational High School

M Haris Setiawan, Supriyadi, Dwi Anggani Linggar Bharati

The aims of the study were to know the form of instruments writing recount text essay test standard HOTS, content and construct validity, reliability, item characteristics, higher-order thinking skills of students and practicality of instruments writing recount text essay test standard HOTS in Students' English Subject on Vocational High School. This research method used the development research design from Djemari Mardapi which has been modified. The sample in this study was 23 students. Content validity analysis became the basic instrument based on the expert judgement as many as n people on an item by used the V Aiken's formula. The sample in this study was 23 students at Vocational High School Ma'arif NU 1 Semarang. The results of the study obtained an instruments writing recount text essay test standard HOTS which was valid and reliable where the content validity was 0.75 and the instrument reliability was 0.947. The analysis test for the discrimination power and the level of difficulty resulted in 6 items with questions that had a difference of > 0.3 and had moderate and easy difficulty levels. The instrument was in the Practical category with a score of 159. The conclusion of this research was the instruments writing recount text essay test standard HOTS in Students' English Subject on Vocational High School has been valid in a content manner, reliable and practical. Teachers need to used the development of this standard instrument to reduce the level of subjective assessment. Teachers should be started using a learning model and included HOTS questions to improve students' thinking skills. Keywords: test instruments, essays, recount, high-order thinking skills

Keyword(s): Instruments Development, Essay Test, Recount, High-Order Thinking Skills

The Influence of Research Based Learning Model on Independent Learning and Creative Thinking Skills in Graph Theory

Puput Suriyah, S.T. Budi Waluya, Dwijanto, Isnaini Rosyida

This study aimed to reveal influence of the research based learning model on independent learning and creative thinking skills of students on graph theory. This research was conducted at the students of Mathematics Education Program IKIP PGRI Bojonegoro for 8 weeks. The data used to measure influence student learning independence was gathered through a questionnaire; and the students' creative thinking skills and learning outcomes of Research Based Learning Model were measured through a test. It used quantitative method using multiple regression test. Data were analyzed using SPSS assisted MANOVA 22.00 for windows. The results of the study showed: (1) there was influence between learning independence on learning outcomes Research Based Learning model (2) there was influence between creative thinking skill on learning outcomes Research Based Learning model, and (3) there was influence between learning independence and creative thinking skill on learning outcomes Research Based Learning model which is 72.6%

Keyword(s): Research Based Learning Model, Independent Learning, Creative Thinking Skills, Graph Theory

Language Assessment Course: Impact on Pre-service EFL Teachers' Language Assessment Literacy

Entika Fani Prastikawati, Januarius Mujiyanto, Mursid Saleh, Sri Wuli Fitriati

Being an assessment literate has never been as critical and crucial as it is today. The existence of a language assessment course has been obligatory for the English education department to support the development of pre-service EFL teachers' language assessment literacy. This study is intended to examine the impact of a language assessment course on pre-service EFL teachers' language assessment literacy. A total of 134 pre-service EFL teachers completed Assessment Literacy Inventory (ALI) as pre-test and post-test of assessment literacy measures. To measure the significant difference in language assessment literacy, a series of dependent sample t-test was carried out. The result revealed a significant improvement in language assessment literacy after pre-service EFL teachers completed their language assessment course. Certain aspects of Standard in assessment literacy were in non-significant development.

Keyword(s): Language assessment course, language assessment literacy, pre-service EFL teachers, teacher education

Students Competence Improvement in Fiction Writing through Visual Symbol Innovation of Tense and Word Order Features

Nur Antoni E.T.

The study discovered that many students were still puzzled about the use of each tense and word order in writing fiction while teaching "Learning English via Literature." Fiction, as we all know, is not the same as the genre works they studied in junior and senior high school. As a result, academics have come up with new techniques to make them grasp rapidly, despite the fact that fiction uses a variety of tenses and word orders, and literature frequently includes metaphorical meanings in clauses, phrases, and verbs that are foreign to students. The researcher's breakthrough is the creation of graphic symbols for all tenses, which are subsequently tied to each tense's phrase and or verb. It is also attached to two or more terms that will be related by it. Two classes were researched using the experimental method: the experimental class and the control class. Students in the experimental class were taught about the two visual symbols' invention processes. Before students revise and redo what they have written, lecturers provide feedback. The control group is instructed using traditional methods. The growth of the two groups' writing skills was then compared using a pretest and posttest, which were assessed statistically using the SPSS program. The findings of this study, according to the researchers, can help students improve their ability to write fiction. **Keyword:** Fiction Writing, Visual Symbol Innovation, Language Features

Keyword(s): Keyword: Fiction Writing, Visual Symbol Innovation, Language Features

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT IN INDONESIAN CONTEXT

Mazulfah, Abdurrachman Faridi, Dwi Anggani Linggar Bharati, Januarius Mujiyanto

This article explains the implementation of curriculum development in an Indonesian context. The formulation of the curriculum is one of the most significant components of educational implementation. A curriculum is defined as a set of plans and systems that describe the goals/objectives, contents, materials, and instructional techniques—a direction in order to prepare for change. In national education, the teaching and learning process plays an essential part in achieving specific educational goals. The curriculum is a dynamic component of education that is constantly changing over time. It is critical to change to keep up with societal advancements, student

demands, and scientific and technological advancements. The evolution of an education curriculum in a particular country, such as Indonesia, might represent the country's progress. Indonesia's national curriculum has undergone numerous revisions. However, Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution serve as the foundation for the whole national curriculum.

Keyword(s): Keywords: curriculum development, Implementation, Indonesian context, national education.

Teaching English to Young Learners: The Complexity of Reality

Aprilian Ria Adisti, Issy Yuliasri, Rudi Hartono, Sri Wuli Fitriati

The education system in Indonesia is overgrowing along with globalization. Since English becomes the world's lingua franca, Indonesia has implemented Teaching English to Young Learner (TEYL) as the local content subject for the last two decades. This study is a descriptive qualitative study that aims to expose the realization of TEYL in kindergarten. The data collection instruments are a survey and Focus Group Discussion (FGD). A survey was conducted on 50 principals and teachers from 25 kindergartens in Salatiga, Central Java, in February 2021. The result showed that 96 percent of respondents considered introducing English as a foreign language in an early childhood education highly needed. Furthermore, the majority (100 percent) of the respondents' schools teach English as an extracurricular subject. On the aspect of teacher education background, it was found that only 14 percent of teachers in TEYL graduated from the English education department. Then, only 48 percent of respondents argued that the media in their school had already supported the TEYL program. Lastly, only 30 percent perceived that the TEYL program had been integrated with the early childhood education curriculum. In addition, the FGD also exposed the complexity of reality in TEYL. Finally, it can be concluded that in realizing an ideal TEYL are still needed many improvements in pedagogy, quality of teachers, good resources, curriculum, and media based on needs analysis.

Keyword(s): TEYL, complexity, reality

Online Learning Model in Junior High School Science Learning Based On Learning Management System

Syaiful Anwar, Farid Ahmadi, Tri Suminar

The Covid-19 pandemic has restricted face-to-face activities at schools. LMS-based online learning is one alternative to overcome this problem. The purpose of the study was to obtain an overview of the implementation of the Online Learning Model in learning science based on the Learning Management System in Junior High Schools. The subject of the study was a junior high school science teacher. Data were collected by observation, interviews and documentation. Data analysis was carried out using Miles & Huberman analysis technique assisted by ATLAS.ti software. The results showed that: (1) teachers used the LMS-based Online Learning model in learning; (2) LMS provides convenience to teachers in managing classroom administration; and (3) the online learning model in learning raises social distancing behavior and minimizes student crowds so that it is considered to reduce the potential for the spread of Covid-19 in the school environment. Weak supervision of students, strengthening of honest character in doing assignments, weak internet signal in certain areas, and quota fees are challenges in online learning.

Keyword(s): Online learning, LMS, social distancing

Why is Self-Regulated Learning Strategy Important for Literal Reading?

Ratih Laily Nurjanah, Januarius Mujiyanto, Hendi Pratama, Dwi Anggani Linggar Bharati

Teaching reading involves consideration on implementing the appropriate strategies. University students, who are considered as adult readers, are expected to be able to learn independently supported by an appropriate strategy especially in reading classroom. Literal reading is mentioned as the lowest level of reading comprehension where it is considered effective to implement the Self-Regulated Learning strategy to lead them to be independent learners before dealing with higher level of comprehension. The present study aims to present the lecturers' perception on why the SRL is important for Literal Reading students. This study is conducted with case study design where 2 lecturers of literal reading are interviewed to perceive their insight on how SRL is important for Literal Reading when it is implemented. The findings show that the SRL supports students of Literal Reading by helping them acquire the phases and learn how to self-regulate themselves by managing time, evaluating themselves, and reflecting the learning process. The limitations and recommendations are discussed.

Keyword(s): Literal Reading , Reading Comprehension , Self-Regulate learning

Advertisements as Teaching Materials: Discourse and Gender Perspective

Ngasbun Egar, Dias Andris Susanto

Teaching systemic functional linguistics for postgraduate students needs to be more creative and contextual catching with the language used in business matters. Engaging language Metafunction and Indonesian advertisements create alternative teaching materials for lecturers. This research problem is that how do students reveal the meanings of ideational and interpersonal constraints with the discourse and gender in which exists in Javanese culture. Writers used descriptive content analysis to design this research with having 10 popular Indonesian advertisements along in some media. The result shows that the material process is more dominant used to inform the products by filling many verbal words on its texts. Otherwise, interpersonal meaning uses a more declarative mood to present and provide the benefit and quality of its product by delivering more predicators on its texts. Indonesian students' discourse perspective portrays that ideology and cultural background is the main reason they chose the advertisements as the teaching materials to discuss. Moreover, gender perspective realizing that females prefer discussion about cosmetics products while males explore more on automotive products. The conclusion draws advertisements designer inserting texts within products for exchanging information to get the people's interest and benefit through using proper texts, discourse, and gender perspective to perform the perfect of its product. The writers suggest that analyzing texts used in advertisements might be the best early practice to explore language metafunction.

Keyword(s): scrutinizing, texts, language metafunction, Indonesian advertisements, discourse and gender perspective

The Effectiveness of Dissertation Writing Skill Through SITEDI Portfolio

Lulu April Farida, Agus Nuyatin, Fathur Rokhman, Savariah Xavier

Writing is a soft skill that involve process and feedback that allow the writer to improve their text. Therefore, a system that provide an opportunity for students to reflecting in their draft and some feedback from lecturer is necessary. Portfolio which is provide by SITEDI (Sistem Skripsi Tesis dan Disertasi) become one of the systems in Universitas Negeri Semarang (UNNES) that applied to help students in reflecting and reviewing their paper. However, conventional portfolio have various minus

for example the human error level is quite high that affect the draft and feedback of the student's paper. Therefore, this research attempted to implement SITED! System as paper scoring media in student's dissertation. Experimental research method are applied in this research to develop portfolio system as a Language Education Student's Dissertation scoring media of UNNES.

Keyword(s): e-portfolio, writing, dissertation

ROOM 15

Single Session Counseling With Expressive Art Integration to Improve Internet Altruistic Behavior Students

Ganjar Suargani, Mulawarman, Awalya

Internet is a means to obtain information, interact and provide help to others. Internet altruistic behavior is an ability that students must have to help voluntarily on the internet based on empathy. Students who behave altruistically are able to support, guide the sharing of information and remind each other of negative things between internet users. This study used a randomized pretest-posttest control group design. The intervention in the experimental group used a single session counseling strategy by integrating expressive art while for the control group it was in the form of individual counseling without using an approach. Data collection is done by providing a psychological scale Internet Altruistic Behavior (IABS) which is adapted according to scientific rules. Research subjects were selected using random assignment to the experimental group or the control group according to the established criteria. The data analysis used was mixed ANOVA repeated measure.

Keyword(s): Internet Altruistic Behavior, single session counseling, expressive art

The Social Life of the Samin Community of Bojonegoro Regency and Its Potential as a Source of Learning

Novi Triana Habsari, Suyahmo, Cahyo Budi Utomo, Gunawan

Historically, the Samin community is a community that originated from the figure and thoughts of Samin Surosentiko with the surname Raden Kohar. The word Samin comes from the word sami - sami amin and stems from the anxiety of R. Surowijoyo who could not stand the cruelty of the Dutch colonial government against the people. He then made a moral move. Over time, the Samin community has experienced changes in their social life. This study aims to reveal the social life of the Samin community and the changes that occur in it. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. Data collection is done by interview, observation and documentation. The results of the study show that there are changes in the lives of the Samin people in Bojonegoro. This can be seen from the change in the mindset of the Samin community who are already aware of the importance of education. Many Samin people have received education up to the undergraduate level. Social changes that occur in the Samin community have the potential as a source of history learning, especially class X 2013 curriculum so that they can add insight into past lives so that they can be preserved

Keyword(s): Social Life, Learning Resources

The Role of Organizational Culture in Improving Lecturer Innovative Work Behavior Sea Transportation Human Resource Development Center

Yustina Sapan, Tri Joko Raharjo, Heri Yanto, Muh. Khafid

The current study is carried out to develop a model of innovative work behavior for lecturers based on organizational culture during the Covid-19 pandemic. This is the background of this research, especially for Lecturer Sea Transportation Human Resource Development Center. This study uses the Multivariate Structural Equation Model (SEM) technique. The sample of this research is the Lecturer Sea Transportation Human Resource Development Center as many as 145 lecturers. The results of this study indicate that the innovative work behavior of lecturers is influenced by 55.7% by the organizational culture where the People orientation dimension dominates.

Keyword(s): Organizational culture, Covid-19 pandemic, Innovative work behavior

Preparedness of Sepakung Village Community in Landslide Disaster Mitigation

Yohanes Dwi Anugrahanto, Dewi Liesnoor Setyowati, Erni Suharini

Geologically, Sepakung village is part of Mount Telomoyo, which is dominated by basaltic andesite rocks with pyroclastic flows. The village of Sepakung is located at an altitude of 900-1000 MASL with a hilly topography that partly has a steep slope. This is the reason why Sepakung village is one of the landslide-prone areas in Semarang Regency. The purpose of the study was to analyze the preparedness of the people of Sepakung village who live around landslide-prone points. The research method used is quantitative with a descriptive percentage analysis technique. The population of this research is the residents of Sepakungvillage. The sampling technique used is purposive sampling. Data collection techniques using observation, questionnaires, and documentation. Data analysis used a descriptive percentage technique with the Likert scale. The results of data analysis showed that the preparedness of the people of Sepakung village was included in the very good category with a score of 93.60%.

Keyword(s): disaster mitigation, landslides, preparedness

The Parents' Role in Science Education During Covid-19 Pandemic Era

Sugito, Sri Mulyani Endang Susilowati, Hartono, Putut Marwoto

Learning during the Covid-19 pandemic era is carried out online from home, so the role of parents is absolutely necessary. This study aims to analyze the role of parents in children's education at home during the Covid-19 pandemic. This study uses a qualitative design with a phenomenological approach. The research was carried out on the guardians of students at SMP Negeri 1 Bandung for the 2020/2021 academic year. The guardians of the students as respondents were divided into three groups, namely based on educational background, income level, and type of work. Collecting data using interview techniques, questionnaires, documentation, and observation. Data were analyzed using qualitative analysis. The findings of this study indicate that the role of parents in children's education at home during the Covid-19 pandemic are as a learner, partner, teacher, pioneer, role model, and family nursing. It is recommended that further research be conducted on on children psychological family nursing during the covid-19 pandemic era.

Keyword(s): parents role, family education, Covid 19 pandemic era

Effectiveness Group Counselling of Value Clarification to Minimize Social Anxiety Due To Cyberbullying Behavior

Akhmad Fajar Prasetya, I Made Sonny Gunawan, M. Zuhdi Zainul Majdi

The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of group counselling values clarification modelling techniques using short videos on social anxiety due to cyberbullying in students. This study uses an experimental design of one group pre-test and post-test control design. The subjects in this study were 12 students who attended SMA Negeri 3 Mataram, Indonesia. Data were collected using the Social Anxiety Scale. Data analysis using ANOVA statistics. The results of this study revealed that the values clarification group counselling with modelling techniques was effective in minimizing students' social anxiety. In addition, data obtained that the level of social anxiety of female students is higher than that of male students.

Keyword(s): values clarification counselling, social anxiety, cyberbullying

The Importance of Emotional Intelligence In Teachers: A Systematic Literature Review

Simon Petrus

A teacher's emotional intelligence has a very important role in the world of education (Ignat and Clipa, 2012). The purpose of this research is to study the benefits and factors as well as an understanding of teachers' emotional intelligence. The method used is systematic literature review. Article searches were conducted on Eric, Science Direct, Proquest, the Wiley Online Library and Taylor & Francis. using an online search engine using the keyword "teacher's emotional entelligent" A total of 6 articles in the 2015-2020 period were found to be appropriate and were used to conduct a systematic literature review. The literature review found that teachers with a higher level of emotional intelligence provide the ability to manage and regulate emotions which will improve teacher performance in performing their duties. The results of this review study can be used by other researchers who are interested in researching and developing the theory of emotional intelligence, especially its relation to the development of the quality of education in schools.

Keyword(s): Emotional Intelligence, Teacher, Burnout

Factors Causing the Spike in Positive Cases of Covid-19 in Indonesia

Sitti Aminah, Rosidah, Siti Maemunah

Indonesia is facing a crisis in handling the Covid-19 pandemic due to a drastic increase in positive cases in June-July 2021. The study aimed to analyze the factors that caused the surge in positive cases of Covid-19 in Indonesia. The study used a descriptive, explanatory method in a qualitative paradigm. Data was carried out through literature studies from various sources, namely scientific journals, print and online media, surveys, and report documents from related agencies. The study's result showed that the factors that caused the surge in positive cases of Covid-19 are the lack of compliance with health protocols; low tests and case tracking, the emergence of new variants of Covid-19, and the low of the vaccination program. Policy recommendations for the government include Optimizing socialization and education regarding health protocols; Improve testing and vaccination targets; Increase the availability of room facilities and protecting health workers; Enabling stakeholder collaboration in the implementation of PPKM.

Keyword(s): Covid-19, factors Causing, Indonesia

Portraiting The Implementation of Project Based Learning in Teaching Narrative Text for EFL Students With Personality Traits: Introversion And Extroversion

Jumbuh Prabowo, Dwi Rukmini, Mursid Saleh, Rudi Hartono

Writing is still considered as the hardest skill in learning a language. It is because of its complexity. Students must consider writing elements when they express their thought and idea in written form. This research aimed at describing the students writing activities done by implementing Project Based Learning (PjBL). PjBL could encourage student motivation and develop learner autonomy. They also had opportunities for authentic meaningful language use. The data was taken by observing and recording students' activities in teaching learning process. There were 40 participants from one class of the fourth semester students of English Department who attended Genre Based Writing class taken by using purposive sampling. The research was conducted at English department of University of Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa, Banten. The main outcome of this research was to describe the implementation of Project Based Learning in teaching narrative text. The result showed that through PjBL, both introvert and extrovert students could engage and discuss interactively. Consequently, the activities done before writing have an important role to make students more active and creative in triggering students' idea to express in written form.

Keyword(s): Writing, PjBL, Extrovert, Introvert, Triggering Idea

Evaluation of Grammatical Irregularities in Research Articles Written for Reputable International Journals

Yan Mujiyanto, Sri Wuli Fitriati

The target to increase international publications can be realistic and measurable if there are more qualified writers and more open access to knowledge sources, and competence in realizing knowledge into academic works. A study of the manuscripts to be submitted to reputable international journal publishers found that among the manuscripts there are a number of weaknesses that need to be considered. These weaknesses include logical thinking which is the basis for delivering the conceptual framework, the depth of knowledge, the novelty of knowledge, and the flow of thought in its presentation. In addition, the manuscript needs to be written using effective sentences. This paper aims to evaluate grammatical deviations in the writing of scientific papers in English to explain errors in the use of grammar and the meaning of language elements, and mistakes in the use of syntactic tools to build a coherent text in English. This study was designed as a qualitative descriptive study using a basic research approach. Data sources are scientific manuscripts in reputable national, international, and international journals. They were collected from data sources in the form of paragraphs, sentences, clauses, phrases, and words. This study found a number of deviations in the writing of idiomatic clauses and phrases to express a coherent meaning, errors in the use of word classes, function words, and punctuation, and deviations in the use of syntactic tools to build a coherent text in English.

Keyword(s): coherence, deviation, grammatical irregularities, research article

Indigenous Psychology Suryomentaram: Urgency and Introduction to Javanese Literary Ethnopsychology

Dhoni Zustiyantoro, Agus Nuryatin, Teguh Supriyanto, Mukh Doyin

This research is a preliminary study to examine the psychology of Suryomentaram (Suryomentaram, 1985a, 1985b) as a theory in Javanese literary research. The purpose of this study was to compare Suryomentaram's thoughts with Western psychological thinkers. So far, psychological research in Javanese literature uses Sigmund Freud's theory, which carries id, ego, and superego (Milner, 1992). The results of research studies show that the structure of literary works and psychological symptoms is only seen as a building structure of Javanese literature. Literary works need to be studied with a local approach to understanding their social and cultural context. The results of this study indicate the weaknesses of Javanese literary psychology research, compare the psychology of Suryomentaram with the West theorists, namely Sigmund Freud, Carl Gustav Jung, and Alfred Adler, and offer Suryomentaram's psychology as an approach to Javanese literary research. Suryomentaram teaches psychological concepts originating from Javanese culture, namely kramadangsa, mawas diri, and rumaos leres. Keywords: Suryomentaram psychology, Javanese literature, Javanese psychology

Keyword(s): Suryomentaram psychology, Kawruh Jiwa, Javanese psychology

Performance-Based Assessment on ESP Learning: A Preliminary Research

Anjar Setiawan

Performance-based assessment means as the process of acquiring, applying knowledge and skills through a learning process to enhance the ability of students in learning progress. Therefore, the present study is conducted to investigate the preliminary research of performance-based assessment on English for Specific Purposes (ESP) learning, particularly in writing and speaking skills. Further, this study implements descriptive qualitative method to analyzing, to describe, and to summarize various data collected from interviews, observation, questionnaire, and pre-test to non-English students at

Universitas Muhammadiyah Semarang. The findings show that the students never implement performance-based assessment. The results of interview and observation indicate the students are excited to have a performance-based learning to enhance their English skills. Meanwhile, the results of questionnaire show the students' enthusiastic to create learning products of writing and speaking. After given a pre-test of writing and speaking, the students' average score is 68. In conclusion, the students need to have better learning activities by implementing performance-based assessment in English learning.

Keyword(s): performance-based assessment, ESP learning, preliminary research

Analysis of Hardiness Mediation in The Implementation of Group Psychoeducation Therapy on The Tolerance Academic Distress of Final Year Students

Indah Lestari, DYP Sugiharto, Muhammad Japar, Mulawarman

This study aims to assess the existence of a mediating variable in the form of hardiness in the implementation of group psychoeducation therapy to increase tolerance for academic distress. The research method used was an experiment, a pretest-posttest control group design involving 16 final year students who were selected purposive sampling from 135 students. The results indicate that there is an indirect effect on the implementation of group psychoeducation therapy in increasing the tolerance for academic distress through hardiness as a positively related mediation. This effect was considered to be greater than the direct effect of the psychoeducation therapy group on tolerance for academic distress, although they were both positively related.

Keyword(s): group psychoeducation, hardiness, distress tolerance academic.

Ronggeng as Identity in Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk Ecranization

Suseno

The transformation of Ronggeng Dukuh Paruk's novel into the film Sang Penari is important to be seen as an identity represented in the novel and film. Ronggeng in the context of the novel is not just a dancer. There is a distinctive culture attached to the concept of Ronggeng dance and dancers. This identity indicates a difference in the transformation. Not only that, the changes are also closely related to the planting of different ideologies in the film. This study uses descriptive qualitative data in the form of novel text quotes, film dialogue quotes, and scenes from the film. The transformation of the novel into the film illustrates the concept of true ronggeng, namely ronggeng who gets the revelation of the indang spirit, not from learning outcomes. The film, presents a depiction of kewahyon by borrowing a hand. Ideologically, the transformation of the novel into the film shows the problem of the body and sexuality. In addition, in the depiction of novels and films, ronggeng has finally become an economic commodity built by the ronggeng shaman who, without explicitly appearing, has become a kind of 'pimp'. In addition, there is a ronggeng stigma for his involvement with the communists.

Keyword(s): ecranization, transformation, ronggeng, ideology, identity,

Nurturing Factual Model of Cadets at the Politeknik Ilmu Pelayaran (PIP) Semarang

I Kadek Laju, Soesanto, S Martono, Muhsin

Nurturing that applied at Politeknik Ilmu Pelayaran (PIP) Semarang is currently still using a conventional model that is oriented to results or outcomes. This is shown in the nurturing process and the output targets listed in the Guidelines for the Nurturing Pattern for the BPSDM Transportation Cadets. The purpose of the study was to evaluate the weaknesses of the PIP Semarang cadet nurturing model. The evaluation was carried out to produce a nurturing method that was in accordance with the needs of the cadets at PIP Semarang. This research was conducted using a qualitative approach. The data used in the analysis is sourced from primary data obtained through interview techniques with data sources in the field and direct observations carried out by researchers. Meanwhile, secondary data was obtained through a study of existing documents, especially regarding various regulations in the PIP Semarang environment. Through the data analysis conducted, the evaluation results show that there are difficulties in adapting and learning difficulties experienced by cadets at PIP Semarang.

Keyword(s): nurturing, cadets, hostel



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Jl. Kelud Utara III Semarang 50237

