

The 3rd
SoSHEC
SOCIAL SCIENCES, HUMANITIES, AND EDUCATION
CONFERENCE | 2019



PROGRAM BOOK

*“Reexamining Language, Culture,
and Education after the Digital Turn”*

Golden Tulip Legacy
Surabaya. Indonesia
August 31st 2019





SOSHEC

SOCIAL SCIENCES, HUMANITIES, AND ECONOMICS
CONFERENCE

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WELCOMING SPEECH



Prof. Dr. Nurhasan, M.Kes
Rector of Unesa

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Honourable Vice Rectors, Deans, Head of Agencies, and Head of Bureaus of Universitas Negeri Surabaya.

Honourable Keynote Speakers, Speakers and Participants.

Distinguished Guests, Ladies and Gentlemen.

At this precious moment, let us first express our gratitude to Allah SWT, the Merciful God who has granted us with blessings and grace that we could gather here today to attend the third Social Sciences, Humanities, and Education Conference 2019.

Allow me to extend my warmest greetings and welcome to our distinguished speakers and participants, particularly those from abroad, my heartfelt welcome to our beloved city, Surabaya.

This year, our conference's theme is Revisiting Language, Culture, and Education after the Digital Turn. The decision to

highlight this particular theme is not without any reasons. It is undeniable that with the advancement in digital technology, the changes in language, culture, and eventually education have brought our society in the new digital era. Surviving in this era, then, will require us adequate digital literacy skills and what better way to nurture them by incorporating them into our practices as academicians and educators.

I have a strong expectation that this conference will address issues on language, culture, and education after the digital turn to students and communities in various levels. More importantly, as the theme of the conference suggests, educators like us are hoped to do our best to instil moral values and local wisdom to our society to enable them cope with the ever changing digital era.

On behalf of Universitas Negeri Surabaya, I'd like to express my gratitude to all keynote speakers, scholars and students who have shown willingness and enthusiasm to be an active part of this conference. Your great assistance has made this conference possible to be hosted by Unesa. May I congratulate the committee for the success of conducting this international conference.

Finally, I should like to express my most sincere wishes for a successful conference.

Thank you very much.

Wassalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

REMARKS OF THE SOSHEC CHAIRMAN

Didik Nurhadi, Ph.D.

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

Good morning.

Distinguished keynote speakers, guests, presenters, and participants.

It is with great pleasure that I welcome you to the third Social Sciences, Humanities, and Education Conference (SoSHEC) 2019 hosted by Universitas Negeri Surabaya.

In this opportunity, I would also like to thank rector of Universitas Negeri Surabaya, vice rectors, heads of bureaus, deans and vice deans, committee, keynote speakers, presenters and participants for their dedication and support in making this conference possible.

The theme selected for this year's conference is Revisiting Language, Culture, and Education after the Digital Turn. A theme that recently has become more and more relevant in today's digital era. In response to this trend, this conference is expected to serve as an academic forum where researchers and academicians of various disciplines could share their works and also interact and build network with the purpose to produce more multi-disciplinary scientific works. Additionally, this conference is also meant to facilitate the improvement of researchers' and lecturers' scientific publications.

This year is our third time to host SoSHEC International Conference following its success in the previous years. Therefore, I do believe that in the future this conference would be able to grow even more into one prestigious annual conference. As a matter of fact, we are looking forward to collaborating with prestigious scientific journals in the field of social sciences, humanities, and education as platforms for our publication.

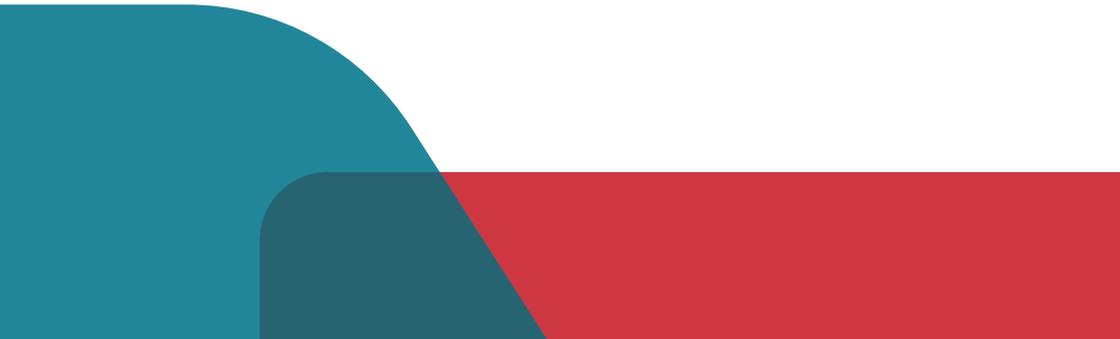
Lastly, I do hope that this conference would be a great forum to support the emergence of new researchers and academicians within the fields of study that it concerns.

Happy conferencing everyone.

LIST OF COMMITTEE

1. Didik Nurhadi, Ph.D.
2. Lina Purwaning Hartanti, S.Pd., M.EIL.
3. Asrori, S.S., M.Pd.
4. Anis Trisusana, S.S., M.Pd.
5. Hespi Septiana, S.Pd., M.Pd.
6. Eva Rahmawati, S.Pd., M.Pd.
7. Masilva Raynox Mael, S.Pd., M.Pd.
8. Octo Dendy Andriyanto, S.Pd., M.Pd.
9. Sueb, S.Pd., M.Pd.
10. Muh. Ariffudin Islam, S.Sn., M.Sn.
11. Tri Cahyo Kusumandyoko, S.Sn., M.Ds.
12. Dhani Kristiandri, S.Pd., M.Sn.
13. Mohammad Syahidul Haq, S.Pd., M.Pd.
14. Pratiwi Retnaningdyah, Ph.D.
15. Syafi'ul Anam, Ph.D.
16. Drs. Much. Khoiri, M.Hum.

CONFERENCE PROGRAM SCHEDULE



TIME	ACTIVITY	PIC/SPEAKER	VENUE
07.00-08.00	REGISTRATION	REGISTRATION TEAM	-
08.00-08.30	OPENING CEREMONY	REGISTRATION TEAM	
	Welcoming Dance	Students of Department of Dance, Drama and Music	
	Singing National Anthem: Indonesia Raya	Student of English Department	BALLROOM
	Foreword from the Chairman of the Organizing Committee	Didik Nurhadi, Ph.D.	
	Welcoming Speech and Opening by Rector of Unesa	Prof. Dr. Nurhasan, M.Kes	
08.30-10.30	PANEL DISCUSSION I Keynote Speaker 1 : Diane Butler, Ph.D. Keynote Speaker 2 : Dr. Xiao Renfei	Moderator: Pratiwi Retnaningdyah, Ph.D	BALLROOM
10.30-10.45	COFFEE BREAK I		
10.45-12.00	PANEL DISCUSSION II Keynote Speaker 3 : Andrzej Cirocki, Ph.D.	Moderator: Wiwiet Eva Savitri S. Pd., M. Pd	BALLROOM

12.00-13.00 LUNCH BREAK/
ISHOMA

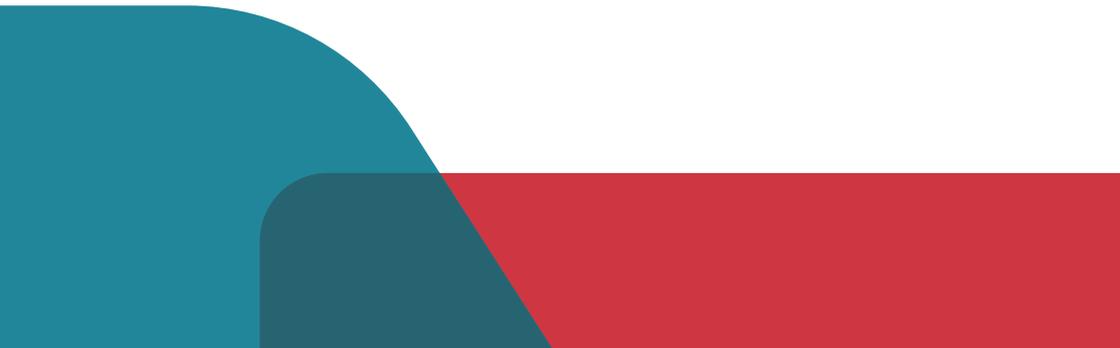
13.00-14.30 PARALEL SESSION I Parallel Session Team ROOM 1-8

14.30-14.45 COFFEE BREAK II

14.45-16.15 PARALEL SESSION II Parallel Session Team ROOM 1-8

16.15-16.30 Certificate Distribution Secretariate Team

PARALEL SESSION SCHEDULE



ROOM 1. 13.00-16.15

MODERATOR: EKO HARDINANTO

NO	NAME	TITTLE	AFILIATION
1	Febryansah Gilang Aris Pradana, Asha Asha, Nurul Hidayat, Dwi Lorry Juniarisca, Ali Imron	The Potential of Ojhung Tradition Art as Sport Tourism in Sumenep District	Unesa
2	Anik Juwariyah, Darni Darni, Ali Mustofa	Sandur Bangkalan Madura Masa Kini (Seni Pertunjukan dalam balutan Prestise dan Status Sosial)	Unesa
3	Asidigisianti Surya Patria, Nova Kristina, Hendro Aryanto	Comedy Film Posters in the 70's era Content Analysis of Changing Trends	Unesa
4	Hendrik Leonard Simanjuntak, Lono Lastoro Simatupang, Viktor Ganap	Discourse on Indonesian Piano Composition for Music Education	Univ. HKBP Nommesen
5	Fera Ratyningrum, Eko Agus Basuki Oemar, Marsudi Marsudi, Meirina Lani Anggapuspa, Muh. Ariffudin Islam	Children's Education through Artistic-Aesthetic Negotiations in Batik Motifs Making at "Yayasan Untukmu Si Kecil" Jember Indonesia	Unesa
6	Zakiyatul Mufidah, Afifah Al Rosyidah	Film Literacy Culture and Identity Expression of Madurese Women in Pesantren (Santriwati) in Madura	UTM

7	Eko Hardianto, Kusnarto	Marginalization of Balinese Women in Tarian Bumi Novel (Literary Anthropology)	Unesa
8	Nise Samudra Sasanti, Mifthachul Amri, Suwarno Imam Samsul	LKS Shokyu Hyoki Penunjang Pembelajaran Kanji	Unesa
9	Raden Roro Maha Kalyana Mitta Anggoro, Harpang Yudha Karyawanto	Patrol Musik As an Interaction Bond in Pandalunganese People	Unesa
10	Subianto Karoso	Meaning and Value Tembang Macapat	Unesa
11	Vivi Ervina Dewi, Moh. Sarjoko, Dhani Kristiandri	Gunungkidul Society as a Resistance Agent of the "Rasulan" Tradition to the Domination of Mass Culture "A Review of Structuralization of Anthony Giddens"	Unesa
12	Trisakti, Setyo Yanuartuti, Yulisetiana	Peningkatan Musikalitas Pada Pembelajaran Seni Musik Anak Usia 6-9 Tahun	Unesa

ROOM 2. 13.00-16.15

MODERATOR: ANA CHRISTANTI

NO	NAME	TITLE	AFILIATION
1	Imamatul Khair, Risky Amalia Ramdhani, Ahmad Faris Firdaws S., Sindy Alicia Gunawan	Vocabulary Profile of the Abstracts Written By Students Majoring In Linguistics, Literature, And Cultural Studies: A Comparative Analysis	Unair
2	Mariam Ulfa, Kisyani Laksono, Mintowati	The Elicitation of Madurese Language in the Disruption Era	Unesa
3	Respati Retno Utami, Tri Edliani Lestari, Surana	Language Style of Beauty and Kencana Wungu's Position in Damarwulan Manuscript Ethnolinguistic	Unesa
4	Parastuti	In-Group Concept pada Dialog Pernyataan Maaf dalam Komik Bisnis	Univ. HKBP Nommesen
5	Masilva Raynox Mael, Didik Nurhadi, Retnani, Hespi Septiana	Penggunaan Kata Bahasa Jepang yang Populer -studi kasus Surabaya-	Unesa
6	Tri Edliani Lestari	Structure of German's Idiom with Lexicon of Plants	Unesa
7	Muflihah	Representation of Language Awareness in Jokowi's Terms	Unesa
8	Roni, Didik Nurhadi	Keterangan Waktu Non-Predikatif Bahasa Jepang dalam Buku Minna No Nihongo	Unesa

9	Ayunita Leliana, Linda Mangi Fera Indika	The Contribution of Arabic Phonemes to the Production of English Interdental Fricative Phonemes	Unesa
10	Arie Yuanita	Language Impoliteness in Stand-up Comedy Academy (Suca) II at Indosiar	Unesa
11	Rr. Dyah Woroharsih Parnaningroem, Fahmi Wahyuningsih, Lutfi Saksono	Pengembangan Bahan Ajar Mata Kuliah Sprechen II Berbasis Teks Sastra Jerman	Unesa
12	Mukhzamilah	Upgrading Language Skills Teaching for Early Childhood Teachers: Getting Ready for Industrial Era 4.0	Unesa
13	Mintowati, Hans Yosef Tandra Dasion	Hate Speech: Forensic Linguistic Study	Unesa

ROOM 3. 13.00-16.15

MODERATOR: SITI MARIA ULFA

NO	NAME	TITLE	AFILIATION
1	Lisetyo Ariyanti, Mamik Tri Wedawati, Slamet Setiawan	Implicature of Lecturers and Students for Communication Strategies via WhatsApp	Unesa
2	Mohammad Isa Gautama	News Coverage of Romahurmuzy Arrest: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Three National On-Line Media	UNP
3	Ahmad Yusuf Firmansyah, Prafina Yunisda	Political Discourse: The Modality in Donald J. Trump's Speech in Riyadh Summit 2017	Unesa
4	Mintarsih, Didik Nurhadi	Ambiguitas dan Strategi Komunikatif dalam Story Retell Berbahasa Jepang	Unesa
5	Kiki Rizki Sintyani, Mardi Ningsih	Leech Politeness Maxim in Hitam Putih Program at Trans 7 Aired on March 19th	STKIP PGRI Pasuruan
6	Lisetyo Ariyanti, Nurul Ulfa Nistiti	Presupposition of Confessional Discourse in Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's Speech in Tedxeuston Talk: We All Should Be Feminist	Unesa
7	Didik Nurhadi	Ambiguity Of Meanings In Japanese Language Learning Materials	Unesa
8	Sueb, Lina Purwaning Hartanti, Hujuala Rika Ayu	Promoting Counterargument in Student's Argumentative Writing: A Dialogic Approach	Unesa

9	Farda Zuraidah, Tri Edliani Lestari, Didik Nurhadi	Quasi-Final Particle in Japanese Language -A Case Study of Nanchatte, Nanteitteshimatte, and Mitaina	Unesa
10	Dwi Nur Cahyani Sri Kusumaningtyas	The Actantial and Functional Structure Analysis of Fairytale Beauty and The Beast	Unesa
11	Miftachul Amri	Ojigi: Etika Berbahasa Nonverbal Komunitas Jepang	Unesa
12	Lutfi Saksono, Yunanfathur Rahman, Syafi'ul Anam, Muhamad Sholeh	Penggunaan Kahoot dalam Pembelajaran Bahasa Asing di Pondok Pesantren Bahrul Ulum Tambakberas Jombang	Unesa

ROOM 4. 13.00-16.15**MODERATOR: RASYIDAH NUR AISYAH**

NO	NAME	TITLE	AFILIATION
1	Prima Vidya Asteria, Michelle Kohler	Development of Competencies for Prospective TISOL (Teaching Indonesian to Speakers of Other Languages) Teacher based on Flipped Learning	Unesa
2	Zulfin Rachma Mufidah, Vismaia S Damaianti	Reading Implication: Correlations Between Critical Reading Skills and Scientific Article Writing Skills	UPI
3	Rahayu Kuswardani, Oikurema Purwati, Silfia Asningtyas	Extensive Reading to Improve Students' Vocabulary Mastery for Eight Graders Junior High School SMP Laboratorium Surabaya	Unesa
4	Eva Rahmawati, Retno Wulandari, Suci Akhriyah	Student – teachers' Information Gathering Skills in Writing Scientific Reports	Unesa
5	Sri Rahayu, Bambang Yulianto, Suhartono	Representation of Learning Experiences Identity in Poetry Literacy Artefact of Elementary School Student	Unesa
6	Arik Susanti, Anis Trisusana	Implementation of Teaching paragraph writing Using Graphic Organizer	Unesa
7	Samsul Arifin, Dwi Rosita Sari	Teaching Speaking Using Sainstagram: Its Implementation to Collegian	Unipma

8	Tiyas Saputri	Changing Teachers' Roles in Teaching English through Online Learning	Unesa
9	Rasyidah Nur Aisyah, Barotun Mabaroh	Facilitating a Web-Based Extensive Reading Course With Edmodo to Promote Students' Proficiency in Reading	Unesa
10	Henny Dwi Iswati, Yuri lolita, nur fauzia	The Implementation of Flipped Classroom Based on E Learning in Intermediate English Course	Unesa
11	Khofidotur Rofiah, Mudjito Mudjito, Citra Fitri Kholidya	Mr Mustache and Friends: A Song Animation Video Development Based on Signalong Indonesia	Unesa
12	Mintowati, Kisyani Laksono, Mukhzamila, Fafi Inayatillah	Vocabulary Learning on Junior High School Students' Textbook	Unesa
13	Ari Pujosusanto, Suwarno Imam Samsul, Ajeng Dianing Kartika	Pemanfaatan Smartphone dalam Pembelajaran Bahasa Jerman	Unesa

ROOM 5. 13.00-16.15**MODERATOR: RIKAT EKA PRASTYAWAN**

NO	NAME	TITLE	AFILIATION
1	Wiwiet Eva Savitri, Asrori, Nur Chakim	Students' Perception on Ability and Strategy in Note-taking	Unesa
2	Rusmiyati	Evaluasi Pembelajaran Listening melalui kegiatan Tanya jawab Mahasiswa	Unesa
3	Agita Risma Nurhikmawati, Sri Lestari	Applying Screencast and Google Classroom Application for EPT Online Course	Unipma
4	Esti Kurniasih, Ririn Pusparini	Implementing "4c's" in Teaching Writing in Senior High School	Unesa
5	Yulis Setyowati, Susanto Susanto, Ahmad Munir	Promoting University Students' Critical Thinking Skills Through Implementation of The Revised Bloom's Taxonomy in Language Assessment: A Theoretical Framework Perspective	UWP
6	Ririn Pusparini, Esti Kurniasih	Creative Teaching Model for Senior High Students	Unesa
7	Subandi, Cicik Arista, Muhammad Farhan Masrur, Rendy Aditya	Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Langsung pada Mata Kuliah Pengembangan Perangkat Pembelajaran	Unesa
8	Vivi Ervina Dewi, Moh. Sarjoko, Dhani Kristiandri	Masyarakat Gunungkidul sebagai Agen Resistensi Tradisi "Rasulan" terhadap Dominasi Budaya Massa	Unesa

9	Heny Subandiyah	The Important of Developing Indonesian Language Teaching Materials Based on Local Culture for Bipa Unesa Students	Unesa
10	Sumarningsih	In-service EFL Teachers' Difficulties in Designing Lesson Plans	Unesa
11	Dadang Rhubido, Deny A. Kwary	Pembuatan Kosakata Akademik Bahasa Indonesia dengan Program Ant Word Profiler untuk Pembelajaran BIPA	Unesa
12	Ajeng Dianing Kartika, Ari Pujosuanto, Suwarno Imam Samsul, Agus Ridwan	The Correlation Between Tracer Study and Curriculum Relevance	Unesa

ROOM 6. 13.00-16.15

MODERATOR: NANCY ROTHSTEIN

NO	NAME	TITLE	AFILIATION
1	Ayuk Hidayah, Sapriya, Cecep Darmawan, Elly Malihah	Understanding Civic Disposition For Young Citizen Through Student Organizations: Is It Possible?	UPI
2	Fida Chasanatun, Parji	A View Of Indonesian Anti Corruption Class for Academic Students	Unipma
3	Agus Machfud Fauzi, Refti Handini Listyani, Martinus Legowo	Development of E-Learning Introductory Political Science Courses in Multiple Paradigm	Unesa
4	Yessy Artanti	Online Knowledge Sharing Behavior: A Review on The Social Capital Theory and Individual Motivation	Univ. machung
5	Subandi, Cicik Arista, Galih Wibisono, Muhammad Farhan Masrur	Efektivitas Model Pembelajaran Langsung pada Mata Kuliah Asesmen Proses dan Hasil Pembelajaran	Unesa
6	Ririn Pusparini, Esti Kurniasih	Creative Teaching Model for Senior High Students	Unesa
7	Amira Agustin Kocimaheni, Djodjok Soepardjo, Rusmiyati	Identifikasi Roadmap Penelitian Dosen Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Jepang FBS Unesa	Unesa
8	Roni Subhan	Local Authority Analysis of Mantra Performance Insupporting Ludruk of Jember District	Unesa

9	Dea Anugrah Santoso, Mamik Tri Wedawati	Hyperreal Identity in William Gibson's Neuromancer	Unesa
10	Sri Wahyu Widayati, Sukarman	Nilai Didik dalam Naskah “ Ngelmi Karoyalan” Sebuah Kearifan Lokal Masyarakat Jawa.	Unesa
11	Danang Wijoyanto	Transposisi Makna dalam Wangsalan	Unesa
12	Surana, Yohan Susilo	The Nature of Relationship in Wayang Set	Unesa

ROOM 7. 13.00-16.15

MODERATOR: YULIA SETYOWATI

NO	NAME	TITLE	AFILIATION
1	Dono Sunardi	Colonial Education: Problems and Creativity	Unesa
2	Anas Ahmadi, Setya Yuwana Sudikan, Budinuryanta Yohanes	Menulis Kreatif, Perilaku, dan Psikologi Behavioral	Unesa
3	Jamiatus Soleha	The Representation of Spirituality in Rumi's Selected Poems: An Ecocriticism Analysis	Unesa
4	Aprinus Salam, Ninies Aini Fitria Dewi	Hermione Granger's Act of Equality in Harry Potter Saga Movies	UGM
5	Fithriyah Inda Nur abida, Rahayu Kuswardani	The Silk Roads and Its Relation to The Study of Bahasa Indonesia	Unesa
6	Mariana	Banking Literacy for New College Students in Digital Era	Unesa
7	Nensy Megawati Simanjuntak, Cholis Mawanti	Father's Image in "Short Story" Digital Short Stories September 2018 edition; Actional Study	Unesa
8	Muhajir, Indah Chrysanti Angge, Nunuk Giari Murwandani	Tinjauan Visual Medalion Candi Panataran	Unesa

9	Ali Mustofa	"Social Climbing" as self branding and social mobility on social media in the digital turn	Unesa
10	Yunita Ernawati, Bambang Purnomo	Mitos Kecantikan Dalam Novel-novel Karya Tiwiek S.A	Unesa
11	Octo Dendy Andriyanto, Sri Sulistiani	Biosemiotik dalam Novel Karya Tulus S.	Unesa
12	Mohammad Rokib	A Network Analysis of Polemics toward the Poetic Translation of Qur'an by HB Jassin	Unesa

ROOM 8. 13.00-16.15

MODERATOR: EKO APRIANTO

NO	NAME	TITLE	AFILIATION
1	Nur Wakhid Hidayatno	Cipta Seni 3D-Ceramic Sculpture	Unesa
2	Febryansah Gilang Aris Pradana	Anti Salting (Application of Painting Stone in Circuit Training for Blind)	Unesa
3	Tri Cahyo Kusumandyoko	Learning Innovation for Students with Special Needs in Basic Computer Graphic Courses	Unesa
4	Muchammad Bayu Tejo Sampurno, Ika Anggun Camelia	Case Study of Art and Fun Digital Learning for Children with Special Needs	Unesa
5	Marsudi	Pengembangan Model Bahan Ajar Mata Kuliah Rupa Dasar Tiga Dimensi pada Jurusan Desain FBS Unesa	Unesa
6	Urip Zaenal Fanani, Rendy Aditya, Dwi Didik Santoso	Pengembangan Video Pembelajaran Penulisan Aksara Hanzi Sebagai Salah Satu Perangkat Pembelajaran Bahasa Mandarin Untuk Meningkatkan Kemampuan Menulis Hanzi	Unesa
7	Nining Widayah Kusnanik, Khairul Azmi, Stephen P Bird	Improving Anaerobic Capacity using Speed Agility and Quickness Training	Unesa
8	Warih Handayaniangrum, Autar Abdillah	Hone Lecturer/Teacher Professional Competence through Elearning Media Development	Unesa

9	Lutfi Saksono, Fahmi Wahyuningsih, Raden Roro Dyah Woroharsi Pamaningroem	Pengembangan Materi Ajar Berbasis Teks Sastra Untuk Mata Kuliah Lesen 1 Program Studi S1 Sastra Jerman	Unesa
10	Mulyono, Mukhzamilah, Diding Wahyudin Rohaedi	Problem-Based Blended Sytax Learning: Learning Development Model in Industrial Era 4.0	Unesa
11	Meirina Lani Anggapuspa, Arjuna Bangsawan	Pengembangan Modul Ajar Mata Kuliah Persepsi Visual	Unesa
12	Fahmi wahyu ningsih, Rr. Dyah Woroharsi P, Lutfi Saksono	Learning German with Schlangenleiter in SMAN 1 Kandat Kediri	Unesa

KEYNOTE SPEAKER ABSTRACT



A Re-Turn to Place-based Practice of the Arts for Lifelong Learning and Creativity

Diane Butler
Universitas Udayana

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Abstract: Every day we face familiar and new situations that require us to make a choice about the direction one wants to take. But, if one does not know where one is coming from or needs to go, too many turns can lead to disorientation. These days, we also face the predicament of choosing whether to make a decision based on the actual reality of one's body-mind 'thinking' or to join the crowd and follow the virtual reality of 'smart' technology. This paper begins by looking at the notion of a 'turn' from the perspective of dance/movement and within the social sciences and humanities. Secondly, it takes up why place-based practice of the arts is increasingly important for people of all ages in the twenty-first century. Finally, it hopes to encourage confidence in prioritizing art-making as a lifelong learning process for the flourishing of cultural creativity

PARALLEL SESSIONS ABSTRACT



Anti salting (application of painting stone in circuit training for blind)

Febryansah Gilang Aris Pradana
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Abstract: Blind is one of the categories of children with special needs. Blind people are people who have a central sharpness of 20/200 feet or sharpness of vision only at a distance of 6 meters or less, even though using glasses, or those who have a narrow viewing area so that the distance of the angle is not more than 20 degrees. While people with normal vision will be able to see clearly up to a distance of 60 meters or 200 feet (Hidayat & Suwandi, 2013). One of the difficulties faced by blind children is due to the lack of good motor development they have as blind children tend to be silent (Dariyati, et al, 2015).

SLB A YPAB (Foundation for Blind Children Education) Surabaya is one of the private educational institutions that provides educational services for blind children in Surabaya. Based on interviews conducted with physical education teacher of the SLB A YPAB Surabaya, it was known that sports learning is only filled with gymnastics and simple games such as hide and seek. The learning activities are carried out for 45 minutes (allocation of 30 minutes for gymnastics activities and 15 minutes for games). In these gymnastics activities, students follow verbal instructions that the teacher gives to the accompaniment of cheerful music that supports sports learning activities. This was also confirmed by the headmaster of the SLB A YPAB Surabaya school who said that sports learning activities carried out by students did not experience significant changes from year to year. The absence of sports learning media is one of the causes of SLAB A YPAB Surabaya students who experience poor motor development and tend to be silent. Whereas according to Haryanto (2012), he states that learning media is very important to stimulate student learning processes, so that students' motor development can be maximized.

ANTI SALTING can be an effective mechanism for problems that occur in sports learning for blind students at the SLA A YPAB Surabaya. ANTI SALTING is a program designed to develop sports learning activities using learning media

to improve motor skills of blind students. The learning media used in the ANTI SALTING program is painting stone, which is a stone painted using embossed paint so that it can be touched by blind students.

The Potential of Ojhung Tradition Art as Sport Tourism in Sumenep District

Febryansah Gilang Aris Pradana, Asha Asha, Nurul Hidayat, Dwi Lorry Juniarisca, and Ali Imron
Universitas Negeri Surabaya

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Abstract: Sumenep District Madura is known for its diverse culture, one of which is Ojhung. Ojhung is a ritual that is carried out as a request for the fall of rain. Ojhung is also the art of fighting by beating each other and fending off opponents using rattan guided by a referee. Ojhung traditional art has the potential to be developed into a culture-based sport tourism, which combines sports activities with the power of the art of the Ojhung tradition. In line with the leading tourism sector in Sumenep District. Evidenced from the inauguration of Sumenep District as Soul of Madura. Therefore, this research aimed to describe the potential of the Ojhung tradition arts in Sumenep District. The benefits that could be taken was to preserve and develop the potential of Ojhung tradition arts as a sport tourism. This research used a qualitative method. The data were obtained through data collection techniques in the form of interview observations, and literature studies. The data analysis technique used the Miles and Huberman model. The technique of checking the validity of the data using triangulation. The results of this research can be concluded that the art of Ojhung tradition has the potential to become a sport tourism in Sumenep District, because it has a tourist attraction, based on its requirements, namely, something that can be seen in the form of rituals asking for rain and Ojhung matches. The activities carried out, in the form of participation in Ojhung matches. There is something that can be bought, in the form of culinary, Ojhung property and Sumenep District souvenirs.

Vocabulary Profile of the Abstracts Written By Students Majoring In Linguistics, Literature, And Cultural Studies: A Comparative Analysis

Imamatul Khair, Risky Amalia Ramdhani, Ahmad Faris Firdaws S, and Sindy
Alicia Gunawan

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Abstract: Vocabulary profile can be used to identify the uniqueness of certain texts among sub-genres. In this study, some types of vocabularies are examined. The study aimed at identifying vocabulary profile consisting of General Service List (GSL) and Academic Word List (AWL) in three different sub-genres of English major. This study used a qualitative method in identifying the elaboration on frequency of GSL and AWL as well as the dominant words emerging in 30 thesis abstracts. The thesis abstracts were retrieved from Linguistics, Cultural Studies, and Literature sub-genres. Only abstracts with A or AB score published from 2015 to 2016 were used. Based on types and tokens of GSL, it was found that Linguistics and Literature have higher number than Cultural Studies. For overall GSL, Linguistics covers more GSL compared to the other two sub-genres. One of reasons to this case is because there are many plural forms of the same words used in the texts. In terms of AWL, Cultural Studies possesses the highest number of AWL. It is because of the objects and scope of the sub-genres. In conclusion, among three sub-genres studied, Linguistics has the highest number of GSL meanwhile Cultural Studies are dominant for the AWL. The study gives implications to the writing skill for a specific text by considering types of words used.

Development of Competencies for Prospective TISOL (Teaching Indonesian to Speakers of Other Languages) Teacher based on Flipped Learning

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Abstract: TISOL teachers qualified is a crucial thing to attain the success TISOL's learning. They are required to have many competencies, such as; professional, pedagogic, personality, and socio-culture. Those competencies need to present implicitly or not in the TISOL lecture process or TISOL teacher training. Then, this research aims to develop the competencies design of TISOL teacher candidate based on Flipped Learning. It is chosen because it can optimize the learning process to achieve the better results of learning. The students of Bahasa and Sastra Indonesia Department, UNESA, as the participants were examined through many activities in 16 meetings. The researcher, as the lecturer, designed the activities (before, while, after) in the class to gain the target of lecture's competencies. The lecture was created with synchronous and asynchronous activities so that students' media and digital literacy will increase. The six steps of Feinrich development model were used of this study. It is because this model helps the researcher evaluating each step of development. The results of expert validation from Universitas Negeri Medan, Indonesia, and Hankuk University, Korea Selatan, indicated that this development was included in very good category and can be applied. Meanwhile, the results of applying TISOL lecture, indicated that 77 students as the TISOL teacher candidate included in good category. Therefore, further research is suggested to develop the curriculum design for TISOL teacher candidate based on another model of learning.

The Elicitation of Madurese Language in the Disruption Era

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Abstract: Minority languages are significant to note for its existence in the era of disruption. The development of the era led to cultural transition and transformation that were not limited to space and time. Minority languages in the context of this paper are regional languages. Indonesia has regional languages since it consists of various ethnic groups. Indonesia is included in an endoglossic country which only has one official language, namely Indonesian. Foreign language interference is very possible in the era of disruption. Language retention measures need to be carried out, one of which is to maintain language through the elaboration of language. This paper presented an example of Madurese language to be potentially proposed as the official regional language. Several strong reasons are found for the Madurese language to be used as the official regional language, seen from the large quantity of the population. In terms of ecolinguistics, the Madurese language has a percentage of 47% related to Malay. Besides, the language of the Madurese population is widely spread throughout the East Java province so that the regional language of Madura can be the official language in the provincial area.

Creative Writing by Using Behavioral Psychology Perspectives

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Abstract: This study aims to explore students' behavior in creative writing by using behavioral psychology perspectives. This study uses a qualitative approach that is corroborated by text narration. The subjects of this study were 36 Indonesian Language and Literature students. Furthermore, the data analysis techniques were carried out by identifying, classifying, and exposing data related to writing behavior with a perspective of behavioral psychology. The technique of collecting data was done by interviews, discussions, and sequencing. The results showed that there was a change in student behavior in writing. Students prefer to take part in exposure that is exposed by researchers rather than self-determination. In addition, psychologically students prefer to get stimulus in creative writing.

Language Style of Beauty and Kencana Wungu's Position in Damarwulan Manuscript Ethnolinguistic

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Abstract: The purpose of this study was to analyze the style of language about the portrayal of female characters in Damarwulan Manuscript, namely Kencana Wungu queen. The position of women in Serat (Manuscript) Damarwulan is a very interesting part. Kencanawungu figure is a woman who is able to have power, different from the role of women found in other classical texts that only make women as Queen/king. The style of language used to describe the figure of Kencana Wungu who has the highest beauty and position is to use a panyandra (story telling). Women actually have power like two blades. Women are able to destroy the world of men, but on the contrary women can also reassure the world. The study used to analyze the style of language about beauty and also the position of Kencana Wungu in Damarwulan Manuscript is an ethnolinguistic study. The method used in this study are two, namely the foundation method and ethnographic method. The foundation method is used because the object of this research is in the form of an old text, namely Damarwulan Manuscript. Ethnographic methods are used to analyze the style of language and the position of women based on Javanese cultural perspectives. This study seeks to show the style of language in expressing feelings of love and trying to describe the position of women in Damarwulan Manuscript.

Understanding Civic Disposition For Young Citizen Through Student Organizations: Is It Possible?

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Abstract: The objective of writing this article was to investigate how student organizations contribute to the development of civic dispute in students. The method used in this article was qualitative with a phenomenological approach. Data collection used interviews, observation, and documentation. This study found that activities in student organizations can provide experiences that provide awareness as citizen of a democracy country. The existence of work units in the student organizations becomes a field experience for students in forming citizenship traits that include public character and private character which form the basis of democracy. Through this article the author recommends to able to conduct further research on other citizens' competency development opportunities through student organizations

Implicature of Lecturers and Students for Communication Strategies via WhatsApp

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Abstract: This research explains the type of conversational implicature conducted by the lecturers in the context of generalized and particularized implicature, and how the lecturers violate the maxims in responding the students' questions via whatsapp. This research uses qualitative method which the data were taken from some academic conversations between the lecturer and the student via whatsapp. The maxim violation which is done by the lecturers can make the information delivered accepted faster. The result shows that between the generalized and particularized implicature, the lecturers used particularized implicature to shorten the conversation. Moreover, the lecturers also broke the maxim of conversation by violating the answer. However, this violation did not cause any misunderstanding, even this way can help the students to get the information faster without asking too many useless information.

The Representation of Spirituality in Rumi's Selected Poems: An Ecocriticism Analysis

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Abstract: This study investigates the idea of spirituality in the selected poems of Jalaluddin Rumi, one of the Persian poets who also known as a great Sufi in the world. The objective of this study is to identify pastoral images and reveal the representation of spirituality through the pastoral images that Rumi employs in his selected poems. By providing textual analysis, this study focuses on pastoral image as one of the components of ecocriticism whereas this field attempts to understand the complexity of relationship within nature. Also, the theory of spirituality is conducted in order to reveal the idea of spirituality. The result of this study shows that pastoral images containing in Rumi's selected poems can be categorized into six groups; chemical element, lands, liquid element, plant, seasonal and solid element. Through those pastoral images the representation of spirituality that Rumi exhibits in his selected poems pervades four aspects; human relation, the meaning of life, the goal of life and transcendence relation

Reading Implication: Correlations Between Critical Reading Skills and Scientific Article Writing Skills

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Abstract: This study aimed to describe the relationship between the critical reading skills and the scientific articles writing skills for the primary education students. This study used purposive sampling which carried out 27 students. Data were collected through objective tests and performance test. The objective tests were used to determine the results of the critical reading skills; meanwhile, performance tests were conducted to determine the results of scientific article writing skills. The data analysis and discussion were descriptive correlational to find out the great relationship between the critical reading skills and the scientific article writing skills. Based on the results of the study, the researcher concluded that the primary education students' critical reading skills were sufficient, an average of 77.44. Moreover, the primary education students' scientific articles writing skills were in sufficient categories, 67.29. Furthermore, the significant correlation between the two skills was 0.023.

Discourse on Indonesian Piano Composition for Music Education

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Abstract: Indonesia is an archipelago consisting of various tribes, cultures, and rich in diverse musical traditions, spreading from Sabang to Merauke. This archipelago music wealth must be maintained and developed continuously through various creativity and education as part of building national identity. The creativity of Indonesian composers in composing piano compositions is realized through the concept of 'new' composition which reflects things related to 'keindonesiaan'. Their composition works later became a discourse to become an integral part of Indonesian piano music education. The archipelago idiom material works can be the basis for repositioning the music education system, especially in music analysis which includes; texture, form, scale, sound color; and music practice. This paper uses two approaches to discuss composition and education; (1) historical musicology, namely studies relating to history, notation, performance practices, and instrumentation; and (2) Rationalizing Indonesian piano music education, which is related to curriculum development.

The Silk Roads and Its Relation to The Study of Bahasa Indonesia

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Abstract: The present article is an attempt to look into the relation of Silk Road and the growth of Indonesian language. As a lingua franca, Indonesian language has absorbed many loanwords from other languages including Chinese and other Austronesia language. Through its history along with the maritime trade route linking Chinese ports with the African coast and Europe's Mediterranean nations to Dutch colonialization, Bahasa Indonesia growth and developed into modern Indonesian language that we use today. The modern Indonesian language (refers to the recently 'Bahasa Indonesia') is actually the evolution of various languages that the origins came from the silk roads. The influence of this language contact has contributed towards the enrichment of the Indonesian lexicon. Knowing this knowledge is a good key to learn Indonesian language. It is because Indonesian language learner could memorize and connect the root of Indonesian vocabularies through its history and development. By having this concept in mind, they will easily remember the number of vocabularies that appear in Indonesian language

Banking Literacy for New College Students in Digital Era

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Abstract: College student as the future generation of the nation must be equipped with a variety of literacy, one of which is financial literacy. This research is a preliminary study of new college students who have just graduated from senior high school or equivalent so that they only take from the side of banking literacy. The purpose of this study is to determine the extent of knowledge and use of banking services to new college students. This research is a descriptive study which is based on a survey of new college students in accounting department 2017, amounting to 78 college students. The results of the study show that the banking literacy of new college students at Unesa Accounting Department is still low. It is hoped that after becoming a college student and obtaining economics and accounting courses, he will improve his banking literacy.

Construing Masculinity in Men's Perfume Advertisement: A Systemic Functional Multimodal Discourse Analysis (SF-MDA)

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Abstract: Health and Men's Fitness magazines 2015-2016 edition were collected online and analysed using O'Halloran's (2008) Systemic Functional Multimodal Discourse Analysis (SF-MDA) framework. The results demonstrate that both verbal and visual modalities are used effectively as a medium for representing the proposed masculinity, in which masculinity is portrayed as men being intense, serious, stylish, adventurous, sporty while at the same time elegance and pure, as the concept of newmannist proposed by Gregorio-Godeo (2009) has taken the lead. In addition, being masculine is nowadays separated from men's role in relation to women or family life.

Ambiguity of Meanings in Japanese Language Learning Materials

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Abstract: Ambiguity in Japanese known as ‘aimaisei’ is a linguistic phenomenon concerning the ambiguity of the meaning of language forms. This linguistic phenomenon is often found in examples of Japanese sentences. Unfortunately, this linguistic phenomenon is not well explained, both when learning Japanese as a foreign language is provided by native speakers and by teachers who are not native speakers. In fact, misinterpretation of meaning in the communication process, in addition to causing communication to not run smoothly, other consequences may even lead to misunderstanding, even due to misunderstanding can cause relationships to be unkind. The analysis model is an analysis of the interpretation of the meaning of Japanese ambiguity and the classification based on factors that influence the emergence of other interpretations. The data source is taken from compulsory Japanese language books in universities in Indonesia. The amount of data analyzed from the two volumes of the book “Minna no Nihongo” amounted to 35 research data.

The results of data processing and analysis that have been done can be concluded that the form of ambiguity in Japanese in terms of interpretation or interpretation arises because of the word that has polemicism. The form of ambiguity in Japanese arises also because some sentences in Japanese use a variety of auxiliary words, such as Genitive marker no, de as a marker of tools, place of activity, o Accusative markers and so on. Especially the auxiliary word / particle which forms the ambiguity of meaning in Japanese sentences which is characterized by many meanings. In addition to ambiguity caused by words that have polemicism, ambiguity in Japanese arises because of differences in interpretation of grammatical structures. The number of forms of ambiguity like this is only found in 7 research data. Classification of ambiguity forms due to differences in interpretation of Japanese grammatical structures. As for homophones that can cause certain expressions to be forms of ambiguity in certain languages, it is only found in one research data. it seems that language phenomena like this are not commonly found in

Japanese. This is due to the characteristic factor of Japanese language which has letters in the form of symbols. So that the pronunciation is the same but the meaning is different. The characteristics of this written language also apply to Chinese and Korean.

Implementation of Teaching Paragraph Writing Using Graphic Organizer

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Abstract: Paragraph writing is very basic skill in writing course that is given when the students are in first grade. Writing is one of skills that must be mastered by learners to face the globalized world so that they will be productive and creative. It is classroom research design since the study was conducted in one of paragraph writing class in English Education Department in UNESA. There were 16 participants who joined in this class. The instruments were observation check list and rubric for assessing writing. During collecting the data, the process of teaching learning paragraph writing had been using graphic organizer to motivate and help the students in the process of writing. The findings showed that it was effective to teach and learn paragraph writing using graphic organizer. It was also supported that most of the students got good score in paragraph writing. It is recommended to use media in the process of teaching English to encourage the students.

Students' Perception on Ability and Strategy in Note-taking

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Abstract: Note-taking is an important skill that should be acquired by university students. However, it is not easy to do. The preliminary study indicates that many students are poor in note-taking. They do not know what to note. The preliminary also indicates that the advance of technology like smartphones makes many of them would rather take picture of the things they want to remember than take note. This study tries to reveal students' perception on their own ability in note-taking as well as portraying how the students see their own note-taking ability. By knowing them, lecturers will be able to plan better teaching strategies to make their students able to take note. Questionnaire was used to collect data for this study. The questionnaire was distributed to the students of English Department who have already got note-taking lesson in their critical reading class. The study reveals that in line with their note-taking methods knowledge, the students really apply the method when they take note.

Film Literacy Culture and Identity Expression of Madurese Women in Pesantren (Santriwati) in Madura

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Abstract: Literacy culture of film and other literary works such as novel or drama among santriwati (muslim women living and studying in pesantren) is interesting to discuss since they have unique characteristics. They are living and learning religiosity in pesantren and at the same time they are studying sciences in college or university. Normally, living in pesantren is tied by a strict religious norms and traditions. There are certain rules as Santri that they oblige to obey. On the other hand, as university students, dealing with more flexible and open culture is unavoidable. They need reading references, watching films and enjoying novels or other literary works as part of campus life.

This paper tries to examine how literacy culture among santriwati relates to their identity expression. It also aims at identifying the form of identity expression expressed by santriwati in Madura. There are 15 santriwati from different pesantren in Madura to be observed and asked as the respondents. Qualitative research is applied in this study as it explains particular cases and phenomena in certain area by using words and sentences. The results of this study indicate that the literacy culture of film among santriwati to some extent relate to their identity expression although they could hardly express it through their behavior as common people. This slight relation is because of their strong commitment to the religious norms and values that strongly encourage them to express their identity expression as a good santri.

Analysis of Working Capital, Financial Performance and Dividends of PT. Bank Jatim (Persero) to Shareholders

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Abstract: The purpose of this study is to analyze working capital, financial performance and dividends of PT. Bank Jatim (Persero) to shareholders. This research is descriptive research. The research data is taken from the financial statements of Bank Jatim (Persero) 2016-2017. The results showed that PT. Bank Jatim has experienced profits for 2 years. increased. Profit in 2017 has decreased compared to 2016. Working capital has increased from 2016 to 2017. Dividends provided by Bank Jatim in 2016 to 2017 have increased. This proves that East Java to increase the trust of shareholders remains committed to providing returns even though profits have decreased profits.

Online Knowledge Sharing Behavior: A Review on The Social Capital Theory and Individual Motivation

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Abstract: Information sharing activities between people (between individuals, groups, departments, and organizations/two-way information) are actively included in the concept of knowledge sharing behavior (KSB). Furthermore, the presence of computers, especially the internet is able to mediate and bring up new communication patterns in the form of online knowledge sharing activities. To comprehensively understand the processes and determinants of consumer involvement in sharing knowledge, it is necessary to know the variables that influence social relations.

The writing tendency of lecturers' research in the Japanese Language Department Study Program, Faculty of Languages and Arts, UNESA

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Abstract: Many problems deal with Japanese Language learning. Therefore, it is needed much variety of research focus on Japanese Language learning, so that it can solve the problems and give an innovation. The results of those research not only use to full fill the obligation as lecturers, but the importance is the results can be used for many people in many case studies in Japanese Language learning. For this reason, it is needed to conduct research focus on many themes or research issues. This paper aims to describe the writing tendency of lecturers' research in the Japanese Language Department Study Program, UNESA. This study uses a descriptive approach and applied descriptive method. The results showed the description or explanation of the writing tendency of lecturers' research in Japanese Language Department Study Program, Faculty of Languages and Arts, UNESA, especially referred to what kind of the research, what area they focus on, and the subject of the research. Furthermore, the sources of this research came from the research report of lecturers' document that was collected used documentation method.

Listening Course Evaluation Through Students' Question and Answer Session

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Abstract: Learning evaluation needs to be done in order to measure the learning outcomes that have been achieved, teaching learning process that have been done successfully in a classroom. Those can be measured through the tests such as a simple test, mid-term, and final test. Meanwhile in a smaller scale, learning evaluation can be done regularly by observing students' response in understanding the materials delivered by the lecturer.

Learning Innovation for Students with Special Needs in Basic Computer Graphic Courses

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Abstract: Basic Computer Graphics is a computer-based practice course. The learning model used for this course is teacher centered learning with the lecturer acted as an instructor. We have a student textbook to support lectures but the book has a weakness in terms of subject matter that is less detailed. Since the book was lack of details, it was difficult for students to attend lectures. Moreover, there are some students with special needs in the classroom. These students have a problem with hearing and during the practice in a computer lab, they only rely on textbooks. For this reason, in order to accomodate the students both the ordinary and the special ones to meet the learning outcomes, a learning innovation is required. One of solutions for the problems ocured in Basic Computer Graphics lectures is to create a learning media that is step by step video tutorial designed using Camtasia Studio 7 software. This type of research is development research that adapts Sugiyono's (2015) research model. This paper aims to explain the process of developing learning media in the form of video tutorials for Basic Computer Graphics courses. This research has been tested in class, and has also been validated by video experts, subject matter experts and linguists. From the learning media trial, it was found that the use of this video tutorial was effective to be a learning media for the Basic Computer Graphics course especially for students with hearing impairments.

Sandur Bangkalan Madura Masa Kini (Seni Pertunjukan dalam balutan Prestise dan Status Sosial)

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Abstract: Perkembangan masyarakat dan perkembangan teknologi mempengaruhi perubahan bentuk kesenian Sandur Bangkalan. Metode penelitian meliputi jenis penelitian menggunakan penelitian kualitatif, sumber data primer dan sekunder. Teknik Pengumpulan data menggunakan teknik wawancara, observasi, studi dokumen. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Sandur masih menjadi media interaksi masyarakat Bangkalan dalam bermasyarakat, menunjukkan prestise diri dalam lingkungan budayanya dan menjadi tempat berkumpulnya banyak orang dalam suatu arena. Sandur menjadi arena silaturahmi, prestise diri seorang Barlabur, dan satus social yang penting bagi masyarakat Bangkalan. Silaturahmi dalam Sandur juga menjadi wahana“buwuh” dengan nominal yang besar.

Pengembangan Video Pembelajaran Penulisan Aksara Hanzi Sebagai Salah Satu Perangkat Pembelajaran Bahasa Mandarin Unuk Meningkatkan Kemampuan Menulis Hanzi

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Abstract: Sebagai pembelajar bahasa Mandarin, dalam memahami hanzi mengalami kesulitan karena dalam penulisan hanzi memiliki aturan. Oleh karena itu, untuk memudahkan pembelajar dalam menerima materi tentang penulisan hanzi dan menarik minat pembelajar terhadap hanzi dibuatlah video pembelajaran penulisan aksara hanzi. Dalam pembuatan pengembangan video pembelajaran penulisan aksara hanzi, dilakukan melalui menentukan tujuan, membuat desain video pembelajaran menulis hanzi, pengumpulan bahan yang sesuai, dan pembuatan. Mahasiswa memberikan respon yang positif terhadap video pembelajaran menulis aksara hanzi, Tetapi dari hasil kepuasan, video kedua mendapatkan nilai kepuasan lebih dibandingkan dengan video pertama.

PENGEMBANGAN MODEL BAHAN AJAR MATA KULIAH RUPA DASAR TIGA DIMENSI PADA JURUSAN DESAIN FBS UNESA

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Abstract: Seiring berkembangnya tuntutan terhadap kualitas lulusan yang terstandar secara nasional, maka kurikulum Jurusan Desain perlu diselaraskan dengan konsep KKNI. Perubahan kurikulum tersebut mempertimbangkan profil lulusan, capaian pembelajaran, dan bahan kajian. Perubahan ini juga selaras dengan perkembangan keilmuan desain, teknologi media yang mutakhir saat ini, dan perubahan paradigma yang terkait dengan kebijakan pengembangan kompetensi lulusan desain. Perubahan kurikulum tersebut belum dapat diimplementasikan secara maksimal di Jurusan Desain, dikarenakan kurangnya tersedia bahan ajar yang sesuai. Bahkan beberapa mata kuliah belum memiliki bahan ajar, sehingga materi pembelajaran yang diterima mahasiswa belum selaras dengan kurikulum yang sedang dikembangkan. Sebagian besar mata kuliah yang belum memiliki bahan ajar adalah mata kuliah Rupa Dasar Tiga Dimensi, yang merupakan mata kuliah wajib sebagai dasar pengetahuan dan keterampilan desain. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengembangkan Model Bahan Ajar Rupa Dasar Tiga Dimensi, yakni proses pengembangan bahan ajar dan mendiskripsikan kualitas bahan ajar yang dikembangkan berdasarkan hasil uji coba. Metode penelitian ini adalah metode penelitian pengembangan mengacu pada model pengembangan 4D atau Four-D Model oleh Thiagarajan, (1974). Model ini terdiri dari 4 tahap pengembangan yaitu Define, Design, Develop, dan Disseminate. Hasil yang diharapkan dari penelitian ini adalah produk bahan ajar Rupa Dasar Tiga Dimensi yaitu berupa Buku Ajar. Produk yang dihasilkan adalah bahan ajar berupa buku ajar yang terdiri dari empat (4) bab yakni bab 1 Rupa Dasar Tiga Dimensi, bab 2 tentang Unsur-Unsur Rupa Dasar Tiga Dimensi, bab 3 (tiga) mengenai Prinsip Komposisi dalam Rupa Dasar Tiga Dimensi, dan bab 4 (empat) adalah Perancangan Karya Rupa Dasar Tiga Dimensi. Berdasarkan hasil uji coba yang dilakukan terhadap mahasiswa di Jurusan Desain disimpulkan bahwa buku ajar yang dikembangkan sangat layak dengan rata-rata di atas 50% peserta uji coba menyatakan bahwa buku ajar sangat baik.

Extensive Reading to Improve Students' Vocabulary Mastery for Eight Graders Junior High School SMP Laboratorium Surabaya

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Abstract: The teaching of vocabulary has been the highlight of English teaching in Indonesia. This paper will discuss the use of extensive reading to improve lower secondary school students' vocabulary mastery to help them learn English better in the classroom. The Eight graders who are studying English are still finding the English texts difficult. Teacher needs to ask whether the students have understood the meaning of the text or not. The limited vocabulary mastery prevents the students to be creative with words. They keep using the same words for every designed exercise that the teacher instructed them to do. To overcome the problematic situation, we used authentic materials for Extensive Reading program to help students' vocabulary mastery. The use of authentic materials means that the texts that we designed are to correspond with national curriculum. Other than that, the exercises are created to follow each of the text are to give more time for students to practice with the target skills recommend by the curriculum. The texts are prepared in the library and it can be done by Eight graders not for other graders. The study is formulated to find the positive impact toward students' vocabulary mastery so that they can be creative in composing sentences in English. It is expected to help students to be able to construct their own sentences in writing section as well, whenever the teacher instructed them to make individual composition.

3 Dimensional Artwork-Ceramic Sculpture

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Abstract: Ceramic art is a cultural product which continues to receive an appreciation in the community. As an example, the result of ceramic handicraft arts product from Kasongan, Bantul, Yogyakarta, which is rich in diversity of products also areas that become central of handicrafts made from low burnt ceramics. Kasongan can produce art products made of ceramics that keep going for decades and still popular until now. Some artists use ceramics as a medium to create their artworks such as Pominim artist or F. Widayanto, and other artists. Ceramic is a material that requires accuracy and circumspection during the process of making it. The potential of ceramics is used as a medium for the creation of pure art that can be seen from the accuracy of the process and formation techniques. Therefore, it has a higher value to the art observer. There is a learning subject named Three Dimensional Artwork in the Fine Art study program at the Faculty of Language and Art that gives a freedom to determine the material works, then one of the materials that are used is a ceramic medium in the Three Dimensional Artwork. The technique used is the press printing technique and produces ceramic biscuits or terracotta objects. According to Richey and Klein (2009) in Sugiyono which is adapted according to the research objectives, they said that this research is a form of research development that refers to RPPE (Research, Planning, Product, Evaluation) model. The important goal is this research result can be used to the students of The Fine Art study program as a reference in creating their artworks. Thus, it improves students' motivation in order to utilize the diversity of visual medium in creating work.

In-Group Concept in Apology Dialogue in the Business Comics

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Abstract: Language, an introduction to the communication of society, is a tool of socialization and inheritance of a nation's cultural values. In addition, a good and orderly service field that will not escape the emphasis of the use of several expressions. For instance, the expression of apology in the business conversation. The variety of formal and informal languages in a dialogue that states the apology in the business comic titled "Inshokuten Kanzen Bible Manga de Manabu no Housoku 26 ka you". Also, the relationship between a variety of formal and informal languages with Japanese people's social interaction patterns. The research data is a business comic book with the restaurant business conversation, titled "Inshokuten Kanzen Bible Manga de Manabu no Housoku 26 Ka you". The source of data is the dialogues contain the apology statement. This research result is expected to know how Japanese people interact. It is very useful both for the Japanese language learners and workers who have relations with Japanese people. Also, people who are observing the Japan culture.

Student – Teachers’ Information Gathering Skills in Writing Scientific Reports

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Abstract: The current study is a part of a project aiming to create a reference and information evaluation booklet for university library visitors’ use. Accordingly, this report can be regarded as a form of need analysis which attempted to profile students’ information gathering skills in writing scientific reports. Due to its nature, there is only one research focus to this study that is to investigate the strategies employed by students in obtaining information for their scientific reports’ references. To attain its purpose, the study was conducted to students of English education study program in a state university which specializes in teacher – training programs. To begin with, Quantitative data on students’ information gathering strategies was obtained by using an Information Gathering Inventory administered before the designing of the booklet. Data collected from this technique was then classified and described to answer the research question. The findings of this study was then used as a basis upon which the reference and information evaluation booklet was developed.

News Coverage of Romahurmuzy Arrest: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Three National On-Line Media

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Abstract: Romahurmuzy, Chairman of the United Development Party (PPP) was arrested during a sting operation (Operasi Tangkap Tangan/OTT) on March 15, 2019 by the Corruption Eradication Commission in Surabaya. He is suspected of committing corruption in the form of bribery in the context of buying and selling positions at the local level. This event shocked the public because Romi (as his nickname) was known as an influential politician and had a position very close to power. On the day of the incident, online media massively covered the news. This research uses Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) through Robert N. Entman's version of Framing Analysis approach. Data was collected from three news sources from three national online media (vivanews.com, republik.co.id and kompas.com). The central questions of the study are: What is the process of news selection and high-lighting on certain aspects of the news in each media? Secondly, what position was chosen based on the reporting of Romahurmuzy's case regarding the current corruption eradication agenda in Indonesia? The main finding of the research is that vivanews.com tends to aggressively attack Romi through his reporting. Meanwhile, republik.co.id tries to reveal the other side of the topic of the news, while kompas.com is objective enough to cover the news of this case.

Creative Teaching Model for Senior High Students

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Abstract: Although many teaching approaches and teaching models have been implemented in teaching English, the objectives learning of teaching English have not been achieved maximally. One of the causes is the inappropriateness of the teaching models/methods/techniques that is implemented. It happens in teaching and learning process, especially on teaching reading, whereas a teacher tends to do evaluation or testing directly without guiding students to comprehend the text. Because of that, the creative teaching model, that is a model that combines the model suggested by curriculum 2013 and a certain technique has been developed by a student of in-service teaching program on reading skill in Senior High (SMA). The combination of scientific approach (SA), discussion, and collaboration has been conducted on the right steps or procedures. In the stage of collecting the data, teacher discusses the general information and specific information before asking the students to answer the questions of the text. Moreover, in the teaching learning process, the creative and critical thinking skill have been conducted started from pre activities whereas students are supported to think creatively by doing prediction and hypothesis related to the materials that will be learnt. The critical thinking in whilst activities is seen clearly while students give simple explanation, conclusion, opinion, and find an alternative solution. Those can be categorized in cognitive level as analysis (C4), evaluation (C5), and creation (C6) (Anderson and Krathwohl, 2001).

Implementing “4c’s” in Teaching Writing in Senior High School

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Abstract: Writing is very important skill to be learned. Through writing, one can inform others, carry out transactions, persuade, infuriate, tell others how he/she feels, learn to shape his or her thoughts and ideas, etc. Writing is also considered as an activity that is closely related with real life condition, since it is needed in social, work or study situations. Even nowadays, writing becomes a very important skill to face the global era. This means that writing is now used widely in every aspect of life, particularly for communicating with people, either in formal or in informal writing. Thus, learning writing especially for students is very important for them as the input to face the future. Seeing the importance of writing, particularly as one of the communication tools, it is not surprising that it is given from the early stages. In our country, it is given from elementary school (writing a sentence/sentences) to university level (writing essays, articles, and papers). Even in junior and senior high schools, writing is emphasized and taught in many different text types, such as narrative, recount, descriptive, report, procedure, reviews, news item, etc. Besides, the four C’s which are well known as 21st Century skills are nowadays also implemented in the teaching-learning process of writing skill.

Presupposition of Confessional Discourse in Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's Speech in Tedxeuston Talk: We All Should Be Feminist

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Abstract: This research took an online media provided by the TEDxEuston annual events that feature new thinking about Africa and African leadership. As a social media, its website does not only present written news but also video that shared the events. Related to the content of this media, the research employed descriptive qualitative method which was conducted by textual analyzing of Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's speech which was shared in the TEDxEuston media. This research completed the two research questions that analyzed the types of presupposition used in Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's speech "We should all be feminist" and determine to what extent the presupposition contribute the confessional discourse of Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's Speech. The methodology of this research was a qualitative study that analyzed the confessional discourse in the text of Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's speech. The data focused on confessional sentences that were maintained with presupposition expression. The finding shows that Chimamanda Ngozi used all three confessional discourse functions through presupposition types. Those three confessional discourse functions are therapeutic, didactic, and interrogatory. The presupposition types that contribute those three functions of confessional discourse are existential, lexical, factive, non-factive, structural, and conterfactual. The elaboration between the functions of confessional discourse and the presupposition types has formed results into the main idea of power-sharing agreement. This agreement briefly brought out Chimamanda's main purpose in getting agreement and high trusted from her audiences toward her feminist point of view. The purpose issued the functions into a recognition of personal identity and declaration some suggestive statement. In conclusion, Chimamanda focused her confession on women because the main topic of the speech is about the feminist and to those women who are carelessly concerned in the society. Moreover, presupposition form in the confessional discourse established the connection between the speaker and audience to have the same one point of view.

Improving Anaerobic Capacity using Speed Agility and Quickness Training

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Abstract: The main purpose of this study was to evaluate the effect of speed agility and quickness (SAQ) training in improving anaerobic capacity. This research was conducted at 26 male soccer sub elite players and divided into 2 groups with 13 players each groups. Group 1 was given SAQ training program, Group 2 conventional training program during 6 weeks training period with 3 times per week. This research was quantitative with matching only design. Data was taken from pretest and posttest of anaerobic testing: vertical jump, standing broad jump, and 40m sprints. The research data was analyzed using statistical analysis paired t test and independent t test. The result showed that there was significant effect of SAQ training in improving anaerobic capacity (vertical jump, standing broad jump, 40m sprint) with $p < 0.05$. It can be concluded that SAQ training program can be used to improve anaerobic capacity

Applying Screencast and Google Classroom Application for EPT Online Course

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Abstract: English is a 2-credit subject that offered to non-English Department students in Universitas PGRI Madiun for the whole four years. Furthermore, taking English Proficiency Test (EPT) is one of requirements for students before they graduate from university. Unfortunately, most of students are not familiar with the test style because they only learn basic English which clearly different with material in English Proficiency Test. The aims of this study are to investigate: (1) How the implementation of using screencast and goggle classroom in EPT online course, and (2) how the students respond of using screencast and google classroom in learning English proficiency. The method of the research is a descriptive qualitative; the data are collected by employing questionnaires and observation. The total of subject is 40 from second, fourth, and sixth semester students from various departments. The results of the research were: 1) Both screencast and google classroom can be used as practice tool via online every time and everywhere, 2) Applying screencast and google classroom is one way to maximize using technology in learning process, 3) students' self-discipline is one of the problems in TOEFL online class

Leech Politeness Maxim in Hitam Putih Program at Trans 7 Aired on March 19th

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Abstract: This study aims to describe the form and function of politeness in speaking in Hitam Putih program airing March 2019. The type of research used is descriptive qualitative. The subjects of this study were all the presenters and guest stars who attended the Hitam Putih program on Trans 7. The object of this study was the speech contained in the dialogue transcription between the host and the guest stars who met and did not meet the Leech Politeness Maxim. This research instrument is a human instrument. Data collection techniques are divided into five techniques, namely downloading technique, listening technique, note taking technique, data grouping technique, and library technique. Data Analysis Techniques are divided into three techniques, namely data collection, data grouping, and concluding the data

The results of this study show two conclusions. First, namely the form of politeness in the Hitam Putih program aired March 2019, both those who meet and do not meet the Leech Politeness Maxim. Second, namely the politeness of language functions in the Hitam Putih program aired March 2019, both those that meet and do not meet the Leech Politeness Maxim, which consists of four functions of language speech.

A View Of Indonesian Anti Corruption Class for Academic Students

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Abstract: This article purposes in examining the appication of anti-corruption education model through hero biography recension, its effectiveness as the instructional effect and the nurturrant effect. The research conducted in PGRI madiun University, especially Counseling Teaching Department. It has 31 students as the sample of experiment class, and 35 students as the control class. The data resources measured quantitaively and qualitatively. The comparison between students score from both classes are processed by independent sample test. The data of student interview is classified into six groups. Ythe conclusion of this study are: (1) The Anti-corruption Education Model through Hero Biography Recension is effective as the score of the experiment class is better than the score of the control one; (2) the example and role of models in anti-corruption education are from as many as people in the society, including teachers, principals, the National Heroes, and also the induvidual himself; (3) there is relationship among the ability of reading, the motivation in finding information, and the affective mastery in learning.

Colonial Education: Problems and Creativity

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Abstract: This study aims to describe the form and function of politeness in speaking in Hitam Putih program airing March 2019. The type of research used is descriptive qualitative. The subjects of this study were all the presenters and guest stars who attended the Hitam Putih program on Trans 7. The object of this study was the speech contained in the dialogue transcription between the host and the guest stars who met and did not meet the Leech Politeness Maxim. This research instrument is a human instrument. Data collection techniques are divided into five techniques, namely downloading technique, listening technique, note taking technique, data grouping technique, and library technique. Data Analysis Techniques are divided into three techniques, namely data collection, data grouping, and concluding the data

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Comedy Film Posters in the 70's era Content Analysis of Changing Trends

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Abstract: The film poster specifically aims to promote the film tells about the contents of the film. As publicity tools, the film poster have been playing a significant role along with the other outdoor publicity tools. Film posters have been the reflection of changing time, technology, techniques and array of ideas and designs of different decades. The posters of Indonesian films in the 70's era have come a long way from broad visible brush strokes with a striking array of colors and typography to collage photo. The skillfully designed Indonesian film posters, as a tool of key film publicity tool in the past and as part of one of the outdoor publicity tools at the present, play a pivotal role to bridge communication, cultural and language barrier across the people of different regions of the country. In fact, the film posters respond to the audience's unique cultural needs and reflect periodic changes of design, ideas, techniques, technology among others of different decades. The growing popularity of the film research recently has been finding that poster films play important tool to understand the prevailing art, culture, tradition and technology of decades. This paper aims to study and understand the changing trends of Indonesian comedy film posters 70's era. The study establishes the fact that Indonesian comedy poster film in 70's has huge changing in mid 70's, from manual placard technique using bold color shifted into photo collage technique. The art of designing posters also accepted the changing of trends and technology trough times. The technology changing of poster film looks not only can be seen in the advancement of the printing results but also in emergence of modern life style and fashion.

The Important of Developing Indonesian Language Teaching Materials Based on Local Culture for Bipa Unesa Students

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Abstract: Developed so that learners can learn the language while knowing the diverse Indonesian culture. This materials in the form of material and media as well as evaluations which are packaged in Indonesian culture. The students need to be introduced to Indonesian culture so that their visions about Indonesia are completed. Indonesian culture that is diverse and unique and valuable needs to be known by foreign learners. By packaging linguistic material in culture themes, they are expected to be more interested in learning it.

Hermione Granger's Act of Equality in Harry Potter Saga Movies

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Abstract: equality in Harry Potter Saga by considering the aspects of action, thought, and feeling. The result shows that the distribution of the sensible in Harry Potter Saga is based on the social structure. The differences of social classes are also explained by the actors and actresses in the whole movies based on the purity of the blood (pure blood, half blood, and mud blood). Hermione Granger as the subject succeed in doing the act of equality within social hierarchy by keeping herself present in the classroom with other friends. In addition, subject dares to do the resistance through Draco Malfoy (pure blood wizard) and Lav (half blood witch).

Representation of Learning Experiences Identity in Poetry Literacy Artefact of Elementary School Student

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Abstract: Elementary school age students, in general, have a high imagination. This can be known from students' writing, one of which is poetry. This imagination should be represented in the work of students. One identity that can be identified is the learning experience. This learning experience is considered to be able to show the extent of the achievement of learning targets in students.

Development of E-Learning Introductory Political Science Courses in Multiple Paradigm

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Abstract: This research begins with the objective conditions of lectures in tertiary institutions using online lecturing methods, between students and lecturers having the obligation to conduct face-to-face meetings 16 times including midterm and end semester exams. Objectively, students cannot attend lectures in full because of student activities, so also the lecturers sometimes run tri dharma of other tertiary institutions so that they cannot teach one hundred percent face to face. This study uses qualitative methods to clearly describe the research subjects. The result e-learning as a lecture facility presents a dilemma, between a method that makes it easy for lecturers to deliver material to students based on technology, or a lecturer escape from face-to-face meetings because of carrying out other tri dharma assignments, or lectures awaited by students because there is no need to meet face to face. in class, or lecture that plunges because students cannot discuss directly with their lecturers to respond to a case. E-learning has a minimum of four paradigms, it can develop more depending on the relationship between lectures and students on campus.

Teaching Speaking using Sainstagram: Its Implementation to Collegian

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Abstract: This research aims at describing the implementation, advantages, and disadvantages of Sainstagram in teaching speaking for university students. Sainstagram is a blended-learning model combining scientific approach and istagram as its learning tools. The research is conducted in a descriptive qualitative within 24 collegians of English department and a lecturer. The techniques of collecting data are observation, interview, and documentation. The result of the study shows that there are six stages in the teaching speaking using Sainstagram, namely observing, questioning, experimenting, analysing, creating, and communicating. The advantages of Sainstagram are building students' enthusiasm and interest, leaning students to produce more fluent and accurate speech, and accomodating students' various learning styles. Meanwhile, the poor internet connection becomes major obstacles during the teaching learning process which then leads to poor time management. Despite of that disadvantages, lecturers are suggested to use sainstagram to stimulate to speak better and create an interactive students-centered learning.

Case Study of Art and Fun Digital Learning for Children with Special Needs

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Abstract: Special education always offers a new perspective on the learning method. This is because when working with them, special learning methods are needed to improve the quality of life for children with special needs. Therefore, it requires interdisciplinary exploration in learning activities of children with special needs. In this regard, art appears as one of the disciplines that provide power in interdisciplinarity using visual literacies view. This study aims to introduce a fun educational model for children with special needs in school through art and technology. This study uses a case study method on the pattern of education for children with special needs in Indonesia, using exploration about art education theory. The results of the study showed that the education model through art was able to provide a sense of comfort for children with special needs in conducting learning activities in school. Art has a positive impact by giving children a sense of fun while at the same time giving concepts that can improve their development and reduce the disorders commonly experienced by children with special needs at school. This research provides knowledge for teachers in the scope of special education, about how art can be an effective method when becoming teachers of children with special needs.

Promoting University Students' Critical Thinking Skills Through Implementation of The Revised Bloom's Taxonomy in Language Assessment: A Theoretical Framework Perspective

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Abstract: Some studies showed that critical thinking, particularly in Indonesia still is rarely promoted in a classroom even though many experts noted that critical thinking is a crucial concern in the education field. Thus this paper aimed at proposing the use of the revised Bloom taxonomy to explore critical thinking of university students through language assessment. The article provides the empirical evidence theory about the tremendous benefit of the revised Bloom's theory in language assessment in promoting critical thinking skills of university students. To start with, this recent paper presents the previous studies which stated that critical thinking has been investigated in several areas in language teaching but not deal with language assessment based on the revised Bloom's taxonomy. Before the topic of promoting critical thinking can be addressed, it is essential to present the six-level of Anderson and Krathwohl (2001) taxonomy which is then called the revised Bloom's taxonomy. Then this paper explains in what ways the revised Bloom's taxonomy in language assessment works to promote university students' critical thinking skills. To complete the paper, a summary is displayed at the end of the paper to accommodate the overview of the main point of the paper

Penerapan Model Pembelajaran Langsung pada Mata Kuliah Pengembangan Perangkat Pembelajaran

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Abstract: Pembentukan kompetensi peserta didik dalam dunia pendidikan merupakan permasalahan umum yang terjadi di setiap jenjang dan penyelenggara pendidikan. Model pembelajaran langsung dapat digunakan sebagai salah satu solusi alternatif dalam proses pembelajaran guna mengatasi permasalahan tersebut. Model pembelajaran langsung terbukti mampu membantu mempermudah peserta didik memahami pengetahuan yang ditandai dengan terbentuknya keterampilan menyusun perangkat pembelajaran RPP karena, model ini memberikan kesempatan kepada peserta didik untuk mengalami secara langsung proses penyusunan perangkat pembelajaran yang diperlukan. Pengalaman langsung yang diperoleh tersimpan dalam memori ingatan yang dilanjutkan proses pengendapan dan akan menjadi sebuah pengetahuan yang bersifat semi permanen. Dengan terjadinya pengendapan pengalaman suatu kegiatan yang dialami secara langsung dapat membantu mempermudah peserta didik untuk mengeluarkan kembali pengetahuan tersebut dari memori di saat dibutuhkan. Oleh karena itu, berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini, model pembelajaran langsung dianggap layak untuk dijadikan sebagai satu pilihan alternatif khususnya untuk digunakan pada proses belajar mengajar yang memiliki tujuan pembentukan keterampilan penyusunan perangkat pembelajaran terhadap peserta didik. Karena, jenis model pembelajaran ini lebih ditujukan pada pembentukan kemampuan dan keterampilan pada peserta didik dimana di akhir proses pembelajaran peserta didik dituntut menghasilkan sebuah produk perangkat dan bukan hanya sekedar pengujian pengetahuan pedagogik.

Efektivitas Model Pembelajaran Langsung pada Mata Kuliah Asesmen Proses dan Hasil Pembelajaran

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Abstract: Kompetensi pedagogik terkhusus kemampuan penyusunan alat penilaian sebagai salah satu perangkat pembelajaran pada guru pemula dan calon guru pemula mapel Bahasa Mandarin masih menjadi permasalahan mendasar hingga saat ini. Karena, realitas sering menunjukkan penguasaan substansi materi sudah dikuasai tetapi yang menyangkut teori ilmu pembelajaran sering terabaikan. Model pembelajaran direct instruction sebagai salah satu model yang telah diuji cobakan terbukti mampu membantu mempermudah peserta didik memahami pengetahuan yang ditandai dengan terbentuknya keterampilan menyusun penilaian berupa kisi-kisi soal dan naskah soal karena, model ini memberikan kesempatan kepada peserta didik untuk mengalami secara langsung proses penyusunan alat penilaian yang diperlukan. Pengalaman langsung yang diperoleh tersimpan dalam memori ingatan yang dilanjutkan proses pengendapan dan akan menjadi sebuah pengetahuan yang bersifat semi permanen. Pengalaman dari suatu kegiatan yang dialami secara langsung dapat membantu mempermudah proses pemahaman peserta didik. Oleh karena itu, berdasarkan hasil penelitian ini, model pembelajaran langsung dianggap layak untuk dijadikan sebagai salah satu pilihan alternatif khususnya untuk digunakan pada jenis mata pelajaran produktif dan memiliki tujuan pembentukan keterampilan penyusunan perangkat pembelajaran terhadap peserta didik. Karena, jenis model pembelajaran ini lebih ditujukan pada pembentukan kemampuan dan keterampilan pada peserta didik dimana di akhir proses pembelajaran peserta didik dituntut menghasilkan sebuah produk perangkat dan bukan hanya sekedar pengujian pengetahuan kognitif.

Penggunaan Kata Bahasa Jepang yang Populer -studi kasus Surabaya-

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Abstract: Minat masyarakat Indonesia akan Jepang saat ini semakin meningkat. Ada yang pergi ke Jepang untuk wisata ataupun melakukan studi. Karena minat akan Jepang meningkat, banyak pula masyarakat Indonesia yang mulai mempelajari bahasa Jepang. Oleh karena itu, mulai banyak pengetahuan tentang kata bahasa Jepang yang diketahui oleh masyarakat umum di Indonesia. Tulisan ini merupakan hasil penelitian yang dilakukan untuk mengetahui kata bahasa Jepang yang populer di masyarakat dengan mengambil data dari masyarakat yang ada di kota Surabaya. Data diambil melalui survei dengan 100 responden yang berasal dari berbagai latar belakang pekerjaan, usia dan jenis kelamin.

Ambiguitas dan Strategi Komunikatif dalam Story Retell Berbahasa Jepang

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Abstract: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan dan menjelaskan faktor-faktor penyebab munculnya ambiguitas dalam story retell berbahasa Jepang pada 5 mahasiswa tingkat 3 dan 4, serta strategi komunikatif yang digunakan selama pertuturan berlangsung. Pengambilan data dilakukan melalui semi-struktur wawancara, kemudian pertuturan direkam dan ditranskripsikan. Analisis data menunjukkan faktor-faktor penyebab ambiguitas adalah: (1) aspek kemampuan kebahasaan yaitu penguasaan kosa kata dan tata bahasa, (2) aspek linguistik yaitu tingkat kompleksitas struktur kalimat, (3) aspek kognitif. Sedangkan strategi komunikatif yang dilakukan adalah: (1) strategi reduksi, (2) strategi pencapaian. Analisis data menunjukkan ambiguitas berkurang seiring meningkatnya kompetensi linguistik subjek penelitian. Kompetensi linguistik berimplikasi pada strategi komunikatif yang dilakukan pemelajar, misalnya mahasiswa tingkat 3 cenderung menggunakan alih kode sedangkan mahasiswa tingkat 4 cenderung melakukan campur kode. Penelitian ini bermanfaat untuk mengembangkan kompetensi komunikatif pemelajar bahasa Jepang.

Father's Image in "Short Story" Digital Short Stories September 2018 edition; Actional Study

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Abstract: Digital literature is literature that involves actors, perceptions, and technology as the main components. One of the digital literature that is currently in trend is a digital short story. Digital short stories are packaged in various forms, one of which is a digital application. Digital applications that focus on presenting short stories every month are applications that are owned by Kompas with the name "Lakon Hidup". In life plays various themes are presented. This study raised the theme "Father" as a zone for data acquisition. This research focuses on the representation of the figure "Father" in the digital short story "Lakon Hidup" Edition of September 2018. This research uses Greimas' proprietary study as a knife to dissect the operational and functional structures in digital short stories contained in the digital application "Lakon Hidup". Through a system of selecting data based on the theme "Father", three short stories were found which raised Father as the material in the story. The representation of Father's figures will be presented in an effective scheme and functional structure in accordance with Greimas's theory. This study resulted that there were differences in representation of the figure of Ayah. The father figure in each short story with the theme "Father" presents a different mindset of a father. Each father figure occupies a certain position in an active structure. But behind these differences there are similarities, namely the three figures in the three short stories with the theme "Father" together have a motive in the role they play. This study concluded that the figure of the father in the three short stories played a varied role. The position of the role they play is very clear in the financial structure presented in the form of a scheme. These roles are all positive.

Marginalization of Balinese Women in Tarian Bumi Novel (Literary Anthropology)

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Abstract: This study has four objectives, namely to describe (1) the author's sociohistorical background, Oka Rusmini, (2) the structure of the novel Bumi Dances by Oka Rusmini, (3) the marginalization of Balinese women in the novel Tarian Bumi by Oka Rusmini. This study used descriptive qualitative method. The object of this research is the marginalization of Balinese women in the novel Tarian Bumi by Oka Rusmini. Data in this study are in the form of words, sentences and paragraphs related to the marginalization of Balinese women contained in the novel Tarian Bumi by Oka Rusmini. The primary data source in this study is the dance novel Earth by Oka Rusmini and secondary data sources are limited to books, journals and articles related to this research. Data collection techniques in this study are library techniques, refer to, and record. Data validity techniques in this study use data triangulation. Data analysis techniques used are heuristic reading methods, followed by hermeneutic readings. Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that (1) background sociohistoris Oka Rusmini (2) The structure that builds in the novel Tarian Bumi by Oka Rusmini contains themes and facts of the story. The theme in the novel Bumi Dances is the oppression of women as a result of the caste system. The story facts in the novel Tarian Bumi include (a) characterizations: Ayu Pidada Lake, Jero Kenanga, Ida Ayu Sagra Pidada, Ida Bagus Ngurah Pidada, Ida Bagus Tugur, Wayan Sasmitha, Luh Gumbreg, Sadri, Luh Kenten, and Luh Kambren (b) the plot in the novel is flashbak, and (c) the setting is divided into three, namely the setting of places covering Jakarta, Sanur, Bali. The time setting occurs in the range of 1965. The social setting of the cultural practices of casteism and patriarchal culture marginalization of Balinese women in the novel is (a) marginalization because culture takes place in the form of intercultural marriages, (b) marginalization in the social sphere in the form of social construction and oppression of fellow women (c) marginalization in the political sphere, and (d) marginalization in economic sphere in the form of discrimination of heavy workload by women.

LKS Shokyu Hyoki Penunjang Pembelajaran Kanji

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Abstract: Setiap pembelajar bahasa wajib menguasai empat keterampilan berbahasa seperti keterampilan mendengar, keterampilan berbicara, keterampilan menulis dan keterampilan membaca. Oleh sebab itu keterampilan menulis harus dikuasai berikut aturan coretan dengan jumlah hitungannya. Keterampilan menulis di Perguruan Tinggi diberikan pada semester awal perkuliahan, dengan harapan pembelajar segera menguasai tulisan dan akhirnya akan terampil menulis sekaligus terampil membaca. Materi perkuliahan Shokyu Hyoki (kanji) dari buku teks kanji Minna Nihongo Kanji 1 (English Edition) buku ini berisi pembelajaran tentang kanji, katakana, hiragana, romaji, mengidentifikasi kanji yang sama, penjelasan tentang kanji yang sama, dasar coretan kanji dan sebagainya. Berdasarkan pengalaman peneliti, ketika mengajar sebagian besar mahasiswa belum menguasai materi yang diberikan, mereka beralasan belum ada buku yang memadai yang dapat dipakai untuk belajar secara mandiri di luar jam perkuliahan. Berkaitan dengan itu maka peneliti akan menyusun sebuah lembar kerja siswa / mahasiswa untuk membantu siswa / mahasiswa berlatih dengan mandiri di luar jam perkuliahan berlatih menulis dilanjutkan mengerjakan tugas-tugas untuk menunjang pembelajaran menulis kanji.

Hone Lecturer/Teacher Professional Competence through Elearning Media Development

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Abstract: Unesa takes the role of a tertiary institution that provides digital learning by opening websites providing e-books, e-learning, journals and libraries to facilitate campus residents accessing information. Lecturers in the millennial era must really be the center of change and become professional figures that are responsive, critical of the various developments and dynamics of civilization that continue to surround them.

Tinjauan Visual Medallion Candi Panataran

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Abstract: Salah satu keunikan yang dimiliki oleh Candi Panataran adalah banyaknya relief medallion yang menghiasi tubuh candi tersebut. Tata letak penempatan dari 80 buah medallion yang ada seluruhnya menempel pada dinding bangunan candi utama. Secara visual medallion-medallion tersebut menampilkan motif utama berupa hewan, baik hewan berkaki empat maupun berkaki dua, berukuran kecil, sedang, maupun besar. Sedang motif penunjangnya berupa flora dengan pola bentuk dan irama yang sama, yakni sulur-suluran bunga yang menyembul dari bagian ekor figur hewan, seolah-olah bergerak melengkung-meliuk ke-arah depan melewati bagian atas tubuh hewan tersebut. Motif penunjang tersebut sekaligus menjadi latar belakang medallion yang dimaksud

Pengembangan Materi Ajar Berbasis Teks Sastra Untuk Mata Kuliah Lesen 1 Program Studi S1Sastra Jerman

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Abstract: Tujuan pembelajaran bahasa (asing) adalah mengembangkan keterampilan pembelajar dalam berkomunikasi secara lisan dan tulis. Salah satu keterampilan berbahasa yang perlu dikembangkan adalah keterampilan membaca. Di Program Studi Sastra Jerman keterampilan membaca diperoleh mahasiswa melalui mata kuliah Lesen. Lesen 1 adalah mata kuliah keterampilan membaca tingkat dasar yang wajib diprogram oleh mahasiswa Program Studi S-1 Sastra Jerman FBS-Unesa di semester 1. Untuk melaksanakan perkuliahan Lesen 1 diperlukan perangkat pembelajaran yang menarik, salah satunya melalui teks sastra Jerman. Pengembangan materi ini diperlukan agar tujuan pembelajaran lebih terarah sesuai kompetensi sastra Jerman. Dari teks-teks sastra tersebut dihasilkan latihan yang dapat meningkatkan ketrampilan membaca, penguasaan tata bahasa, penguasaan budaya dan membantu mengembangkan imajinasi mahasiswa. Teks sastra yang baik dan tepat bagi Lesen 1 adalah teks yang tataran tata bahasanya masih dasar seperti Praesens, Perfekt, Praeteritum. Jika ada teks yang rumit maka dapat disederhanakan terlebih dahulu atau disesuaikan dengan tata bahasa yang sedang dipelajari oleh mahasiswa.

Local Authority Analysis of Mantra Performance Insupporting Ludruk of Jember District

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Abstract: Ludruk Pendalungan is a performance from East Java. Likewise, Jember Regency whose community is a pendalungan community also has a ludruk cultural art that still exists and is needed by the community. In every ludruk performance in this society, it cannot be separated from the use of spells as a medium of communication to the power that is believed. In the mantra used to pray for the smooth performance of the ludruk, it saves the hidden meaning in the string of stanzas that reflects the values of local wisdom that surrounds it so that it can know the purpose and purpose in the use of the mantra.

Representation of Language Awareness in Jokowi's Terms

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Abstract: The era of information and communication technology has many challenges faced by many people, including the language awareness of Indonesian users. Lack of awareness of respecting the language of the nation itself is a big problem. It should be noted, the use of the Indonesian language now does not govern the rules of Indonesian. It is an indicator that the Indonesian has experienced a decline in language awareness. This can be seen in a variety of language opportunities, for example at the speech. Speech should be delivered with the use of good and correct language. Therefore, awareness of the Indonesian language becomes a serious topic of interest by the language users and especially government officials to provide understanding and model. The government officials have a responsibility to provide Indonesian language awareness for the community. This awareness indicates that individuals should have positive attitudes and behaviors deals with the use of language correctly

Changing Teachers' Roles in Teaching English through Online Learning

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Abstract: Abstract-Digital tools of ICT are increasingly being used to support teaching English. In the new English teaching-learning environment, the English teachers should know how digital tools of ICT embedded in a context for teaching English contributes to changing the conditions for teaching and the roles of the teachers. Online learning is the implementation way of the use of a digital ICT tools for distance learning. In this paper teachers' role in the online learning system has been discussed. This paper provides some strategies for teachers to create online courses that engage students into online learning more effectively. Moreover, this paper presents information for teachers about how to create lessons and applications by using Free Open Source Software (FOSS) for online learning.

Idiom Structure with Plan Lexicon in German Language

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Abstract: The research study entitled “Idiom Structure with Plan Lexicon in German Language”. The purposes of this study is to describe the structure of the German language idioms that use the lexicon of plants. The research uses qualitative research. The data used in this study is the idiom of German dictionary named Duden Redewendungen in 2012, while the data are sentence that contain idioms as shown in the Duden dictionary Redewendungen in 2012. The results of this thesis are: The structure of the German language idioms are phrases consisting of (a) 22 verbs of data, (b) noun of 6(six) data, (c) the preposition of 4 (four) records, special constructions are (a) fixed predicative of 14 data 14 (b) 3 phraseology comparative data.

Keterangan Waktu Non-Predikatif Bahasa Jepang dalam Buku Minna No Nihongo

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Abstract: Penelitian ini berfokus pada frasa keterangan waktu yang non-predikatif dalam bahasa Jepang. Dari analisis data dapat diketahui hal-hal sebagai berikut. Keterangan waktu dapat dibedakan menjadi dua yaitu keterangan waktu secara kualitas dan secara kuantitas. Yang secara kualitas setidaknya terdiri empat kelompok yaitu (1) yang menyatakan hari, minggu, tanggal, bulan, dan tahun; (2) yang menyatakan sekarang, esok, lusa, kemarin, hari ini, tadi pagi, dan sebagainya; (3) yang menyatakan jam; dan (4) yang menyatakan waktu tertentu. Yang secara kualitas setidaknya dapat dibedakan menjadi dua yaitu (1) yang bernuansa jumlah; dan (2) yang bernuansa jarak. Pada keterangan waktu secara umum ditandai dengan postposisi ni (pada). Penggunaan ni ada tiga jenis yaitu wajib hadir, tidak wajib hadir, dan opsional. Selanjutnya tentang penggunaan postposisi wa untuk menandakan bahwa frasa keterangan itu menjadi topik pembicaraan dalam kalimat yang bersangkutan.

Facilitating a Web-Based Extensive Reading Course With Edmodo to Promote Students' Proficiency in Reading

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Abstract: Reading is one of the language skills that require understanding. This understanding is determined by knowledge, experience, and also interest in a text. Based on the experience of researchers, most of students at STKIP PGRI Pasuruan are lacked enthusiasm and had difficulty in learning reading skill. The application of Edmodo as an E-Learning media is a learning medium based on personal micro-blogging that can be used to improve reading skills. The data source of this research is the fifth semester students of English Education study program at University. The research data were obtained from observations, tests, documentation, and students' questionnaires. The results showed that the application of Edmodo as an E-Learning media can be applied to independent learning of reading skills. Besides that, it is also a media that can connect lecturers and students' communication outside campus. Analysis of student test results shows that students have reached an average value of 75.95%, which means they get the minimum completeness standard. Based on the results of the questionnaire, learning through Edmodo can motivate students to practice reading skills. Based on the results of this study, it can be concluded that the application of Edmodo as an E-Learning media was successfully applied to reading skills in learning English.

“Social Climbing” as Self Branding and Social Mobility On Social Media in The Digital Turn

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Abstract: This paper discusses “social climbing” which is regarded as an attempt at public branding to gain public attention and recognition. This “social climbing” activity is the behavior of social actors in getting social capital. Public recognition and popularity are forms of social capital obtained by actors of social climbing actors. By using Piere Bordieu’s critical discourse analysis approach, this paper describes several links between social climbing, social mobility, and social branding in an effort to strengthen the social identity of cultural actors. Two of the cases discussed in this working paper are the issue of “salted fish” Galih ginanjar and public branding done by his wife, Barbie Kumalasarie in Indonesian social media. The discussion found that Galih Ginanjar and Barbie Kumalasarie could be said to have done a “social climbing” to increase their popularity as celebrities who had not been much involved in their artistic world. Their efforts to raise social status through social climbing actions have drawn criticism and controversy which are precisely considered as their social capitals in terms of Bordieu’s perspective. Thus social climbing can be said to be one of the ways to do self-branding in relation with social mobility in the disruptive world of the digital age.

The Implementation of Flipped Classroom Based on E Learning in Intermediate English Course

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Abstract: This study is a study of the implementation of the Flipped classroom learning model, a learning model that utilizes technology by providing learning material through video. In this learning, students watch video learning provided by lecturers via online so that students learn it first at home to find their own subject matter concepts according to their understanding. So that when in class, students have time to work on assignments, practice questions, projects, or discussion material from the video being studied. The purpose of this study is to describe the application of intermediate English grammar learning with the flipped classroom learning model. This research is a qualitative research. Data collection methods used were the method of observation, the questionnaire method. While the instrument used by researchers is the observation sheet.

Patrol Musik as an Interaction Bond in Pandalunganese People

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Abstract: Patrol music comes from the Pandalungan area, East Java, which combines two dominant cultures, namely Javanese culture and Maduranese culture. Patrol activity itself is based on a sense of mutual cooperation among the community which is manifested in one of them by maintaining security in the neighborhood where the community lives. To get rid of drowsiness, drive away loneliness, and dispel the emergence of criminals who will disturb the comfort of the community, then during the process of patrolling around the village, various tools are found that can produce sounds.

This article's a literature study that discusses Patrol Music in relation to its interaction with the Pandalunganese people. How patrol music lives and develops together with their lives. Theories used to discuss this topic include Functional theory, Functional-Structural theory by Maurice Hocart, and Consensus theory.

Based on the viewpoints of relevant theories, one line can be drawn is the Patrol music becomes one of the main things of Pandalungan people's lives, especially in their religious life. Patrol music can be a means to connect vertical-life, between humans and Allah, also a means to connect good relationship within citizens so macrocosm, microcosm, and meta-cosmos life can run harmoniously and in balance.

Meaning and Value Tembang Macapat

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Abstract: Macapat song is part of traditional Javanese art that has special characteristics. From the aspect of its verbal form, “tembang macapat” is included in the category of bound (not free) poetry. It contains song teacher, number teacher, and teacher gatra, each of whom binds in making each verse of the song verse and also the melody technique. As part of the expression of the soul, this type of song contains exotic and exclusive values. In addition to aspects of its distinctive shape, in the “macapat song” contained certain messages related to philosophical values and types of song. Even so, from the pragmatic aspect and its application in today’s society, the outlook is less encouraging. That is caused by the weakness of the coaching factor and mainly there is a change in the vision of the Javanese community’s view which leads to aspects of practicality and freedom of expression.

In-service EFL Teachers' Difficulties in Designing Lesson Plans

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Abstract: Professional teachers are required to be able to plan, conduct, and evaluate the lessons. Despite the importance and the role of lesson planning, teachers often find it difficult. This study aims to investigate problems encountered by Indonesian EFL teachers taking in-service training at Teacher Professional Education Program (PPG) Unesa in designing lesson plans. Using qualitative approach, through questionnaires and documentary data collection, it showed that the teachers have difficulties in determining indicators showing that desired learning objectives have been reached, and in selecting or developing teaching materials which are in line with the learning objectives.

Promoting Counterargument in Student's Argumentative Writing: A Dialogic Approach

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Abstract: It is important for students to integrate both argument and counterargument to construct effective argumentative writing. This action research is intended to observe student's strategy in constructing argumentative essay in the undergraduate EFL classroom in terms of balanced integration of argumentation, counterargument, and refutation through dialogic approach during drafting. In addition, possible factors that affect student's strategy in constructing argumentative. The results show some student's hesitation to the use of counterargument in the writing despite the fact other features in the argumentative essay show good quality. Possible factors in writing process are also discussed, e.g. student's sociocultural background, English proficiency level, and also attitudes towards the dialogic approach. Some suggestions indicate that students should be more encouraged to apply counterarguments in their essay in a more practical approach.

Hyperreal Identity in William Gibson's Neuromancer

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Abstract: This study focusses on the case of hyperreal identity issue about what is real and not according to the character's identity that appeared and depicted in the main character, Case, perceive reality and thus he become confused in distinguish between realities and also beliefs of his own identity which affect by technology. The data source of this study is the novel by William Ford Gibson entitled Neuromancer . The main data is taken from data resources which implies the hyperreal identity and it's impact to the main character, Case. The main data were analysed together with supporting data taken from books, literary criticism, articles and related articles. The writer uses Hyperreality theory formulated by French sociologist, Jean Baudrillard, to find out the identity problems in the play that related to the hyperreal identity. This study proposes two statement of the problems : (1) How is hyperreal identity of Case being depicted in Neuromancer by Wiliam Gibson?. (2) How does the finding identity process of the main character, Case, develop his hyperreal identity?. The results of this study indicate that Case's identity is a form of hyperreal identity. The character presented in this novel use technology as drugs that create new boundaries without limitation and exploit the potential of this development to free himself from constradition in his identity and comeback as a great hacker.

Problem-Based Blended Sytax Learning: Learning Development Model in Industrial Era 4.0

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Abstract: Information and Communication Technology (ICT) service has been provided in many universities now days. Its varied programs can be accessed from all over the world, regardless a limit on space and time for its users. ICT-based learning has become a benchmark for the progress of a higher education institution in becoming the so-called world class university. State University of Surabaya strives towards that prestigious title. Therefore, the lecture services are directed to the application of information and communication technology in the form of e-learning.

This study develops Problem-Based Syntax Blended Learning. The purpose of this research is to describe the process of developing a problem-based syntactic blended learning model, describe the process of developing materials and problem-based syntax blended teaching media, and explain the quality of the application of a problem-based syntax blended learning model. This problem-based syntax learning utilizes teaching materials and media in synchronous and asynchronous meetings. The use of varied teaching materials and media is expected to improve the achievement of students' syntax competencies.

The research design used is a developmental research using Recursive, Reflective, Design, and Development (R2D2) versions of Willis and Wright (2000). This R2D2 procedure focuses on (1) determination, (2) design and development, and (3) dissemination according to the context of the development environment and needs. As for the subjects of this study were 40 students of third semester of the Indonesian Literature Undergraduate Study Program.

This problem-based syntax blended learning model was developed through three stages, namely the analysis or planning stage, the design or development stage, and the implementation or implementation stage. As a result, all components of the problem-based syntax blended course have been compiled completely for

one semester study period. This course design can be viewed in Unesa Vi-learn system on <https://vi-learn.unesa.ac.id/course/>. Variations of learning objects (text, images, audio, video, animation, simulation) have been developed based on the needs.

Political Discourse: The Modality in Donald J. Trump's Speech in Riyadh Summit 2017

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Abstract: In search of the use of Modality in supporting a political speech and for revealing the tendencies behind it, therefore it examines Donald Trump's speeches using Types of Modality (Deontic and Epistemic modal) theory [26]; [15]; [12]; [18]; [7] and Power, Identification and Manipulation (PIMI) model theory [4]; [25] under Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) approach. The study implements qualitative method consisting of description and the data are reported in words. As the result, Donald J. Trump uses all type of Modality of Deontic modal (permission and obligation) and Epistemic modal (probability/possibility). The aspects of Permission, obligation, and probability or possibility work in showing the idea of power, ideology, and manipulation. The context support Donald J. Trump speech in his Modality expression to promote against Terrorism intervening Middle East conflicts. Furthermore, the researcher is expected that this tool can be implemented in broader analysis and result in political discourse. The researcher also opens for further study that related to this topic in increasing the critical thinking of the readers, and adding more discussion in language and politics. It is also expected in the future that linguistic study can be a tool of transparency in political field especially in Indonesia.

The Contribution of Arabic Phonemes to the Production of English Interdental Fricative Phonemes

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Abstract: Indonesian children nowadays are able to use English. Some are fluent enough, yet the other are able to produce English words by having some obstacles. Another language phenomenon in Indonesia is children around 6 to 12 years old go to mosque to recite Al Qur'an. It becomes part of their daily activity which usually do around 4 P.M and runs for almost an hour. At school they learn English, at home they recite Al Qur'an and they use Bahasa Indonesia or local languages in their daily conversation.

When those three languages' phonemes are compared, there are interdental fricative phonemes [θ, ð], which occur in English but absence in Bahasa Indonesia. The absence of these two phonemes cause problems for Indonesian children to pronounce English words like think, thin, thick, these, those. Interestingly, children who recite Al Qur'an regularly, find no difficulty to pronounce English words which have those phonemes once they have listened to the correct pronunciation. It seems that they are familiar with the sound of those two phonemes since those phonemes occur in Arabic. In Arabic they have ث (tsa) and ذ (dzal) which correspond to English interdental fricative phonemes [θ, ð].

Nilai Didik Dalam Naskah “ Ngelmi Karoyalan” Sebuah Kearifan Lokal Masyarakat Jawa.

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Abstract: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menngungkap nilai didik yang dikandung oleh naskah “ Ngelmi Karoyalan”, untuk diaktualkan ke masyarakat lewat penulisan jurnal dan buku teks. Metode yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptip analitik untuk sastra lama. Teori yang digunakan adalah teori filologi, semiotik, hermeneutika.. Berdasarkan analisis ditemukan penelitian naskah “Ngelmi Karoyalan” mengandung: Nilai pendidikan religius yang terdiri dari 11 buah; Nilai pendidikan moral yang terdiri 9 buah; Nilai pendidikan sosial dalam naskah “Ngelmi Karoyalan” terdiri 3 buah; Nilai pendidikan budaya yang terdapat dalam naskah “Ngelmi Karoyalan” terdiri 7 buah. Kearifan Lokal Dalam Naskah “Ngelmi Karoyalan”: Masyarakat Jawa sangat tidak suka pada orang yang menyombongkan diri karena ketampanan, dan kekayaannya; Masyarakat Jawa sangat membenci orang yang menghamburkan uang untuk main perempuan; Pria yang suka main perempuan hari tuanya terkena sakit raja singa dan melarat, tidak satu orangpun yang mau ketempatan; Pria yang mencari wanita dengan uang, tidak akan memdapat cinta sejati; Wanita terlanjur “rusak” sulit untuk diperbaiki dan jangan didekati; Masyarakat Jawa sangat membenci wanita yang pekerjaannya menjual diri; Masyarakat Jawa tidak suka pada wanita pesolek, dan pemalas. Kearifan lokal masyarakat Jawa tersebut semua cocok untuk diterapkan pada kehidupan masyarakat Jawa.sekarang.

Quasi-Final Particle in Japanese Language -A Case Study of Nanchatte, Nanteitteshimatte, and Mitaina

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Abstract: This paper, is trying to formulate ideas on requirement of a word that possibly can change its function into quasi-final particle. The author observate and interconnect the characteristic of its three forms of phrase transformations, namely nanchatte, (various-) nanteitteshimatte and mitaina. Afterwords, the author found out that the following characteristics of those three phrases in the sentence structure [Y quasi-final particle] are common: a)Y in front of quasi-final particle is treated as quotation; b)The speaker of Y could be “the speaker himself”; c)Y could be “an immediate utterance”, d)Appears at the end of the sentence and can show the aim of entire sentence”, e)It takes decades to transform from the original form and function. In other words, the characterictics as mentioned above are claimed as an established condition of some quasi-final particle.



Pengembangan Modul Ajar Mata Kuliah Persepsi Visual

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Abstract: Perubahan kurikulum yang selaras dengan konsep KKNI pada jurusan Desain dalam upaya memenuhi tuntutan kualitas lulusan belum dapat diimplementasikan dikarenakan kurangnya tersedia bahan ajar yang sesuai. Salah satunya adalah mata kuliah Persepsi Visual, yang merupakan mata kuliah wajib sebagai dasar pengetahuan dan keterampilan desain. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengembangkan Modul ajar Persepsi Visual, berdasarkan hasil uji coba. Metode penelitian ini adalah metode penelitian pengembangan mengacu pada model pengembangan 4D atau Four-D Model oleh Thiagarajan, (1974). Model ini terdiri dari 4 tahap pengembangan yaitu Define, Design, Develop, dan Disseminate. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah produk bahan ajar mata kuliah Persepsi visual yaitu berupa Modul Ajar yang terdiri dari empat (4) bab yakni bab 1 Persepsi Visual, bab 2 tentang Unsur-Unsur Persepsi Visual, bab 3 mengenai Prinsip Komposisi dalam Persepsi Visual, dan bab 4 adalah Perancangan Karya Persepsi visual. Berdasarkan hasil uji coba modul pada mahasiswa yang menempuh mata kuliah Persepsi Visual, 72% menyatakan buku ajar sangat baik dan layak digunakan.

The Actantial and Functional Structure Analysis of Fairytale Beauty and The Beast

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Abstract: This study is aimed to find how structural narrative which is in Beauty and The Beast fairytale by using structuralism narratology A.J. Greimas. The purpose of this study is to obtain, examine, understand and describe the actantial and functional structure of Beauty and The Beast.

The result of the study concludes that the analysis of main actantial scheme and functional structure is the Beast looking for his true love to break the curse. The desire and wish of the characters which are the activator to looking for his true love.



Pengembangan Modul Ajar Mata Kuliah Persepsi Visual

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Abstract: Perubahan kurikulum yang selaras dengan konsep KKNI pada jurusan Desain dalam upaya memenuhi tuntutan kualitas lulusan belum dapat diimplementasikan dikarenakan kurangnya tersedia bahan ajar yang sesuai. Salah satunya adalah mata kuliah Persepsi Visual, yang merupakan mata kuliah wajib sebagai dasar pengetahuan dan keterampilan desain. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengembangkan Modul ajar Persepsi Visual, berdasarkan hasil uji coba. Metode penelitian ini adalah metode penelitian pengembangan mengacu pada model pengembangan 4D atau Four-D Model oleh Thiagarajan, (1974). Model ini terdiri dari 4 tahap pengembangan yaitu Define, Design, Develop, dan Disseminate. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah produk bahan ajar mata kuliah Persepsi visual yaitu berupa Modul Ajar yang terdiri dari empat (4) bab yakni bab 1 Persepsi Visual, bab 2 tentang Unsur-Unsur Persepsi Visual, bab 3 mengenai Prinsip Komposisi dalam Persepsi Visual, dan bab 4 adalah Perancangan Karya Persepsi visual. Berdasarkan hasil uji coba modul pada mahasiswa yang menempuh mata kuliah Persepsi Visual, 72% menyatakan buku ajar sangat baik dan layak digunakan.

The Actantial and Functional Structure Analysis of Fairytale Beauty and The Beast

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Abstract: This study is aimed to find how structural narrative which is in Beauty and The Beast fairytale by using structuralism narratology A.J. Greimas. The purpose of this study is to obtain, examine, understand and describe the actantial and functional structure of Beauty and The Beast.

The result of the study concludes that the analysis of main actantial scheme and functional structure is the Beast looking for his true love to break the curse. The desire and wish of the characters which are the activator to looking for his true love.

Pembuatan Kosakata Akademik Bahasa Indonesia dengan Program Ant Word Profiler untuk Pembelajaran BIPA

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Abstract: Penelitian ini membahas pembuatan daftar kosakata akademik bahasa Indonesia menggunakan program Ant Word Profiler dengan pendekatan linguistik korpus. Penelitian ini bertujuan menciptakan daftar kosakata akademik bahasa Indonesia yang dapat digunakan untuk pembelajaran bahasa Indonesia untuk penutur asing. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah metode penelitian gabungan (mixed methods), yaitu penggabungan metode kuantitatif dan kualitatif. Data penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah artikel-artikel jurnal nasional yang terakreditasi yang meliputi bidang ilmu sosial, kesehatan, teknik, dan hayati. Penelitian ini menghasilkan produk berupa daftar kosakata akademik bahasa Indonesia. Daftar kosakata akademik yang telah dibuat dalam penelitian ini dapat digunakan oleh pengajar dan pelajar BIPA agar lebih efektif dan efisien dalam mempelajari bahasa Indonesia sehingga memudahkan pelajar BIPA untuk memproduksi teks akademik berbahasa Indonesia.

Language Impoliteness in Stand-up Comedy Academy (Suca) II at Indosiar

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Abstract: This study aims to describe the impoliteness of the language used by the komika in Stand-up Comedy Academy (Suca) II, which aired on Indosiar. The data in this study are utterances containing language impoliteness conducted by komika in the Stand-up Comedy Academy (Suca) II program, which aired in November 2015. Data were analyzed based on the taxonomy of impoliteness according to Culpeper (1996). The results showed that the komika often use impolite language in the form of harsh words to mock, insult, rebuke, curse, such as: thin, small, ondel-ondel pinrang, minions, hypocrites, village boys, tacky, chillies, weird, codot, crazy, preet, etc.

Gunungkidul Society as a Resistance Agent of the “Rasulan” Tradition to the Domination of Mass Culture “A Review of Structuralization of Anthony Giddens”

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Abstract: The Rasulan tradition is one of the cultural forms of tradition that Gunungkidul peoples still maintain and preserve against the rise of mass cultural dominance that exists today. As for the efforts of the Gunungkidul people in maintaining the tradition were implemented through various forms of resistance. Those forms of resistance are of closed resistance and open resistance. The attempts at resistance of Rasulan traditions undertaken by the Gunungkidul peoples were not independent of the existence of the earliest functions of the tradition.

The existence of this early function of Rasulan tradition was the ritual purposes of Gunungkidul society as a form of gratitude after the harvest season arrived to the Almighty God and in order to avoid all calamities. The existence of Rasulan traditions that are still awake to date is influenced by the presence of roles from community agents. In order to express regarding the efforts of the agency of Gunungkidul society in the resistance of Rasulan traditions to the dominance of mass culture, hence this idea was examined using the theory of structure from Giddens. Those agents acted and had a very large role in bringing about the efforts of Rasulan tradition resistance to mass cultural dominance. Those agents had such an interesting idea that the tradition of Rasulan still persisted to this point. Thus, it can be concluded that structural theory can be used to peel the resistance of Rasulan traditions to the gradual dominance of mass culture as well as those influential agents of society in detail.

Children's Education through Artistic-Aesthetic Negotiations in Batik Motifs Making at "Yayasan Untukmu Si Kecil" Jember Indonesia

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Abstract: This study highlights the making of classical batik motifs for elementary school children with artistic and aesthetic negotiations as the main points in children education when making batik. This research is important because (1) discusses the power of art in the discipline of education, which uses aesthetic and cultural aspects as its foundation, (2) tries to help the government and society in their efforts to prepare the Indonesian children to become smarter, creative, skilled, tough, tolerant, and love the country. This type of research is descriptive qualitative, which uses observation, interviews, and documentation studies as the main data collection techniques. The research was also gives mentoring by teaching and helps children at the Yayasan Untukmu Si Kecil, Jember, Indonesia. This research was conducted for 30 days, from observation to the evaluation of children's batik works from an educational perspective. The results show, by making classical batik motifs children gained experience developing ideas through design making; careful and patient learning in the process of applying wax using a special applicator (known in Indonesia as canting); develop creativity and imagination during the coloring process; high curiosity when the process of removing the wax, and appreciate the work of himself and others.

Transposisi Makna dalam Wangsalan

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Abstract: Wangsalan adalah salah satu gaya bahasa dalam bahasa Jawa yang unik dan rumit. Keunikan tersebut dapat dilihat pada struktur dan cara pemroduksinya. Struktur wangsalan terdiri atas sampiran dan isi. Sampiran wangsalan berwujud cangkriman. Isi wangsalan sendiri berupa pesan yang ingin disampaikan oleh penutur. Antara teka-teki dan isi wangsalan tidak mempunyai hubungan makna melainkan hanya hubungan bentuk. Hubungan bentuk tersebut terletak pada jawaban teka-teki dengan maksud wangsalan. Pemroduksian wangsalan rumit karena di dalamnya terdapat fenomena transposisi makna. Transposisi makna dalam wangsalan terjadi pada makna denotatif dengan makna asosiatif. Transposisi makna adalah upaya untuk menghubungkan perbedaan bentuk lingual dengan maksud penutur. Akibatnya keberpisahan dan ketaksinambungan bentuk dapat bertemu. Maka dari itu alat penghubung untuk mempertemukan perbedaan itu adalah piranti emotif. Piranti emotif tersebut sebagai penghubung antara teka-teki dengan maksud dan isi wangsalan. Piranti emotif tersebut ada tiga yaitu fonetik, leksikal dan sintaksis. Ketiga piranti tersebut dapat dijadikan prinsip untuk memproduksi wangsalan. Berdasarkan pembahasan tersebut sumbangan terhadap pembelajaran tentang materi wangsalan adalah bahwa wangsalan tidak hanya ditalikan oleh bunyi saja namun juga kata. Wangsalan bukan termasuk metafora karena antara batangan dengan isi wangsalan tidak mempunyai hubungan makna dengan ciri-ciri yang dimaksudkan. Hubungan tersebut sebatas pertalian bentuk dan makna layaknya pantun atau parikan.

Mitos Kecantikan Dalam Novel-novel Karya Tiwiek S.A

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Abstract: Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh isu perempuan yang terus direproduksi dan direpetisi hingga dewasa ini. Hal tersebut terlihat dalam karya sastra. Dalam hal ini pengarang sastra Jawa yakni Tiwiek S.A turut secara konsisten membahas mengenai isu perempuan dalam setiap karya sastranya. Salah satu isu perempuan dalam karyanya yakni mengenai konstruksi konsep kecantikan perempuan Jawa. Kecantikan perempuan selalu dikonstruksikan dengan bentuk tubuh yang ideal dimana keidealan tersebut telah terlanjur terbentuk oleh masyarakat sejak lama. Sehingga menjadikan perempuan tertekan dengan belunggu konsep kecantikan tersebut. Penelitian ini mencoba membongkar perihal bagaimana konsep kecantikan terkonstruksi dalam novel-novel karya Tiwiek S.A? dan adakah kepentingan dibalik hadirnya mitos kecantikan dalam novel-novel karya Tiwiek S.A? guna menjawab permasalahan tersebut maka teori Mitos Kecantikan Naomi Wolf yang kemudian didukung dengan teori gender feminisme digunakan sebagai pisau analisis dalam penelitian ini. Keywords—component; mitos kecantikan, gender, feminisme, novel Jawa, Tiwiek S.A

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Mr Mustache and Friends: A Song Animation Video Development Based on Signalong Indonesia

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Abstract: This research aims to produce a prototype of Signalong Indonesia based children's song animation video media for children with special needs as a solution for children with special needs in delays or communication constraints. (1) Signalong media as a medium to facilitate the communication style of each individual, (2) Signalong Indonesia helps the understanding and interaction of children with special needs in communicating with others, teachers, parents or with the surrounding community, (3) Mr. Mustache and Friends this can provide effective and inclusive educational shows with animated videos for all people, especially Indonesian children. This study uses a Research and Development development model with the following development procedures. The results of this research and development are in the form of a prototype of an animated video media that has gone through a feasibility test in the form of a validation test, a media expert, a material expert, a product trial and a product revision stage so that the media is included in the appropriate category of use.

Biosemiotik dalam Novel Karya Tulus S.

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Abstract: Communities that are divided into various ethnic groups have diverse customs and cultures. The process of exchanging messages or semiosis is an indispensable characteristic of all worldly life forms. Biosemiotics are the integration of developing fields of semiotics and biology that study the production and interpretation of signs and codes in the biological world or living organisms. Biosemiotics are the fields of biology that are interpreted as the study of sign systems, about the significance, communication and formation of habits of the semiotic living process in nature which is biologically alive from all signs and interpretations of signs. Through qualitative descriptive research, this article seeks to examine the biosemiotic aspects in the novel by Tulus S. As the author Tulus wants to express the state of nature with all its contents in the novels produced. In this regard, this research will reveal the biosemiotics contained in the novel by Tulus S. The purpose of this research is to prove and reveal that the author in writing his ideas cannot be separated from the surrounding natural environment with all the signs that exist.

The Correlation Between Tracer Study and Curriculum Relevance

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Abstract: Agricultural's graduate works in a bank, a graduate majoring in economics became a journalist, and a law graduate into a credit analyst; this fact leads us to the question of what causes a gap between the world of higher education and the labor market. Rapid changes in the working world as a result of globalization and revolution in the field of information technology, and science, have demanded anticipation and evaluation of the competencies needed by the world of work. Evaluation is also important so that there is no gap between the education world, spesifically higher education world, the working world and the society's needs. Higher education as part of the national education system has a strategic role in educating the life of the nation and improving its competitiveness in facing globalization in all fields. Hence there is curriculum in university that has to meet this new challenge. It must always be ensured that universities have relevance curriculum which are periodically updated in accordance with the current state. In this context Ministry of research, Technology, and Higher Education has stated that tracer study is a significant step to address this new challenge.

Vocabulary Learning on Junior High School Students' Textbook

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Abstract: Indonesian language vocabulary has improved. This case is testified by the increasing number of word entries in w Indonesian Big Dictionary or the so-called Kamus-Besar-Bahasa-Indonesia (KBBI): 62,100 entries (edition I, 1998); 72,000 (edition II, 1991); 78,000 (edition III, 2005); 90,000 (IV edition, 2008), 127.036 (edition V, 2016). While the number of the words of Indonesian language is developing, the curriculum in its education level is changed. In 1994 curriculum, it was mentioned that elementary school graduates should have mastered 9,000 vocabularies; 15,000 for junior high schools; and 18,000 for high schools. However, in the competency-based curriculum, the later one, it is changed into 12.000 vocabularies for High School graduates. Unfortunately, there is no limit of the vocabulary mastery in the 2013 curriculum, the latest. So far, the standard of vocabulary measurement of the vocabulary that needed to be achieved on the students' textbook have not yet existed. In connection with this, a research is done for calculating entries in the Indonesian language. There are some difficulties in vocabulary counting because there are some unique words. Apart from that, coupled with the help of the manual, the calculation of the entries in the Indonesian language textbook of SMP shows the results in the range of 4,000 entries. Compared to the equivalent class in America with 86,741 entries and compared with the number of entries in the current KBBI totaling 127,036, the number of entry for junior high school students still appears to be lacking.

Ojigi: Etika Berbahasa Nonverbal Komunitas Jepang

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Abstract: Makalah ini membahas tentang Ojigi: Etika Berbahasa Nonverbal Komunitas Jepang. Membungkukkan badan (Ojigi) merupakan tatacara salam masyarakat Jepang yang merupakan komunikasi nonverbal yang dilakukan dengan cara menghormati lawan bicara ketika melakukan interaksi. Interaksi dapat bermakna secara langsung berhadapan dengan lawan bicara atau sebaliknya, misalnya ketika bertelepon. Tindakan Ojigi hampir selalu dilakukan sehari-hari, baik anak-anak maupun orang dewasa. Sehingga mempelajari Ojigi adalah keharusan bagi pembelajar bahasa Jepang. Dengan kata lain perilaku ini telah merakyat hampir ke seluruh masyarakat Jepang. Bahkan orang asing yang belajar bahasa Jepang pun, tidak akan lepas dari perilaku Ojigi ketika berinteraksi dengan orang lain. Metode yang digunakan dalam pencapaian target tersebut adalah pengumpulan data dengan menggunakan studi dokumen. Tujuan jangka panjang penelitian ini adalah membangun karakter ber-Ojigi pembelajar bahasa Jepang melalui perkuliahan ke Jepang. Target khusus yang ingin dicapai dalam penelitian ini adalah membudayakan Ojigi sebagai budaya bahasa sasaran bagi pembelajar bahasa Jepang. Ojigi mempunyai nilai-nilai kehidupan yang sejak dahulu diyakini oleh masyarakat Jepang sebagai salah satu komunikasi nonverbal yang efektif. Hasil dari penelitian ini adalah diperoleh informasi tentang nilai-nilai yang terkandung dalam Ojigi dan itu merupakan rahasia Ojigi yang digali dalam penelitian ini. Ojigi terdiri dari berbagai macam tipe, mulai dari Ojigi yang sederhana (Eshaku), Ojigi yang biasa (Futsuu no Ojigi), hingga tindakan Ojigi yang paling dalam (Saikereirei). Di Jepang terdapat dua tindakan Ojigi yang sering dijumpai dalam kehidupan sehari-hari, yaitu Eshaku dan Futsuu no Ojigi yang menggunakan tingkat kedalaman bungkukan sebagai patokannya

A Network Analysis of Polemics toward the Poetic Translation of Qur'an by HB Jassin

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Abstract: Since the publication of Alquran Karim Bacaan Mulia (AKBM) written by HB Jassin in 1978, there have been amount of criticism and researches toward the work. Because AKBM is a translation of Holy Alquran written in poetic Indonesian language, many people include Indonesian Council Ulama (MUI) argue that it is not trusted translation and they officially reject it, while others accept it. Interestingly, this case attracts many scholars to observe either intrinsic or extrinsic elements of AKBM through a close reading approach. However, studies on the polemical history or distance reading toward the polemics of AKBM has lack of attention. This paper provides a mapping study of the AKBM polemics. By employing a network analysis, this paper describes network map of polemics either offline or online. It reveals that the polemics is dominated by Islamic/quranic studies approach and neglecting essential factor, literary approach.

Peningkatan Musikalitas Pada Pembelajaran Seni Musik Anak Usia 6-9 Tahun

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Abstract: Pembelajaran seni musik bagi anak usia 6 – 9 tahun memerlukan strategi dalam pelaksanaannya. Fenomena di lembaga pembelajaran seni musik Accento Music Education Center Surabaya menunjukkan kurangnya musikalitas anak yang menyebabkan hasil belajar anak kurang maksimal. Dalam pelaksanaan pembelajaran, guru menekankan pada pembelajaran praktek dengan menggunakan alat musik sehingga unsur musikalitas tidak dapat tercapai secara maksimal. Penelitian kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif ini mengkaji data melalui data primer dan data sekunder dengan teknik pengumpulan data observasi, wawancara dan dokumentasi. Analisis data dilakukan dengan tahap reduksi data, penyajian data dan penarikan kesimpulan. Sedangkan keabsahan data dilakukan melalui triangulasi data yang mengkaji dari triangulasi sumber, triangulasi teknik dan triangulasi waktu. Hasil penelitian ditemukan adanya strategi yang digunakan untuk mencapai tujuan pembelajaran yaitu dengan penggunaan media pembelajaran dalam bentuk buku ajar yang dilengkapi dengan CD MP3 yang digunakan dalam peningkatan musikalitas anak. Pelaksanaan pembelajaran dengan menggunakan buku ajar diawali dengan guru mengenalkan rhythm atau ketukan lagu, mengenalkan intonasi dengan bernyanyi dan bermain alat musik. Penggunaan buku ajar musikalitas yang dilengkapi CD MP3 dapat meningkatkan musikalitas anak melalui tiga indikator yaitu bernyanyi dengan nada yang tepat/ tidak fals, mengekspresikan lagu sesuai dengan yang dinyanyikan, dan mengikuti irama dengan cara bertepuk tangan

Learning German with Schlangenleiter in SMAN 1 Kandat Kediri

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Abstract: German is an international language that has been used as a subject in specialization High school in this 2013 curriculum. Teaching and learning activities of foreign languages, especially German, should be a fun learning activity. In a pleasant atmosphere students will be excited and motivated to learn, so it is easier to accept the lessons taught. But in reality many students have difficulty learning German, especially in speaking skills. This was revealed in a conversation with teachers at the PKM activities in October 2018. The problem that is often complained about is the difficulty in teaching speaking skills. Students are afraid and embarrassed when speaking German with a concrete example. One alternative learning model used in this activity is a game model that uses Schlangenleiter media. The results achieved in this activity with Schlangenleiterspiel is that students will be able to play roles, be more courageous in expressing German phrases they learn, so that students' competencies can be improved. Teachers can use this media creatively and innovatively, and will be encouraged to make this game material with other themes, and can improve their ability to speak German. In addition, this activity is also a place to promote Surabaya State University German Language and Literature Department, so that students are interested in studying at Surabaya State University, by giving the impression that learning German is not difficult and can be done with a fun game model.

The Nature of Relationship in Wayang Set

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Abstract: Set reflects culture due to the connection between culture and language society. As one of Indonesian authentic culture, Wayang (puppet), especially the one from East Java, has different characters and roles representing the culture. Although wayang is originally from East Java, the story delivered using wayang are usually adapted from Ramayana and Mahabarata story from India. In wayang set, there are two relationships called paradigmatic and hyponym. Semantically, wayang is categorized as set since its elements belong to the same class with paradigmatic and hyponym relationships. Therefore, in classifying wayang into set, the same bases and relationships should be taken into account. Essential, using no more words than necessary to convey meaning. The Abstract should be 100 to 200 words in length.

Penggunaan Kahoot dalam Pembelajaran Bahasa Asing di Pondok Pesantren Bahrul Ulum Tambakberas Jombang

Lutfi Saksono, Yunanfathur Rahman, Syafi'ul Anam, Muhamad Sholeh
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Abstract: Di Pondok Pesantren penggunaan gawai ini dibatasi. Pondok menganggap bahwa gawai ini bisa mengganggu atau menghambat aktivitas belajar mengajar dan perkembangan santri. Padahal seharusnya hal ini bisa diperbaiki jika pengajar tahu bagaimana mengefektivkan penggunaan gawai yang mereka bawa dan mengintegrasikannya dalam pembelajaran bahasa asing dengan menggunakan Kahoot. Kahoot adalah media pembelajaran berbasis game. Permainan ini gratis, interaktif, dan kita bisa membuat kuis dengan mudah menggunakan Kahoot. Dengan menggunakan Kahoot guru bahasa asing di PP Bahru Ulum bisa mengembangkan pertanyaan yang memungkinkan adanya jeda di antara pertanyaan-pertanyaan tersebut untuk berdiskusi dengan santri. Pertanyaan-pertanyaan yang dimunculkan satu per satu akan membuat santri sebagai pembelajar bahasa asing menikmati suasana kompetisi yang natural dalam permainan ini. Ketika diadakan diskusi konsep-konsep dalam diskusi tersebut akan bertahan lebih lama di benak pembelajar. Selain itu, Kahoot adalah platform pembelajaran yang mudah untuk digunakan, yang mana bisa digunakan melalui gawai apa saja yang terhubung dengan internet. Melalui media inilah pembelajar dan pengajar mendapat kesempatan untuk bertanya hal-hal yang besar.

Pemanfaatan Smartphone dalam Pembelajaran Bahasa Jerman

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Abstract: Seiring perkembangan jaman maka kemajuan teknologi informasi juga semakin tak terbendung. Kemajuan teknologi tentunya berdampak pada gaya hidup manusia khususnya guru dan siswa di sekolah. Setiap individu bisa dikatakan memiliki smartphone dan dengan adanya smartphone ini maka pada umumnya mereka sibuk sendiri dengan gawainya dan kurang perhatian terhadap lingkungan sekitarnya, seolah-olah mereka tidak bisa hidup tanpa gawainya. Hal tersebut juga terjadi di kelas termasuk dalam proses pembelajaran bahasa jerman, sehingga proses belajar mengajar menjadi tidak ideal. Oleh karena hal inilah maka sekolah-sekolah pada umumnya melarang siswanya membawa smartphone ke sekolah.

Dengan adanya fenomena tersebut maka perlu adanya uji coba bagaimana penggunaan gawai tersebut tidak hanya untuk kebutuhan dan kesibukan jejaring sosial saja, melainkan juga bermanfaat untuk pembelajaran di kelas. Dengan demikian hal yang berdampak negatif tersebut menjadi berdampak lebih positif. Oleh karena itu dalam tulisan ini dicoba untuk memberikan sumbangsih terhadap kemajuan pendidikan khususnya pembelajaran bahasa jerman di kelas melalui pemanfaatan smartphone. Diharapkan dengan memasukkan sentuhan teknologi berupa sebuah aplikasi sebagai media dan sekaligus materi bahasa jerman dapat meningkatkan kualitas pelaksanaan pembelajaran Bahasa jerman di kelas pada umumnya, khususnya untuk guru dan siswa. Dengan sentuhan media teknologi ini proses pembelajaran yang sebelumnya monoton menjadi lebih menarik, karena guru senang dan antusias dalam melakukan pelatihan praktik pembelajarannya. Setelah diterapkannya penggunaan media aplikasi tersebut maka pembelajaran bahasa jerman kemudian menjadi disukai oleh siswa dan berdampak dalam mencapai tujuan belajar Bahasa jerman.

Pengembangan Bahan Ajar Mata Kuliah Sprechen II Berbasis Teks Sastra Jerman

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Abstract: Empat keterampilan berbahasa yang dipelajari di Program Studi S-1 Sastra Jerman FBS Unesa mencakup keterampilan mendengar (Hören), berbicara (Sprechen), membaca (Lesen), dan menulis (Schreiben). Tata bahasa Jerman dan kosakata Jerman adalah pendukung keempat keterampilan tersebut. Pembelajaran keterampilan berbicara berbahasa Jerman yang diprogram di semester II bernama Sprechen II. Mata kuliah Sprechen II merupakan mata kuliah yang wajib ditempuh oleh mahasiswa S-1 Program Studi Sastra Jerman. Mata kuliah tersebut berbeban 4 SKS. Tujuan pembelajarannya adalah mengembangkan keterampilan berbicara mahasiswa dalam bahasa Jerman dengan menggunakan ungkapan-ungkapan kalimat berbahasa Jerman (Redemittel). Mahasiswa diharapkan dapat berkomunikasi secara lisan berdasarkan konteksnya. Untuk dapat mencapai tujuan tersebut, maka diperlukan sarana dan prasarana yang menarik. Namun, buku ajar Netzwerk A1 belum mengakomodasi kebutuhan mahasiswa di program studi ini di bidang kesastraan. Oleh sebab itu, penelitian ini mengajukan judul tentang pengembangan materi ajar Sprechen II berbasis teks dongeng Jerman. Pemilihan dan penyusunan materi ajar Sprechen II ini diharapkan menarik dan mampu mengajak mahasiswa untuk mengembangkan daya imajinasinya. Adapun, teks-teks dongeng yang dipilih untuk penelitian ini setara dengan level pembelajaran bahasa Jerman A1.

Hate Speech: Forensic Linguistics Study

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Abstract: The article entitled “Hate Speech: Forensic Linguistics Study” aims to describe the hate speech delivered by the speaker to the speech partner. The hate speech analyzed in this article is sourced from videos and Facebook (FB) that were viral in the mass media in April and July 2019. Their content was content insulting to the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko Widodo. Data collected by the documentation method, then analyzed using the pragmasemantic approach. From the analysis it was found that hate speech spoken by B, S, and IF found that utterances which were spoken via video and written through FB were proven to violate UUITE. Through words and photos, after being analyzed with a pragmasemantic approach it was proven that the two perpetrators were thrown into prison with a threat of six years.

The 3rd
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SOCIAL SCIENCES, HUMANITIES, AND EDUCATION
CONFERENCE | 2019

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and Education after the Digital Turn"*

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