Conference Proceedings

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CONFERENCE VENUE

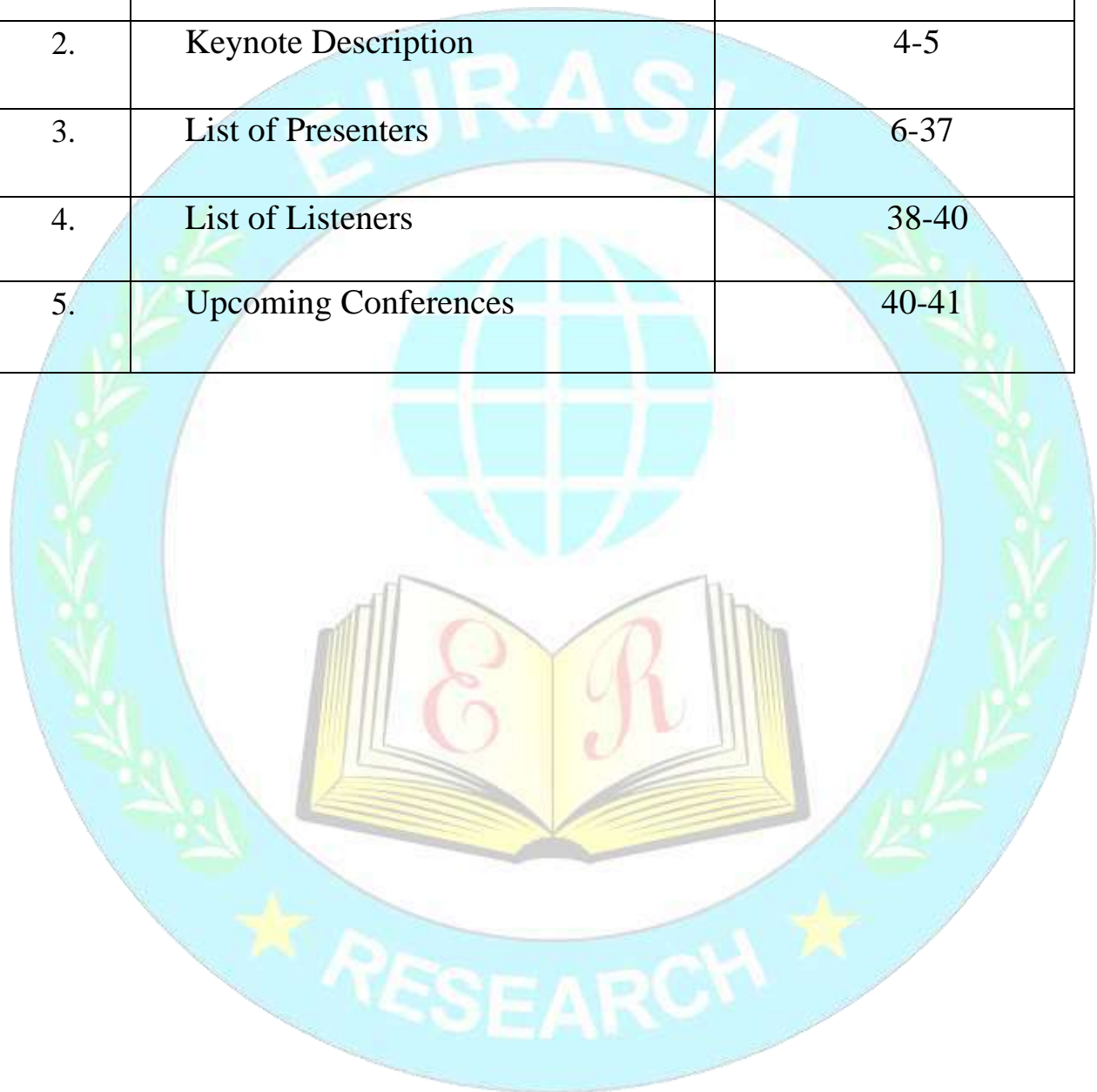**Universitas Al Azhar Indonesia, Komplek Masjid Agung Al Azhar, Jakarta, Indonesia**

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Preface:

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Our mission is to make continuous efforts in transforming the lives of people around the world through education, application of research & innovative idea.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Dr. Fidesrinur, M.Pd

Head of Early Childhood Education Program Major, Universitas Al Azhar Indonesia, Komplek Masjid Agung Al Azhar, Jakarta

Topic: Problematic Situation on Schoolification of Early Childhood Education in Indonesia: What Early Childhood Education Department can do about it?

Dr. Fidesrinur is from Kinari, a small village in Solok District West Sumatera Indonesia. He comes from a big family. His father is an elementary teacher and my mother is a housewife. According to Minangkabau tradition, leaving the home area to make a way in life is a choice. He works at different places where he met people with different customs and traditions especially at a small town in the area of Jambi and South Sumatera. At last, he works and lives in Jakarta the capital of Indonesia where he has met and work with different people with different cultural background with the uniqueness of customs and traditions. The experiences with different people give him more knowledge on how to adjust people appropriately "Unity in Diversity".

His research area is education including formal, non-formal and informal education. He tries to look at education as a system and try to find out the impact of the subsystem to the system of education as a whole or holistic integrative. The problem of education not only about the classroom, teacher, students, parents, society and government. It is related to culture, values of the society where each ethnic groups in Indonesia have the unique way of life. In order to find out the problem in education, we have to search meaning and manner and trying to find the whys people do something as they do.

His Organizational Profession are: A member National Early Childhood Specialist Team (2007-now), Member of National Early Childhood Consortium Team (2008-2010), Research and Development of The National Association of Early Childhood Educators (2010-2014), 2nd Chairman of Association of Trainer of Early Childhood Education (2014-2018), Member of Human Resources for National Early Childhood Department Association (2018-2022), An ad-hoc team member on monitoring and evaluation of National Standard of Early Childhood Education (2018) etc.

His Work Experience is Trainer of Training of Trainer for Early Childhood Educators in Ministry of Education, Evaluation team for early childhood school aids of Ministry of Education of Indonesia, Resource person in designing norm, standard, procedure and criteria for Early Childhood Education of Ministry of Education Indonesia etc.

PLENARY SPEAKER

Jeffrey Q. Apat

R.N., L.P.T., MA.Ed., Senior High School Teacher III, Department of Education, Agusan Del Sur National High School, Philippines

Jeffrey Apat is a Senior High School Teacher III at Agusan del Sur National High School (ASNHS), under the Department of Education, Philippines, handling General Biology and Research / Capstone Project courses in the Senior High School Department. He is currently into handling student researchers on conducting and presenting Science Investigatory Projects (SIPs) for academic requirements and research competitions in both local and international levels. He is a Ph.D. student at the University of Science and Technology of Southern Mindanao (USTsP) Philippines, taking the degree Doctor of Philosophy in Science Education, Major in Chemistry. He finished his Master of Arts in Education degree at the Philippine Normal University (PNU) Mindanao, where he specialized in Science Education. He also completed his teaching certificate course at the Philippine Normal University (PNU) Manila, Philippines; and his Bachelor of Science in Nursing course at Father Saturnino Urios University (FSUU), Butuan City, Philippines. Jeffrey is a Registered Professional Teacher and a Registered Nurse in the Philippines. Prior to joining the Department of Education, he was an Instructor at the Agusan del Sur State College of Agriculture and Technology, where he was responsible for teaching and facilitating learning in General Biology, Psychology and Chemistry courses. Furthermore, he was a School's Administrative Manager at Saint Mary's Academy of Las Piňas City, Manila, where he created and implemented programs and school system to promote progressive and dynamic learning among preschool and elementary learners. As a professional nurse, he served as a Clinical Instructor at the Butuan Doctors College, Butuan City, Philippines, where he handled lectures on Nursing Management and Anatomy & Physiology, community and hospital exposure activities.

Sentrifuge portable from recycle materials

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Maryam Rahmi Utami
ERCICRTEL1810052

Abstract
Experiments in colloid materials can help students to understand concepts and also develop the students' cognitive, affective and psychomotor abilities. However, in practice many schools do not experiment colloids of several things, one of which is a tool in experimenting. One of the experimental tools in colloid is centrifugation. This tool is an expensive instrument and rarely owned by the school, that's why we made innovative tools that it's portable centrifugal which made of second-hand goods and very economic. Portable centrifugal with two variations of rotational speed ± 860 and 1140 rpm. The principle of this portable centrifuge is the undrifugal force, the force arising from the cuvette rotated from one point as its axis. Aims to separate the particles from a liquid phase or in other words separate the liquid from different densities based on its type of life. Portable centrifuges are used in experiments of colloidal to differences from suspensions and true solutions. The diameter size of large suspension particles (10-5cm) will result in faster precipitation, compare colloid precipitation with a size of 10-7-10-5cm, and the true solution there is no precipitation. Based on the results of questionnaires Centrifuge portable results as a very good tools by expert opinion was 50%. Portable centrifugal devices are very good and worthy of use in school and 72.5% of students argue against the interest and application of portable centrifuges in colloid experiments produce a good response.
Keyword: Experiments, sentrifuge, colloid, economic, second-hand gods, recycled materials

Application of PowerPoint Presentation in English Language Learning and Pedagogy: Efficacies and Practical Implications in Classroom Instruction

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Mahmoodul Hassan
ERCICRTEL1810055

Abstract
Thanks to the advancement of information technology, the scenario of language teaching and learning has got unprecedentedly and tremendously changed over the recent years. Traditional classrooms are giving way for smart classrooms. Technological applications have had enormous impact on the arena of education and knowledge sharing, particularly on language learning and pedagogy. At this juncture, this paper attempts a study on the application of PowerPoint Presentation software in the context of English language teaching and learning. Today, PowerPoint, as an important part of Computer-Assisted Language Leaning (CALL), is a much widely-used presentation software for it allows a language teacher to present his/her lesson with coloured texts, images with simple animation, sound and much more. As such, this study aims at bringing out the salient benefits of applying PowerPoint Presentation both for English language teachers and learners, along with shedding lights on its efficacies and classroom implications in the light of some literature reviews and a classroom action research, questionnaire survey and post-test .
Following a literary review in this regard, a group of 40 English Language adult learners at a spoken English centre in Malappuram, Kerala, India are selected as subjects of this study in order to conduct the classroom action

research and the questionnaire survey. The 40 subjects are divided into two groups of 20 each, one is the experimental group and the other one is the control group. The experimental group is taught some particular grammar lessons using PowerPoint Presentation and the control group is taught the same lessons in the traditional method such as lecturing or just oral presentation. A likert scale questionnaire method asking about the learning experience is applied to collect data from the experimental group. Majority of the experimental group hold positive opinion about the use of PowerPoint Presentation for teaching English. And a sample post-test is also administered out for each group and the result shows that there is a big difference in the means of the two groups and that the subjects who are taught using PowerPoint Presentation Software demonstrate better performance than the control group.

The paper concludes after a discussion on the results from the survey stressing the fact that PowerPoint Presentation is a powerful pedagogical tool in English language classroom and the language instructors are advised to try to apply this technology in effective manner so that the actual learning takes place in the class, that's too in quite interesting way. The paper does not suggest a complete shift from traditional method to PowerPoint Presentation in a language classroom for traditional method has also its own advantages and benefits as first Indian Prime Minister Jawahar Lal Nehru rightly said: "Change is essential but Continuity is also necessary" (Synthesis is Our Tradition, 1959)

Keywords: Technology, PowerPoint, Pedagogical, Classroom, Innovative, Efficacy

The Role of Serious Leisure Participation and Hearing Impairment in Recognising Different Emotions (With Dimensions of Personality and Emotional Intelligence)

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Utku Isik
ERCICRTEL1810057

Abstract
The aim of this study was to investigate whether there was any difference on the emotion definitions in terms of personality and emotional intelligence dimensions of hearing-impaired national athletes (amateur) participating in serious leisure activities; not practising any sports (public), professionals without any disability (professionals), and not disabled individuals not practising any sports. The sample group of the study was 64 combat sports national team athletes who participated Hearing Impaired World Championship in Samsun between 18th and 24th of July (Xage=26,15+/-2,86), 55 sedentary hearing-impaired individuals who were members of Karsiyaka Hearing-Impaired Solidarity Association (Xage=28,76+/-4,23), 60 national athletes competed for national team in combat sports at least for 2 years and abiding in Kutahya, Afyon, Eskisehir and İzmir (Xage=24,25+/-1,24) and as sedentary normal group were 52 individuals not practising for last 2 years (Xage=21,36+/-2,12). All selected samples were chosen with convenience sampling method. As data gathering tool, 5 Factor Personality Inventory developed by Somer (2001) and adapted to Turkish language by Tatar (2005); Schutte Emotional Intelligence Scale developed by Schutte and friends (1998) and adapted to Turkish language by Tatar and friends (2011); and POFA Test designed with SuberLap5 was used. The data were organised on Microsoft Excel and analysed on SPSS 22.0.
As a result of the research, it was found that disabled national athletes who participated in serious leisure activities were more successful at recognizing

emotions than normal disabled and normal hearing sedentary individuals; disabled national athletes were faster at recognising emotions and reacting than disabled sedentary individuals; professional sport was significant variable at recognizing emotions; individuals from different groups were effected from personality and emotional intelligence at recognising emotions; the role of emotional intelligence and characteristics recognising different emotions by different groups and different emotions can be confused with similar emotions.

The results of the research present that disabled individuals have skills on sports thanks to disabled individuals who practise, recognising emotions remembering the places of the emotions by colours and giving right replies present visual memories of disabled individuals are high. Recreational activities participated by hearing-impaired individuals contribute individuals' characteristics, emotional intelligence level and parallel goods. Disabled individuals had better scores than sedentary normal individuals and this result can contribute they can use these skills with sports.

Keywords: serious leisure, personality, emotional intelligence, recognising emotions

Value Preferences of In-School Adolescents in Ankpa Education Zone of Kogi State, Nigeria

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Joseph Pius Thomas
ERCICRTEL1810058

Abstract

The study investigated the value preferences of in-school adolescents. The research was carried out in Ankpa education zone of Kogi state, Nigeria.

The study employed a survey design, the population was 2803 in-school adolescent in the senior secondary SSII in the urban and rural locations of the zone. Then, 280 SSII was used as a sample. The sample was selected through multi stage sampling techniques. Two research questions were posed and two null hypotheses were formulated to guide the study. An instrument called value preferences of in-school adolescents questionnaires (VPOAQ) developed was used to collect the data.

Mean scores and standard deviations were used to answer the research questions while one-way ANOVA was used to address the Null hypotheses. The study found that both male and female in-school adolescents have preferences for the same values like fulfillment, family life, competitiveness, creativity, religion and hard work except friendliness and leadership irrespective of their locations. Based on the findings recommendations were made.

Virginia O. Tandog
ERCICRTEL1810059

Graphic Organizer: A Learning Tool in Teaching Physical Science

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Abstract

The integration of effective study techniques could still be a relevant education research topic if we are to consider the changing demand for skills brought about by technological advancements. Thus, Graphic Organizer as a teaching tool was developed and implemented to promote conceptual understanding in the solution processes of algorithmic related topics in Physical Science. Specifically, the study determined the level of academic achievement of the participants in the pretest and posttest assessment of a

quasi-experimental research design. Further, this study also determined which group (control or experimental) performed better after applying the intervention. Results showed that the control and experimental groups pretest scores do not meet expected proficiency level, however, there was a significant improvement in their posttests scores described respectively as satisfactory and very satisfactory. It was found out further, that participants from experimental group achieved significantly better than the participants from the control group. As observed, the participants have confidently and actively indulged themselves in graphic organizer guided activities resulting in a deeper understanding of concepts, retention, and mastery of contents.
Keywords:
Graphic Organizer, Teaching Tool, Physical Science, Quasi-experimental

Haruna Abdulkadir ERCICRTEL1810063	**Role of Technology in Education: Benefits and Challenges**

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Abstract

Technology is changing the world around us and changing education. Teachers are using it to make their teaching more creative, more innovative and more engaging and enjoyable. Above all it has the power to increase students' attainment and increase their future opportunities. Technology in education needs to support students and young people to develop deep subject knowledge and understanding. There is a clear shift in the debate around the role of technology in teaching and learning, however, when technology is applied to high quality learning and teaching methodologies, students can potentially achieve deeper knowledge and more understanding. The barriers to the adoption of technology in education could be dealt with through access to universal high quality broadband in schools, adoption of cloud based technology and made choices on devices based on flexibility and total cost of ownership, which will in turn deliver a significant benefit and considerable savings. Technology in education should be focused on improving the learning and outcomes of all learners so that digital technology supports teachers and bring about positive change in the lives of the students. This paper highlights the Meaning, Scope and Significance of Technology in education, the role of Technology in new science of learning. The paper also identified some benefits and challenges of Technology in Education. Recommendations were made, based on the identified challenges.

Key words: Teaching, Learning, Education, Technology

Yaro Umar ERCICRTEL1810064	**Criterion Related Validity (Predictive) of Post Unified Tertiary Matriculation Examination (PUTME) on Students Academic Performance of Umaru Musa Yaradua University, Katsina, Nigeria**

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ABSTRACT

This study was aimed at finding out the Predictive Validity of Post Unified Tertiary Matriculations Examinations (PUTME) on Students' Academic Performance of Umaru Musa Yar'adua University that was administered in 2014/2015 academic session. The designs employed for this study were ex post facto and co relational. The population for the study was 1256 comprising both (986 males and 269 females). Through cluster random

	sampling, 300 students were selected. One research hypothesis was formulated and tested at 0.05 level of significance. A research- designed pro forma was used for data collection. Both PUTME Scores and Students CGPA were collected using pro-forma. Data collected were analysed using Pearson product moment correlation coefficient. Research finding showed that there was strong positive and significant relationship between PUTME and Students' Academic Performance in their first year of Degree Programme(R=0.6). It was therefore, based on the finding recommended that admission should be strictly based on the performance in the Post UTME Screening/test.
Nurbaeti Lestari ERCICRTEL1810065	**The Presentation Practice Production (Ppp) Method To Achieve Communicative Competence In English For Nursing** **Nurbaeti Lestari** **Department of English Education, Faculty of Language and Art, Universitas Negeri Semarang, Semarang, Indonesia** **Abstract** Since one of the indicators of successful learning foreign languages is achieving communicative competence, the lecturers should maintain the competence in the classroom. To achieve the competence, there are some methods can be used. Presentation, practice, production (PPP) method is one kind of the method. PPP is a common method used by the lecturers, it is used to make the students can communicate the language in real life, for instance in English for nursing. In Universitas Islam Sultan Agung (UNISSULA), there are many lecturers who teach English for nursing with PPP method, but the question is whether PPP method is able to make the students achieve communicative competence in English for nursing. Thus, the purpose of this research is to evaluate whether PPP method is able to make the students achieve communicative competence in English for nursing. Descriptive qualitative research was used in this research. The researcher observed one English lecturer, and one class of the sixth semester in UNISSULA. The instruments were interview and they have been tried out. It used two data collections, interview with the lecturer, and classroom observation. The data were analyzed qualitatively. The findings showed that the students were not able to achieve the communicative competence by using PPP method, they are unable to fulfill some crucial components of communicative competence, like in linguistic competence. They still difficult to communicate English well. However, the lecturer has attempted to make the students achieve the communicative competence. Therefore, the conclusion is the students have to practice their English besides in the class, it is very important for them. If they can practice their English continuously, they can achieve the communicative competence. **Keywords** **PPP Method, Communicative Competence, English for Nursing**
Kushairi Rashid ERCICRTEL1810066	**Technology and skills demand for industry ready town planning graduates** **Kushairi Rashid** **Department of Town and Regional Planning, Univeristi Teknologi MARA, Perak Branch, Seri Iskandar, Malaysia** **Abstract** **Emerging technologies and soft skills evolution are fundamentally changing how urban planners think, analyses and determine development decision. Embracing this, planning schools in Malaysia particularly in University**

Teknologi MARA (UiTM) have moved from manual tools and techniques to application of more advance technology in the syllabus. Such application is considered as minimal when compared to the expanding capabilities of emerging technology and changing soft skills in the working environment, resulting widening knowledge and skills gaps between town planning graduates and demand by the industry. This poses questions on the graduates' capability to meet the job market demands especially on handling town planning related tasks. Therefore, this research endeavours to determine key technology and skills demands among planning agencies by using quantitative research approach via online survey technique as main research strategy. Findings of the study suggest Spatial Information System, Online Mapping, Crowd Sourcing technology along with instilling collaborative and multidisciplinary soft skills, in the new syllabus are considered vital. The study has aslso demonstrated the importance of new technologies on planning skills and activities. Thus the implementation of a revised syllabus which take into consideration both technology and skills components, would surely offers well equip market ready town planning graduates for government and private town planning agencies in Malaysia.

Keywords
Town Planning Education, Technology, Soft Skill

Increasing Instructional Leadership Skills Using Methods One Page Management

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Mohd Mohamood
ERCICRTEL1810068

Abstract
This study aims to improve the instructional leadership skills in holistic school leadership. The progress and excellence of a school depends on the extent of the leadership effectiveness of a principal and leadership line led by a caliber and effective principal. Today's leadership includes instructional leadership models (Hallinger & Murphy 1985)

The Definition of Instructional Leadership is' Focusing on instruction and guidance, building learning communities, sharing in decision making, maintaining and maintaining basics, benefits and optimizing time, supporting continuous staff development, redesigning resources to support school programs. Creates a climate of intergrace, inquiry and continuous improvement '(Brewer 2001)
As a result of the questionnaire, students were still unclear how to learn to learn and escape the brilliant culture to learn to get excellent results and score in the exam. The interviews also show that teachers and staff should be guided by the principals to guide them to holistically excellence in all aspects of school management and meet the standards of High Performance Schools (SBTs) and the elements of Quality Education Quality 2 (SKPMg2).
Applications to KSSM policies, modular learning, teacher approach in Learning and Facilitating (PdPc) differ from using PA21 teaching methods. Teachers as designers, guards, guides, drivers and assessors. Students as active learners. While principals act as leaders, counselors and drivers.
Starting from that researcher began to think of a way of approach and innovation to produce a holistic instructional leadership management tool that includes organizational management, curriculum management, Hem management and co-curriculum. Classroom management involving effective and attractive PdPc elements using the Alaf 21 education method based on

student engagement. In this case, researchers have decided collectively the findings of the study, namely One page Management. This helps to improve the achievement of the highest grade of students in the exam.

Inclusion of an Autistic Child in a Mainstream Kindergarten Facility Case Study

Ibrahim Azem
Early childhood, Sultan Qaboos U,Oman

Ibrahim Azem
ERCICRTEL1810069

Abstract
The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of mainstreaming an autistic child, at entrance age of four years and seven months, into the Child Care Center of the Sultan Qaboos University. The study used the Arabic Scale for Detecting Autism – ASDA (Al Qaryouti & Ababneh, 2006).
The result of this assessment indicated that the subject of this study had autism. After six months a further application of the scale showed that significant improvement had occurred, particularly in the communication and social interaction domain. Concurrently, the subject made marked progress in his academic studies, notably in the areas of math and language.
A further application of the scale a year after the second indicated that the lack of severity of symptoms no longer warranted the autistic label.

Leila Nurul Amali
ERCICRTEL1810070

The Analysis of Teachers Lesson Plan for Teaching Vocabulary To Young Learners

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Abstract
Lesson plan is one of the important components in learning devices. The teacher must prepare well before teaching the students by making the lesson plan. It can be the guidance for teacher to do the learning process. Therefore, this paper analyzes a teacher's lesson plan for teaching vocabulary to young learners. The aims of this paper are to observe and analyze the lesson plan whether it is obtained the components of lesson plan and it is appropriate with the learning process or not. Moreover, the lesson plan was analyzed using qualitative method and the data was obtained from document analysis. Then, the result showed that the lesson plan was obtained some important aspects, but there were two aspects which were not written by the teacher. The lesson plan was implemented during the teaching learning process and it was appropriate. The teacher implemented letterland in teaching vocabulary to young learners in the classroom. However, improvements are needed in composing the lesson plan especially in media and assessment.
Keywords: lesson plan, letterland, vocabulary, young learners

Mujib Abdillah
ERCICRTEL1810072

The Video Analysis of Discovery Learning in Teaching Recount Text in SMAN 2 Blitar

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Abstract
This research aimed to analyze the video of teaching and learning process in SMAN 2 Blitar. The type of this research is descriptive qualitative research. In the process of teaching and learning, the teacher used discovery learning and recount text as the material. Based on the video, the teacher applied the

process of teaching and learning process in X class of SMAN 2 Blitar. In teaching and learning process the teacher applied steps as the discovery learning; 1) giving a stimulus; 2) identifying problems; 3) collecting data; 4) processing data; 5) verifying, and 6) making conclusions. Beside the discovery learning as the method of teaching and learning, the teacher also used mind mapping as the learning strategy. The result showed that the use of discovery learning in teaching recount text was effective to the student. The students more understand about the material and active in the process of teaching and learning.

Keywords: discovery learning, recount text, teaching english,

Bridging Communication Discrepancy of Students through the Use of Enhanced Communication Crafts (Multistock) for Instruction

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Rex Canete
ERCICRTEL1810073

Abstract
Many students are not proficient in communication skills because of low self-esteem and confidence. This study identifies students' learning profile, levels of self-esteem and confidence and tests the efficiency of Enhanced Communication Crafts (Multistock) in improving students' oral communication skills. Multistock consists of series of oral and expressive theatrical practices. Quantitative data was generated from a self-assessment survey where students rated level of self-esteem and confidence while qualitative data was collected using interview method. Eighty-two students participated wherein ten of them were interviewed after. In the analysis, it was found out that all students (100%) indicated increase in the level of their self-esteem and confidence after the exposure to the intervention; thus, manifesting improvement in their oral communication skills. The craft has given them the opportunity to choose and perform the exercises that they like the best in a very confident manner. Furthermore, the interview revealed that students became more motivated, interested, and participative in oral activities because they were given freedom in expressing themselves. Establishing the self-esteem and confidence of students is a basic thrust that teachers must consider. This will help educators choose and plan for activities to utilize in order to enhance the communication skills of students.

Keywords: Communication skills, multistock, self-esteem, confidence, communication crafts, descriptive design, Philippines

Joy Araza
ERCICRTEL1810074

Confirmatory Factor Analysis and Validation of the High School Student Attitudes toward Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (S-STEM): Eastern Visayas Regional Science High School (EVRSHS)

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Abstract
The main purpose of this study was to establish the construct validity and reliability of the Middle/High School Students Attitude towards Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics (S-STEM) survey questionnaire in the context of the high school students enrolled in a science high school. The S- STEM has been developed and validated by Friday Institute for Educational Innovation. The S-STEM Survey contains three constructs measuring attitudes toward STEM content and one measuring attitudes

toward 21st century skills. Data were taken from 360 students from 7th grade to senior high school students of the Eastern Visayas Regional Science High School (EVRSHS). Construct validity was tested using Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) followed by Principal components analysis (PCA) with Varimax rotation and lastly by Parallel Analysis. To verify the reliability Cronbach alpha was been used. Result: To measure the sampling adequacy Keiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) was .855 and Bartlett's test of sphericity ($\chi 2 = 5980.711$, df = 666, p = 0.001) quantified that the EFA was possible. The scree plot and total variance identified nine factors above the initial eigenvalue of 1 while the parallel analysis disclose five factors. The Cronbach's α coefficient of 0.844 indicated good reliability. Conclusion: The S – STEM is a reliable and valid instrument for measure High School Students attitude towards STEM.
Keywords: STEM, attitude, factor analysis or principal component analysis

The Media Development of Childrens Story Book Based on Oral Story of Local Tradition to Support the Literacy Program for Kindergarten Level in Selo Boyolali

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Syefriani Darnis
ERCICRTEL1810077

Abstract
Reading habit, as one of the positive activity, its need to be developed from an early age. Improving the reading ability of children is the responsibility of all parties, whether parent, teacher, government or child care observer. In the other hand, there are large number of Children's story books which are labeled according to the age and level of the child's own development, but in fact incompatible with their age. The children's story books in the form of short stories, novels or comics are dominated by foreign markets such as Walt Disney series , Kung fu Boy, Crayon Sinchan and many more. This is one of the reasons why the theme of this study is selected ; to anticipate the above matters. Children need to be given reading materials that are appropriate with their age and closed to their tradition so young learners have a responsibility towards the surrounding environment and they also grow their love for the region they live in.
The purpose of this research is to develop the oral story of local tradition oral story from Dukuh Samiran Kecamatan Selo, Boyolali, Central Java as supporting the literacy Program especially in reading. The research applied was Research and Development and located in Dukuh Samiran , Kecamatan Selo Boyolali, Central Java. The subjects of this study was 20 children of Group Kindergarten B at the aged of 5 – 6 year.
Keywords : children's story book, oral story of local tradition, literacy program

Physical Activity and Generation Z

Eva Yulianti Pramudya W
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Abstract
Although there are differences in the range of years, one thing is agreed upon, Generation Z was born in the Internet era, has even been exposed to the Internet since its birth. In the last decade, Generation Z continues to be studied, from political, economic, to lifestyle. Formerly, there has never been a generation who from birth was familiar with technology-like them. This

Eva Yulianti Pramudya W **ERCICRTEL1810078**	generation is the future, and the approach including the approach to this generation must understand their characteristics and behavior. **Problem.** Based on the above background, there needs to be a movement to attract children from the internet, and restore their lives to life in a dynamic and dynamic, active and active activity, not just using digital intuitive. **Objective.** Specifically, this study aims to find patterns or even educational models that can give these Generation Z children awareness or movement literacy with deeper goals, not only to make them physically active, but also to have competencies, attitudes and behaviors that show character strong nation. **Method.** The research gathered information on physical activity characteristic in Generation Z using survey method. The sample was primary school children in Rawamangun District. **Findings.** This research found some physical activity characteristics in Generation Z
Eddy Yusuf **ERCICRTEL1810079**	**Low-Cost Spectrometer: Calibration, Spectra Extraction, Absorption** **Eddy Yusuf** **Department of Civil Engineering, Universitas Pembangunan Jaya, Jakarta, Indonesia** **Abstract** **Optics is a branch of Physics that is typically hard to grasp because of its abstract concepts. Teaching aids in the form demonstrations, multimedia, technologies, and hands-on experiments serve as teaching complements which allow the concepts to be delivered in more concrete ways in classrooms. Unfortunately, in case of Optics, equipment can be very expensive and are not easily accessible to the students. Thus one needs to find workarounds to circumvent this situation. In this work, we offer a cheap yet powerful alternative to explore the concepts in Optics, not only in the high school level but also beyond high school, at the advanced level of Modern Physics. A low-cost spectrometer is designed from household materials to extract wavelengths of the spectra of a light source and to study the absorption bands of materials. The frame for the spectrometer is made of a used cardboard, a compact disc is used as the diffraction grating, and a mouse pad is used as the entrance slit. To make the spectrometer fully functional, we calibrate it with the known emission spectra of a mercury lamp using the image analysis software, ImageJ. By correlating the wavelength of the emission spectra of the mercury lamp and the distance of a given intense peak measured from the central line in ImageJ, one is able to find the calibration curve for the spectrometer. Thus, using the calibration curve, the spectrometer is able to extract wavelenghts of the spectra emitted by a lightsource. We use the calibrated spectrometer to extract the observed spectra of a commercial mosquito repellant lamp. The application of the calibrated spectrometer is not limited to extracting wavelengths of observed spectra of a light source. One of the functions of a spectrometer is to measure absroption spectra of a material or solution. We demonstrate accurate measurements of absorption spectra of potassium dichromate, methylene blue, and potassium permanganate in solution using the low-cost spectrometer with the spectra of the mercury lamp as the reference point. We observed and analyze the transmission spectra of the mercury lamp when passed through these 3 solutions. We confirm that the suppressed peaks in the observed transmission spectra of the mercury lamp correspond to absorption bands of the solutions in used by comparing the values of absorption bands in the literatures [1-3]. Here we argue that students can effectively learn the concept of diffraction in Optics by directly observing the**

colors of the light as it passes the diffraction grating. The experimental set up also teaches students to measure the wavelength of light in a spectrum. Besides Optics, the experiment allows concrete visualization on the concept of discrete energy spectra in materials by observing the discrete spectral lines and the absorption spectra of some materials. [1] Mingyue Xue, et.al., J. Mater. Chem. B 3, 6783-6789 (2015) [2] Elizabeth E. Sager and Fleur C. Byers, J. Research NBS 57, 33 RP2731 (1957) [3] G. Den Boef, H. J. van der Beek, and Th. Braaf, Recl. Trav. Chim. Pays-Bas 77, 1064–1070 (1958)

Keywords—Absorption spectra, energy levels, optics, spectrometer.

Analyzing Traditional Vocational Education as Mechanism for the Actualization of Youth Empowerment Agenda: A Case of Nigeria

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Dese Dzenda
ERCICRTEL1810080

Abstract
This paper discusses vocational education and youth empowerment, adopting traditional practices. The investigation employs two sets of study subjects. One of the sets is persons with traditional vocation knowledge, practicing. The second is people without vocational skills. Both groups are graduated youths class of selected Colleges Education in Nigeria. The study groups answered a number of questions regarding their earning and extend their services were needed. An analysis of the questionnaire was conducted. Statistical information was gathered using multiple methodologies, including qualitative, sampling and case study methods in an attempt to assess frequency in patronage and earning potentials among the groups. The investigation is narrowed to traditional vocational practices among the students of Tiv, Idoma and Etilo ethnics. The study shows graduates with vocational skills of their locality earned more. They also suggest their services are relevant and often needed in the society. The study concludes by suggesting standardizing our Nigerian indigenous vocational practices. It also calls for strategic framework and policies that will support the consolidation of traditional vocational education into our contemporary education systems to achieving the objective of the youth empowerment agenda in Nigeria.
Keywords: Consolidating, education, traditional vocations, actualization, youth empowerment.

Enhancing Speaking Proficiency of Students Through the Use of Concept Maps

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ERCICRTEL1810084

Abstract
This research was to observe the effectiveness of concept maps in enhancing Sarawak Matriculation students' speaking ability in terms of organization and content. The specific objective of this research is to identify if concept maps could be an effective educational tool to improve students' speaking scores according to the Malaysian University English Test (MUET) speaking

scoring guideline. Participants of this research consist of 24 one-year Science program students. Data collections were done through questionnaire, pre-test and post-test. Data were analysed using descriptive analysis. Results of the analysis established that all the 24 participants showed an increase in the speaking scores after the intervention using concept maps. The research indicated that concept mapping is effective in supporting the organization of thoughts and content to produce verbal output thus producing a positive correlation between the use of concept maps and scores for participants' speaking assessment.

Key words: Malaysian University English Test ,speaking ,concept maps ,competent

Shiri Vivek ERCICRTEL1810086	**Dimensions of Academic Engagement of Students in Higher Education**

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Abstract
Objective: Drawing from the available literature, this research establishes that the focus of higher educational administration has been moving away from academic pursuits. This makes it imperative for faculty to keep the objective of learning in perspective while dealing with student distractions, faculty evaluations and similar circumstantial issues that are diverting attention of faculty as well as students. This research proposes a systematic tool and best practices for learning focused engaging pedagogies.

This research presents a conceptualization of the facets of Student Academic Engagement, a learning-oriented cognitive, affective and behavioral connection experienced by a student in course. Although other conceptualizations of student engagement have been proposed and tested in the existing literature, they are less relevant to higher education for several reasons. While some existing conceptualizations, for instance the National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE) are more focused on extra-curricular or on-campus engagment of the students, others have primarily been developed in the context of school education . While some research on in-class engagement in higher education is available, it is either pre-dominantly behavioral and capture faculty persepctive (Carle 2008) or reports scales and definitions developed from literature or researcher perspectives.

Contribution: We argue that since it is the student who gets engaged or disengaged in the academic context, a systematic understanding of the concept and consequently a unified conceptualization addressing the perspective of the student is necessary for empirical development of this area of research. Systematic development of the facets of student engagement can contribute to better understanding of the changing role of faculty and universities in bringing useful learning experiences to the students.

Methodology and Findings: Following a review of the existing literature, this research systematically develops multifaceted conceptualization of student engagement in higher education. Following focus groups and open-ended surveys of students across disciplines, this research dimensionalizes the engagement of student from their perspective. Based on exploratory research, we establish that students engage themselves more in courses that provide them long term learning and are relevant to their real lives. We also systematically define the concept of student academic engagement and

discuss its nature, and nomological framework.

Future Scope: This is the first systematic conceptualization of Student Engagement that captures student's perspective of engagement . While it informs teaching of faculty at this stage, its universal application can be made possible by testing the scale in international context.

Keywords: Student Engagement, Higher Education, Teaching and Learning

Expectation of Teacher to Parents in the Education

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ABSTRACT
The problem faced by some schools is the lack of quality of children's education which is characterized by weak children's learning outcomes, declining student morals, lack of student skills, lack of education funding, lack of infrastructure. The purpose of this study was to describe teacher expectations for parents through their participation and communication towards children's education. Based on the theory that teacher's expectations for parents, the their expectations are to improve the quality of children's education by supporting parents in all learning processes of students in school. This research method is using qualitative research with a sampling method for parents and teachers in knowing their participation and form of communication in improving children's education. The results of this study indicate that the teacher's expectations for parents to build cooperation and the form of their involvement are always improving communication between them and stating that they are ready to provide the full needed teacher for their children's education.

Ma. Carmela Mores
ERCICRTEL1810088

Numbers and Letters: Problem-solving and Comprehension Skills

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Abstract
Mathematics and Literature work in partner like how comprehension and problem-solving skills work together in providing an accurate answer. Through the help of Schoenfeld's (2013) four categories, there are already existing studies that had proven the vivid connection of these two subject matters. Hence, this dissertation further determined the factors that acted as the contributors in the success of students' problem-solving attempts. The researchers used descriptive method of research, which includes the instruments used in the study. In the end, this study puts forward recommendations, which are based on fact-finding with accurate interpretation of findings. For the accomplishment of this study, Senior High School students of Rizal Technological University, particularly Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics academic track of year 2017-2018 were chosen as respondents, as these classes are both having English and Mathematics related subjects.
According to the results, the students appeared to be aware of the use of their comprehension skills upon solving math problems. Based on the analysis, self-discipline and prior knowledge are the most factors that are believed to be great contributors in students' problem solving attempts. This study suggests innovative strategies and competencies in teaching the two

	subject matters by making intervention programs and related activities happen.
Pansera Oktasedu Kanaidi **ERCICRTEL1810090**	**Design and Implementation of Learning Support Media Strengthening Material on Problems of Mathematical Story Using Model Problem Based Learning** **Pansera Oktasedu Kanaidi** **Electrical Engineering, Bandung Institute of Technology, Bandung, Indonesia** **ABSTRACT** **Nowdays, the ability to solve math story problems is one of the thematic capabilities that must also be owned by a student. The ability to solve story problems can provide benefits for students that students know what the usefulness of the subject matter has been studied. In addition, the ability of students in taking a decision is another benefit that can be obtained from the ability to solve the story problem. The difficulty in solving the story problem is a problem that needs to be addressed. With this problem is feared will cause students to understand less problems in everyday life associated with mathematics.** **It should be realized that every student, can't avoid the difficulties in learning school math, including in solving math story problems. In solving the math story problem, students do the thinking process. In the minds of students occurs the process of thinking so that students can arrive at the answer. In this case we will use problem based learning model. Where students are required to be able to solve problems that exist in everyday life.** **From this research, researchers will use the math story as a media brainstorming before students start learning on the material that will be taught by teachers in the classroom. So hopefully students have started to understand the steps in solving a problem starting from small problems in the matter of math stories in everyday life.** **Keyword - thematic capability, strengthening understanding of the material, problem solving, problem based learning models.**
Suraweera Arachchige Nalin Danushka **ERCICRTEL1810093**	**Best Practices for Sri Lankan Pedagogy from Maria Montessoris Educational Philosophy** **Suraweera Arachchige Nalin Danushka** **Department of Education & Training, Faculty of Training Technology, University of Vocational Technology, Ratmalana, Coombo, Sri Lanka** **Abstract** **The pedagogical inspiration made with the Casa dei Bambini – the first Montessori School established in the late Victorian Era in Italy by innovative Italian educational philosopher, Maria Montessori turned the existed procedure applied in pedagogy in to a new dimension creating a new chapter of the history of World Literature of Pedagogy. Montessori was able to introduce a new methodology for the pedagogy which is mostly applicable for the educators and learners in the modern world instead the conventional methods fertilized by the Greek and Roman traditional education and philosophers at the time. The progressive components included in her methods, were not anymore for the methods fossilized but the icebreaking and inspirational. The ideology of the pedagogy was redefined as fitting to the nature of the modern child unlike the Greek or roman child. The pseudo-**

scientific anti woman rationale which hints the gender is crucial factor in the education and the comprehensive capacity varies as to the gender differences was evidently nullified by her literal works bravely generating new definition of the education history that the gender is frankly invalid factor in the education process. Her academic thesis compiled under the title of "A Clinical Contribution to the Study of Delusions of Persecution" had significant formative motivation towards the development of her educational philosophy. Later, her work of "The Absorbent Mind" in 1949 enlightened the conventional pedagogy with a new notion of education with applied methodology. Her education philosophy is still discussed and taught in academia and millions of educators and teachers across the globe are benefited.

Key words: Maria Montessori, Educational Philosophy, Pedagogy, Conventional Educational Practice, Sensitive Periods, Montessori.

Grammatical Equivalence in Students translation of Indonesian Folklore Dayang Sumbi

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ERCICRTEL1810094

ABSTRACT

This research aims to reveal the grammatical equivalence in students' translation of folklore "Dayang Sumbi". It uses the theory of grammatical equivalence by Mona Baker in translating literary text. The study is limited only on four grammatical categories namely person, number, tenses and voice. The data is collected by giving folklore "Dayang Sumbi" for 15 participants and the data was analyzed by using qualitative method. The participants of this study are 15 students. They were chosen using snowball rolling sampling method from English Department Students of State University of Gorontalo who have attended translation course. The data are analyzed after finding and classifying the specific sentences that contained the representation of grammatical equivalence in each category. The result of the study shows the fact that the idea of singular and plural noun is usually translated lexically in Indonesian. In category of person, most English personal pronouns with person reference are translated by the personal pronouns in Indonesian. In the category of tense and aspect, the idea of tense in Indonesian is not expressed morphologically but lexically by adding particular words that denote the time references of the verbs. And in the category of voice, English active and passive forms do not always have the same form in Indonesian, it tends to figure out the participants' role or the agent of the action.

Keywords: Grammatical Equivalence, Translation, Folklore, Dayang Sumbi

Qualifying Lecturer's Pedagogical Competence: The Effectiveness of Teaching Performance in Classroom Management Setting

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Didik Sumekto

Abstract

This research aimed at qualifying lecturer's pedagogical competence in the classroom management setting. 215 undergraduate English education department students participated in this research. Data collection used a simple random sampling which accommodated each semester level of students through the means of the questionnaire distribution with a 5-Likert

ERCICRTEL1810095	rating scale. Data analysis used the quantitative method applying for the descriptive statistics, simple correlation and regression analysis by determining the significance level of .05. The findings addressed four predictors of the conduciveness, diversity acceptance, disciplines engagement, and correctiveness decision that contributed to the effectiveness of lecturer's classroom management performance. The partial linearity analysis showed that the effectiveness of the conduciveness of physical and socio-emotional learning atmosphere (t = 2.992; p = .003), diversity acceptance among students (t = 3.243; p = .001), disciplines engagement when using time allotment (t = 3.968; p = .000), and correctiveness decision upon students' inappropriate manner (t = 3.045; p = .003) toward lecturer's classroom management performance were positive and significant. The effectiveness of lecturer's classroom management performance collectively addressed a positive and significant influence (F = 21.209; R^2 = .288; and p<.05) with 28.8% of the total research contribution. Keywords: Classroom management, effectiveness, teaching performance.
RajeevTamhankar **ERCICRTEL1810096**	**Importance of employing Indian Myths in Childrens Literature** **Rajeev Tamhankar** **Department of Applied Sciences and Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee, India** **Sanjit Mishra** **Department of Applied Sciences and Engineering, Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee, India** **ABSTRACT** **"I think that we need mythology. We need a bedrock of story and legend in order to live our lives coherently." (Moore, Wired.com, 2010)** **India has a rich cultural and literary heritage running into more than two thousand years back in time yet the resources thus generated by those writers of the past have not been properly utilised towards enriching the children's Literature written in English in modern times. Similarly, despite having been gifted with an unending reservoir of Myths, the modern writing in English is yet to benefit itself to its fullest.** **India publishes over 90,000 books every yea , ie around one million books every decade and yet only one renwoned children's literature- Sudha Murthy is seen writing new books in India in English language.** **A lot of other countries use their myths towards educating their children. They take myths from Bible and other Greek and Roman culture. Authors need to emphasize upon Indian (Hindu myths) towards enriching modern literature in English on children.** **Employment of Indian myths in children's literature can substantially benefit the World literature as well. This study will throw light on this aspect.** **Research methodology includes collecting the data around various published children's literature works that involves Indian myths and analyzing and interpreting how the myths have helped in development of various human ethical and social aspects.** **Keywords: Children's Literature, Indian myths**
F. Ari Anggraini Sebayang **ERCICRTEL1810098**	**Epistemological Belief and Teaching Learning Concept of Early Childhood Teacher Education Program Students at State University of Medan** **F. Ari Anggraini Sebayang** **Faculty of Education, Sari Mutiara Indonesia University, Medan, Indonesia**

Abstract
This study explores the epistemological belief and teaching learning concepts of students of early childhood teacher education program at State University of Medan. A total number of 154 students of early childhood teacher education program at State University of Medan were included as sample in the study. Two sets of questionnaire namely Epistemological Belief Questionnaire and Teaching Learning Concept Questionnaire were administered to respondents to collect the data of their epistemological belief and teaching concepts. Descriptive statistical and Pearson Correlation calculations were employed in data analysis. It was found that there was a contradictory epistemological belief in which their beliefs of innate/ fixed ability and certainty were prone to be naïf with M= 2.61 and M= 4.11 respectively, while the belief of learning effort was prone to be sophisticated with M= 4.27. It was also obtained that the teaching learning concepts of teacher students in the present study was inclined to constructivism concept (M=4.37). The result of Pearson Correlation calculation shown that there was a positive correlation between traditional concept and epistemological belief on innate/ fixed ability (r = .385, p<0.01), authority knowledge (r= .226, p<0.01), and certainty (r= .234, p<0.01). A positive correlation was also found between constructivism concept and learning effort (r = .427, p<0.01), while a negative correlation was found between constructivism concept and certainty (r = -.363, p<0.01).

Keywords: epistemological belief, teaching learning concept, traditional concept, constructivism concept

Collins Okorie Ifere **ERCICRTEL1810099**	**Technology Driven Assessment and Students Test-taking Behaviour Skills in Nigeria** **Collins Okorie Ifere** **Department of Computer Education, School of Sciences, Ebonyi State College of Education, Ikwo, Ebonyi State, Nigeria** **Abstract** **Advancing assessment through efficacious use of technology is still a mirage in most part of Africa and Nigeria in particular.This paper viewed Technology Driven Assessment and Students' Test-taking behavior in Nigeria from specific dimensions, viz: The dimension of course content area demand and skills in conventional test taking; the dimension of students' skill in manipulation of technological equipment for test taking especially proficiency in the use of computer systems and peripheral devices; the dimension of computer system circuitry built that supports efficient CBT (computer-based testing); the dimension of computer software that ensures efficient test delivery and finally, the dimension of online test delivery by building a capacity Internet systems that has sustainable bandwidth for test transmission requirement. While several technical approaches are given to enable prospective schools and departments attain efficient CBT implementation, it of note that many research findings do not differ in test takers behavior and achievements in both CBT and PBT (paper-based testing).** **Keywords Technology, Assessment, Test-taking, and manipulative skills.**
Taufik Sista **ERCICRTEL1810100**	**The Implementation of Islamic Education in Student Moral Guidance on Traditional and Modern Pesantren Institution** **Taufik Sista** **Islamic Education Departement, University of Darussalam Gontor,**

Indonesia

Abstract

The Islamic education cannot be separated from moral guidance or moral education. Islamic boarding school institutions are the origin of Islamic education institution in Indonesia, the pesantren institution is famous for its moral guidance for students. In the present day, there are two types of pesantren institutions, the traditional pesantren and modern pesantren, which both of them has its own characteristics in practice of moral development for its students.

This research is a qualitative research with a case study model. The object of this research is Pondok Modern Darussalam Gontor campus 2 and Pondok Pesantren Darul Huda Mayak Ponorogo.

The purpose of this study was to (1) find out how the Islamic Education model in Pondok Modern Darussalam Gontor and Darul Huda Mayak Islamic Boarding School. (2) To find out how the moral guidance process in each pesantren institution.

The results of this study are (1) the model of religious education carried out at Pondok Modern Darussalam campus 2 refers to the curriculum of Kulliyatul Muallimin Al-Islamiyah where the coverage of knowledge is 100% religion and 100% scientific knowledge, while the implementation of religious education in the Darul Huda Mayak Islamic boarding school refers to the principle of Salafiyah Hadistah, which is the education with traditional salaf curriculum and contemporary education methods. (2) The implementation of moral guidance activities at Pondok Moden Darussalam Gontor Campus 2 is to optimize the 24-hour education process based on daily discipline and the pesantren curriculum, while the implementation of moral guidance in the Darul Huda Mayak Islamic Boarding School is carried out with (1) internalization of the value of the Kitab Kuning in daily life and (2) habituation of religious activities in pesantren

Keywords: Islamic Education, Moral Education, Pesantren Institution

Hypothetical Learning Trajectory on Learning of Plane Figure Based on Material Bilingual Textbook

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ERCICRTEL1810102

Abstract

Mathematics learning is a learning deriving from abstract towards concrete similarly to two-dimensional figure material. However, based on facts, the students' thinking-process, which is abstract. Hence, to connect them, it is advisable to prioritise concrete learning. That is through Indonesia Realistic Mathematics Education (PMRI) approach by designing a bilingual Mathematics textbook based on local cultural context. This research is a design research consisting of three steps. There are preliminary design, the design experiment, and the retrospective analysis. The aim of the research to produce a bilingual textbook in which the material focused on two-dimensional figure. Observation sheet, interviews, and students' worksheet were administered. The data was analysed by contrasting the Hypothetical Learning Trajectory (HLT) with what occurred during the learning process. The research is that the use of bilingual textbook using PMRI approach is able to facilitate the students' learning and understanding in two-dimensional figure from informal to formal step.

Keywords: design research, PMRI, bilingual text book, and local cultural.

Metaphorming: Teaching Strategy in Enhancing English Writing Skill

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Abstract
This paper investigates the effect of metaphorming teaching method on students' skill strategy in writing an essay concerning with their cognitive style. As this is an experimental study, there two classes receiving treatment in the process of learning, metaphorming method for experimental class (22 students) and discovery method for controlled one (22 students). The collection of data was carried out for 8 meetings for each group from March to June 2018. The data were analyzed statistically using two- way ANOVA method. This study is in progress, then, the data are under analyzing for testing hypothetical and projected to complete before the conference date.

Keywords
Metaphorming, Writing Skill, Essay, Cognitive Style

From Hands-On To Hands-On Minds-On Learning Experience: A New Paradigm in Teaching English for Specific Purpose

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Abstract
Instructional design is the identification and creation of instructional materials (teaching and/or training) for learners of wide-ranging fields and various age groups. While restricting it to teaching-learning process, it carefully considers how students learn and what are the most effective materials and methods available to achieve the desired academic goals. The philosophy of instructional design is to consider how educational tools should be identified, designed, developed and delivered to learners so as to ensure and create better learning experiences & outcomes.

In conventional teaching-learning process, most of the time a teacher tries to find out or develop the best resources for a topic/course and the most effective instructions to ensure that best teaching takes place. In other words, it can be said that teachers' focus is more on teaching rather than on learning. In traditional course design and delivery, despite its focus on the most relevant resources and hands-on activities, it does not ensure that the activities have both hands-on and minds-on learning experiences. Many activities though, are hands-on and aim at providing practical experience to our students by involving them in activities, fail to generate any intellectual output. Whereas, hands-on minds-on activities require students' involvement both physically and mentally so that it leads to some Big Ideas. "A big idea is a concept, theme, or issue that gives meaning and connection to discrete facts and skills" (Wiggins & Mc Tighe).

Based on the concepts of Instructional Design and of hands-on minds-on experiences & big-ideas by Wiggins & Mc Tighe in their book Understanding by Design, this paper endeavors to identify and establish an activity that creates hands-on minds-on learning experience for students of engineering (undergraduate) with regard to ELT and presentation skills.

Keywords: Instructional Design 1, Hands-on Minds-on experience 2, Big

	Ideas 3, ELT 4
Hawraa Khalfan **ERCICRTEL1810106**	**Kuwaiti L2 English Anxiety And Unwillingness To Communicate** **Hawraa Khalfan** **Department of English, Public Authority for Applied Education and Training, Ardiya, Kuwait** **Abstract** **Learning to speak in a foreign language is one of the most difficult aspects of learning a new language. This could be explained through the different procedures at play within the mind before, whilst, and after speaking has taken place. Another added factor is the psycholinguistics of speech, where emotions may prevent language from being produced or practiced efficiently. This paper finds possible ways to encourage L2 English students in Kuwaiti public schools to speak more. It introduces the big problem of language anxiety and willingness to communicate (WTC) in L2 English in Kuwait. By way of examining my students' WTC in terms of the impact of pedagogical practices and language competence, it has proposed possible solutions to facilitate willingness to communicate through repetition, classroom activities/games and keeping a writing journal. Implications for further research could focus on the social aspect of the L2 classroom in terms of tribal culture.** **Key words: Kuwait, English, Willingness to communicate, language anxiety.**
Parvaneh Omrani **ERCICRTEL1810107**	**The Effect of Students, Reading and Writing skily on their Schooling Achievement based on Teachers view** **Parvaneh Omrani** **Humanities, Islamic Azad University, North Tehran Branch,Tehran, Iran** **Abstract** **According to Gagne "Education by the book (print language) process incredibly effective and is quick and requires time and lower costs compared to other educational media" Thus it can be said that a person's reading and writing skills is the most important skill for success in his studies have about it. The equivalent of 271 people with cluster sampling is carried out. Methods A questionnaire survey of 24 questions with a credit line of 9768/0 was used and developed four hypotheses were tested and results showed that: (1) the ability of students and academic achievement of students in recognizing words are related. (2) The ability of students to understand learning and academic achievement of students there. 3 between the students' interest in reading and writing academic achievement of students there. (4) The ability of students in critical reading and academic achievement of students there. .** **Key words: students, academic achievement, reading, writing**
Marham Hadi **ERCICRTEL1810108**	**Their Stories, Our Stories And My Story; A Portfolio for Teaching Reading and Writing of Personal Narrative** **Marham Hadi** **English Language Education, University of Nahdlatul Wathan Mataram, Indonesia** **Abstract** **The vast majority of EFL learners found reading and writing quite challenging learning activities to engage in. This has also been the case in my ESL class. As a result, many of them feel discouraged to read and to write.**

These barriers also led to poor achievement in these language skills. To deal with such an issue, EFL teachers need to design an enjoyable and meaningful reading and writing activities in their class. This article presents some ideas of how EFL teachers could integrate reading and writing activities regarding personal narrative.

Keywords: Reading, Writing, Story, Teaching Approaches

The Use of Digital Storytelling to Improve Speaking Skill to the Tenth Graders of State Senior High School Number 18 Palembang

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Abstract
Learning seemed easier with technology. It offered many beneficial things for learning especially speaking. Digital storytelling, of course, is as one of examples for teaching speaking. The objective of this study was to find out whether there was significant difference in speaking achievement between the tenth graders who were taught by digital storytelling and those who were not. The population of this study was the tenth graders of SMAN 18 Palembang academic year 2015/2016 with the total number of 143 students. Researcher used quantitative research method design concerning on quasi experimental method. In selecting the samples, researcher used convenience sampling technique. Researcher selected X IPA 2 (36 students) for experiment group and X IPA 3 (36 students) for control group as the samples of study. Based on the table output values obtained sig. 2 tailed, researcher found that 0.036<0.05 and t-obtained 2.142>t-table 1.994. It meant the null hypothesis was rejected and the alternative hypothesis was accepted. In short, there was significant difference between the tenth graders who were taught by digital story telling.

Keywords: Speaking skill and Digital Storytelling.

The Benefit of Reading The Guardian Online to Increase English Vocabulary Amount

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ERCICRTEL1810123

Abstract
The 21st Century demands people to become modern in term of knowing information. Internet made the information spread easily in global. The news website has been the best platform to gain information. One news website that will be discussed is The Guardian. This research will examine the benefits of reading The Guardian in term of learning English vocabulary. The aim of this research is to find out whether or not reading The Guardian will increase learners' vocabularies and what kind of learners' levels that suitable to read The Guardian. This paper is a qualitative research which will use as pre-test and post-test method and use Myvocabulary website to observe the effect of reading The Guardian. The sample will be taken from four participants. The conclusion this research gives new media to practice and improve English vocabulary which teachers may want to utilize.

Keywords: The guardian, English Vocabulary, Reading, and Myvocabulary Website.

Zulqifli Alqadri | Development Of Scientific Literacy-Based Instructional Material On The

ERCICRTEL1810124	Beach Theme
	Zulqifli Alqadri **Department of Science Education, School of Postgraduate Studies,** **Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Indonesia** **Abstract** **The aim of the study was to produce a scientific literacy-based textbook draft on the beach theme which referred to the 4D (Define, Design, Develop, Disseminate) development model. This study was limited only to Develop stage to produce a feasible textbook draft before it is implemented to students. In Develop stage, the textbook draft was validated by 5 experts consisting of 3 Science Lecturers (1 Chemistry, 1 Physics & 1 Biology) and 2 Science Teachers. The validation instrument was adapted from the Textbook Quality Assessment Instrument that was categorized into 6 indicators. Those indicators were suitability of curriculum, accuracy & update material, mode of representation & linguistic, encouraging thinking skills & curiosity, suitability of student characteristics, and integration which entirely consisted of 34 descriptors. The findings showed that the developed-textbook draft fulfilled the suitability of curriculum indicator with the percentage of 80% in very suitable category. Furthermore, accuracy & update material indicator was 82.5% with very suitable category, mode of representation & linguistic indicator was 89.2% with very suitable category, encouraging thinking skills & curiosity was 82.9% with very suitable category, suitability of student characteristics indicator was 85.7% with very suitable category, and also integration criteria was 91.3% with very suitable category. Thus, it can be concluded that scientific literacy-based instructional textbook on the beach theme was very feasible to be implemented on students learning with the percentage of 85.3% in very suitable or very feasible category.** **Keywords: Instructional Material, Scientific Literacy, Beach**
Rajarshi Roy **ERCICRTEL1810125**	**Effect of Blended and Traditional Instructional Strategies on Concept Schema in Life Science Learning of Secondary Level Students with Relation to their Learning Styles** **Rajarshi Roy** **Department of Education, Institute of Education,Visva-Bharati,** **Santiniketan, Bolpur, Birbhum, West Bengal** **Abstract** **The purpose of this study was to compare the effectiveness of Blended Instructional Strategy (BIS) and Traditional Instructional Strategy (TIS) in life science learning of secondary level students with relation to their learning styles in concept schema. 240 secondary level students of class IX were randomly selected for the study from Jharkhand, a tribe dominated state of India. Pretest-posttest non-equivalent control group design has been adopted for Blended and Traditional instructional purpose for experimental and control group respectively. Achievement scores in life science learning calculated by employing t-test as statistical test. The findings reveal that Blended Instructional Strategy (BIS) is the effective method to teach and learn. The students having learning preference of Actives, Reflectives, and Theorist shown that the blended instructional strategy is the best way to learn the conceptual knowledge but the Pragmatist learner may have some difficulties with the strategy.** **Keywords** **Instructional strategies, Schemata of Knowledge, Concept Schema, Life-**

	science learning
Dr. Radhika Bansal **ERCICRTEL1810051**	**Blending Formative and Summative Assessment Techniques in Blended Teaching-Learning Process of ESP students** **Dr. Radhika Bansal** **Department of Humanities, School of Business, University of Petroleum & Energy Studies, India** **Abstract** **The recent era in the field of education has been quite revolutionary in terms of the advent of new education phenomenon widely known as Hybrid, Blended & Online learning (HBO). The base of this transformation in the traditional teaching- learning process was to shift teacher-centric learning to student-centric learning paradigm. Undoubtedly, English Language Learners as well as the teachers were familiarized with Computer-assisted Language Learning (CALL) way back in 60s. Hence, the arrival of non-conventional methods of delivery and assessment techniques is not a surprise to ESP teachers. However, developing the understanding of assessment and assessment strategies is challenging for both the learner and the instructor. Along with the blend in the modes and method of delivery, the blend of summative and formative assessment technique definitely aims at a more conducive, goal/result oriented and self-regulatory impactful learning.** **This paper aims to study the process and feedback of students on preferable method of blending Formative and Summative assessment techniques while starting the assessment process with Diagnostic form of assessment. This action-based research paper is supported by a self-designed and administered quantitative research conducted on 100 MBA (Oil & Gas) Semester-I Students to study the feedback of the said group of students who are exposed to blended assessment (formative & Summative) in their first semester Business Communication course.** **Keywords: Formative 1, Summative 2, Assessment 3, Hybrid, Blended & Online Learning**
Cecilia Bucayong **ERCICRTEL1810056**	**Mixed Method Analysis on the Effectiveness of Intentional Learning Instruments in Learning Circuits** **Cecilia Bucayong** **Physics Department, College of Arts and Sciences, Central Mindanao University, Bukidnon, Philippines** **Abstract** **Research results on Intentional Learning proved positive implications in the teaching and learning processes. In this study, the researcher analyzed data gathered from the implementation of Intentional Learning Questionnaire in Electric Circuit (ILQ-EC) and Intentional Learning Module (ILM) as intentional learning instruments. The over-all study involves ILQ-EC and ILM development and testing phases in an exploratory-correlational research designs. ILQ-EC identified motivation and learning strategies factors which are highly correlated and predictive to conceptual understanding of the student respondents, which then serve as the benchmark factors in the development of ILM. Qualitative analysis supported the quantitative findings that high gainers tend to be more intentional, specifically, more critical thinker and with higher perceived competence than low gainers. Moreover, average normal gains of the student-participants after using ILM was higher compared to other**

researches previously conducted. ILM evaluation based on student responses also confirmed the influence of ILM in their learning gains. Thus, enhancing intentionality proved significant effect in the learning process.

Keywords: Intentional Learning Instruments, Mixed Method, Circuits, Learning Gains

Graphic Organizer: A Learning Tool in Teaching Physical Science

Abstract
Research results on Intentional Learning proved positive implications in the teaching and learning processes. In this study, the researcher analyzed data gathered from the implementation of Intentional Learning Questionnaire in Electric Circuit (ILQ-EC) and Intentional Learning Module (ILM) as intentional learning instruments. The over-all study involves ILQ-EC and ILM development and testing phases in an exploratory-correlational research designs. ILQ-EC identified motivation and learning strategies factors which are highly correlated and predictive to conceptual understanding of the student respondents, which then serve as the benchmark factors in the development of ILM. Qualitative analysis supported the quantitative findings that high gainers tend to be more intentional, specifically, more critical thinker and with higher perceived competence than low gainers. Moreover, average normal gains of the student-participants after using ILM was higher compared to other researches previously conducted. ILM evaluation based on student responses also confirmed the influence of ILM in their learning gains. Thus, enhancing intentionality proved significant effect in the learning process.

Keywords:
Intentional Learning Instruments, Mixed Method, Circuits, Learning Gains

Rizky Oktaviana Eko Putri
ERCICRTEL1810085

A Study on The Junior High School Students Spatial Ability and Mathematics problem solving in Mojokerto

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ABSTRACT
Spatial ability is a cognitive activity to visualize objects into mind involving the ability to move things mentally and change the point of view when looking at an object. Spatial ability is essential for learning geometry as one of the mandatory subject in mathematics education. Unfortunately, there is a tendency that teaching activities ignore this aspect. This can be seen as teachers only focused on students' solving problems ability. This study was conducted to investigate the spatial ability of junior high school students. This study was using spatial skills element. The data were collected from seventh grade students in nine junior high schools in Mojokerto. This is a descriptive study that using the quantitative approach. The Purdue Spatial Visualization Test (PSVT) was used to identify the students' spatial skill. The PSVT consists of 30 problems that can measure all the three students' spatial skill elements. Participants were categorized into three spatial skill levels based on PSVT result; high, intermediate, and low level spatial skill. Statistical analysis indicated the majority of the participants possessed spatial skill in intermediate level, whereas the other was in high and low level of spatial skill. Furthermore, qualitative analysis reveals that most students have difficulty in solving problem for spatial rotation elements. This problem

mostly appeared in intermediate and low level spatial skill students. Finally, the data analysis recommends teachers provide activities to improve students' spatial skills.

Effectiveness of Virtual Dissection as Alternative Approach To Physical Dissection In Teaching Animal Anatomy and Physiology

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ABSTRACT
Keywords: Anatomy & Physiology, Physical Animal Dissection, Virtual Animal Dissection, Virtual Laboratory

This study determined the effectiveness of virtual dissection as an alternative approach to physical dissection in teaching animal anatomy and physiology competencies through a quasi-experiment and a qualitative research design - Focus Group Discussion (FGD) that investigated the subjects' perceptions on the conduct of animal dissection. Sixty-four (64) Grade 11 subjects in two homogenous, intact groupings: control (physical dissection) and experimental (virtual dissection) groups were given pre-test and post-test to determine their academic performance. The study showed that virtual dissection is an effective alternative to physical dissection in teaching anatomy and physiology. The z-tests revealed the significant difference between the pre-test and post-test mean scores of the subjects in both groups, showing a significant improvement of the subjects' academic performance. The study also revealed the subjects' perceptions of virtual dissection as an effective, more accessible, emotionally and morally acceptable, more informative, and educational alternative approach to physical dissection. ANCOVA of post-test mean scores revealed further that virtual dissection was more effective than physical dissection approach as the post-test mean score of the experimental group was significantly higher than that of the control group. Furthermore, physical dissection was preferred by the subjects because of the real, richer experience and data it provided. Further studies to develop and innovate virtual laboratories to address present limitations are highly recommended. Alternating utilization of virtual and physical dissection was also recommended in teaching Anatomy and Physiology in the Basic Education Curriculum.

International Students Cognitive Load In Learning Through A Foreign Language Of Instruction: A Case of Learning Using Bahasa – Indonesia

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Ivan Moses Okuni
ERCICRTEL1810126

Abstract
While taking classes in a foreign language, students often need to translate information from the language of instruction to the language they are fluent in, for them to understand the content. Students may, for example, need to communicate and coordinate their work, and they may face unusual or even unknown activities. Each task requires cognitive resources of a learner's working memory, which in addition depends on individual learner characteristics. Depending on the resulting cognitive load, a learner invests a certain amount of mental effort to perform the task. With regard to instructional design, cognitive load has been the focus of many researchers and our research focused on testing the cognitive load theory with empirical data collected from foreign students in Indonesia. The research

questionnaire was extracted from the work design questionnaire, learning process questionnaire, mental effort, intrinsic load, extraneous load and germane load scales. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) using SmartPLS was carried out and the researcher found that there is a significant relationship between physical environment and learner characteristics, physical environment and lecture characteristics, lecture characteristics and learner characteristics and finally lecture characteristics and cognitive load. The researcher also carried out correlation analysis using SPSS to determine the relationships between cognitive load factors, physical environment, lecture characteristics and learner characteristics. The researcher also found out that learning in Bahasa Indonesia demotivates students, whilst learning in English (which the foreign students are fluent in) encourages investment of germane load, which is good for learning. In conclusion, our results support the cognitive load theory.

Keywords
Cognitive Load, Foreign Language, Learner Characteristics, Lecture Characteristics, Physical Environment and Structural Equation Modeling.

Effectiveness of Use Of Flipped Classroom Learning Model In Vocational High School

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Abstract
This research is motivated by the limitations of learning media that can be used by students and at home in short the learning time in class. This research method uses four-D whose steps consist of define, design, develope and disseminate. Based on the findings of this study it was concluded that the learning media is effective to be used as a learning media. This study can be used and further investigated. Development that performs such as providing more complete content.
Keyword: effectiveness, learning model, flipped classroom

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Development of Students Metacognitive Awareness of Mathematics Learning Questionnaire

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Abstract
Most developed instruments assessing students' metacognitive awareness are designed for general purposes and there is rare study of a validated domain-specific measure. This paper presents the development of students' metacognitive awareness in mathematics learning, namely, the Metacognitive Awareness of Mathematics Learning Questionnaire (MAMLQ). The focus of the questionnaire was to measure students' knowledge of cognition and regulation of cognition. The study used convenient samples of 532 high school students from five schools at three different urban cities in Indonesia. Preliminary 63-item questionnaire was developed as item pool. Exploratory Factor Analysis was conducted and generated inconsistency results. Monte Carlo Parallel Analysis was implemented and provided satisfactory findings. As a result, 44-item MAMLQ was formed with moderate to very good internal consistency. The sub-factors of knowledge of cognition and regulation of cognition were identified and it explained at least 40% of the total variance. The MAMLQ is

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a reliable instrument for measuring students' knowledge of cognition and regulation of cognition in mathematics learning.

Keywords: Metacognition, Mathematics, High School Students, Indonesian, Scale Development

Perception of the Assessment System for Learning Outcomes in Educational Research Methodology

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Enung Nugraha
ERCICRTEL18100131

Abstract
Educational research of methodology studies has strategic meaningfully as a branch of sciences to disscus how used method in research activity on lecture limited time. This raises of student perception has concered the behavior of lecturers, especially in assessing a subject study. The Learning motivation is a change of energy one's self characterized by marked of feeling and reaction to goal achievement. Emotional Intelligence is ability knowing and understanding himself and braving responsibilty's on act himself. Learning outcomes is one received of student as learner with indicator the achievement of an expected target.

The purpose of this paper is knowing direct and indirect influence on variables: student perception about assessment system, learning motivation and emotional Intellegence on learning outcomes of educational research methodology.

This research uses quantitative survey approach with path analysis method using structural equation model (SEM).

The result of this study has founding that perception of students about the assessment system directly affected by learning motivation, student perceptions about the assessment system directly affected by emotional intellegence, student perceptions about the assessment system directly affected by learning outcomes of educational research methodology, learning motivation directly affected by emotional intellegence, learning motivation directly influenced by learning outcomes of educational research methodology and emotional intellegence directly affected by learning outcomes of educational research methodology.

Designing Worksheets of Students Based on Augmented Reality as a Physical Learning Media in Senior High School Twelve Class on Magnetic Field Materials

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Dadan Sumardani
ERCICRTEL1810133

ABSTRACT
The 2007 Trends in International Math and Science Survey conducted by the Global Institute showed that only 5% of students in Indonesia were able to work on reasoning questions in a high category, even though students in Korea could reach 71%. Physics is one of the subjects that requires practicum so students understand the essence of physics. However, in a survey conducted by researchers in Senior High School 5 Jakarta, the practicum process still had many obstacles and caused the practicum's goal not to be reached. The worksheets (LKPD) in the form of practicum available today are very short in the form of tools and materials, work methods, and questions. Augmented Reality is one of the developing technologies that has a large and increasing pedagogical potential recognized

by educational researchers. With the ability to combine the virtual and real world together has given birth to new possibilities in improving the quality of teaching and learning activities. The problem raised in writing this research is how to design Student Worksheets Based on Augmented Reality on Magnetic Field Material. The system development method used is the waterfall method. The result of developing this system is the creation of an Augmented Reality application to help teachers guide students and help students understand physics material. After testing with the black box testing method, this mentoring application can have its function function with an error rate of 0%. This Application can installed and work in android system.

Weekly Journal for Intensive Course Writing to Hone Students Creative Writing Ability

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Abstract
One of many activities that can trigger the learners to write more is by having a journal even though journal seems not too very interesting for learners to put in into habit, moreover when the journal should be written in English, journal can be very engaging if it is written weekly not every day. The topic be written is not always determined by the lecturers. Most of the journal content will be based of any kind of occurances within a week or even any specific event that is recorded tightly by learners' memory. The lecture in the class will be the facilitator rather than a mere teacher who instructs the learner to do something. The lecturer in the class can help the learners when tackling with the language forms,diction,or even topic. The data of this study will be gained through questionnaire and interview to some students because the study used descriptive qualitative design. The findings says that this weekly journal has shown improvement in the class that the learners can write more creatively and they have a platform to apply new vocabulary. Furthermore, there is a book reference for writing which provides any basic rules of a good writing in the weekly journal.
Keywords: writing, weekly journal, creative writing

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Research Based Learning In Accounting: Evidence From Indonesia

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Abstract
The purpose of this research is to understand the view about research based learning in accounting from lecturer. This research is categorized as qualitative research with interpretive paradigm by using phenomenology study. The data obtained through observations and interviews. There are many stages to analyze the data consists of apoche, phenomenology reduction, variation of imagination, and synthesis of meaning and essence. The results showed that lecturers have different understanding about research based learning implemented in accounting course. Beside that, accounting lecturer said that research based learning did not match with some courses in accounting because they must consider about the characteristics of the courses. This research also found that lecture try to introduce RBL in teaching and learning by using articles and their research, although they argued that there are many obstacles faced by them such as curriculum and the lack of articles provided by university.

Nujmatul Laily
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	Keywords: Accounting, RBL, Phenomenology
Adi Dewi Sartika **ERCICRTEL1810138**	**The Application of Lectora as an Social Science Learning Resource to Improve Ecological Intelligence and Critical Thinking Skills** **Adi Dewi Sartika** **Primary Education, Faculty of Educational Science, Indonesia University of Education, Bandung, Indonesia** **ABSTRACT** Lectora method is multimedia learning which is mixed between text, graph, animation, audio and video. There are three dimensions on the learning activity, they are attitude, skill and action. The ecological learning implementation is not optimum because society does not take a significant attention in conserving the environment. It also becomes a threat on the ecological learning. The purpose of the research is to know the application of lectora and the improvement of ecological intellegence and critical thinking skill in social science learning. By seeing the lack of pupils' awareness to the environment and their self selves, it means that they must improve it. Ecological intelligence and critical thinking skills can lead the pupils to protect the environment and themelves by applying healthy school curriculum which is connected to various learning activities. This research used quasi experimental design with quantitative method and it takes pupils in of MI Arrahmah, Karawang as the sample. There is an experimental class consists of 25 pupils and a control class consists of 25 pupils. The research's result shows that: (1) experimental class gets 83,96 average score, while the control class gets 78,9. Seeing this data, it can be concluded that there is a significant difference about ecological intelligence among pupils on the experimental class which used lectora method and pupils of the control class which used lecturing method. (2) based on the test result – Mann Whitney shows that sig (2-tailed) = 0,000 that means the sig value (2-tailed) $0,000 < 0,05$. This case proved that there is a significant difference between the result of application of lectora media and lecturing method. Keywords: Lectora, Ecological Intellegence, Critical Thinking
Rizki Dwi Siswanto photo **Rizki Dwi Siswanto** **ERCICRTEL1810139**	**Analysis Of Creative Thinking Ability Based On Spatial Ability Of Students In Junior High School Of Geometry Materials** **Rizki Dwi Siswanto** **Mathematics Education, Muhammadiyah University of Prof. Dr. HAMKA, Jakarta, Indonesia** **Abstract** This study aims to analyze creative thinking ability based on spatial ability of students in junior high school of geometry materials. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative, where researcher tried to describe the results of creative thinking ability based on spatial ability of students in junior high school of geometry materials. The indicators of creative thinking ability used in this study are fluency, originality, flexibility, and elaboration, while the indicators of spatial ability used in this study are spatial representation, spatial visualization, mental rotation, spatial relations, and spatial orientation. The data were analyzed using qualitative descriptive statistic and through three steps namely data reduction, data presentation and data verification or conclusions and used to get descriptive answers based on test data and interviews. Spatial ability tests are used to know the level of spatial ability of students who will be categorized into high, medium and low categories. While the creative thinking ability test is used to determine the level of creative thinking skills that will be analyzed based on

the categories of spatial abilities of each student. Interviews were conducted to gather information from the subjects about the characteristics of creative thinking skills that arise when working on the tests of creative thinking skill.

Keywords: Creative Thinking Ability, Spatial Ability, Geometry

Demographic Characteristics on Online Learners' Perspectives of Synchronous Learning Environment in Taiwan

Junedi

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Abstract

This study examines the differences of distance learners' perspectives of synchronous e-learning environment based on their demographic characteristics. The participants in this study are migrant workers who takes undergraduate program with blended learning environment in Open University. The majority of students (70%) are female. Degree or education level, better occupation in the future, and work schedule are the top three enrollment factors. Based on results of statistics, the results show that students have positive perceptions of synchronous e-learning environment. There were significant different perceptions on synchronous e-learning environment when students are compared by gender, where females perceived synchronous e-learning more positively than males. However, there were no significant differences in students' perceptions when students are compared by age and work status.

Keywords: Demographic characteristics, blended learning, synchronous learning, distance learning, enrollment factors.

Junedi
ERCICRTEL1810140

The Effect of Job Design, Cohesiveness, and Stress to Work Effectiveness of Teachers at Paud Koja Sub District North Jakarta

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this research was to determine the effect ofjob design, cohesiveness, and stress to work effectiveness of teacher PAUD at Koja Sub District, North Jakarta. The research was conducted by using a survey method with path analysis applied in testing hypothesis. The target population size of this research is 165 of teachers. Research samples selected as much as 117 teachers using simple random sampling technique. Based on this research of data obtained the following conclusions: (1) the job design has positive direct effect to work effectiveness, (2) the cohesivenessh aspositive direct effect towork effectiveness, (3) stress has negative direct effect to work effectiveness, (4) the job design has negative direct effect to stress,(5) cohesiveness have positive direct effect to stress. The conclusion is that the teacher's work effectiveness is effected by the job design, cohesiveness, and teacher's stress.

Keywords: Work effectiveness, job design, cohesiveness, and stress

Rita Rosmala
ERCICRTEL1810141

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ERCICRTEL1810142

Elementary School Teacher's Difficulties in Implementing the Curriculum 2013 in Tangerang City Banten Province of Indonesia

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Abstract
The aim of the study is to describe Elementary School teachers' difficulties in implementing the Curriculum 2013, which has been implemented since July 2013 in several Indonesian schools and which might have been in effect in all schools around 2014. The study was descriptive explorative research by means of qualitative data gathering. The data on elementary school teachers' difficulties in implementing the Curriculum 2013 were gathered by means of interviews, observation and focus discussions. The data source was 602 elementary school teachers and 11 the vice principals of a curriculum in the Tangerang City Province of Banten of Indonesia. The data analysis was conducted by looking for the specific theme, then the researcher found the inter-theme relationship in order to attain the proper understanding of what difficulties that teachers have in implementing the Curriculum 2013. The results of the study showed that in the implementing the Curriculum 2013 the teachers had more difficulties and had not fully understood the content standards, the process standards and the assessment standard.
Keywords: curriculum 2013, teachers, students, elementary school, implementing curriculum.

Marlina **ERCICRTEL1810143**	**The Development of Database Module with Material Entity Relationship a Diagram at the Engineering University Indonesia Persada Y.A.I in Jakarta** **Marlina** **Teknologi Pendidikan, Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia** **Abstract** This research leaders about the development of learning module as a data base with Topics learning entity relationship diagram in faculty of engineering. This research is based on data observation namely the value of students with weighted 60 % expressed worth enough and 40% expressed valued both. Learning implemented in the classroom more talks with A powerpoint presentation in the form of text so the university students a matter has been surfeit, bored and many kidding. Based on these problems needed the completion of learning who innovates effective and efficient As well as improve learning outcomes students. The completion of these problems there is a need for the development of a good and pleasing learning module Through research r & d with use the model the development of addie with 5 (five) step namely analysis, design, development,implementation and evaluation. The research was conducted the completion of the findings namely Meetings coordination between lecturers and head of of in determining the purpose of learning with determine the general objectives of learning which the purpose of learning instructional included syllabus, decided on a strategy learning and the discussion matter learning included a unit of the event lecture, Design learning module based on a unit of the event lecture in module print. Research outcome in this research is module validated by instructional design experts said module worthy of used with weighted the score 45, experts design matter said module worthy of used with weighted the score 112, experts media said module worthy of used with weighted the score 55. Then the trial by 3 leaner group namely one to one learner, small group leaner and field trial group leaner. The results of the tryouts it is stated very well be used with a score 76.46 weighted. The conclusion module dinyatakn should be used in the hope of students learn efficient. Keyword: The topic of entity relationship diagram, study results students, the learning process less innovation, development module, ADDIE model.
Febrianti Satriyani **ERCICRTEL1810129**	**Improvement of Student Learning Motivation in Primary School Teacher Education Study Program of Trilogy University Using Flash Card Media**

and Asking and Giving Question Method in Learning and Learning Courses

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Robiatul Munajah
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Abstract
Learning motivation plays an important role in learning activities, which makes students feel excited in learning activities so they can produce good learning outcomes. During this time the learning activities in PGSD Study Program are still dominantly done conventionally with lecturers as the main actors in lecture activities. From the results of observations and interviews, data were obtained that students preferred student centered based learning and they were actively involved in learning activities. This study aims to describe, (1) the implementation of learning by using flash cards and asking and giving question methods in learning and learning courses in first semester students of the PGSD University Trilogy Study Program, and (2) the effect of implementing learning using flash card media and asking and giving question method on learning and learning courses in first semester students of PGSD University Study Program Trilogy towards increasing student learning motivation.

The approach used in this study is qualitative research with a type of classroom action research. Data collection techniques are carried out by observation, interviews, and documentation. The data analysis technique used is descriptive qualitative using the Kemmis and Taggart models which include: (1) planning, (2) implementation of actions, (3) observation (observation), and (4) reflection.

The results of the study show that the application of Flash Card Media and Asking and Giving Question Methods in Learning and Learning Courses can increase students' learning motivation. They all seemed to actively construct their own knowledge, through meaningful learning activities by contributing students in making questions and answers to the flash card and then randomly making a asking and giving question to their classmates. The learning atmosphere looks active, students look enthusiastic in learning activities.

Suggestions based on this research are to disseminate ways to make flash card media and improve the assessment method in applying asking and giving question activities.

Sumenge Tangkawarouw Godion Kaunang
ERCICRTEL1810132

Student Perception of Game Based Education on E-Learning Course

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Abstract
The preference is a human perception. The perception of game based education e-learning course is a preliminary sign on how to design a learning style for conducting class effectively. Two plug-ins – browser extentions which, in this case, were used to monitor user usage – called COLLES (constructivist on-line learning environment survey) and ATTLS (attitudes toward thinking learning survey) were instrumental in measuring user perception. Results suggest that both surveys can help on how to portray students' way of thinking for identifying an e-learning method.

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➢ 7th ICRTEL 2018 – International Conference on Research in Teaching, Education & Learning, 14-15 Dec, Mauritius

➢ 8th ICRTEL 2018 – International Conference on Research in Teaching, Education & Learning, 19-20 Dec, Bangkok

➢ 9th ICRTEL 2018 – International Conference on Research in Teaching, Education & Learning, 24-25 Dec, Dubai

➢ 10th ICRTEL 2018 – International Conference on Research in Teaching, Education & Learning, 27-28 Dec, Bali

➢ ICRTEL 2019 – International Conference on Research in Teaching, Education & Learning, 24-25 Feb, Dubai

- 2nd ICRTEL 2019 – International Conference on Research in Teaching, Education & Learning, 05-06 Feb, Bangkok

- 3rd ICRTEL 2019 – International Conference on Research in Teaching, Education & Learning, 13-14 March, Singapore

- 4th ICRTEL 2019 – International Conference on Research in Teaching, Education & Learning, 09-10 April, London

- 5th ICRTEL 2019 – International Conference on Research in Teaching, Education & Learning, 01-02 May, Rome

- 6th ICTEL 2019 – International Conference on Teaching, Education & Learning, 03-04 June, Prague

- 7th ICTEL 2019 – International Conference on Teaching, Education & Learning, 25-26 June, Malaysia

- 8th ICTEL 2019 – International Conference on Teaching, Education & Learning, 24-25 June, Lisbon

- 9th ICTEL 2019 – International Conference on Teaching, Education & Learning, 25-26 June, Singapore