



4th ICOLLITE

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LANGUAGE,
LITERATURE, CULTURE, AND EDUCATION

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

MULTILITERACIES, MULTICULTURE,
AND LINGUA FRANCA:
CONTEMPORARY PERSPECTIVES
IN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE STUDIES



Faculty of Language and Literature Education
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia



ICOLLITE

4th ICOLLITE

**The Fourth International Conference on Language,
Literature, Culture, and Education**



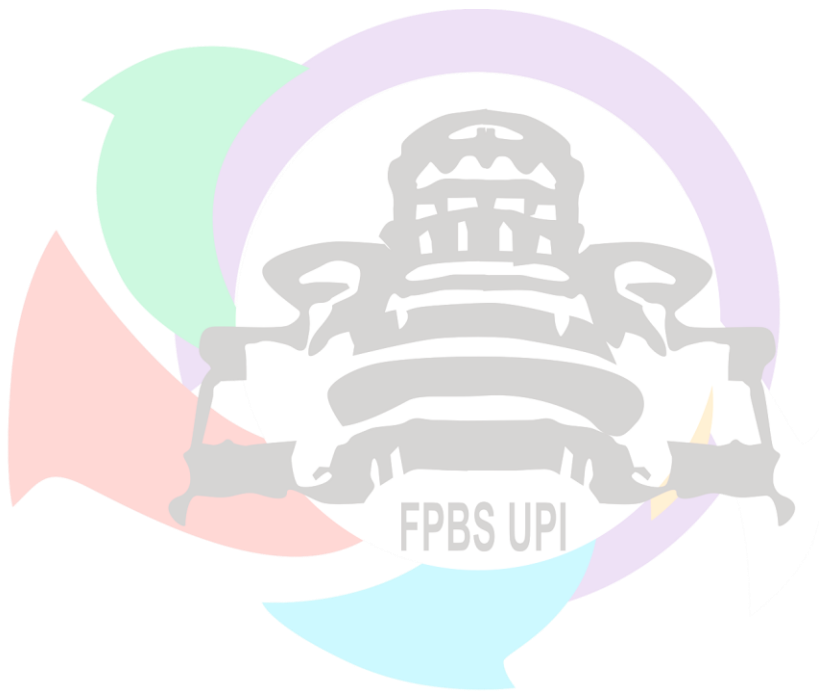
BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

**Multiliteracies, Multiculture, and Lingua Franca:
Contemporary Perspectives in Language and
Literature Studies**

2020



ICOLLITE



PREFACE

Dear Colleagues,

On behalf of the committee, it is my great pleasure and honor to welcome all of the presenters and participants to the 4th International Conference on Language, Literature, Culture, and Education (ICOLLITE) organized by the Faculty of Language and Literature Education of UPI. I am also very grateful to the Rector of UPI, the Vice Rector for Research, Partnership and Business, and the Dean of the Faculty of Language and Literature Education for their tremendous support, without which this conference would not be even possible.

This 4th ICOLLITE was planned to be held offline in the beautiful city, Bandung. However, due to the Covid-19 pandemic this was not possible for us to have a face-to-face mode of conference. Thus, the conference was conducted virtually in the form of webinar. This conference invited two honorable keynote speakers, Prof. Fuad Abdul Hamied, M.A., Ph.D., and Prof. Dr. Nor Fariza Mohd. Nor, four featured speakers, and around 380 presenters and participants, coming from different countries, such as Andorra, Australia, India, Nigeria, Malaysia, Philippine, Russia, United States of America, and Indonesia.

The main objective of the 4th ICOLLITE is to provide a scientific forum for academics, scholars, practitioners, and observers in the fields of language, literature, culture, and education to share and exchange ideas, views, and experiences. This forum is also an opportunity to share best practices to improve the quality of research in these fields especially in the context of multi-literacy, multi-culture, and lingua franca. I am sure that the 4th ICOLLITE will be a memorable moment, providing benefits and opportunities to share knowledge in the said fields in the new normal era. I also believe that the material presented by the keynote speakers and featured speakers will enlighten and enrich knowledge in the fields of language, literature, culture and education.

As for the conference publication, apart from the Book of Abstract, all full-papers will be reviewed rigorously, and selected ones will be proposed to be published in an international proceedings to be published by Atlantis Press.

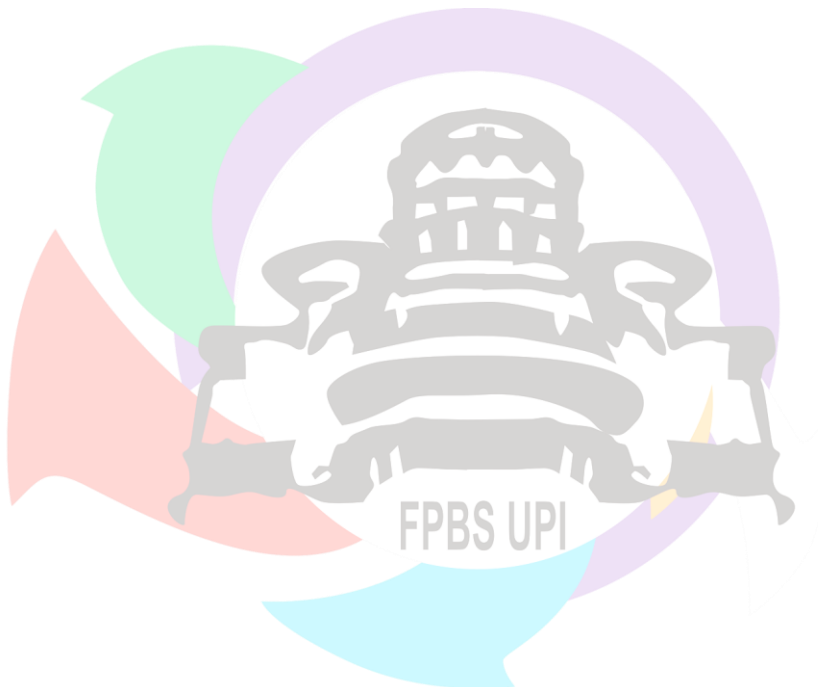
Last but not least, I would like to also thank the advisory board members for providing their support, and the organizing committee members for their serious commitment,

dedication, and hard work to make this conference happen. I hope that the 4th ICOLLITE and future ICOLLITE conferences will stimulate more contributions to the field of language, literacy, culture in the language pedagogy.

Once again, I would like to express my highest gratitude and appreciation to all the presenters and participants in this 4th ICOLLITE webinar. Please enjoy, and hopefully we can meet again face to face in Bandung, at the 5th ICOLLITE in the future. And please stay safe.

Nuria Haristiani, M.Ed., Ph.D.

Conference Chair



WELCOME SPEECH

RECTOR OF UNIVERSITAS PENDIDIKAN INDONESIA

Assalamulaiakum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Honorable the Dean of Faculty of Language and Literature Education, honorable keynote speakers, plenary and parallel speakers, conference participants, and committee members of the 4th ICOLLITE.

First of all, let me express deep gratitude to Allah, the Almighty and the Most Merciful so that we can gather via zoom meeting here in the opening ceremony of the 4th International Conference on Language, Literature, Culture, and Education at Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia in Bandung, West Java with the theme "Multiliteracies, Multiculture, and Lingua Franca: Contemporary Perspectives in Language and Literature Studies".

On behalf of Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, I would like to extend my highest thanks for your coming to this scholarly forum via zoom meeting. It is my pleasure and privilege to welcome all of you. I am glad that this forum could bring a large number of people from different groups—scholars, researchers, teachers, practitioners, students, and policymakers—who put their concern on the issues of teaching and researching language, literature, and culture which are relevant to education. The specified areas are considered the main bases for teaching and researching language and arts education.

Distinguished guest, ladies, and gentlemen,

Before we get started, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to all people involved in this event who have generously helped us and made invaluable contributions in making this event possible, for organizing this remarkable event with commitment and sincere dedication.

Ladies and gentlemen,

This conference has been one of our efforts to boost quality education in the specified areas—language, literature, culture, and education—and at the same time to expand the dissemination and publication of scholars in the areas. This, in particular, is relevant to the vision of UPI with a commitment to become a Leading and Outstanding University in educational sciences and subject matter pedagogies in Indonesia. UPI supports and encourages all of its academics to disseminate their expertise in this kind of event. We

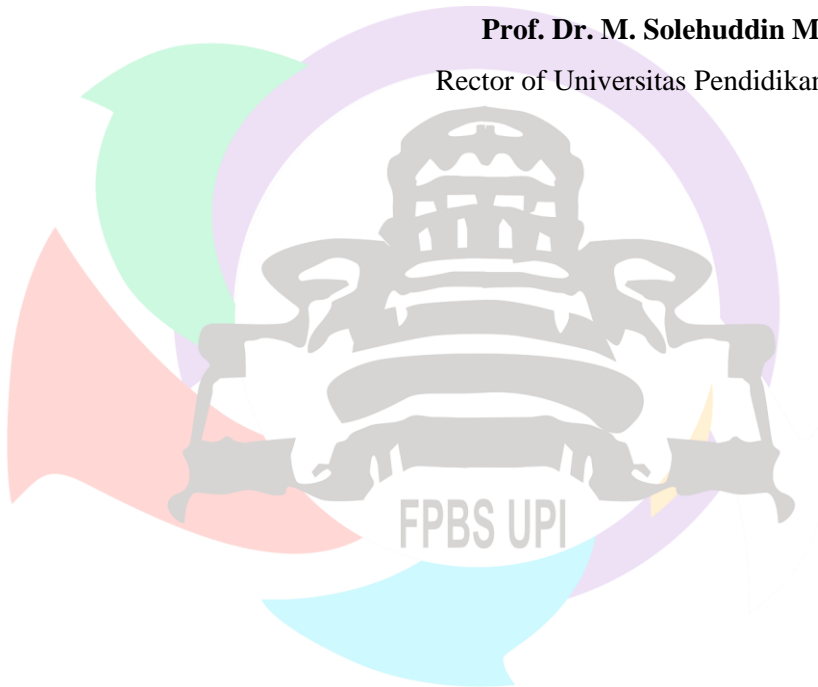
believe that through this event, benefits, innovations, and new energy to quality teaching and research in language, literature, culture, and education will be brought up and developed.

Distinguished guest, speakers and conference participants, ladies and gentlemen,
Once again, thank you for attending our conference and bringing your expertise to our pandemic-mode online gathering. Hopefully, this situation is getting better. So a very warm welcome to all of you, and I hope you will enjoy and have an inspiring and insightful conference.

Wassalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Prof. Dr. M. Solehuddin M.Pd., M.A.

Rector of Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia



WELCOME SPEECH
DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE
UNIVERSITAS PENDIDIKAN INDONESIA

Assalamulaiakum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Good morning and May Allah SWT bestow the goodness and safety upon us all.

The honorable Rector of Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, keynote speakers of the conference – Prof. Fuad Abdul Hamied, and Prof. Nor Fariza Mohd Nor, featured speakers, the committee, and participants of the conference whom I am proud of.

The fourth annual FPBS International Conference in 2020 or The Fourth International Conference on Language, Literature, Culture, and Education (4th ICOLLITE) was originally planned to be held offline like the previous ones. Due to the current situation, we hold this conference online because we are facing the COVID-19 pandemic. Nonetheless, even though the conference is held online, I certainly hope that it does not diminish the significance of this international event. This year, ICOLLITE 2020 proposes the theme **"Multiliteracies, Multiculture, and Lingua Franca: Contemporary Perspectives in Language and Literature Studies"**. This theme was chosen with the consideration that, currently, interdisciplinary interactions of science and culture among nations around the world are intensively intersecting with one another.

I'd like to report that the number of participants for this year's ICOLLITE is 358 in total. With 338 presenters, consisting of 271 lecturers, 19 researchers, 180 students, and 34 teachers. ICOLLITE 2020 is attended by participants from 8 countries, namely the USA, Australia, India, Malaysia, the Philippines, Russia, and of course Indonesia with the largest number of participants. This shows that the participants' attention was not hindered by the COVID-19 pandemic.

ICOLLITE 2020 is organized with two important significances for FPBS. First, we need to build a broader academic communication in terms of contemporary issues in the world of language, culture, literature, and education as well as to continue to strive to become a world community by offering solutions to these issues. We realize that academic communication must continue to be carried out on a broader scale, especially to build shared perceptions and understandings of contemporary issues that are developing in various parts of the world. We are also increasingly aware of the importance of

international in resolving problems, especially in the fields of language, culture, literature, and education. Second, we are committed to providing a wider space for the new Doctors in FPBS to disseminate their knowledge to a broader audience. Internally, we hope that the new Doctors at FPBS UPI will not only add to the number of lecturers with doctoral degrees but also to create stronger and more diverse bases for scientific development to strengthen the scientific recognition of FPBS nationally and internationally. Of course, ICOLLITE 2020 is just one of our initiatives in addition to the many academic spaces that the new Doctors can participate in.

Lastly, I would like to congratulate all participants of the conference. Hopefully, there will be productive interactions of ideas, knowledge, and experience, in this forum. Now I would like to present the Rector to give a speech and officially open this event. May Allah SWT be pleased with this conference activity. Thank you.

Wassalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Prof. Dr. Dadang, M.Si.

Dean of Faculty of Language and Literature Education, UPI

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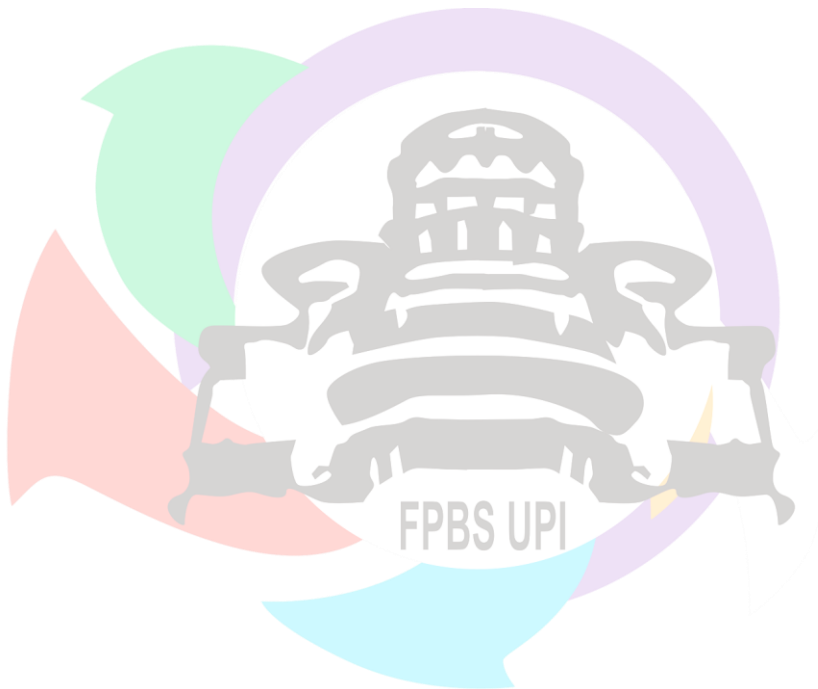
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WEBINAR SCHEDULE

Monday, August 31, 2020

TIME	AGENDA
07.30-08.30	Zoom Opening
08.30-08.40	Opening (Indonesian National Anthem)
08.40-08.55	Welcoming Speech:
	Dean of Faculty of Language and Literature Education (5')
	Rector of Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia (5')
08.55-09.00	Information
09.00-10.30	Keynote Speech:
	Prof. Fuad Abdul Hamied, M.A., Ph.D. (30')
	Prof. Dr. Nor Fariza Mohd. Nor (30')
	Question and Answer Session (30')
	Moderator: Yanty Wirza, M.Pd., M.A., Ph.D.
10.30-12.00	Featured Speech:
	Dr. Budi Hermawan, M.P.C. (15')
	Dr. Afi Fadlilah, M.Hum. (15')
	Dr. Lulu Laela Amalia, M.Pd. (15')
	Dr. Rudi Adi Nugroho, M.Pd. (15')
	Question and Answer Session (30')
	Moderator: Eri Kurniawan, M.A., Ph.D.
12.00-12.15	Closing (Conference Chair)

KEYNOTE AND FEATURED SPEAKERS

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Prof. H. Fuad Abdul Hamied, M.A., Ph.D.



Fuad Abdul Hamied, UPI professor, earned his bachelor's degree (1976) at IKIP Bandung, and obtained an M.A. in TEFL (1980) and a Ph.D. in Education (1982) at Southern Illinois University, United States. Prof. Fuad was once Head of the Department of English, Assistant Dean of the Faculty of Language and Art Education, and Vice Rector at IKIP Bandung, before his appointment as Director for Institutional Development at the Directorate

General of Higher Education (2003-2005), and then Deputy Coordinating Minister for People's Welfare (2005-2010). In 2010 he returned to UPI and became Director of the School of Postgraduate Studies until 2011. Prof. Fuad was also former President of TEFLIN (Association of English Language Teaching in Indonesia) (2008-2014), and former President of the Association of Indonesian Language Teaching for Foreign Speakers (1999-2002), and currently President of Asia-TEFL (The Asian Association of Teachers of English as a Foreign Language Asia TEFL). He is now Editor-in-Chief of the Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics, a reputable international journal, and also a member of the Editorial Advisory Board of The Journal of Asia TEFL, also indexed by Scopus, as well as editors and reviewers for several other international journals such as TEFLIN Journal, Indonesia; MELTA Journal, Malaysia; and The New English Teacher, Thailand. His research reports and articles on language education and policies are published in various reputable international journals, as well as in books, published by such well-known publishers as Routledge, Springer, and Multilingual Matters.

Abstract

Multiliteracies and Lingua-Franca Approaches to Language Teaching

My talk will focus on the current multilingual background of Indonesia and how this could affect language teaching, especially in response to challenges emerging from the digital era. The use of multilingual perspectives in language teaching pedagogy is counter to the long-standing patterns of language isolation when teaching languages in school contexts. As an example, English has therefore emerged as a lingua franca, in which language teaching challenges monolingual-oriented practices of teaching the language. The goal of adopting a multilingual perspective in language teaching is not to define and codify the linguistic tools used by the typical native speaker, but to create a pedagogical environment that could improve the capacity of learners to use the lingua franca in a non-native context. However, when pursuing a multilingual approach, concepts such as 'competent individual' must then be redefined operationally. The linguistic landscape of Indonesia is also nuanced in this regard. Over 700 living languages spoken, 18 of which are spoken by more than one million speakers. The Indonesian language is an official language, in constant contact with those local languages, which in turn produce varieties of the Indonesian language throughout the country. The Indonesian language in Indonesia is in a similar position to that of English in the world. We are therefore confronted with the word of Englishes, in the plural form. And, in the Indonesian context, we do indeed have "Indonesians" for which we need to develop a variety of approaches to teaching the national language.

Prof. Nor Fariza Mohd. Nor, Ph.D.



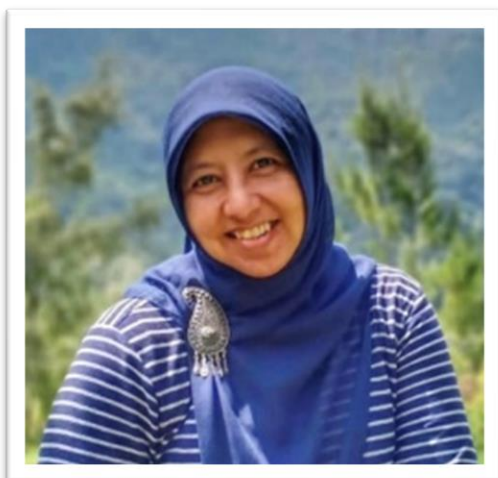
Nor Fariza Mohd. Nor is a professor at the Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. She earned a BA Hons degree in the field of Modern English Education at University of Lancaster, UK; an MA degree in the field of English for Specific Purposes (ESP) at University of Warwick; and a Ph.D degree in the field of Applied Linguistics at University of Malaya. In 1990, she also obtained a Certificate in Teaching English as Second Language from University of Lancaster, UK. Currently she is the Editor in Chief of GEMA Online® Journal of Language Studies (Scopus Q1, EBSCO, WoS, ACI, ERA, etc.). She has served as the External Assessor for Curriculum Review and Program for Universiti Teknologi Petronas and the Academic Panel Advisor for Universiti Malaysia Pahang from 2018 to 2020. She also served in many professional involvements and consultancy, such as a member of the editorial board member of the 3L: Language, Linguistics, Literature Journal (ESCI, WoS, Scopus Q1, EBSCO Host, Open J-Gate, etc.) in Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia in 2008, a visiting professor at Kazakh Ablai Khan University of International Relations and World Languages in 2015, and a Panel Advisor for Malaysian Citation Center in 2017. She has been an MQA Senior Panel Assessor at national level of Malaysia since 2005. She wrote numerous paper publication in reputable journals in the area of expertise of Discourse Analysis, Critical Discourse Analysis, and E-Discourse. One of her books entitled “Action Research: A Window to New Experiences in Teaching and Learning” was published by publisher of Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia. In the 4th ICOLLITE she will deliver a paper entitled “Application of Corpus Linguistics in Language Teaching and Research”.

Abstract

Application of Corpus Linguistics in Language Teaching and Research

Corpus is described as a large body of linguistic evidence composing of attested language use, which can be in spoken or written form. Corpus enables empirical analysis of language that has led to, for example, immense enhanced coverage in dictionaries. Major publishers such as Cambridge University Press, Oxford University Press, Pearson-Longman, Collins-COBUILD and Macmillan keep investing in order to develop multi-million word corpora and regularly launch new materials which are corpus informed. In language teaching, corpus linguistics has made various types of language information available to language teachers, to the extent that it could revolutionize language teaching by changing the way we approach materials design and curriculum development. This information can play an important role in helping teachers decide what is known to be more or less typical in actual language use, while keeping in mind issues in corpus linguistics, that includes among others frequency analysis (e.g. which phrasal verbs are used most frequently in English and syntactic patterns of the phrasal verbs), or register variation (e.g., highlighting key differences in the use of a particular feature in speaking and writing). Corpus linguistics research has also shown that a word cannot be defined in isolation, but expressed through a combination of a word with other words and syntactic patterns. Corpus analysis tools allow teachers and students to view examples of a key word in context and to study how context affects word meaning. Corpus analysis of the language of Covid-19 by the Oxford English Dictionary will be used to show the relevance of corpus linguistics in monitoring linguistics development. This is pertinent because the changing contexts in which a word is used can give insight into shifting perceptions and concerns. The frequency in the last four months pertaining to coronavirus, Covid-19, and other words denoting the novel coronavirus and the disease, and words (collocates) occurring near coronavirus with a statistically significant frequency will be shown.

FEATURED SPEAKERS



Dr. Lulu Laela Amalia, M.Pd. is a lecturer at Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung, West Java. She has been teaching both English language skills courses and English language teaching courses since 2007. Her research interests are TEFL, Reflective Practice, Teacher Professional Development, and Narrative Inquiry in ELT. She completes her doctoral degree on ELT at Universitas Negeri Malang, East Java. Her

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Abstract

Building Teachers' Professionalism through Reflective Practice: A Life-Long Learning Context in the Contemporary World

This study aims at revealing the process of experienced EFL teachers in building their professionalism in the contemporary world and reflective practice is selected as a tool. Reflective practice is closely related to the idea of learning from experience (Thomson & Pascal, 2012) and it has been an important activity in professional development since the 1980s in western education. As a preliminary study, the data in this study is gained by implementing a survey, i.e., distributing questionnaire to EFL experienced teachers in big islands in Indonesia, such as Sulawesi, Sumatra, Java, and Bali. These teachers are to answer questions in relation to reflective practice as a tool in professional development and life-long learning concepts in English language teaching. The result of the study shows that they use different types of reflection tools to build their professionalism in a life-long learning context in the contemporary world.

Keywords: Reflective Practice, Professional Development, EFL Teachers, Life-long learning



Dr. Budi Hermawan, M.P.C. is a teaching staff at the Department of English Education, UPI. He completed his master's degree from school of English, Film, and Media, Sydney University, majoring in professional communication. He learned multimodal studies from Van Leeuwen during a visiting scholar program at UTS, Australia. He completed his doctoral degree at Universitas Indonesia. His research interest centers on

multimodal studies, social semiotics and SFL. He has written two books, *Multimodalitas dalam Pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris*, *Analisis Multimodalitas dalam Teks Sains*, and one book chapter published by Routledge. His email address is linguistikmakna@gmail.com

Abstract

Doing Multimodal Studies, Making Meaning of Multimodal Texts

The paper introduces multimodal studies as a recent approach to making meaning of texts that researchers in Indonesia can use and take benefit from. While the approach gained popularity in English speaking countries especially in Australia, America, and England since 1990, the approach has begun to be noticed and gained popularity despite being still slow in Indonesia. Definitions of multimodal studies are offered and its key premises are highlighted in the paper. The paper discusses areas of research in multimodal studies that researchers in Indonesia can explore. Procedural analysis that can be undertaken when doing multimodal studies are presented. The paper concludes with opportunities and challenges posed by multimodal studies.



Dr. Afi Fadlilah, M.Hum. is a teaching staff at the Department of Indonesian Language and Literature Education, UPI. She completed master degree from linguistics study program at the Faculty of Cultural Sciences, UGM. She completed her doctoral degree at UGM. Her research interest centers on sociolinguistics studies. She has just completed her research on “The Language Patterns and Strategies in Buying and Selling Interactions at Sindang Market in Cirebon (Sociolinguistics Studies)”.

Abstract

Language Usage Patterns and Strategies in Buying and Selling Interactions in Sindang Market, Cirebon District (A Sociolinguistic Study)

This research aims to at describing the patterns and strategies of using language in trade interactions in Cirebon District Sindang Market through a qualitative descriptive method. This study uses sociolinguistic theory with an ethnographic approach to communication. The results of this study are: The language patterns used in Pasar Sindang are single-code patterns (Sundanese, Javanese, and Indonesian), code-switching patterns, and code-mixing patterns. The contributing factors of code switching and code mixing are influenced by the speaker adjustments, absence of matching words, multilingualism, and customary practice. The language (s) are used as a strategy to achieve the goals of the sellers and buyers. The sellers the language(s) are used to attract new customers, retain old customers, get higher profits, decide on prices, and strategy to sell. As for the buyers, language(s) are used to ask for prices, bargain cheaply, criticize merchandise, and ask for a return.

Keywords: Patterns and strategies, language use, sociolinguistics, trade interactions, code switching, code mixing, language strategy.



Dr. Rudi Adi Nugroho, M.Pd. is a lecturer in the Department of Indonesian Language and Literature Education at the Indonesia University of Education, Bandung. His research interests include literature especially drama, multimedia innovation in learning, and models of teaching. He created a software “*Sulira*” for supporting learning drama with dubbing technique. His works have been published in several journals and proceedings.

Abstract

Sulira: An Application to Assist Drama Education

Nowadays, in the era of digital technology, drama education needs a new breakthrough. Multimedia and technology are very likely to be involved in the learning process. *Sulira* is one of the alternative applications for drama education to maximize the involvement of technology in the learning process. This research reviewed *Sulira* as an application designed to assist in drama education and described the use of this application, which was used not only in drama, but also in film as a learning medium.

Keywords: Drama, acting, interactive multimedia, *Sulira*

LIST OF ABSTRACTS

A. LITERATURE AND CULTURE STUDIES

ABS-ICOLLITE-20005

Revisiting Basic Writing Handbook: Applying Picture Word Inductive Model and Positive Language Formula in EFL Undergraduates

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In English Education Program, Universitas Indraprasta PGRI, Jakarta, a series of writing skills has been comprised in three levels, namely Basic Writing, Intensive Writing, and Academic Writing. As a guideline, a handbook for each level has been distributed to the students. Among the three levels, Basic Writing plays a crucial role in establishing fundamentals in students' writing. Therefore, the handbook should cover particular comprehensive perspectives. The research is aimed at revisiting the Basic Writing Handbook due to the fast and global changing era. Several important issues, particularly related to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) issues are challenging to be inserted. Moreover, the research is also applying a new experience on Picture Word Inductive Model (PWIM) and Positive Language Formula (PLF) as the combining method in Basic Writing learning. By conducting a convergent mixed-method research design with correlational and narrative analyses, the research was engaged by Basic Writing lecturers and 103 students of the second year in the academic year of 2019/2020. The data was collected based on the students' answers on questionnaires and the students' scores on Basic Writing test. As a result, the research revealed a significant correlation between the variables and exposed a lot of excitement and benefits for both lecturers and students in developing a comprehensive outcome of Basic Writing learning through the combining PWIM and PLF.

Keywords: Basic Writing handbook, EFL undergraduates, Picture Word Inductive Model, Positive Language Formula

A Preliminary Study in Developing German Grammar Textbook based Contrastive and Error Analysis Approach

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This study aims to describe the results of the validation of textbooks that have been developed based on contrastive and error analysis approach. This study did not reach the stage of testing the effectiveness of the textbook in improving students' understanding in learning German grammar. The results of this study provide an overview of the aspects that must be corrected and improved from this textbook based on input of validators. The research method used is quantitative. There are 3 types of validators in this study, namely material expert validators, textbook expert validators, and students as user validators. Validation instruments used include aspects of the quality of the material, the way the material is presented, the layout, and the use of language. The results of the study show that this text book is suitable for use based on the 4 indicators assessed by validators. One of the advantages of this textbook lies in the aspect of presentation of the material. By using contrastive analysis and error analysis in developing textbooks makes the material in this book well presented in accordance with the needs of learners.

Keywords: German Grammar Textbook, Contrastive Analysis, Error Analysis

ABS-ICOLLITE-20012

Presuppositions in Bloomberg Interview with Indonesia's Finance Minister – Sri

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Presupposition is an assumption of what has happened prior to an utterance. The function of studying presupposition is to interpret assumptions in a conversation clearly. Based on Yule's theory, there are six types of presupposition namely existential, factive, non-factive, lexical, structural, and counter-factual presuppositions. In this paper, the writer analyzes types of presuppositions found in an interview with Indonesia's finance minister, Sri Mulyani Indrawati, conducted by Bloomberg Markets and Finance. The writer applies descriptive qualitative as the data are in the form of sentences. The result shows that there are four types of presupposition. The writer reveals 80 presuppositions, consisting of 60 existential presuppositions, 18 lexical presuppositions, 1 factive presupposition, and 1 counter-factual presupposition.

Keywords: presuppositions, Bloomberg, Sri Mulyani Indrawati, Yule's Theory

FPBS UPI

The Impact of Brexit on France's Stance in European Union

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The history of Europe in forming a union has gone through many challenges and changes in direction. The latest crisis in the European Union is the withdrawal of British membership in 2016 which is formally known as Brexit. Britain joined the integrated Europe when it was still called the European Economic Community. Since then, Britain had a huge influence on decision-making in the integrated Europe and the development of a union that we recognize today. The withdrawal of British membership certainly has effects on the sustainability of the European Union and its members. France, as one of the pioneers in the formation of the integrated Europe, has ambivalent relations with Britain. They helped each other develop the European Union, but they also tried to outdo each other. Brexit is seen as a chance for France to strengthen its stance in the organization. This research looks at France's opportunities and political stance in the post-Brexit European Union through an agreement of the withdrawal of British membership, news articles, and presidential speeches about France and Brexit. This research also uses historical methods with critical discourse analysis theory and international relations theory. Through analysis, opportunities and steps to be taken by France to strengthen its position will be seen. France takes the role of defending the initial goal and the existence of European Union by complicating the transition process used to reach agreements between Britain and EU with the possibility of influencing the agreements which will benefit France.

Keywords: Brexit, critical discourse analysis, European Union, France in European Union, french politics

ABS-ICOLLITE-20015

The Predicament of Turkish Modern Identity: The Oscillation of the East and the West in Orhan Pamuk's Snow

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This research uses Orhan Pamuk's Snow in order to reveal the tension and oscillation between the East and the West which is represented by the Ataturk forced modernization on the restriction of veils in schools and public places. This Westernization project happened in Kars, a small city in Turkey which always coved by snow. The women are presented as the oppressed who silently end their lives as their way to protect their beliefs and tradition. I employ the method of library research in dismantling Pamuk's work that highlights the endless oscillation by presenting the internal struggle experienced by the characters that are forced to embrace Western tradition. This research deals with two issues namely the Oscillation and complex desire to imitate the Others as well as the solutions to the predicament that are offered by Pamuk in Snow. Said's Orientalism and Bhabha's Postcolonialism are employed to illuminate the solutions. Additionally, the information on Turkey's history, socio-politic conditions are also presented. This research is also a tool to raise the readers' awareness of the problem on the predicament of the East and West and develop their critical thinking towards the forced modernity by the oppressor.

Keywords: oscillation, Westernization, predicament

Digital Based Language Testing Implementation Designed for EFL Learners

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The technology-based test has been a controversial issue during the last decade. On the other hand, it can offer solutions for an effective long distance learning or e-Learning program which can be applicable in the situations where learning process is limited either in physically or time-constraint. Despite of monitoring students' progress assessment is needed to evaluate whether the learning process is effective or not. With the intervention of internet and technology in the education field, this offers many ways to apply assessment for the learning progress. Web-based-test (WBT) offers a great varieties and features which is easily accessed. Furthermore, this research used two kinds of WBT, namely Google Form and Quizizz. The objective of this research is to look further of some benefits from these type of tests also to investigate its effectiveness. The following study applied the quantitative method where scoring result is gathered and calculated to measure the average score and the most preferable test-method. There were around 66 university students from two different majors. They were taking Business English at their second semester and the tests were conducted during the online program due to the pandemic situation. The finding reveals that both tests have its strongest and weakest points whereas the better result shows that Quizizz is higher than Google Form-based test.

Keywords: digital testing, language learning, assessment

**Religion, Education, and Pluralism in Indonesia: Relevance of Sufism Moral
Education in the Development of Pluralism Characters By A. Gani, Kamran Asat
Irsyady, and Ferry Muhammadsyah Siregar**

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This paper examines the relevance of Sufism moral education in developing pluralism character in Indonesia. Through the library research methodology with a historical-philosophical approach, the results show that someone practicing Sufism Morals has a high level of tolerance while dealing with the issue of diversity. Internalization of the Sufism moral values in modern life strengthens spiritual, personal and social intelligence. In pluralism, Sufism Morals education teaches two clear and explicit principles. This includes exclusivity in "aqidah-ubudiah" (theology and worship) and the principle of inclusiveness in the social-interactive domain. These principles represent how to socialize with community members having different backgrounds. This paper uses social, cultural, and religious theories and concepts. It is also based on library research. It finds that In the context of Indonesians, the noble values of Sufism can be developed to strengthen various pillars and build harmony among religious communities, historical awareness, and maturity in culture.

Keywords: Education, Sufism Morals, Pluralism Character, Indonesia

Transforming Sundanese Script: From Palm Leaf to Digital Typography

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The impact of globalization is the loss of local culture, transformation is an attempt to offset the global culture. Globalization has influenced the structure of the global community in the political, economic, social, and cultural fields, bringing the impact on the displacement of local culture. Sundanese script, which is one of the non-Latin script that developed in the West Java region. Non-Latin script as a product of local culture with an identity attached to each letter will face the risk to be gradually replaced by the dominance from Latin script if it did not adjust to the demand of globalization. This article will discuss the transformation process from the Sundanese script contained in palm leaf media to the modern Sundanese script in the form of digital typography. The method used is transformation, which can be applied to rediscover the ancient Sundanese script within the new form known as the modern Sundanese script that it is relevant to modern society. Transformation aims to maintain local culture from global cultural domination. This article discovers the way Sundanese people reinvent their identity through the transformation from ancient Sundanese script to modern Sundanese script by designing a new form of script in order to follow the global technological developments.

Keywords: Sundanese script, digital typography, transformation, reinventing, globalization

Mamaos Art at Sanggar Sekar Panghegar in Cianjur City

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The purpose of this research is to describe the development and the way to preserve Mamaos art at Sanggar Sekar Panghegar in Cianjur City. The writer uses a qualitative method for this research. This research method is used to identify the study and to make the research easier. The technique of collecting data are the reviewer of reference, observation, documentation, and interview. The results of this study are: (1) The development of Mamaos art at Sanggar Sekar Panghegar in Cianjur City has experienced much progress until now. (2) The efforts to preserve the Mamaos art at Sanggar Sekar Panghegar in Cianjur City has the support of the Government, Artist, and Community in Cianjur City. The result of this research can be concluded that Mamaos Art at the Sekar Panghegar Studio has been born and developed since 2000 with a majority of young players. In its development, Mamaos art at Sanggar Sekar Panghegar is considerably advancing, which is evidenced by the existence of Mamaos art to perform at celebrations both in the area and outside the region. The efforts to preserve the Mamaos art at Sanggar Sekar Panghegar is carried out by all levels of society, artist, and government official in Cianjur City who always participate and provide support in the development of the Mamaos art so that it still exists in the community.

Keywords: Keywords: Mamaos, Local Art

A Structural Equation Model of the Effect of School Climate on Student Reading Literacy Based on Indonesia PISA 2018 dataset

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The effect of school climate, including teaching practices, school community, and student disruptive behaviour on students' reading literacy are investigated using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and structural equation model (SEM) to understand the observed relationships among them. This study employed secondary data retrieved from the Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) 2018 for Indonesian students. Results indicates that (a) students' disruptive behaviour had the strongest negative direct effect ($b = -121.24$; $\beta = -.406$) on students' reading achievement, (b) teaching practices in language lesson had the strongest positive direct effect ($b = 41.52$; $\beta = .226$) on students' reading achievement, and (c) students' perception of competition ($b = 9.12$; $\beta = .064$) and cooperation ($b = 20.50$; $\beta = .162$) had considerable direct effect on students' reading achievement. The study also found that female students performed slightly better ($b = -11.27$; $\beta = -.072$) on the PISA reading test. In regards to the results, some useful recommendations have been put forward for policy and practice.

Keywords: reading literacy, school climate, Indonesia, PISA, structural equation model

Prostitution and the Sugar Baby Phenomenon in France from 2016 to 2019

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This article discusses the phenomenon of sugar baby and sugar dating and its link with prostitution in France, in which prostitution is legalized. There are many forms of prostitution in France. The government's effort to regulate its practice is seen through the applications of a couple of policies. La Loi de Pénalisation de Client de Prostituée passed in 2016 is the latest act regarding its regulation. Despite that, there are trucks found around universities in Paris from a sugar dating website RichMeetBeautiful.fr that promotes their sites. With the emergence of sugar dating advertisements in public, sugar dating becomes public consumption due to the assumption that it redefines the escort concept which is a part of the elegant side of prostitution. This research investigates the factors that motivate university students to decide to practice sugar dating. Moreover, it has the purpose of finding whether sugar dating itself is a part of prostitution and its position in front of French Laws. This research finds that sugar baby practice is a form of prostitution and is punishable under French law. However, there are differences in practices between sugar baby and prostitution. This research uses the qualitative method of Wahidmurni and literature studies.

Keywords: prostitution, regulations, students, student prostitution, sugar baby, sugar dating.

Covid-19 Comic Strip “Aku K(b)ebal” Version on Ronald Barthes’ Semiotic Perspective and Its Implication for Descriptive Text in Indonesia Language

Learning

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The purpose of this research is to explain the denotative, connotative, and mythical or ideological meaning of COVID-19 comics Aku K(b)ebal) version. Primary data are the COVID-19 comics Aku K(b)ebal) version. Secondary data are various literatures and previous studies related to this research. Data validity was obtained from the validation of experts in visual media communication and in education. Screenshot is used as a data collection technique and Ronald Barthes’ theory of semiotic for analyzing data with three distinct levels. Firstly, for the denotation level, researcher used interpretation to get the explicit meaning in both of visual images (background, characters, and expression) and the dialogue. Secondly, for the connotation level, researcher used denotation and linked it to the reader’s interpretation. Thirdly, the myth level is carried out by linking the connotative meaning with the prevailing social context. Based on the results of the research, it could be seen as a conclusion that the denotative meaning of the COVID-19 comics is a narration of a teenage boy who did not obey the government’s guidelines to stay at home and did not practice social distancing because he felt healthy and thought his body was strong enough. Nevertheless, all of what he did had a negative impact. Lately he got the virus and even five others people as well, including his mother who had heart disease. The connotation meaning of this story which researcher has found is a teenage boy who was indifferent and even selfish without being concerned about others. Furthermore, for the myth or ideological is personality traits, namely, compassion, religious and professional.

Keywords: Semiotic, Ronald Barthes, COVID-19 comics, Aku K(b)ebal, Indonesian Leangue learning

Visual Structure of the Object Placement In Javanese Pawukon Illustration

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Pawukon is a Javanese time periodical calculation functioning as a guideline to do a specific activity in certain time. Pawukon also contains explanation about human character based on the seven-day cycle. Pawukon was delivered orally before documented in manuscripts, which some of it is equipped with illustration. Illustrated pawukon manuscripts displaying symbols of human character in a visual structure that consist elements mentioned in the manuscript text. Composition of this illustration shows various visualization in the amount of the elements displayed and arranged. Visual structure in an illustration composition had a strong impact to build an observer impression, both as an aesthetic and communication function. The aim of this article is to analyze the visual structure based on the object placement in pawukon illustration, particularly that drawn in wayang style. This study uses interpretive analysis methods by observing and comparing the placement of visual elements in pawukon illustrations. The study applied on the illustrations of the same character from different manuscripts to find the visual structure of the composition. The result showed that the visual structure in pawukon illustrations related to the visual impression and its role in conveying the cultural message of pawukon. The result provides an overview about how a visual structure in Javanese pawukon illustration became a symbol of cultural values.

Keywords: Pawukon, Illustration, Javanese Manuscripts, Visual Structure

**Community Learning Centers' Efforts in Improving Community's Information
Literacy to Prevent Cyber Crime during the Pandemic Era**

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This study explores the community learning centers' effort in improving the community's information literacy to prevent cybercrime during the pandemic era through an empirical examination of the phenomenon of pandemic COVID 19 social impacts in the specific context of Indonesia. The study adopts a simple research design methodological approach based on a triangulation of data sources, including extensive interviews from five community learning center's manager, interviews with community education experts, as well as secondary data. The study finds that community learning center's efforts consist of conducting virtual socialization and also mentoring to the community on information literacy, revitalizing parenting education on guiding children during their screen time, activating community reading center to create a lively discussion and fostering community's critical thinking and information assessment. This study makes several contributions to the literature on community education, first, by presenting empirical evidence on the real gifts of Community learning activities Center for improving the quality of Indonesian society, especially during the pandemic COVID 19 era. Second, it provides a deeper understanding of the social impact of the information literate community and its correlation to preventing cyber-crime widespread in the city. Third, it highlights the importance of community learning centers in emerging countries.

Keywords: Covid-19, information literacy, Community Learning Center, Cyber crime

**The Use of “Baik” Card as Learning Media to Improve Student Learning Result in
Animal Caring Lesson at Class II SDIT Nur Al Rahman**

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Based on preliminary data obtained at SDIT Nur Al Rahman's 2d grade, students experienced problems with low learning outcomes when only using teaching materials or thematic textbooks. Difficulty reading texts and sentences in caring for animals material made student learning outcomes unsatisfactory. From these problems, an improvement was made using “Baik” card as learning media. The study aims to determine the description of planning, implementation, student activities, and learning outcomes tests in improving learning outcomes by using media that is more interesting and in other forms in the form of quartet cards. The research method used is a class action research (class action research) using the Kemmis and Taggart research design which consists of four stages: planning, action, observation, and reflection. This research was conducted in three stages of pre-cycle, cycle I and cycle II. From the results of the study showed that learning by using “Baik” card as learning media could improve learning outcomes

Keywords: "Baik" card, learning media, learning result

ABS-ICOLLITE-20041

**The Student Voices on Online Language Teaching during the Covid 19 Outbreak in
an Indonesian State University**

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Covid 19 outbreak happened by accident in the beginning of the year 2020 but teaching should be done on purpose based on the course outline. This study aimed at describing information from the student side as the effect of switching the course method to be online during the pandemic. By using Google Forms, a semi open questionnaire was prepared to deliver to each participating students. The sample consisted of 58% female students ranged from semester 2 to 12, who taking three different courses. The responses of students were analysed descriptively. Majority expressed that the online teaching was followed from home, comfort, clear and easy to respond even most of them from outside of the city. However, there were some precaution expressions about unstable signal during the course, finding comfortable places outside home and campus, and prompt feedback from lecturer may affected their motivation to be actively involved. It was hard for lecturers would expect such kind of findings unless the learners expressed them. The results would be of benefit for improving the future online teaching in higher education level.

Keywords: learning environment, learning tools, online teaching, student perception

Enhancing EFL Students' Soft Skills and Hard Skills through Blended Learning Activities

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Many researches had proved that Blended learning are able to improve students academic performance. Varies teaching and learning methods are inclusion blended learning for instance; online group discussion, online presentation, online submission, etc. Many resources reveal that learning methods and strategies that embed with blended learning allow students to practice soft skills and hard skills during learning activities. Then, this study aims to seek on the effect of blended learning activities to enhance students' soft skills and hard skills through learning and instruction Research Methodology Course. Quasi experimental design is applied in the study. Two groups of students are sample of the study divided as control class (conventional learning) and experiment class (blended learning). Control class consists of 25 students, while experimental class consists of 25 students. Students' self and pair assessment is used to measure students' soft skills and hard skills performance at pre and post treatment. The result of students' self and pair evaluation reveal that blended learning approach yielded significant impact on improving their soft skills and hard skill. Looking at each component of soft skills, experimental class students perform communication, IT, numeracy, and learning, problem solving and working with others skills better than control class students. Students in Experimental class also obtain both specific knowledge and skills of Research Methodology higher than control group students. This outcome of this research will help teachers for integrating soft skills with hard skills in teaching and learning process. The studies also inform prospect researchers that applying blended learning could enhance students' soft skills, and hard skills of a subject.

Keywords: 21st century skills, online learning, English teaching, learning and instruction

**Improving the Ability to Read English Text through Semantic Mapping on
Undergraduate Students of Mathematics Education Study Program**

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This study aims to improve the ability of reading english text through semantic mapping techniques. The population in this study were students of the mathematics education study program, Indraprasta University, PGRI Jakarta. The sampling technique was selected by simple random sampling and the research sample was 25 students of the R1E class of the mathematics education study program who took the English 1 at odd semester, 2018/2019 academic year. This research was conducted with a class action research (classroom action research). The classroom research design used in this study was Kemmis and McTaggart. This research was conducted in two cycles, each cycle containing 4 aspects, namely planning, action implementation, observation and monitoring, and reflection. The data analysis technique used includes descriptive analysis. The results of the two cycles of research seen in the implementation of the first and second cycles have shown an increase in the learning process. Based on this, it can be concluded that there is an increase in student activity in understanding English text.

Keywords: the ability to read English text, semantic mapping, undergraduate students

**The Concept of the Three Realms Teachings as Cultural Teachings in Yasadipura's
Dewaruci Fiber**

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This article focuses on discussing the concept of the Three Realms teachings that appear in the Yasaripura I Dewaruci fiber manuscript. The concept of the Three Realms is the concept of balance between the three worlds, named Sakala (upper world), Sakala Niskala (middle world), and Niskala (lower world) or usually called as Bhur Loka, Bhuvah Loka and Svah Loka. The purpose of this paper is to explain about the journey of Bima (as personification) to meet with Dewa Ruci (inter-personification), in finding holy water perwitasari (living water), and discovering the Three Realms teachings. The steps of the research carried out with qualitative research models with cultural approach, referring to the teachings of Javanese culture in accordance with the philosophy and philosophy of Javanese culture, the analysis resulted in a description of Bima's journey (as personification) meeting Dewaruci (inter-personification), in seeking holy water perwitasari (water of life), and discovering the Three Realms teachings. The Triloka teachings are one of the cultural teachings about the search for true knowledge, in the form of philosophical reflections.

Keywords: Three Realms Teachings, Fiber Dewaruci, Javanese Culture, Yasadipura I

**Art Speaks in the Traditional Expression of the Kerinci Community as A Source of
Moral Values for Character Education**

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The Kerinci language is one of the regional languages in Indonesia that still lives and develops in the Kerinci community. The Kerinci community also uses language as a social control for their people, which is expressed in the form of expressions. The purpose of this study is to describe the traditional expression of the Kerinci community as art of speaks and moral values contained in the expression as a source of moral values for character education. The method used is descriptive qualitative. Based on the results of the study, traditional expressions as spoken art are attitudes of caution in conveying the intentions and objectives as well as the continuing meaning or meaning in the speech that makes the speech beautiful. The phrase as art of speech is used to prohibit, reprimand, advise, rule, punish, and state rules in the local community. In addition, this traditional expression as spoken art is also used in the Kenduri Seko traditional ceremonial procession. The moral values contained in the traditional expression of the Kerinci community are individual, social, and religious moral values. Examples of individual moral values are honest, open, responsible, obedient, disciplined, diligent. Examples of social moral values are being loyal, helping others, keeping promises, being friendly, polite, democratic, fair, considerate, compact. Examples of religious moral values are sincere, grateful, optimistic, do not confuse halal and haram, good and bad. These moral values can be used as a source of moral values for character education in educating young people as the next generation of this nation.

Keywords: Moral Values, Traditional Expression

Visualization of Figure Kumbakarna as A Knight in Wayang Kulit Surakarta Style

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This Paper examines Visualization of Kumbakarna as a knight in wayang kulit (shadow puppet) Surakarta style. Kumbakarna is one of characters from Ramayana story who is a giant with scary face and large body. While, he has characteristic of a knight for Javanese society. This character is shown in his struggle to defend his country until death in war. In wayang kulit show in Indonesia, giant figures usually have antagonistic roles, and knight figures are visualized as handsome figures. Visual characters of wayang kulit made by wayang artists are usually in harmony between visual form of wayang and soul of characters in it. In terms of wayang kulit it is called wanda. One puppet character usually has several wanda to explore the expression of roles. While in other side Kumbakarna's visualization as knight's character allegedly out of tune with his visual character on puppet. The purpose of this study is to identify visual signs of wayang kulit figure Kumbakarna as a knight. This paper uses qualitative approach with a case study method. Case studies is Kumbakarna wanda barong owned by Ki Bambang Suwarno. That matter discussed using hermeunitic to interpret visual symbols on object and see compatibility with soul character of Kumbakarna. Results of the study revealed significant relationship between visual character of Kumbakarna wanda barong and soul character of Kumbakarna as knight. There are some that mark it, namely the type of thelelengan eyes, which means alert. Barong is interpreted as a form of lion. Alertness is one of characteristics of knights who are ready to fight. On the lines of his lips showed strokes of smile that indicated he is a protagonist giant.

Keywords: Kumbakarna, Wayang Kulit, Knight Figure, Wanda Barong

EFL Teachers' Perspective in Engaging Media and Multiliteracies during Distance Learning Policy

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Distance learning (DL) policy during the COVID-19 pandemic has urged teachers to engage multiliteracies and media to their teaching. By using a narrative inquiry approach to a junior high school EFL teacher and a senior high school EFL teacher regarding their teaching experience, this qualitative study aims to investigate EFL teachers' perspective on the use of media and multiliteracies in teaching English during DL. An analysis is done by looking at the situation, interaction, and continuity as well as the possibility of applying the principles of multiliteracies pedagogy by EFL teachers. The result showed that learners' socio-economic background has inevitably influenced the success of digital multiliteracies during DL. From the multiliteracies pedagogy principles, teachers are quite able to apply the situated practice and transformed practice, but have few obstacles to applying overt instruction and critical framing. EFL teachers' expectations related to multiliteracy during DL raise implications for the need for equitable teacher participation in teachers' development programs and more government attention to educational facilities in all public and private schools.

Keywords: EFL teachers, distance learning, multiliteracies pedagogy,

Language Style Comparison in Novel Jangji Asih by Aam Amilia

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This research discusses about Language Style Comparison in Novel Jangji Asih by Aam Amilia. The aim of this research is to describe variety of language style comparison in novel Jangji Asih by Aam Amilia. The research method used is qualitative with an approach using immediate constituent analysis. Based on the result of this research, there are 87 language style comparison. From groups such as the style of simile has the most data. It is because the style of simile have many words like *asa, cara, lir, kawas*, and *siga*. And the other language style on novel is the style of metaphor, the style of personification, and the less is style of sarcasm. Based on this research, the conclusion on novel Jangji Asih have many language style comparison used by author for tell the plot of a novel.

Keywords: type language style comparison

The Comparison of Tales "Sang Raja Putri sareng Saderekna Duawelas" by Raden Ayu Lasminingrat and "The Twelve Brothers" by Jacob Grimm

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This research is aimed to describe the comparison of the tales Sang Raja Putri sareng Saderekna Duawelas by Raden Ayu Lasminingrat and The Twelve Brothers by Jacob Grimm. The method used in this research was an analysis descriptive method with structural and intertextual approach. The technique used in this research is literature review technique. The object of this research are tales Sang Raja Putri sareng Saderekna Duawelas by Raden Ayu Lasminingrat and The Twelve Brothers by Jacob Grimm. From the analysis, it is shown that the two tales have similarities in the plot and characters since tales Sang Raja Putri sareng Saderekna Duawelas is the adaptation of The Twelve Brothers. Raden Ayu Lasminingrat often adopted Grimm's tales and modified the tales based on Sundanese culture.

Keywords: comparative literature, Sang Raja Putri sareng Saderekna Duawelas, The Twelve Brothers

**The Meaning of Semar Figure in Wayang Kulit Purwa Surakarta: The Case Study
of Semar by Bambang Suwarno**

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This paper aims to reveal the background of the existence of Semar in Wayang Kulit from the fine arts and Javanese culture perspectives. In Javanese community, Semar is seen as pamomong and Semar Figures have different uniqueness from Wayang figures in general. This study will examine the Semar figure in the wayang kulit purwa Surakarta using an analytical interpretation with semiotic approach. The object of the study will be focused on the meaning of the physical form of Wayang Kulit Semar which includes the face, body, hands, and feet of the wayang kulit, ornamental motifs or designs, tatahan and sunggingan. The aesthetic form will be used to explain the visualization based on Javanese perspectives. The purpose of this study is to examine and explain the meaning of Semar as a visualization of the Javanese society regarding their view of life. The results of this study show that each form and motif or decoration on the Semar figure has its own meaning, from the face to the feet, which symbolizes life. The whole picture of Semar's face is called sumeh which can be interpreted that the world is happy to accept everything that happens in the universe, that it is already a in line with a universal natural order. The portrayal of the Wayang Semar in the wayang story shows that its physical form is harmonized with the existence of the personality in Semar as a character itself, namely as a human figure who is funny and has a humorous character.

Keywords: Semar figure, aesthetic form, Javanese cultural, wayang kulit purwa surakarta

Exploring Engagement on Teacher's Speech to Student in Counseling Service

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This study is about appraisal system which focuses on the engagement realized by the counselor (Guidance and counseling teacher) in counseling service. This research is a qualitative one since it describes the use of language in the natural situation, that is, in a counseling service. The data in this study is the counselor's speech (Guidance and counseling teacher's speech) to student when they interact in counseling service. The data is analyzed using parameters of appraisal theory by Martin and White [1]. The results show two things, those are (1) The realization of heterogloss engagement is more than monogloss. It means that the counselor refers to other voice resources in conveying the valuation of the proposition he presents; and (2) The counselor shows alignment and solidarity to the student/counselee by choosing certain sources of heterogloss voice.

Keywords: Interpersonal meaning, Appraisal, Engagement

**Kapamalian in Cikondang Traditional House Lamajang Village Sub-District of
Pangalengan Bandung Regency (Ethnopedagogy Study)**

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The aims of this study are to expand knowledge regarding tradition, describing kapamalian also explaining Cikondang Traditional house kapamalian ethnopedagogy values which located in Lamajang Village Sub-district of Pangalengan Bandung Regency. The Method used in this study was descriptive analytics which describe the object under study. The data used in this study were collected from interview results, photos, field notes, and private document. The results of this study include. 1) the background of Cikondang's traditional house (ritual, forbidden forest also ancestral graveyard) and 2) kapamalian also kapamalian ethnopedagogy values in Cikondang's traditional house. 1) there are two (2) pamali in human morality towards god; 2) one (1) pamali in human's morality towards himself; 3) one (1) pamali in human's morality towards other human; 4) one (1) pamali in human's morality toward nature; 5) one (1) pamali in human's morality towards time; and 6) one (1) pamali in Human's morality on pursuit of physical and mental well-being.

Keywords: Keywords: folklore, pamali, ethnopedagogy

Effectiveness and Teachers' Confidence of E-learning Usage in Teaching and Learning English during Covid 19 pandemic at A University

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Covid 19 pandemic treat had force ministry of Indonesia education and culture took a policy of changing the process of teaching and learning from classroom to online learning space. However, emergency policy of the use of e-learning for full learning process is possibly violates the effectiveness of learning process and goal of learning. Responding to the issues, this study aims to investigate teachers' confidence and perception on effectiveness of teaching English fro General through e-learning. 31 of English teacher at a University participated in the online survey. Questionnaire is used to search on teachers' confidence and perception toward effectiveness of e-learning usage for teaching English for General. The study reveal that majority of English teachers (15) are averagely confidence, 14 English teachers are highly confidence to use e-learning for teaching and learning General English, and 2 of teachers are at low confidence. The finding also reveal that majority (21) teachers perceive that the effectiveness of e-learning usage for teaching General English is at average level, and 3 of teachers perceive at low effectiveness, and only 7 of respondent perceive the effectiveness of e-learning usage at high level. In conclusion, the English teachers are not confidence enough to use e-learning for teaching and learning English for General, and the usage of e-learning is not very effective for obtaining course objective. It is recommended that policy maker at University level to provide teachers with more training on using e-learning for effective teaching and learning English.

Keywords: Online Learning, TESL, Digital Era, English Instruction, English for General

ABS-ICOLLITE-20068

**Improvement Bases of Teachers' Technological Knowledge in the Implementation
of Computer-Based Learning**

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Learning in times of covid-19 pandemy requires extra innovation and creativity of the teachers. Teachers must have fundamental mastery of technology, starting from the simple to the more complex one. The purpose of this research was to describe the fundamental improvement of technological knowledge through the implementation of Computer-Based Learning. The type of research was the qualitative-descriptive research with questionnaires and interviews as substantive data source. The locative data source of this research was some junior high schools in Gunungkidul Regency, Yogyakarta. The data analysis in this research applied the following steps: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions. The results of this research showed that technological knowledge can be legally conducted based on educational psychology, pedagogical competence, social competence, and creativity of teachers. The benefits of this research is to give perspective to teachers in relation to the importance of implementing Computer-Based Learning.

Keywords: fundamental improvement technological knowledge; computer-based learning

**Status Sosial Sebagai Bahasa Nonverbal Dalam Masyarakat Jawa: Kajian Simbolik
Etnopragmatik**

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Status sosial dalam masyarakat Jawa sangat penting karena derajat seseorang ditentukan oleh status sosialnya. Status sosial biasanya dikaitkan dengan kepangkatan, jenis pekerjaan, kekayaan, keturunan, jenis kelamin, komunitas, dan penampilan. Artikel ini akan membahas status sosial sebagai bahasa nonverbal statis dengan pendekatan simbolik etnopragmatik. Pendekatan simbolik dalam arti bahwa hampir semua status sosial hanya dapat dimaknai jika seseorang mengetahui makna simbolik yang tersembunyi dalam budaya masyarakat. Sementara itu, etnopragmatik merupakan pendekatan interdisipliner antara etnografi dan pragmatik. Etnografi adalah kajian mengenai suatu objek atas dasar latar belakang kebudayaan. Pragmatik adalah kajian penggunaan bahasa atas dasar konteks pemakaiannya. Sumber data penelitiannya berupa masyarakat Jawa di lingkungan kampung Celeban Timur, Umbulharja, Yogyakarta. Data penelitiannya berupa deskripsi status sosial masyarakat Jawa yang ada pada sumber data. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui observasi dan wawancara dengan tokoh masyarakat dan pakar bahasa. Teknik analisis data dilakukan melalui identifikasi data, klasifikasi data, dan interpretasi hasil klasifikasi data. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan (a) aneka macam status sosial dalam masyarakat Jawa, dan (b) makna simbolik status sosial bahasa nonverbal statis. Temuan hasil penelitian berupa aneka macam status sosial dalam masyarakat Jawa, dan (b) aneka macam makna simbolik status sosial dalam masyarakat Jawa.

Kata kunci: Status sosial, Bahasa nonverbal, makna simbolik, etnopragmatik

The Absence Manifestation of the Use of Indonesian Language Basic Syntactic Function Found in Master Program Students' Journal Articles

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Journal articles are one of the scientific works that familiar with students. Aside being able to be used as a reference source, journal articles can be used as an output in learning process that must fulfill scientific standards, both content and writing standards. The main problem of this research is the absence of the use of basic syntactic functions in Bahasa Indonesia. This is an urgency to discuss because one of the main problem debated over ineffective sentences in Bahasa Indonesia is the absence of these basic syntactic functions. This study is a qualitative research. This research participants were the students of Master's Program of Indonesian Language Education, Sanata Dharma University. The data in this research are the sentences in master's student journal articles that not present the basic syntactic functions. That data were collected by using freely intensive reading and note taking techniques done by the researchers. Data analysis were done by the method agih and lesap technique. The results showed that 72 sentences didn't display the basic syntactic functions properly. It consists the absence of required basic syntactic elements like subject and the predicate, as well as the absence of its syntactic functioning of the subject and the predicate itself. These absence manifestations of the use of Bahasa Indonesia basic syntactic functions are described in this study. The results of this study are very useful in improving the quality of journal articles published, especially done by master program students, as well as the other published general scientific work.

Keywords: syntactic functioning absences, Bahasa Indonesia sentences, journal articles

Urgency of Inclusion the Value of Unity in Oral Tradition Teda, Kabizu Beijello Community, Sumba Barat Daya in Multicultural Education: Ecolinguistic Perspective

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Pluralism is the wealth of the Indonesian people. However, diversity also has the potential to give birth to various conflicts that can divide national unity. Exploring the values of local wisdom becomes important to do in the framework of unity. This study aims to describe the value of unity in the oral traditions of Teda, Kabizu Beijello community, Southwest Sumba and describe the inclusion of the value of unity in multicultural education. This research is a qualitative type by utilizing an ecolinguistic perspective. The data of this study were collected using the method of listening, interviews, and observations applied by the record technique and the note taking technique. The data of this study were analyzed using the extralingual equivalent method. The results showed that the value of unity in the Teda oral tradition was reflected in traditional rituals during the Padede Uma Kalada process or the construction of traditional houses. The inclusion of the value of the Teda oral tradition unity can be done through learning material in ecolinguistic lectures in the master's program. Concrete implementation of the value of unity such as feeling of one heart, the same fate and continuity in completing group assignments given in learning activities is one of the values held by each region in Indonesia. This value if properly maintained and preserved in the context of learning will certainly strengthen students' multicultural understanding in respecting diversity. This research is very useful in fostering a sense of unity of students in multicultural societies. This research is also very useful for developing ecolinguistic lecture material in the master's program.

Keywords: Keywords: urgency, inclusion of union values, oral tradition, linguistics, multicultural

**Optimization of Social-Transcendental Functions of Kidung Sedekah Gunung
Tradition of The Southern Slopes of Merapi: Anthropolinguistic Study**

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Kidung Sedekah Gunung tradition in its role as communication media can be a part of the learning process. This happens because in the tradition there are two functions, i.e. the social and transcendental function which has a positive influence on social life. But in reality, research on functions in the archipelago tradition is still being done, so that these functions are not optimal in society. In line with this, the purpose of this study is to describe the social-transcendental function of the Kidung Sedekah Gunung tradition of the southern slopes of Merapi and its optimization efforts through the realm of education. This research is included in the type of qualitative research using an anthropolinguistic perspective. The data in this study are Kidung that contain social-transcendental functions. The data method and technique used is the method of referring to the record technique and the note taking technique. In addition, data is also collected by applying ethnographic principles. The method and data analysis technique used is the extralingual method. The results showed that the kidung social function is as a media to encourage and establish cooperation among community members. While the transcendental function is to give thanks to God, pray, and ask for forgiveness. Optimizing social-transcendental functions can be done through the realm of education by integrating them in anthropolinguistic learning. The results of this study are expected to be useful as anthroliteracy in the field of anthropolinguistic studies and the field of learning.

Keywords: social-transcendental function, Kidung Sedekah Gunung Tradition, anthropolinguistics

The Urgency of Integration of Solidarity Values in the Torok Oral Tradition of the Manggarai Society through Multicultural Education: Ecolinguistic Studies

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Cultural diversity in Indonesia is one of the characteristics of society that we should be proud of. However, without us realizing this diversity also holds the potential for conflict that can threaten the life of the nation and state. The challenges of life in this diversity lead to various clashes in community relations so that the study of the value of local wisdom with multicultural insight is important to do. This study aims to describe the value of solidarity in the Torok oral tradition, identify the urgency of integration, and describe the integration of local wisdom values especially the value of solidarity in the Torok oral tradition of the Manggarai community through multicultural education. This research is included in the type of qualitative research by utilizing ecolinguistic theory. The data in this study were collected by using the method of recording and ethnographic interview techniques. Data analysis was performed using the extralingual equivalent method with contextual techniques. The results showed that the value of solidarity in the Torok oral tradition of the Manggarai community is depicted in the traditional rituals of giving names to children, sending children when they want to migrate, and during traditional marriage rituals. Integrating these values of solidarity can be done by making these values material, concrete examples, and values that inspire the learning process. Concrete implementation of solidarity values such as mutual cooperation, mutual assistance, cooperation, and mutual respect in learning are basically values that are generally found in each region that can strengthen students' multicultural understanding and respect for diversity.

Keywords: Keywords—Urgency, Integration, Value of Solidarity, Torok, Multicultural Education, Ecolinguistics

Comparative Study of Indonesian and Sundanese Homonym Vocabulary

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This researcher's perspectives about the Indonesian language which absorb a number of local language vocabularies, especially Sundanese encourage the implementation of this research. The reason for choosing Indonesian and Sundanese is because the researcher has been engaged in Indonesian Language and Literature Education and the researcher's mother tongue is Sundanese as the researcher comes from West Java. Language differences in each region become the characteristic of this country and it results in some impacts to the community including a misunderstanding of meaning among the communities. This phenomenon often occurs in direct and indirect communication with speakers from different languages. The issue of homonym does not frequently occur and not complex, but it is more serious and dramatic. Homonym deals with expressions that have the same form in sound or writing but have different meanings. For example, the word "alim" in Indonesian means knowledgeable; pious, while "alim" in Sundanese means do not want to. Therefore, this study aims to identify homonym in Indonesian and Sundanese that are prone to be pronounced due to the differences in lexical meanings in order to minimize misunderstanding in the community. This research was qualitative descriptive research with a Semantic theoretical approach. The data were 200 vocabularies of Indonesian and Sundanese homonyms obtained from dictionaries. The data were collected through a literature study. The collected data were then analyzed using Miles and Huberman.

Keywords: Comparative study, homonym vocabulary, Indonesian semantics.

Investigating the Students Weakness in Writing Academic Papers

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Academic writing skills are an essential thing that must be mastered by students. This research investigates the weaknesses of postgraduate students of Arabic Language Education of the Indonesian University of Education in writing scientific journal articles. This study uses a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach. Furthermore, the data was collected through questionnaires distributed to 25 postgraduate students, interviews, and document study. After conducting the analysis and discussing the data gained, the results showed that 75% of students found it challenging to write scientific journal articles. One of the reasons is that they are not familiar with the differences between scientific journal articles and other scientific papers. Besides that, 78% of them have problems with linguistic elements, such as cohesion and coherence, and 63% have not known the ethics of scientific publications in writing journal articles.

Keywords: genre, cohesion, coherence, academic paper

**Orientalization of Nature in the German Translation of Mochtar Lubis's
“Harimau-Harimau”**

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Western perspective about the East, formalized in the form of Orientalism in the colonial period, still dominates the discourse regarding the economy, politics, culture, and nature, even now in the postcolonial era. This study explores the influence of an orientalist perspective on the German translation of an Indonesian literary work, a novel by Mochtar Lubis, *Harimau – Harimau* (1975). The book describes the survival of resin collectors in the Sumatran jungle who fought against a tiger attack. The strength of this novel lies in the depiction of nature, humans, and the relationship between the two. This study uses a translational approach, which compares the syntactic and semantic structures of the source text (ST) and the target text (TT). Theories of Orientalism and the postcolonial approach are tools to examine to which extent Western views influence the German translation of the novel. The results of the analysis show that there is a tendency towards an orientalization of natural images. Translator, as Western representation, change the depiction of nature according to western perception about the East and tropical countries. Another finding is a shift in the description of the relationship between humans and the environment. Based on the results, a concept of equality based translation should be the consideration of every translator.

Keywords: orientalization, postcolonial approach, Mochtar Lubis, *Harimau-Harimau*, West and East

The Listening Teams Strategy Assisted by Audio Media in Critical Listening to News Text Learning (An Quasi-Experiment Research to the 8th Grade Students at SMP Negeri 2 Lembang)

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The background of this research is the low critical listening ability of 8th grade students at SMP Negeri 2 Lembang in news text learning. In fact, the critical listening ability is very important to be mastered by students in order to make a judgment to reach a conclusion whether the ideas or information contained in the news they hear are facts or not, accurate or not, based on certain criteria. The aim of this research is to describe; 1) the initial critical listening ability of the experimental and the control class students in news text learning, 2) the final critical listening ability of the experimental class and the control class students in news text learning and 3) the significant differences in the final critical listening ability between the experimental class and the control class students in learning news text. This research used a quasi-experiment method with non-equivalent control group design. The sample of this research was determined through a purposive sampling technique and consisted of 31 students as the experimental class and 31 students as the control class. Based on the analysis process, the average score of pre-test result in the experimental class and the control class were 52.92 and 53.02, respectively. Then, the average score of post-test result in the experimental class and the control class were 73.96 and 60.34, respectively. Based on the hypothesis test, t_{count} was obtained $5.361 > t_{table} 1.671$ with 60 degrees of freedom and 95% confidence level. The results of this study indicate that there are significant differences in the final critical listening ability between the experimental class and the control class in learning news text. The final critical listening ability of student in experimental class is superior than students in control class.

Keywords: Keywords: listening teams strategy, quasi-experiments, critical listening to news text.

Kesantunan Berbahasa dalam Akun Informasi Kota di Jawa Barat dalam Media Sosial Instagram

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Nilai kesantunan berbahasa pada masyarakat saat ini sudah mulai luntur, hal tersebut bisa dilihat dalam komentar di beberapa akun media sosial, salahsatunya media sosial Instagram. Masyarakat Jawa Barat yang dikenal dengan keramahannya, akan berbeda ketika beradu komentar dalam akun Instagram. Saat ini banyak akun yang berisi informasi tentang perkembangan setiap kota di Jawa Barat, dan beragam komentar pun memenuhi setiap akun tersebut. Komentar positif dan negatif yang diujarkan bertebaran dalam akun tersebut, komentar tersebut dibalut dengan bahasa Sunda yang sopan, hingga bahasa Sunda yang kasar, hal ini yang melatarbelakangi peneliti untuk menelisik lebih jauh mengenai kesantunan berbahasa dalam akun informasi kota di Jawa Barat. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkapkan bentuk kesantunan dan ketidaksantunan berbahasa melalui komentar masyarakat Jawa Barat yang terkenal dengan budaya sopan santunnya. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode deskriptif dengan tehnik pengumpulan data berupa tehnik simak, dan dokumentasi. Selanjutnya penelitian ini akan memaparkan prinsip kesantunan berbahasa dan skala kesantunan berbahasa dalam akun informasi kota di Jawa Barat dalam media sosial Instagram.

Keywords: pragmatik, santun berbahasa, Instagram, tatakrma Sunda.

A Comparative Study of Structure, Function, and Language Rule of Putri Pinang Gading with Putri Kaguya Folklore and Its Utilization as A Teaching Material for Text of Folklore

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Folklore is an oral tradition that is spread orally because people don't yet know the characters. The process of spreading oral stories makes the folklore undergo a change in shape, both in its plot and character, but the moral and ethical message never disappears. This study is also motivated by the development of times which makes oral tradition or folklore lost its interest, so that it needs to be preserved. One of the preservation ways is by inheriting the folklore to young generation that can be done through education. This research aims to describe the similarities and differences of the function, structure and linguistic rule in the folklore text entitled “Putri Pinang Gading” from Indonesia and “Putri Kaguya” from Japan as the teaching materials of folklore. Qualitative descriptive approach is used in this study while the comparative descriptive analysis is also used as the method of this study. The theory of function, structure, language rule, comparative literature and teaching materials are some theories that is applied in this study. The study shows a similar story between the folklore text entitled “Putri Pinang Gading” and “Putri Kaguya” which both tells the discovery of a child from Bamboo tree. The similarities and differences are also found in the function, structure, and linguistic rule. At last, the comparative results from these two folklore can be used as teaching materials for seventh grader in Junior High School.

Keywords: comparative literature, folklore, teaching materials of folklore texts.

**English and Khah Language: Philological Study across Chenab Valley Jammu and
Kashmir**

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English language is the fastest to grow and attracted the vernaculars and speakers of different languages of the world. English is the only one language of the world which influences quicker and faster on the local dialects and cultures. It constantly changes our culture and increase the grip of the speakers over other dialect users. It is understood that English language scenario is universally effective and growing. Every dialect with culture get shift into the English and multicultural society. Languages spoken across the society get mixed with the English. Khah language is spoken in Chenab Valley in Jammu and Kashmir which is mother tongue of more than two lakh people. Khah language has a blend influence on other speakers because they have contacts with English and other language users throughout the country. English has philological relationship with all languages and slowly change the culture of the native speakers. This study is taken to explore the relationship of English language with the Khah speakers in the context of philology across Chenab Valley Jammu and Kashmir. The study is intended to give insights into the overview of history and current relationship of English and Khah language speakers. It is understood that present scenario of the society in the context of language speakers is multilinguists and multicultural due to universal communicational platform of English language and its contacts with local dialects of the society.

Keywords: English Language, Khah Language, Philology, Vernacular, Multilinguists, Multicultural,

**Japanese Learners' Perception of Using Padlet in Japanese Composition Skills
(Sakubun)**

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The integration between the Industrial Revolution 4.0 and the education sector requires teachers and students to utilize nowadays technologies, one of them by using Padlet. It is a web-based application that enables you to write or pin-up files such as pictures to the virtual walls on Padlet. This study aims to find out the use of Padlet to enhance the students' interest in Japanese basic writing class (Shokyu Sakubun) and how this application can improve the students' Japanese composition skills. This mixed-methods study gathered quantitative and qualitative data using the questionnaires to obtain students' perception of the use of Padlet in Basic Japanese Writing courses. Involving a class of 30 students enrolled in basic writing courses at university in Bandung, West Java, this study attained the data through observation of four class meetings. The findings showed the students think that Padlet can assist them to learn Japanese writing (sakubun) for beginners, as Padlet has various features that accommodate writing activities. It is fun and interesting because the photo can be inserted and can improve writing ability through learning from peers. However, most students become troubled with internet networking access and Japanese characters writing ability by handwriting.

Keywords: japanese learners, padlet, students' perception, writing

**Unfolding Symbolic Meanings and Literary Appreciation Learning in Palang Pintu
Tradition of Betawi Wedding Ceremony**

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Palang Pintu tradition is one of Betawi ethnic cultural heritage which applied in the process of wedding ceremony. Besides as a performance to entertain people, it loaded cultural literacy and symbolic meanings. The study attempts to investigate the procession of Palang Pintu. The resserach was conducted using a descriptive-analysis study. The data were collected using literature study, observation, documentation and interview with the experts. The research findings showed that (1) The performance process of Palang Pintu contains remarkable values namely (a) Lantunan Sikeh (reciting a holy Qur'an) implies that a man is a leader in his household must able to read Qur'an; (b) Lantunan Salawat (reciting salawat) means Betawi ethnic always obey Islamic values in their lives; (c) Adu Silat/Beklai (fighting) is a symbol that a man as a head of the family must be able to protect his household; (d) Adu Pantun in Palang Pintu tradition is one of literary learning. Furthermore, Palang Pintu tradition has a symbolic values such as leadership, religiosity and it can be used a model of literary appreciation learning for elementary school students.

Keywords: Symbolic Meanings, Literary Appreciation Learning, Palang Pintu Tradition.

**The Value Education in Folk Legends "Amat Rhang Manyang" As Material
Literacy in Elementary School**

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The people of ACEH have many folklore. Almost every region of ACEH has a folklore that is a legend. The folk legend of Aceh is a folklore that grows and develops orally from next generation. This is because the folklore is loaded with educational values that apply to all ages, making it very good to use in reading learning for children in elementary school. The purpose of this research is to find the content of values contained in the legend of ACEH that will be developed into literacy materials for children in elementary school. This research uses qualitative descriptive methods. The source of this research data is the text of the folklore of Amat Rhang Manyang obtained from the informant. The data collection technique is done with the documentation study by obtaining the values contained in the legend of Amat Rhang Manyang. Based on the results of the study of the educational values contained in the story Amat Rhang Manyang is a religious value, hard work, love of homeland and social care. Based on the data analysis and the discussion that has been done in this research can be concluded that the educational values contained in the folklore of Amat Rhang Manyang are religious values, hard work, love of homeland, and social care.

Keywords: Literacy materials, legends, and educational value.

**The Role of Online Media "Tanoshiijapanese.Com" As A Kanji Learning Solution
in The Covid Pandemic Period 19**

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During the pandemic caused by the corona virus, all our activities and patterns of life have changed. Work, study, relationships and all activities related to physical contact all change. In this case, including teaching and learning activities. Teaching and learning activities that we have been doing in the classroom, during this pandemic requires that all activities are carried out from home. This automatically changes the habits of both the teachers and students being taught. Covid 19 pandemic is not only happening in Indonesia, but evenly distributed throughout the world. Therefore, there needs to be a media that can be used as a means for teaching and learning activities during this pandemic. Based on that the researchers tried to use the online media "tanoshiijapanese.com" as a learning solution during online lectures. The formulation of the problem in this study are: 1) Is the online media "tanoshiijapanese.com" appropriate to use in learning kanji during the covid pandemic 19? 2) What benefits do students get with the online media "tanoshiijapanese.com" in kanji learning during online lectures? 3) Can the online media "tanoshiijapanese.com" make students learn independently? 4) Can the kanji exercises in the online media "tanoshiijapanese.com" increase the motivation to learn kanji during the pandemic covid 19? 5) What do students think about using the online media "tanoshiijapanese.com" as a medium for learning kanji during the covid pandemic 19? This research is a qualitative descriptive study. Data collection is done through observation, questionnaires and interviews using Google Form. The population in this study is the fourth semester students. Research sample of 35 students. Data analysis techniques using SPSS and charts from Google Form. The results of this study are expected to be useful for kanji teachers who will teach online.

Keywords: role, online media, kanji learning, pandemic covid 19

Designing of "Daily Life Manner in Japan" Book As An Effort to Understand The Japanese Culture

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In learning a foreign language we cannot escape from the cultural understanding of foreign language that learned, lack of student understanding of the Japanese culture in particular habits or manners in Japan in everyday life or at work will lead to shock culture. Based on the results of the needs analysis questionnaire on 82 respondents that there were communication gaps and errors when communicating or having conversations with Japanese people both verbally and in writing as well as action activities when dealing with Japanese people due to low of understanding of Japanese cultures, such as when ojigi or etiquettes of bowing, exchanging business cards, giving souvenirs (omiyage), sitting during interviews and so on. To overcome these problems, a reference /information is sought to meet these needs. This study aims to compile a book with the theme "Daily of Manner in Japan" which can be used as a reference as a strategy in understanding Japanese culture. The research method used is descriptive by arranging a variety of information related to the manners, habits, from various sources of literature. The output of this research is the product reference book "Daily of Manner in Japan" which can be useful for Japanese language learners and Indonesian workers who work in Japan.

Keywords: habits, manner in Japan

**Folklore in Advertising: Enforcing Local Cultural Identity through Fashion in
Timun Mas Ads**

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Timun Mas ads is a series of advertising to promote Marjan Syrup product which aired in Indonesia in 2019 during the month of Ramadhan. Broadcasted in national televisions and youtube, the ads were inspired by folklore of Timun Mas as an artefact of Indonesian culture. Timun Mas ads featured Timun Mas, a young woman with attractive appearance, as a main character. Though the folklore originated from Central Java area of Indonesia, the clothing worn by Timun Mas in ads is different from those worn by the typical Javanese women. Thus, it is interesting to analyze the fashion worn by Timun Mas in Timun Mas ad series of Marjan Syrup through the cultural identity perspective. Using qualitative interactive methodology with hermeneutics approach, this research aimed to better understand what kind of local cultural identity was the creator of these adverts tried to enforce through the fashion worn by Timun Mas in the ad series. The result shows that the fashion worn by Timun Mas is an ensemble created by mixing different local culture found in Indonesia, such as Iket which was originated from West Java, Kebaya Encim which was originated from Jakarta, Batik Parang which was originated from Central Java, and a modern urban apparel in the form of brown sling bag. By mixing clothing items from different local culture and urban apparel, Timun Mas ads tried to enforce not the identity of Central Javanese women but that of nowadays Indonesian woman which is depicted as stylish and attractive with a tough personal.

Keywords: Folklore, Timun Mas, Advertising, Fashion, Local Cultural Identity

Painting Styles as Visual Language of Autistic Children

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The number of children with autism is increasing. One in 250 Indonesian children experience autism. An autistic child has a special way to understand his world. This can also affect how autistic children respond differently to objects around them. Some can express their ideas and imagination into drawings or paintings. The focus of research in this paper is to examine the visual language in paintings by Anfield Wibowo, an autistic and deaf child. The aim to be achieved is to read the meaning of the expression of an autistic child from his painting styles in his 3rd solo exhibition in 2019. Visual semiotic approach is used for the analytical method. Paintings are considered as signs element of visual language. The results showed that the tendency of his painting style was inspired by admiration for certain iconic figurative figures, because it was repeated many times with high details. His painting styles leads us as indications to naturalist and realist styles. Some drawings focus on cartoon characters and puppets, and other paintings combined with old style paintings that are modified with his own versions. The expression of the various style may symbolize creativity, by seeing the choice of objects and colors as his art impulse in the paintings. The purpose in this paper is to encourage public awareness including art therapists, art teachers, and parents about understanding autistic children through the art work, the autistic art, and being in the same wave of the appreciation that they need to have space to express their visual language.

Keywords: Autistic child's painting, Visual language, Art Impulse, Autistic art.

ABS-ICOLLITE-20126

**Domestication Strategies in the Heritage Book (Kitab Kuning) Translation in
Islamic Boarding Schools**

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Domestication is an ideology of translation oriented to the language object. Presenting a passage that can be understood by readers is a necessity in translation. For the sake of producing translation readability, this study intends to uncover the readability of the translation of the heritage book in Nurul Anshor Islamic Boarding School. This study uses a qualitative method with content analysis design. The research sample was chosen purposively in the form of 15 types of Arabic sentences, including sentences that have positive, negative, assertive, interrogative, imperative, prohibitive, etc. The readability of translations of various Arabic sentences is inseparable from the translation techniques and procedures applied in handling micro translation units.

Keywords: Readability, arabic sentences, domestication, translation strategies

**Investigation of Students' English Speaking Anxiety: A Case Study at SMP Negeri 7
Magelang**

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The focus of the study aims to report the level, major causes, and determining factors of foreign language speaking anxiety and students' perceptions of it in an Indonesia EFL context. Participated by 27 students of an English club at SMP 7 Magelang, the data relating to the level of EFL speaking anxiety were collected through a Foreign Language Speaking Anxiety Questionnaire (FLSAQ) proposed by Öztürk & Gürbüz (2014). This type of questionnaire contains 18 selected items from 33 items of foreign language classroom anxiety scale, which initially introduced by Howirtz et al. (1986). In analyzing the data, descriptive statistics and content analysis approaches were used to elaborate on the factors influencing the students' speaking anxiety. The data revealed that students experienced a moderate level of EFL speaking anxiety. The factors that influence students speaking anxiety can be classified into three classes using Howirtz et al. (1986) concept: communication apprehension, fear of negative evaluation, and test anxiety. Finally, the current study puts forward that a moderate level of foreign language speaking anxiety is influenced by internal and external factors, which affected the anxiety as a part of the psychological realm.

Keywords: EFL speaking anxiety, Foreign Language Speaking Anxiety Questionnaire (FLSAQ), Indonesian learner

**Teachers' Scaffolding Strategies at Speaking English Course in Kampung Inggris
Pare East Java**

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In particular, teachers play essential roles in assisting the learners to achieve the goals of learning. To improve the learners' capacity to the higher level maximally, the appropriate scaffolding strategy is needed. The aims of this study is to describe the implementation of scaffolding strategy used by teachers at Speaking English Course in Kampung Inggris Pare East Java. This place is one of the biggest nonnative English Environment in Indonesia that provides alternative way to improve learners' speaking ability outside formal education. This study was a descriptive qualitative research using observation, interview, and documentary. The participants were two Speaking Teachers that were elected by purposive sampling. It was found that the scaffolding strategies that used by the teachers are set and share the goal of the study, offering explanation, providing hint, modelling, verifying and clarifying learners' understanding, inviting the learners' participation, reformulation, and physical prompt. These are some stimulations for the learners to be independent.

Keywords: scaffolding strategy, teaching speaking, English course

**Perception of Technological, Pedagogical and Content Knowledge (TPACK) among
Pre-service English Teachers in Creating Digital Stories for Teaching Writing**

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English in the 21st century can be particularly challenging for students since mastering the English language is not easy. Writing skills is one of the major and fundamental demands of teachers in carrying out their profession as educators. Many of them feel that teaching English writing effectively is challenging. However, current technology offers various new learning opportunities and Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge model, or TPACK has been embraced to educate pre-service teachers in technology integration. Few studies have paid attention to understanding the teachers' perception of TPACK on text-based instruction in writing. Additionally, the objective of this qualitative study was to examine pre-service English teachers' (PSTs) perceive their TPACK development after creating digital stories in English writing class. The results reported on an interview study with 12 EFL pre-service teacher from one of the private universities in Indonesia. The results indicated gains in PSTs technological pedagogy and content knowledge. They acquired a holistic view of the techno-activity in enhancing learners' writing skills and they also expressed positive attitudes toward digital storytelling to prioritize and stimulate learner-focus.

Keywords: digital stories, pre-service English teachers, text-based instruction, TPACK.

**Typical Learning Reading Comprehension of Information Text in Elementary
School in Bandung District Indonesia**

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Learning to read comprehension, especially information text requires an appropriate model in its implementation. Then a special model of reading comprehension is needed so that learning becomes meaningful. To find out the conditions of learning and the model of reading comprehension learning used in the field, there must be an analysis to find relevant and effective models in developing the ability to read comprehension, especially information text. The purpose of this study was to find and analyze typical reading learning text information comprehension in 5th grade elementary school students. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. The sample in this study was 12 grade 5 elementary school teachers. Data collected through interviews. Data analysis techniques used are coding, data reduction, terporos coding, and triangulation. The results of this study are data related to the ability to read comprehension text information of grade 5 elementary school students, the majority of respondents stated that some students have low reading comprehension ability, the way the teacher develops reading comprehension skills by mounting students' reading, fostering reading habits, assigning students read books outside the textbooks and the learning model used is to apply the direct learning model and apply the school literacy movement. The conclusion is that primary school teachers use the model of reading text information comprehension in accordance with the teacher's ability to model learning, the situation and condition of the school and the available infrastructure. The implication of this research is as a preliminary study and reference for primary school teachers in developing learning tools for reading text information comprehension in 5th grade elementary school students.

Keywords: 5th grade elementary school, information text, reading comprehension

**Reading Text Signals Strategy in Literature Appreciation Learning through
Indonesian Short Stories**

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This experimental study focuses on the use of learning strategies in linguistic literacy dimension and other sign systems in literature appreciation course through Indonesian short stories. This study is done as an effort to improve the competence of literary appreciation and literary literacy of the students of the Department of Indonesian Language and Literature Education of Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung. The students' low appreciation for literature as well as the low competence of literary literacy are the motivation of which this study is based on. In this case, literary learning through Indonesian short stories is used as a means to improve the students' competence of literary appreciation and literary literacy. This study uses the Randomized Pretest-Posttest Control Group Design (RPPCGD), which is done by giving a preliminary test and a final test to an experimental group (SMST) and a control group (Inquiry). The effect of the tests is calculated by comparing the results of the initial and final tests of both the experimental and control groups in which different learning strategies are used. This study involves 88 students of the Department of Indonesian Language and Literature of Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bandung. The result is presented in the form of a description of the analysis of paired samples test and paired samples correlations of each test group. This study provides information on the comparison of the effectiveness of learning strategies used in each test group. Furthermore, this research can be used as a reference in the use of literary learning strategies, especially in Indonesian literature appreciation.

Keywords: Indonesian literature appreciation, learning strategy, linguistic literacy dimension and other sign

Alihwahana Poem “Rain in June” by Sapardi Djoko Damono as an Alternative in Literature Teaching in Schools in the Multiliteration Teaching Perspective By Erlis

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One complaint that is often heard in the relationship between literary works and community, especially in Indonesia, is that people do not know literature well. However, this does not seem to have happened to Sapardi Djoko Damono and his June Rain. This research aims to describe why Sapardi Djoko Damono with his June Rain is widely known by the public. The research results obtained were by utilizing the translation of the work of June Rain, written by Sapardi Djoko Damono, which was originally in the form of poetry, which became popular in the community because of the process of conversion. This work which was originally in the form of poetry was transformed into a musical poetry by Ari Reda, this work was later rewritten in the form of a novel, this work also later became a film, this work is also present in the form of wedding souvenirs, the latter being used as the title of a festival conducted in to celebrate poetry in Indonesia. Tihs condition will be very possible to make this work as teaching material in schools.

Keywords: multiliteration, transfer, poetry, and teaching materials

**Simulacrum on “Memories of My Body” Film by Garin Nugroho as A Form of
Hyperreality**

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Hyperreality will be easily found when we watch films that are virtual reality or science fiction contain, what about films that contain local culture and past era nuances, does simulate the reality on the film have hyperreality impact? Memories of My Body is one of a film by Garin Nugroho, released in 2019, tells about the body's journey, inspired by Rianto's life as a Lengger Lanang dancer from Banyumas, but does not tells about Rianto's life. In this film, Rianto is not as a reference, but as a model to describe simulates feminine and masculine concepts in one body on film as a simulacrum, to produce an image that is completely unrelated to reality. The purpose of this study is to show the form of hyperreality in the film Memories of My Body. This study uses a philosophical hermeneutic approach as a method for interpreting how hyperreality forms in the film. In this study, we will find simulations of feminine and masculine concepts in a film. So, the result of this research is a new horizon about the concept of hyperreality. The conclusion that hyperreality is not only found in a film that has science fiction or virtual reality, in fact, drama films with a local culture contain also a form of hyperreality.

Keywords: Hyperreality, Simulation, Simulacrum, Feminine-Masculine, Horizon.

**“FGD Has Changed the Way I See Myself and Others” Lesson Learned from Small
Group Discussion Participants**

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The present study aimed at exploring what focus group discussion (FGD) participants learned from taking part in FGD sessions and the challenges facing them. Design-Based Research (DBR) proposed by Reeves (2006) was employed to carry out the investigation. There were 6 students and 3 lecturers taking part in this study. Data was collected through participants' observations, participants' diary, and group interviews. The data was analyzed by employing thematic analysis. The findings of this study reveal that they were facing psychological barriers such as feeling shy and lack of confidence to express their ideas. They also found it a challenge to structure their thoughts, extend or develop their ideas, and draw a conclusion. Another issue such as lack of ideas of discussed topics was also uncovered in this study. Furthermore, this study also revealed that throughout the discussion they gradually learned to express their thoughts and to respect other participants' views, making them being aware of the benefit of listening to others' thoughts. They also believed that FGD could humanize people

Keywords: FGD; Humanizing People; Speaking & Critical Thinking

Contrastive Analysis of Shuujoshi 'ne' and 'yo' in Japanese with 'yes' and 'loh' in Indonesian

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In this research, the writer analyzed shuujoshi 'Yo' and 'Ne' in Japanese paired with particles 'Ya' and 'Loh' in Indonesian. This research is motivated by frequent Japanese language learners who have difficulty understanding or distinguishing between the functions and meanings of shuujoshi 'Yo' and 'Ne', also in the context of finding similarities and differences with particle's 'Ya' and 'Loh' so that no translation errors occur resulting in changes in the context and nuance of a sentence. The method used in this research is descriptive method, by analyzing 220 data about shuujoshi 'Yo' and 'Ne' from 3 episode of Japanese drama. The results of the analysis of the data is that 30 out of 150 data of shuujoshi 'Yo' can be interpreted as 'Loh'. Most of the 'Yo' functions that indicate what the opponent needs to know (tozenteiji) can be translated as 'Loh'. Whereas 'Yo' which shows nuance of debater or critic (hanron and hinan) is mostly translated as 'Kok'. Then 46 data from 75 shuujoshi's 'Ne' can be translated as 'Ya'. In the 7 types of 'Ne' functions described, they all have a high possibility of being translated as 'Ya'.

Keywords: contrastive analysis, particle, shuujoshi, yo, ne

The Role of Yabelale's Lullabies to Building Children's Characters in South Sulawesi

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Children are the future of humanity, nation and religion. The continuity of human culture lies in the inheritance and formation of children's subjectivity from an early age. Therefore, in welcoming the arrival of the future and their care, various rituals and spiritualities are carried out as a form of cultural conversation between the past (traditions from ancestors), the present (cultural actors) and the future (children). The practice of nurturing and caring for children depends on the conception of humanity. This is also revealed in the oral tradition of the Yabelale lullaby in South Sulawesi. This study aims to unveil the role of Yabelale lullabies in the building of children's characters in South Sulawesi. This research is a qualitative descriptive study using Islamic aesthetic concepts developed by Al Gazali regarding aesthetics as a path of knowledge. Based on this concept, it is found that the Yabelale lullaby is one of the traditional arts that aims to provide knowledge to build children's character in the form of high ideals, happiness, and spiritual journey. The aesthetics form of lullaby recited lovingly by the mother powerfully opens the heart of the children to accept the massages and hopes of the future. The lullaby guards the baby to enter his journey of his sleep and dream space.

Keywords: Yabelale, Character Building, Children, Aesthetics, South Sulawesi

Analysis of Setsuzokujoshi Nagaramo in Contradictory Sentences

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Setsuzokujoshi that is used when showing something that is in the next section that does not match, contrary to something that is in the previous section. For Japanese language learners, discussing setuzokujoshi is useful to avoid misunderstanding in language. Setsuzokujoshi in this research nagaramo In Contradictory Sentences. This research is to determine how the state functions and uses in contradictory sentences. The method used in this study is a descriptive analysis method which is done on a sample of sentences approved by Japan from various references. The data analysis technique used in this study is the note taking technique. Researchers will collect all data that has been obtained. After recording, the researcher classifies or groups the data based on sentence structure, categories, and units. Based on data analysis, setuzokujoshi nagaramo is used in the opposite sense of what is done can be done, can be used in sentences that are contrary to reality, and expresses unexpected feelings, is used to emphasize contradiction, to refute, is used to express sentences that show what is predicted, is used to express unexpected thing.

Keywords: Setsuzokujoshi, Nagaramo, Japanese Language

ABS-ICOLLITE-20154

Case Study on Khah Language

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Language is the identity of the people and it shapes our society ideologically and culturally. It is the source of recognition and instrument of expression. This research has been taken to study this language in intensive and in-depth manner in order to provide an understanding of Khah language, its insights to developmental pathways, historical overviews, demography, migration and immigrant speakers, and its population expansion, speakers and areas of the language. The whole study will be confined to Language users their areas, contacts with the other language speakers. Khah language literature is available in the form of poetry, folks songs, prose, translation, and historical books. It is spoken in districts like Ramban, Doda, Udhampur, Kishtwar, Rajouri, Reasi, Jammu, and Anantnag in the territory of Jammu and Kashmir. We have also migrant speakers settled in different parts of the country like, in Kathua, Srinagar, Delhi, and Mumbai. This language is an ancient language and it was the language of the Rajas. The language of Khasas or Khasha tribe who ruled the several regions of Himalaya and Kashmir in the ancient times which is mentioned in the Vedas, Epic Mahabharata, Puranas, Nilmata Purana, Rajatarangini and in other great historical books. It is understood that this language is as old as the ancient tribe Khasas. Attempt is made to examine the Khah language which is unknown and unexplored in this context to the readers.

Keywords: Khah Language, Society, Districts, Literature, Speakers, Identity, Khasas Tribe.

Write around Learning Model Using Social Media Instagram in Writing Japanese Essay (A Case Study on A Group of 4th Semester Students of Japanese Language Education Departement, Faculty of Language and Literature, UPI, Academic Year of 2019/2020)

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This study applied a write around learning model combined with social media Instagram in writing Japanese essay which tested on a group of 4th semester students of Japanese Language Education Departement, Faculty of Language and Literature, UPI, academic year of 2019/2020. The purpose of this research is to describe the planning design, implementation, results of the implementation, and describe the responses of the respondents about the learning model. This research used a descriptive research method using case studies and sampling. The obtained data is a combination of quantitative data and qualitative data. The study was conducted on 9 student samples divided into 3 groups. The design planned for the write around learning model using Instagram is to write sentences in turn and combine the result into an essay, and then correct it together with the group members. The corrected result uploaded with photos / videos to Instagram as a presentation of the group's results to be commented by the other groups. The study was conducted three times of treatments. In implementation, students can develop the essay with command expressions / questions and photos / videos as a stimulus for writing. From the essay results, it is known that there are 22% of students with very high category in Japanese writing ability, 22% of students in the high category, 56% of students in the middle category, 0% of students in the low and very low category. From the interview results, it is known that the write around learning model is very good, easy, interesting, and fun.

Keywords: write around, social media, Instagram, writing, Japanese essay

An Attitudinal Analysis of Social Actor on Indonesia Capital City Movement

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this article explores the attitude of social actor in social media twitter on Indonesia's planning capital city movement to East Kalimantan. this study aims to (1) find out attitude realized social actor in social media. (2) to know the reaction of publics to that social actor's attitude. This is a descriptive qualitative research using criterion-based sampling technique. the data was obtained through twitter account of social actor and 10 comment of social actor's tweet about Indonesia's planning capital city movement to East Kalimantan. Furthermore, the data will be analyzed using attitude of the appraisal theory framework developed by Martin and White (2005). the language attitude in this article are divided into three aspect, they are affect, judgement, and appreciation. The analysis goes upon to the lexical items. by analyzing the data, the result indicate that affect, judgement, and appreciation are used in the text. Moreover, the language attitude which found of social actor's tweet is dominated by negative appreciation. Negative appreciation indicates that social actor rejects the planning of the capital city movement to East Kalimantan. Social actors consider that the relocation plan of the capital city is constitute of government arrogance. Nevertheless, the attitude of social actor has negative responding from the publics. The comments obtained the criticism of the attitudes realized by the social actor. It means that social actor does not success in influencing people's views on the planning of moving the capital city. In other words, the social actor is not a good orator in establish public opinion especially in Indonesia's planning capital city movement.

Keywords: language attitude, social actor, capital city movement

Code-Switching and Code-Mixing in Japanese Learners' Conversation in Gakusei Kouryuu Forum (A Case Study on 2018 Hiroshima University Winter Courses Participants)

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The present study examines code-switching and code-mixing that occurs in Japanese learners' conversations. The study aims to identify the types and the causes of code-switching and code-mixing in Hiroshima University winter courses participants' conversation. The study was conducted with case study design using qualitative method. The data source in the study is a recorded conversation of six participants of the Hiroshima University winter course program who had studied Japanese for three to four years at the time of the study and one Japanese native speaker as a tutor. The result shows there are 25 data of internal code-switching, 24 data of external code-switching, 1 data of inner code-mixing and 30 data of outer code-mixing. From these data, the identified causes of code switching are (1) the speaker; (2) Speech partners; (3) Situation; and (4) Discussion Topics. While the factors that cause code mixing are (1) Vocabulary mastery; (2) the habits of the speaker; and (3) the purpose of using language variations.

Keywords: bilingual, multilingual, code-switching, code-mixing

The Role of Muslim Da'wah Poster on Instagram in Encountering the Covid-19 Pandemic in Indonesia

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The growing number of Instagram users increasingly making cyberspace to become more diverse and dynamic, various kinds of issues circulate every day on cyberspace. A group of Indonesian designers who call themselves the Muslim Designer Community (MDC) often respond to these issues through visual media in the form of digital posters. One of these responses is the digital poster made by MDC in relation to the COVID-19 emergency declaration by the government of Indonesia. Covid-19 Pandemic needs more attention because the majority of us are not ready to encounter it. This paper aims to analyze the meaning behind the poster made by MDC in relation to this COVID-19 pandemic. This research uses Charles Sanders Peirce's semiotics method to identify and analyze the visual elements and the meaning behind them by breaking down the messages through intersign relations between the elements present within the poster. The result shows the poster becomes a medium of Da'wah as it reminds the people of a Muslim's attitude towards a pandemic based on the hadith interpretation. MDC invites Muslims through the use of digital posters to never overlook the impact of a pandemic outbreak and follow religious advice in responding to it. This form of Da'wah through the use of digital posters on Instagram is very effective in conveying messages about religious advice, because of their massive spread and the use of polite approach through soft propaganda that makes it easily received by the audience, especially young people.

Keywords: Muslim Designer Community, Instagram, Da'wah poster, Covid-19, Semiotics

Digital Storytelling Method to Improve Nursing English Communicative Competence

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The low competitiveness of Indonesian nurses abroad is often associated with nurses' low communicative skills in English . This paper discusses: 1) the process of applying digital story telling methods to improve nursing communicative competence, 2) description of nurses 'communicative competence having been taught by digital story telling methods, 3) students' perception on digital story telling methods and their communicative competence. By using multi-case classroom action research, using research instruments of observation, content analysis and interviews, 125 nursing students of 4 groups of nursing classes of different institutions were selected as the research subjects. The study revealed that the digital story telling method can significantly improve nurses' communicative competence (grammatical competence, strategic competence and sociolinguistic competence). In addition, most nursing students could apply digital story telling learning method well, although few students have not given positive responses. This study recommends that the method is suitably applied to improve nursing communicative competence to increase the confidence of Indonesian nurses to compete with foreign nurses.

Keywords: Digital Storytelling, Nurses, Communicative Competence

Study of Local Wisdom Values in the Short Collection “Keajaiban Ceritaku”**Stories of PGSD Students**

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One parameter of short story writing skills is having an intrinsic element that can be conveyed attractively to the readers. The interesting thing is when the reader can find the message in each storyline contained in the short story, both in aspects of the storyline, dialogue, plot, character, and messages with different language styles. The purpose of this study is to analyze the values of local wisdom from a collection of short stories written by PGSD IKIP Siliwangi students. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method through the analysis of a collection of 30 short story texts. Data processing is performed on fragments of narrative text and dialogue of characters in short stories that contain the values of local wisdom. Licona (in Sibarani, 2012) formulates the manifestation of local wisdom including the character of peace which consists of politeness, honesty, social solidarity, harmony, commitment, positive thoughts, and gratitude. Then the character of welfare consisting of hard work, discipline, education, health, cooperation, gender management, preservation and cultural creativity. The results of the study found that there were elements of the value of local wisdom, a collection of short stories "Keajaiban Ceritaku" with the embodiment of polite character, cultural preservation, social harmony, cooperation and education. The values of local wisdom in the collection of short stories are expected to have an impact on readers, especially for elementary school students.

Keywords: Local wisdom values, short story

The Controversy of Social Critics in Kartunisasi Indonesia (Semiotics Study)

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This research is aimed to describe the issue of interpretation controversy about the culture difference within the user of virtual media. The cybermedia inside the virtual space makes social critics easier to be published. Uploaded contents by Kartunesia (also known as Kartunisasi Indonesia) on instagram are consent in documentary issue of Indonesian culture and social phenomenon in common. Despite its documentary aspects, the contents are also contain social critics about the culture itself and sometimes triggering controversy within the readers. The controversy is caused by the interpretation differences among the readers based on the signs used by the creators in their comics that published on instagram. Qualitative method is used in this research. Five comics published on instagram between January 2019 and January 2020 are used as the data of this research. The objects of this research are the utterances and signs used in the comics published by Kartunesia on @kartunisasi.indonesia. Peirce semiotics theory is used to identify the meaning and interpretation of the data. Peirce stated that meaning interpretation of signs are based on symbol, icon and index. So, this research is interesting and also important to find out the linguistics meaning of the comics that published by Kartunesia especially in semiotics and how the controversies happen in commentary column.

Keywords: controversy , cyberspace, Kartunesia, semiotics, virtual comic

**Translator Strategy as Cultural Mediator in Translating Indonesian Novel into
English: A Case Study on Jatisaba**

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This article discusses a study on translator's strategy in producing an Indonesian-English translated work (Indonesian-English literary work) entitled "Jatisaba". A novel that is rich of Javanese (Banyumasan) cultural terms and expressions. Since the translator is cultural mediator, the aim of this study is to unravel more the strategy of a translator in transferring an Indonesian work full of cultural terms into English. A practice run by literary translation agent that potentially enables international readers appreciating Indonesian author's work and knowing further cultural identity carried out through literary work. Agent in this present study refers to a translator namely Christopher Allen Woodrich, an English native speaker who is considered has cultural capital on Indonesian literature due to his academical background. As the framework of thought, this socio-cultural study adapts Bourdieusian concept of strategy in theory of cultural production. Meanwhile methodologically, interview and documents selection are applied as techniques to gain the data. At the end of study, it is found that Woodrich strategizes to enable readers understanding the work being translated, while in the same time also keep the local color of it. The way that potentially helps raising translator's visibility. Besides, this study also discloses how cultural capital is significant for translation practice.

Keywords: Strategy, Cultural Mediator, Cultural Terms, Translator's Visibility, Cultural Capital

The Representation Ideational Meaning in Cyber Harassment Comment

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Cyber harassment to women gives rise to varied responses, including many who consider that it is trivial to even blame the injured party. The data in this study are comments on victim's video that tried to speak up in youtube video that she got harassment through her direct message. This study reveals the representation of the ideational meaning to know what the content of the comments from netizen. This research is a case study, and uses descriptive qualitative methods. The data in this study are analyzed using transitivity from the Functional Grammar approach from Halliday. The result show that process that dominates is relational process, with participant value domination. The domination of the process and participant represent to victim blaming to the victim.

Keywords: Cyber harassment, ideational meaning, youtube, netizen, victim blaming..

Use of Men and Women Language in Instagram Caption (Sociolinguistics)

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This study discussing about the language variations that are used by men dan women in instagram caption. The purpose of this research is to analyze language variations are used by women and men's in instagram caption and to find the writing style of men and women in formulating the Instagram caption. In order to finish this study, descriptive qualitative method is applied. This study also uses data collection techniques with non-participatory observation methods and documentation. This study applied Lakoff (1975) theory of gender feature to analyze the data. According to Lakoff (1975) there are ten features of gender language. In this research, there are seven language features used by men's and women in instagram caption. They are, lexical hedges or filler, tag question, hypercorrect grammar, empathy adjective, intensifiers, superpolite forms dan empathic stress. While rising intonation, precise color terms, avoidance of strong swear word were not found in the caption instagram of men's. and women. The results of the study found that the use of men and women language in instagram caption are having some similarities in the use of language features but there are differences on the use of word.

Keywords: features of gender language, Caption instagram

Discourse Analysis on Women's Sexuality: Salafi's Preaching

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In the domestic realm under the patriarchal system, women are at all times positioned not only as the lady and mother of the house, but also as the wife who is in charge of serving her husband sexually, physically and mentally . This phenomenon also resonates with the preaching of one of Salafi's clerics, Khalid Basalamah. Understanding this plausible religious female obligation from patriarchal lens entails the dubious perspective that women no longer have authority over their own bodies. This discourse analysis examines the language of patriarchal culture delineating women's sexuality in Khalid Basalamah's preaching. The data (transcripts) were taken from Youtube (15-minutes video, entitled cara berhias untuk suami - cantik ala suami), using stratified purposeful sampling and were analyzed deploying transitivity systems proposed by M.A.K Halliday and language evaluation theory (appraisal) developed by J.R. Martin and P.R.R. White. It was found that the language of Basalamah's preaching represented the evaluative lexis of social behavior judgement (dominated by relational processes along with negative judgments in intensive heteroglossic expressions) towards the normality and abnormality against woman's sexuality.

Keywords: Keyword: Discourse analysis, woman's sexuality, Salafi, Patriarchal system, Khalid Basalamah.

The Discourse of Woman's Domestification on Nahdlatul Ulama's Preaching

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This discourse analysis aims to evaluate the preaching language of one of Nahdlatul Ulama's cleric, Gus Muwafiq, on woman's domestification. The data (24.01 minutes Youtube video entitled "Tips menghadapi Istri yang Cerewet") were taken based on stratified purposeful sampling and analyzed using M.A.K halliday of transitivity system and the three domains interaction of appraisal theory J.R. Martin and P.R.R. white. It was found that the language of Muwafiq represented a mild moral praxis to exemplify one of prophet Muhammad's disciples, Umar bin Khatab, not directly (plausibly represented a distancing attempt to the prophet as the prophet is seen as sacred, holy figure in Nahdlatul Ulama religious discourse) in managing the domestic affairs between husband and wife. These all linguistically realized by the dominant use of material and relational processes along with positive appraisals in intensive heteroglossic expressions.

Keywords: Discourse Analysis, Woman's Domestification, Nahdlatul Ulama, Gus Muwafiq.

The Different Responses between Patriarchy and Feminism

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In this paper, the writer focuses on the different responses in Dedy's issue that show the two strong ideologies behind that responses. The two ideologies are patriarchy and feminism. The purpose of this paper is to find out what reasons that make the people that are in part of Dedy's issue have opposite responses and what happen when one stronghold is more dominant. The theories used in the paper are Patriarchal Society According to Feminism by Napikoski (2020) and Feminist Theory by Tong (2001). The method used in this paper is data collection from the comments by the strongholds. From this paper, it can be concluded that the opposite reasons come up because of the different ideologies that hold by the strongholds and the dominant ideology create many problems in society especially women.

Keywords: Patriarchy, Feminism, Society, Women.

ABS-ICOLLITE-20192

Analysing Characterization and Plot in A Playscript “Second Encounter”

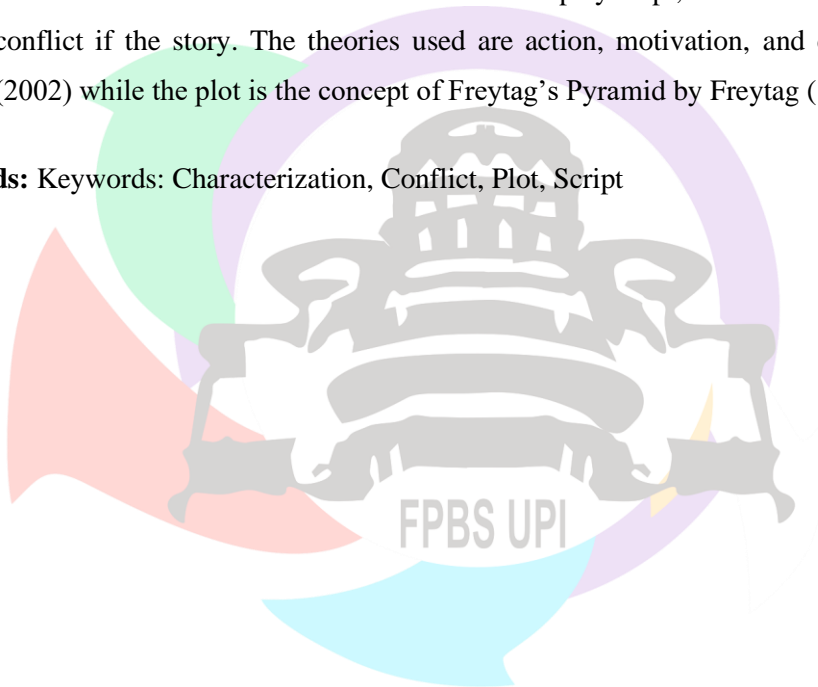
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This paper focuses on the characterization and plot of the playscript “Second Encounter”. There are two strengths of the playscript which are the characterization of Brianna’s mother and the plot. There are also two weaknesses found in the playscript; the actions of Brianna and the conflict in the story. The theories used are action, motivation, and conflict by Spencer (2002) while the plot is the concept of Freytag’s Pyramid by Freytag (1816).

Keywords: Keywords: Characterization, Conflict, Plot, Script



**The Patriarchal Language on Woman's Body Discourse: Ustadz Adi Hidayat's
Preaching**

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The discourse analysis aims to evaluate the patriarchal language of Muhammadiyah's clerics, Adi Hidayat, on women's bodies. The data (7-minute Youtube video transcripts) were taken based on stratified purposeful sampling and were analyzed using M.A.K Halliday's transitivity system and the three domains interaction of appraisal theory of J.R. Martin and P.R.R. White. It was found that from the language of Hidayat's preaching, the discourse on a woman's body was operationalized based on the notions of "jahiliyyah" and "non jahiliyyah" . The operation dominantly deployed relational processes along with negative evaluations in intensive heteroglossic expressions.

Keywords: Discourse Analysis, Patriarchal Language, Adi Hidayat, Woman's body, Jahiliyah and non Jahiliyah.

Analysis of Thematic Roles in Acquisition of Active and Passive Sentence on Four-Year-Old Children

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The analysis of active and passive sentences of this study is part of child's first language, Indonesia. The study aims to describe the mastery in the thematic roles of active sentence and Indonesian passive sentence that result from a four-years-old's speech. This study focuses on the thematic roles in active sentence and passive sentence of four-years-old children. The study employs a descriptive qualitative approach. Data of a four-years-old child's speech with the number of participants in five children. Data was retrieved using case study and corpus data. Research result the thematic roles contained by children in the active sentence is agent, patient, theme, experiencer, and beneficiary. For the passive sentence the thematic roles of agent, patient, theme, and experiencer. Based on these results, four-year-olds children have mastered the role of the thematic.

Keywords: thematic roles, active sentence, passive sentence, four year old children

**German Colonialism in the Perspective of Transculturality in the Novel Sturm Über
Südwest-Afrika By Ferdinand May (1962)**

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Transculturality offers a different perspective on culture when compared to the classical model of culture. The classical one envisages cultures as closed spheres and imagines the culture as homogeneous and separate. Its consequence is that it demands outer boundaries and purity to show their differences compared to other cultures, as seen in the colonial era that has lasted for centuries. Transculturality also offers other alternatives in viewing cultural encounters compared to other modern concepts such as multiculturalism and interculturalism. Transculturality views culture as something that is extremely interconnected and entangled with one another. This paper examines the cultural encounter that took place in the former German colony in Africa through the perspective of transculturality in the novel *Sturm über Südwest-Afrika* (SüSwA). This novel was written in 1962 by the East German author, Ferdinand May. Through the close reading method this paper analyzes how the colony became an intermediate space in bridging the existing gaps between the natives and the settlers. This paper also elaborates the role of cultural brokers in bridging these differences. From the analysis it is known that the colony can also be a reciprocal space for knowledge transfer. In addition it appears that cultural brokers have a significant role in bridging differences. However in this novel the role of the settlers is more prominent than the natives.

Keywords: transculturality, german colonialism, novel, intermediate space, cultural broker

Authentic Assessment in English Speaking Classroom: Teachers' View and Practice

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The issues of assessment in English speaking skill have been paid much attention towards various disciplines of education, however spesific concern is not given to adress the asessment of authentic speaking especially both teachers' view and practice in Indonesian higher education, English speaking classroom setting. To adress this gap, this study aims to explore teachers' view and practice toward authentic assessment in Englih Speaking classroom. Hence, this study used a descriptive research design since it was an appropriate method in conducting the research. A total of thirty English teachers who taught in one language center univeristy were participated in this study. All of participants participated in questionnaire while four of them participated in semi-structured interview. The data were collected through administering a close-ended questionnaire while the semi-structured interview was used in analysing the questions in a more focused and in-depth way. The findings indicated that the most teachers proposed a positive attitude regarding their view and practice of the authentic assessment while implementing in English speaking classroom. Teachers mostly applied role play, group discussion and pair dialogue as the authentic speaking assessment method and they mostly concerned in pronunciation, fluency, and vocabulary as aspects in assesing speaking assesment. The teachers showed positive attitude through authentic speaking assessment and they brought the difficulties as challanges to improve their asessment practice through authentic assesment. As a result, it hopefully finds out the problems, constraint and also strategies of designing, developing and applying authentic assessment in the English language teaching especially in English speaking classroom.

Keywords: Keywords: Assessment, Authentic Assesment, Speaking Classroom, Teachers' Views, Teachers' Practice

The Evaluation of Library Service Quality in LibQUAL Dimensions Based on user Gender

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In this research, the writer wants to raise the topic of gender in evaluating service quality so that later it can be used as a reference in improving service quality in the UNP Library which is inclusive and ready to serve all visitors to the maximum. Through this research the writer tries to evaluate the quality of services provided by the UNP Library to women and men visitors and try to ensure that the equality of service is received by both. In order to evaluate it, the authors use the LibQUAL + method which measures the quality of library services based on three dimensions used as measurement indicators which are Affect of Service (librarian attitudes in serving library users), information Control (availability of collections and easy access to information) and Library as Place (library facilities and infrastructure). This research uses Proportionate Stratified Random Sampling technique from 1275 population taken as many as 301 samples with details of 179 female and 122 male respondents. For its analysis, it uses Importance Performance Analysis (IPA), whose quality is to improve service quality through a Cartesian diagram. The results of this study are that the quality of UNP library services according to women users is still not good and has not met their expectations, based on gap analysis, the total gap score is -0.65, and the service quality value is 0.85. Meanwhile according to male readers, they also assume that the quality is still not good and has not met their expectations. Based on gap analysis, it is known that the total gap score is -0.68 and the quality value is 0.84. Based on the gap score, the score of the female librarian is smaller than the score of the male gap, and the value of the quality of the services of the female librarian is greater than the value of the male, this shows that the services received by female visitors are better than those received by men. The indicators located in quadrant I of the Cartesian diagram that must be corrected according to the female library users are four indicators consisting of four items, while according to male readers there are eight indicators consisting of ten items.

Keywords: LibQUAL, Gender, University Library, Service Quality

Semiotic Pierce Analysis on A Sketch Drawing of The Osaka Stereotype Illustration

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The object of the study was a sketch drawing or so-called irasuto by the Japanese, which circulated on the Internet from January 2020 to June 2020. Sketch drawings that become research objects relate to the stereotypes of Osaka's native. In the 7th century CE when the capital of Japan was in Kyoto and then moved to Nara, Osaka developed into the largest trading and cultural city. The properties of traders who have been firmly ingrained in native people of Osaka make them a unique society compared to Japanese people in general. Sketch drawing used as research data have been analyzed with the theory of Semiotic Pierce, while the theory of approach is qualitative. The purpose of this research is to increase the knowledge of the messages hidden behind the sketch that relate to the culture of society. In conclusion, the relation between the icons, indexes and symbols that appear in the sketch drawing reflects the unique culture of Osaka society.

Keywords: Stereotype, Semiotic Pierce, Sketch drawing, Osaka native

Takai and Tinggi As Polysemy: The Study of Cognitive Linguistic

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The study examines about adjective words takai in Japanese language and tinggi in Indonesian language as polysemy. The discussion of this study includes semantic studies in the perspective of cognitive linguistics. The study aims to describe the basic meanings and extended meanings of takai and tinggi. It also describes the relationship between its basic and extended meanings of these words. The study is a qualitative research with descriptive method. Based on the results of data analysis, takai basically means high up (far up). The extended meanings are high (status), high (sound), high (temperature), many, broad, good, large, hard, loud, expensive, sharp, and famous. Of the 13 extended meanings, high (status), sharp and famous are extended metaphorically, and high (sound), high (temperature), many, broad, good, large, hard, loud, expensive are extended metonymy. While tinggi in Indonesian language basically means high (position far from the bottom). The extended meanings are long, noble, old, expensive, advanced and arrogant. Of the 6 meanings, noble, advanced and arrogant are extended metaphorically, and long, old, and expensive are extended metonymically.

Keywords: Polysemy, semantics, cognitive linguistics

**Sociocultural Components in The Translation of Onomatopoeia on Comic
Schtroumpfette from French into Indonesia**

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This study discusses the influence of culture in the translation of French onomatopoeia into Indonesian. The comic used in this study is the SMURF comic, entitled Schtroumpfette, which is the second comic published in the smurf comic series. This comic was made by Peyo and published in 1967 and has been translated by Nies into Indonesia in 1986 with the title Smurfin. The method used in this study uses descriptive qualitative methods. The data collected through several preparations using library techniques, reading, note-taking and using sample data selection by purposive samples, so that only onomatopoeic data is taken from the comic. The results showed, there were several onomatopoeiae that were translated not in accordance with the source language, and discussed the development of culture prevailing in the target language. This is based on the development of different socio-cultural life in France and Indonesia. The use of adaptation translation techniques is widely applied to onomatopoeic translation in this Schtroumpfette, comic.

Keywords: Keywords: Adaptation, Smurf, Socio-cultural, Translation.

**Cross-Culture-Based of Folklore Enhancement Book for BIPA Learners of
Japanese Speakers**

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This research was motivated by the lack of availability of teaching materials in meeting the increasing needs of BIPA students. Cross cultural-based teaching materials become alternative solutions to meet the needs of BIPA teaching materials. One of the countries of origin with high interest came from Japan. Folklore can be a bridge to support the understanding of cross-cultural. Therefore, the teaching material that should be provided is related to the original cultural value, namely Japanese culture. The objective of this study is to describe the design of BIPA teaching materials based on the analysis of the folklore of Timun Mas and Momotaro. The method used is descriptive qualitative with comparative literary studies as a method for analyzing literary works. The results of this study indicate the similarities and differences in the structure and values of Indonesian-Japanese culture contained in the story of Timun Mas and Momotaro. The similarities in the contained cultural values are devotion, self-courage, wisdom, willpower, life in creativity, future-oriented, utilizing time, utilizing natural resources, maintaining natural balance, friendship, cooperation, deliberation, and compassion. While the differences are found in the cultural value of trust in Almighty God, world peace, and forgiveness. The results of the analysis are used as teaching material in the form of cross-cultural based knowledge enrichment books aimed at BIPA learners of Japanese speakers.

Keywords: BIPA, comparative literature, enrichment book, folklore, Japanese.

Examining Pragmatic Strategies Used by Civil Servant Candidates

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This study aims to look at the way civil servant candidates employ their pragmatic strategies and flexible language use while they were using English as a common language in English program called as Enhancement of Task-Related Competence provided for them as a part of pre-service training. Since they come from different parts of Indonesia with different linguistic and cultural backgrounds, it is interesting to see how they negotiate meaning and adjust their communicative behaviour to that of their interlocutors. The data were taken from the video recording during their 100-hour English training program held by the Personnel Education and Training Centre of the Ministry of Education and Culture. To further support our arguments in the data analysis, some comments made by the civil servant candidates during our post-event discussions were also reported. Using Cogo's (2009) accommodation strategies and Batziakas' (2016) flexible language use as the theoretical framework, the findings reveal that the civil servant candidates used some strategies such as repetition and code switching to acknowledge understanding and to make specific meaning so that the communication went well. These strategies were not due to any linguistic deficiency, but rather they were achieving the pragmatic function; namely, 'making specific meaning'.

Keywords: civil servant candidates, code switching, flexible language use, repetition, pragmatic strategies

**Analysis of Translation Structure of Arthur Rimbaud's Poetry From 1853-1891 by
Wing Kardjo from French Language into Indonesian Language**

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This study discusses the translation structure used by Wing Kardjo on four poems by Arthur Rimbaud in his book entitled "SAJAK-SAJAK PRANCIS MODERN PRANCIS DALAM DUA BAHASA" in 1972. The aim of this study was to find out the techniques of translation were applied in translating four poems of Arthur Rimbaud. This research uses qualitative research methods supported by other research techniques such as library techniques, reading and writing techniques. The selection of data in this study uses purposive sample data. The results showed that the translation structure used by Wing Kardjo included intralingual and interlingual even more data were found using structural interlingual translation because they tended to be faithful to the translation of each word. It turns out that in the translation of the four poems of Arthur Rimbaud by Wing Kardjo, no structural semiotic translation was found.

Keywords: Arthur Rimbaud, Poems, Structural translation, Wing Kardjo

Repetition as A Contemporary Portrait in Poetry (A Study of the Use of Majas in Poetry during the Covid-19 Pandemic Period)

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A work is inseparable from the three components that influence its birth. There are creators, creatives, and appreciators. The creator in question is from where he gets inspiration, while the creation is how the work is manifested or realized, and appreciators of how other people might enjoy it or appreciate it. For all three, of course two main things that affect are intrinsic and extrinsic. The situation is one of the factors that influence these three things. Related to the current situation, the influencing factor is the co-19 pandemic. Therefore this paper aims to describe how the atmosphere affect literary works, especially poetry. By using documentation studies and descriptive methods, the results of the study are obtained. Language style is an instrument of language to be beautiful, including using the language style of repetition. Of course, related to the situation behind the work, the language style does not only function like that. Therefore a study was conducted.

The paper aims is to describe the use of repetitive language styles in poems born during the pandemic, and the results are obtained in the form of a theme description and author's mood. The co-19 pandemic is as idea, so this works are contemporary in nature. The results of the study, obtained the use of repetition language style in the poetry of respondents who reflect the example the repetition of word, phrase, and array. The repetition is for example the word 'sadar' at the beginning of verse, the word 'kini' at the beginning or array (Kini kekuatanmu tak ada apa-apanya bukan?/Kini kekuasaanmu sekarang jatuh dan lemah).

Keywords: contemporary works, repetition, creators, creation, and appresiators

**Analysis of New Vocabularies in the Midst of Covid-19 from the Perspective of
Qur'anic Asynonymity Theory (Al-Wujuh Wa Al-Nazair)**

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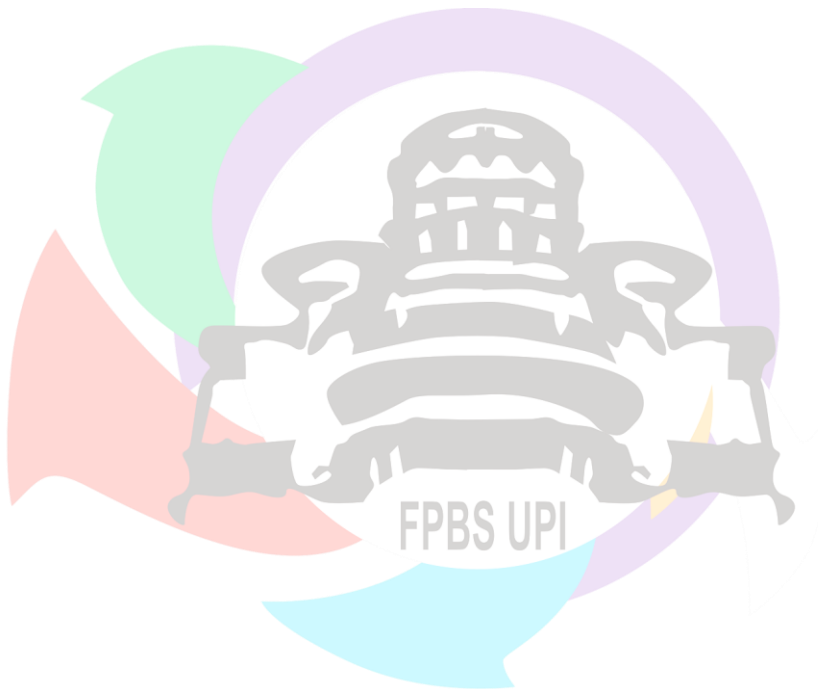
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The Covid-19 pandemic has triggered new vocabularies that was increasingly being used by Indonesian people. The new vocabularies can be divided into four categories. First, English, such as lockdown and new normal. Second, Absorption, such as karantina (quarantine) and klaster (cluster). Third, Indonesian, such as tangguh (tough) and jaga jarak (physical distancing). Fourth, Acronym, such as Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB) or Limiting Large Scale Social Interactions and Corona Virus Disease (Covid). This research aims to analyze the new vocabularies in the midst of Covid-19 from the perspective of Qur'anic asynonymity theory, that is al-Wujuh wa al-Nazair. al-Wujuh means one word has various meanings. While al-Nazair means many words have identical meanings. This research method uses a qualitative approach and based on library research, by comparing the etymological meaning of words according to Indonesian and/or English dictionary, with the terminological meanings according to stakeholders, such as government. This research has four findings: First, the etymological meaning is clarified by the terminological meaning in the form of theoretical discourse. For example, the word “tangguh” (tough) in the term of “pesantren tangguh” (tough pesantren), means Healthy Pesantren (Pesantren Sehat), Clean Pesantren (Pesantren Bersih) and Herbs of Pesantren (Tanaman Obat Pondok Pesantren/TOPP). Second, the etymological meaning is clarified by the terminological meaning in the form of practical action. For example, the term quarantine is interpreted as quarantine for 14 days. Third, the etymological meaning is understood in various terminological meanings. For example, the term jaga jarak (physical distancing) is understood to be 1 meter, 1.5 meter, 2 meter, even 6 meter. Fourth, the etymological meaning is understood in identical terminological meaning. For example, the

term of outbreak, pandemic, Covid-19 and Corona Virus, is understood as an identical meanings.

Keywords: Asynonymity, Covid-19, Etymology, Terminology, al-Wujuh wa al-Nazair.



Analysis of Japanese Loanword (Gairaigo) on Instagram Social Media

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This research is motivated by the widespread use of words taken from English assimilated into Japanese culture and language to the word *wasei eigo* (English-based terms created in Japan). This is an example of a paradigm for various types of cross-cultural and cross-contact and loan-words from foreign languages. This also causes Japanese language learners as a foreign language to be difficult to interpret the meaning of the word *wasei eigo* which is not in accordance with the convention. This research was structured to describe and analyze the formation of *gairaigo* using three research subjects, namely textbooks used in the Japanese Language Education Department, online magazines and online Japanese letters, with the aim that readers have a basic knowledge of word structure formation, know meaning and meaning in the word *gairaigo*. The method used is a descriptive method to describe a phenomenon with documentation techniques that can be in the form of writing or drawing. The results are there is a classification in the word loan to be able to understand its form and meaning.

Keywords: *gairaigo*, Japanese Loanwords, lexical semantic, word structure, vocabulary acquisition

Tolerance Culture in Japanese Young Speech Act: Analysis of Annoyed Expression

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Every community has its own characteristics in speech act activities. Likewise, Japanese people realize their unique speech acts in their social activities by always thinking of the cultural elements of tolerance in their speech. The characteristics of the speech are called *hairyo hyougen*. However, whether this element of tolerance is also alive in the speech acts of Japanese young people or not, becomes a question that requires an answer. For that we need research. So that foreign speakers will have insight into the verbal behavior of Japanese young people, as one of the competencies for engaging in the world of work or business related to Japan. This study aims to describe and explain the cultural characteristics of Japanese speech acts of tolerance in interacting specifically in the form of expressive speech acts contained in Japanese literary works that are the object of research. The research method used is a qualitative method because the research data are words or phrases and speech. This method is used because the purpose of the qualitative method is to find the meaning of the analyzed data so that it can explain the facts in depth and clearly. From the research, it was found several forms of expressions of negative expressive speech acts of young Japanese children. This shows that the element of grace is alive in the speech acts of young Japanese

Keywords: annoyed expression, expressive speech acts, , tolerance,

Narrative to Visual: How Javanese create their non-text Chronogram

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Chronogram as a time writing visualized by Javanese, Indonesia without any texts and it is quite complicated. The complexity is caused by its presence which is only in the form of pictures or a statue without any texts accompanying it whereas other chronograms around the world embed the date within the text and thus Javanese chronogram requires interpretations.

the search for meaning through interpretations of each person is part of Javanese education. This Javanese's non-text chronogram is called sengkalan memet. It is attached to, or merges with certain art and cultural artifacts, even be the artifact itself. This qualitative research applies semiotic and cultural approaches. this paper is aim to revealing how Javanese visualizing narratives and a year number into a non-text chronogram. The result shows that they do several stages of symbolization. First, the narrative will be transformed into a sentence expression arranged based on Javanese cultural conventions. A sentence consists of each word that represents a year number. if the sentence is read upside down, a year number will be obtained; Then the sentence will be visualized literally or symbolically; finally, the meaning will be revealed by interpreting related to their cultures. One of sengkalan memet is read as "naga muluk tinitihan janma" (dragon flies as a human ride) made by Surakarta Hadiningrat royal pallace which visualized literally as its sentence with additional details to reinforce its meaning. Through this narrative to visual transformation, we will understand how Javanese visualizes the hopefulness and philosophies of his life into their art and cultural artifacts.

Keywords: Narrative, visual, javanese, culture, symbol, chronogram, sengkalan memet

Nini Randa's Subjectivity in Tango & Sadimin Novel by Ramayda Akmal

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Femininity traits that attached to women which constructed socially by patriarchal ideology, make women controlled and often oppressed. The idea of subjectivity enable women to think outside the mainstream ideology which perpetuate an oppressive patriarchal system. In novel Tango & Sadimin, Akmal tried to portray women's subjectivity through its women characters, especially Nini Randa. Therefore, the aims of this study is to find how women identify and perceive herself, in order to see how women gained control and autonomy over herself, how she gained her subjectivity regardless the oppression she faced. The method used in this study are Todorov's theory to analyze the narrative structure and Lacanian psychoanalysis with feminism perspective to analyze process of finding, knowing or identifying subject's identity. Lacanian psychoanalysis main point is concept of desire which could be seen through three registers of The Real, The Imaginer, and The Symbolic. The study shows that through the three registers, Nini Randa's subjectivity depicted in form of rebellion, resistance, independence, intelligence, dominance, negotiation, criticism, attempts to purify her body and suicide attempts.

Keywords: women's subjectivity, Lacanian psychoanalysis, feminism

Grief and Mourning in Jonathan Safran Foer's *Extremely Loud and Incredibly Close*

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Literary works serve various functions in people's lives, one of which is to provide insights on events that readers possibly have not yet experienced. Since death is inevitable, the death of a loved one is one of the experiences that everyone will go through. *Extremely Loud and Incredibly Close* by Jonathan Safran Foer (2005) tells stories of how people deal with the death of loved ones. This study attempts to analyze how Oskar Schell, the main character of the novel, copes with the death of his father who passed away during 9/11 attacks. Worden (2009)'s theory of four-task model of mourning is used in this study, along with Nikolajeva (2005)'s theory of types of conflict in literary element. It is found that Oskar Schell deals with his grief by undergoing Reconnaissance Expedition. Oskar's expedition, as well as his other ways of coping with his father's death, reflects Worden (2009)'s four-task model of mourning. Grief is the main conflict in this novel and it mostly happens internally. Oskar Schell's experience of grieving shows that although grieving hurts, it is an important process of healing. Grieving is also an individual journey which may differ from one person to another.

Keywords: conflict, four tasks of mourning, grief, literature after 9/11, mourning

**An Analysis of Code Switching and Code Mixing in the Film “Tokyo Fiancée” by
Stefan Liberski**

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Code switching and code mixing as the phenomena in the field of sociolinguistics are commonly found both orally and in the written form, especially in the multilingual film such as Tokyo Fiancée. This paper aims to: (1) analyse and describe the code switching and code mixing in the film Tokyo Fiancée by Stefan Liberski; (2) analyze and describe the types of utterances code switching and code mixing in the film Tokyo Fiancée by Stefan Liberski; (3) identify the influential factors of code switching and code mixing in the film. Descriptive qualitative was employed as a research design of this study with data cards as the research instruments adapted from the theories of Poplack (1980); Muysken (2000); Suwito (1983; 1985) and Eunhee (2006). The findings of this study revealed that the movie used three languages in oral speech such as Japanese, French, and English. Among those oral speeches, there were 69 utterances containing code switching and 39 utterances covered code mixing. This study also found that there were some factors influencing the occurrence of the code switching and code mixing, namely the presence of speakers, interlocutors, third speakers, formal main topic, informal main topic, sense of humor and prestige. While the influential factors of code mixing are individual, situation (participant, formal and informal, topic) and cultural factors .

Keywords: Sociolinguistic, Code switching, Codemixing, Tokyo Fiancée

What Do the Pictures Says in Science Textbook?

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Many studies have proven that images are essentials in learning science to help the learners understand the abstract scientific concept. Therefore, this study aims to investigate the use of images in a science textbook, by looking at the ideational meaning of the images and the captions accompanying them. By doing multimodal analysis, the study focuses on identifying the types of images and types of processes used in the images to find the ideational meaning. The data for this study are taken from the first six chapters in the Chemistry textbook used by IPSE students at UPI. The theory of reading images (Kress & Van Leeuwen, 2006) and Systemic Functional Grammar (Halliday, 1994) were used to analyze the visual and verbal modes in the textbook. The result of the analysis shows that ideationally, in terms of types of images, the textbook dominantly used realistic images, the one which represents reality in human viewpoint. In terms of types of processes, analytical images are dominantly used in the textbook. Ideationally, the visual and the verbal modes in the textbook are complementing each other to strengthen the meaning of the scientific concept that is being delivered to the learners.

Keywords: Multimodal analysis, reading images, systemic functional grammar, ideational meaning

Millennial Discourse in Instagram Caption of Old Generation Social Actor

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Millennial is a term to refer demographic cohort born in 1980-1994. This generation grow along with technological development, they are sometimes termed as digital native. And it makes this generation different from the previous one, the old generation. The differences not only lies in age range, but also in characteristic, attitude, mindset, and the way of communication. Millennials tend to spend almost their time in social media. Face to face interaction shift to social-media-based interaction. Media social user who came from the old generation use media social to lessen gap across generation. This study is intended to examine the millennial discourse in Instagram caption of old generation social actor. Data consist of ten Instagram captions from one of social actor of Indonesia. This study adopted the grand theory of ideational meaning Halliday (2014) in Systemic Functional Linguistics. The finding revealed millennial discourse formed from selection of process and participant.

Keywords: discourse, Systemic Functional Linguistics, ideational meaning, millennial.

Sundanese Language Code-Mixing in *Kabayan Jadi Milyuner* Film Works of Guntur Soeharjanto

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Language is a tool of communication. By using language, a person can convey information and messages to the interlocutor. When someone is communicating, sometimes a code-mixing event is identified. This is due to the speakers who master language 1 (B1) and language 2 (B2) with the same ability (B1 is more fluent than B2, B2 is better than B1, or master both B1 and B2). The use of code mixing can be seen, one of which is in the Indonesian-Sundanese genre film, because in the film there are bilingual incidents in the characters. The film is the works of professional director Guntur Soeharjanto, entitled *Kabayan Jadi Milyuner* and was released on December 23, 2010. This research aims to describe code mixing in the form of words, phrases, baster, repetition, idioms, and clauses contained in *Kabayan Jadi Milyuner* film by Guntur Soeharjanto and employed sociolinguistic theory (Abdul Chaer, 2010) and (Suwito, 1983). The methods and techniques used in this research are descriptive methods, literature review techniques, and documentation studies, while the way to analyze them uses a qualitative approach. The instruments used are the instruments for collecting data (checklist source books) and instruments for processing data (data cards). The results of this study reveal the use of code mixing in the form of words, phrases, baster, repetition, expressions / idioms, and clauses in *Kabayan Jadi Milyuner* by Guntur Soeharjanto.

Keywords: code-mixing, film, *Kabayan Jadi Milyuner*

**Character Education in Ngabungbang Tradition in Kasepuhan Ciptagelar
Traditional Society**

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This research was motivated by the curiosity about the Ngabungbang tradition in the Kasepuhan Ciptagelar Traditional Village, Sukabumi Regency, which is held every 14th of Mulud in the month of the birth of the Prophet Muhammad. The Sundanese Ciptagelar people who are Muslims have the view that on the night of the 14th month of Mulud it has special features, especially for seekers of supernatural powers (kanuragan). One of the activities usually carried out, namely flower bathing in the Cibareno River. The purpose of this study was to determine the values of character education contained in a series of traditional Ngabungbang processions at Kasepuhan Ciptagelar. This research is a descriptive analysis using interview and observation techniques. The results can be concluded, that in the Ngabungbang tradition in Kasepuhan Ciptagelar there are character education values such as honesty, religion, tolerance, creativity, love for the country, communicative, environmental care, social care, and responsibility.

Keywords: character education, Ciptagelar, Ngabungbang tradition.

Analysis of the use of Arabic Politenes in Bilal films "Baṭalun min Faṣīlin Jadīdin"

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As an Arabic learner, politeness is not part of learning but it is important to know. To find out, of course we must refer to native Arabic speakers as role models. However, not all Arabic learners can easily meet native Arabic speakers. Therefore, Arabic movies are considered able to represent it. Bilal: "Baṭalun min Faṣīlin Jadīdin" Movie is an Arabic-language film that recently greeted the global world in 2015. This movie tells the story of the Prophet's best friend, namely Bilal bin Rabah. Qualitative approaches and descriptive methods are used in this study. Data analysis was performed using the principles of polite language in the Qur'an, which are qaulan sadida, qaulan ma'rufa, qaulan baligha, qaulan maysura, qaulan layyina, and qaulan karima. The results of the study were found examples of polite Arabic speeches according to the Qur'an. In this movie, the utterances that use the principle of Qaulan Sadida are found the most and the principle of Qaulan Maysura is the least found.

Keywords: Arabic Politeness, Bilal, Baṭalun min Faṣīlin Jadīdin

**Sang Kuriang as “Sundanese Oedipus” Reviewed: The Origin of the Myth beside
the Psycho-Analysis**

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The paper deals with the most possible ancient plot of the Freudian-like Sundanese folk tale “Sang Kuriang”. The core plot about the murder of the father and the desire for incest with the mother is often explained with the “Oedipus complex” concept from the Sigmund Freud’s theory rooted in the ancient Greek myth. The study is based on the cultural anthropological approach created on the Rene Gérard theory about the scapegoat mechanism, the clean and unclean sacrifice and the Vladimir Propp’s folkloristic application of the Frazer’s thesis about the periodic sacrifice of a sacred king. Through reconstruction method, including the comparative analysis of the nowadays fairy tales and modern Indonesian writers interpretation (by Ajip Rosidi, Utuy Tatang Sontani and Ayu Utami) the conclusion is made, that the model of patricide and the sinful lust for the mother was originated in the scheme of the sacred transfer of power, due to the sacrificing the old ruler by his successor, and marriage with the queen, the power holder.

Keywords: folklore reconstruction, Indonesian folklore, Oedipus, Sang Kuriang, Sundanese folk tale

**Move Analysis of English Language Teaching Research Article Abstracts in
National Journal**

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Research article (RA) becomes writing that has been done by a researcher to gain new inventions of knowledge in certain disciplines. As a part of RA, an abstract is presented to describe the entire RA in deciding whether readers will keep reading the RA or not. Thus, the structure of an abstract determines its value in outlining the whole RA. This study investigates the rhetorical moves and steps of English Language Teaching RA abstracts. The objective of this study is to reveal whether Sinta levels impact the rhetorical moves and steps of RA abstracts, also to enhance the writing skills for researchers in the field of English Language Teaching. The study analyzed 120 abstracts of ELT RAs abstracts taken from 6 Sinta levels that consisted of 12 journals (10 abstracts per each) by using Antmover. A descriptive qualitative approach was applied in exploring and comparing the data by the theory of Hyland (2000). The result revealed similarities and differences in the realization of moves and steps from ELT RA abstracts across Sinta levels. In conclusion, Sinta levels do not fully impact the rhetorical moves and steps. The study can be a guideline for researchers of ELT in improving their writing skills regarding the recent trends of rhetorical moves.

Keywords: English Language Teaching, move analysis, research article abstract, Sinta level

A Comparison of Rhetorical Move in Students' Undergraduate Thesis Abstract

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Research on rhetorical move in abstracts has received attention in recent years. Different disciplines employ different strategies in manifesting rhetorical move in their writing. However, cross-disciplinary studies on rhetorical move in abstract still need to be done to examine the similarities and differences of the realization of rhetorical moves between different disciplines. This study aims to identify the manifestation of rhetorical move used in the undergraduate thesis abstracts written by Natural Science and Social Science students in Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. A total of 120 abstracts were taken from six disciplines (20 abstracts each) i.e. Mathematics, Chemistry, Physics, Geography, Sociology, and History. Hyland's (2000) model was used as the guideline for the analysis and the AntMover software was used to assist the analysis. The result showed that Natural Science and Social Science employed different strategies in realizing the moves. Introduction, Methodology, and Findings were the most manifested move in Natural Science, while Introduction, Purpose, Methodology, and Findings were the most manifested move in Social Science. The findings also showed that both Natural Science and Social Science employ different strategies in realizing some steps in a certain move. In conclusion, the nature of the disciplines does affect the manifestation of rhetorical moves in undergraduate thesis abstracts. This study provides an insight into the trend of rhetorical move patterns in both Natural Science and Social Science undergraduate thesis. In addition, some suggestions have been provided for further research to obtain a more dependable result.

Keywords: Disciplinary variations, Move analysis, Rhetorical move, Undergraduate thesis abstract

Errors of Deixis Usage in French Narrative Texts: Case of Indonesian Students

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Foreign language learners produce language errors due to the influence of their native language grammar to the one of target language. One of them is the use of deixis in French narrative texts. This study aims at (1) describing the use of deixis in students' French narrative texts and (2) describing the most frequent errors in deixis usage. This study used descriptive qualitative research method. Thirty students learning French at a state university of 2019/2020 academic year Bandung, Indonesia were involved as participants of the study. The data collected was narrative texts produced by participants which was analyzed by using error analysis theory which relies on the surface strategy category (Dulay, Burt, and Krashen, 1982), and deixis theory (Levinson, 1983). The findings show that there are 137 deixis errors. The most dominant one (77%) is the type of misformation on temporal deixis usage because most participants cannot determine the forms of tense that fit the context of the sentences. This study would enrich the insight of pragmatic studies and the theory of language error analysis.

Keywords: Keywords: error analysis, french deixis, pragmatics, narrative texts

B. LANGUAGE STUDIES

ABS-ICOLLITE-20003

Foregrounding Events in Sundanese Texts: The Linguistic Compatibility of KA and Active-Voice Markings

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This paper reports on two main linguistic markings of foregrounding events in Sundanese texts: KA and active-voice constructions; KA relates to a group of particles, where its individual member can only co-occur with a specific verb. Representative short stories from 1945-1965 and those published between 2000-2019 serve as traditional and modern data groups respectively. Coding differentiates narrative from non-narrative segments, determines linguistic devices signaling discourse information levels, and comparatively reviews cross-data groups for trends. The traditional data show a more dominant use of KA to denote events that move a story forward, whereas in the modern group, such main storylines more frequently appear in active-voice structures. Furthermore, the comparative data also indicate that cohesion, coherence, and pragmatic purposes in KA constructions remain intact in their respective active-voice counterparts. For instance, the foregrounding events in the KA constructions occur in Sentence-initial KA and Pre-verbal KA forms, whereas those in the active-voice are described in Subject-Predicate (SP) and Zero-Subject active-voice patterns. Additionally, cross-group data demonstrate that the Sentence-initial KA and the SP active-voice structures include an overt noun phrase (NP) co-referential with one of the entities introduced in a preceding context. Similarly, the Pre-verbal KA and Zero-Subject active-voice patterns have a deleted NP unambiguously referable to the only entity previously mentioned. To this extent, the presence or absence of an NP functions as a pragmatic strategy that places prominence either on topic/given or comment/new information. Finally, the dominant marking strategy in each data group may be associated with authors' backgrounds.

Keywords: backgrounding, discourse analysis, foregrounding, Sundanese

ABS-ICOLLITE-20017

**Students' Acceptance of British and American Accents From The Native Speech
Video**

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Language has a big role in human life to make a relation in their environment. One of the experts states that language is used widely in communication between people who do not share the same first or even second language (Harmer, 2007). English is international language, because of that learning English is important. When we learn language, we also learn about the type of the accents. British, American, and Australian are the common accent of English. In Indonesia, usually people use British or American accent. The aim of this research is to look out about the students in accepting in British and American accents. Descriptive quantitative research is used in this research to get the relevant result.

Keywords: language learning, English accent, descriptive qualitative.

ABS-ICOLLITE-20024

The Form and Use of Dysphemisms in Hoax

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This study aims to describe the forms and use of dysphemisms in hoax texts by meaning category. This research is a qualitative research. Data documented from website cekfakta.com and turnbackhoax.id. The data is verified, classified and then analyzed using theory. The results of the analysis are presented with brief descriptions. The results show that hoax makers use seven forms of dysphemism: taboo language, curse, human and animal comparison, epithets of physical character, the term mental abnormalities, -IST dysphemism, and dysphemism with characters or occupations that have negative images. It is used by hoax makers to convey hate speech, manipulating facts and false information in political, social and religious contexts with narratives that are demeaning or insulting, showing dislike, reinforcing or sharpening insults, giving negative portrayals of political opponents, expressing anger and aggravation, showing dislike or disapproving of someone or something, negative portrayal of someone or something, cursing, showing disrespect or humiliating someone, denouncing or insulting, exaggerating something, blaspheming, showing something that is of low value, expresses astonishment, expresses emotion and resentment, pornography or vulgarity and disgusting, hurts the person being addressed, accuses, condemns, and convince the recipient of fake news or false news.

Keywords: dysphemisms, form, use, hoax, fake news, false news

**Internal Innovations of Gane Language in South Halmahera, North Maluku: A
Historical Linguistics Study**

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This study explains the internal phonological and lexical innovations in Gane language. An internal innovation refers to transformation or difference of a language in aspect of phonology and lexicon which is not shared, especially, with other languages within a language group or family. For this purpose, interview fieldwork with Gane speakers were conducted using 1000 basic lexicons of Gane language. In addition, an associated data from Taba language that has a close geneology of kinship with Gane language was also collected. Following the principles of data analysis in the historical linguistics study, data analysis employed a comparison method. Analysis revealed that as a result of historical, geographical and contextual differences, Gane language has undergone internal innovations or changes that distinguish it from other languages, including those that have a close kinship (e.g. Taba language). Secondly, internal innovations occurring in Gane language consisted of innovation in phonology (characterized with regular and irregular changes) and lexicon. Thirdly, to identify phonological and lexical innovations in a language, it requires a sufficient data from other family member of the language group. Forthly, methodologically, identification of an internal innovation can ideally be done through employing the methodological principles applied in the historical linguistics study. Presumably, internal innovations can also be found in other linguistic aspects, such as morphology, syntax or semantics, areas which are legitimate for study.

Keywords: Internal innovation, phonology, lexicon, historical linguistics

A Mammoth Logistical Challenge with Slight Hiccups: The Metaphorical Image of Indonesian Election 2019

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Indonesian Election 2019 was undoubtedly the biggest single day election in the world. The foreign media news reports on the election highlight various aspects; one of them is the logistical challenge and massive tasks of Indonesian General Election Commission (KPU) before, during and after the Election Day. The use of metaphorical expressions in those news reports is unavoidable as they provide more persuasive and highly descriptive expressions. Various studies discuss election metaphor, but none of the studies focus on how the challenging task by the commission is highlighted during the studies. This study aims to fill the gap to examine how KPU is perceived in foreign media reports in administering the election by investigating the source domain of metaphorical expressions used to speak about KPU tasks and accomplishment and the image implied from those metaphorical expressions. The study is descriptive qualitative with Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT) used as the framework. Data are taken from foreign media news reports and Critical Metaphor Analysis (CMA) of Charteris-Black (2004) is used during data analysis and interpretation. The result of this study shall provide a picture on one important parts of Indonesian Election 2019 that receive less attention and shall shed a light on the view of foreign media and foreign community towards the challenging tasks of organizing the election.

Keywords: Critical Metaphor Analysis, Conceptual Metaphor, Election Metaphor, Indonesian Election

Reflexes of Proto-Austronesia in Maya Language, West Papua: Towards A Better Understanding of The Concepts of South Halmahera-West New Guinea

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This study aimed at uncovering reflexes of the Proto-Austronesian (PAN) in Maya language, spoken in Raja Ampat, West Papua province, and verifying the concepts that define South Halmahera-West New Guinea group by Adriani and Kruyt (1914), Blust (1993), Ross (1994), and Kamholz (2014). To achieve these purposes, as many as 200 basic and 500 cultural lexicons of Maya language were collected using the interview method, and the collection of PAN phonemes, which was reconstructed by Blust and Trussel (2015), was used. Data analysis used the top-down approach involving comparative method and exclusively shared innovation technique, guided by the historical linguistic data analysis framework. The study showed that the phonemes of PAN have undergone the regular and irregular retention and innovation. Examining PAN reflexes in Maya language, the concepts of South Halmahera-West New Guinea, which are marked by the innovation of *p to /f/ and *e to /o/, were evidenced. Regular omission of the vowels in the final position appeared in *u and *a. The disappearance of the vowels in the middle position was observed in *u. However, there was no evidence of vowel omission in the beginning position. The in

Keywords: 0

**Social Changes and Language Planning in the Effort of Maintaining the Language
of Anak Dalam Tribe Jambi-Indonesia**

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This article discusses the life of Anak Dalam Tribe or usually called as SAD who live in rural area of Jambi Province, Indonesia. Transmigration program at SAD area in Merangin Regency creates multi-language areas. Transmigration and multilanguage makes SAD life experiences social change and its origin language and culture are threatened of extinction. Another factor is Industry Revolution 4.0 that has given positive impact towards SAD life. Beside that, its negative impact is that the cultural heritage which is the nation civilization can be extinct. Therefore an effort of maintaining the language needs to be done. A qualitative research was used to describe the data. Beside that, this article is also a multidisciplinary science in this case studying the social change occurs in SAD life then sociology study was employed. Meanwhile, language plan in the effort of maintaining the language is a language science study especially sociolinguistics. The research data were obtained from interview result and field observation. Social changes that occur in SAD life are residences, using communication devices, owning religion, vehicle, and fashion style. There are seven languages used in the transmigration area such as SAD language, Malay language, Indonesian language (national language), Javanese, Minangese, Sundanese, and Batak Language. The efforts for conserving the language done by the government (The Ministry of Education and Culture, Jambi Province Government, Jambi Language Center) are making the policy and SAD language dictionary but these actions are not optimal yet. Beside that, SAD also has done some actions in the effort of maintaining their language and culture. Based on the findings of this research, a special attention about SAD life is pivotal so that their language and culture do not become extinct.

Keywords: social changes, language policy, language maintenance, transmigration

**The Endangered Proper Names and the Appearing of New Proper Names Among
Javanese Society: Sociolinguistic Studies**

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The rapid development of science and technology has changed humans' way of thinking and lifestyle. Cultural shifting occur including in proper name given by parents to their children. This research discusses about how far the shifting of proper name occurred, new proper name appeared because of the cultural shifting and their influential factors. To discuss the research a descriptive qualitative approach method is used. The data was obtained from oral and written sources. The research locus was in Magelang district, Central Java, Indonesia. The data analysis technique was conducted by describing linguistic aspect in proper naming based on the similarities or generalization characters and language user. The result shows that proper name in Javanese society can reflect the origin of the giver or the owner of the name, weather from village or town. Proper name characteristics that are almost extinct in male are using the marker sri, sugeng; first syllable su-, nga-; and last syllable -djo, -man, -min, -yo. Whereas the female proper names that are endangered using the marker sri, on the first word; marker-wati or-yati at the last syllable; first syllable su-, nga-; last syllable/ultima -nah, -nem, -sih, -yah, -yem. The endangered of proper name is influenced by such prestige reasons, like technology development and easiness of information access, and the increase of social knowledge. The endangered of proper name is followed by the appearance of western proper names and followed by the rapid development of proper name using Arabic vocabularies.

Keywords: Arabic, endangered, Javanese, proper name, sociolinguistic

Strategies of Translating French Pronominal Verbs into Bahasa Indonesia in Tintin

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Translating is done to convey source language messages to target language. Translation might be affected by a problem of language difference, in this case, pronominal verb which is owned by the french language but not by bahasa Indonesia. This study is conducted using qualitative research methods, literature study as data collection techniques, and analysis based on Molina and Albir's translation theory, and in particular, Grevisse's 4 types of french pronominal verbs. Analysis is done with 3 Tintin comics as data sources: Tintin en Amérique, Tintin au Congo, and Tintin au Tibet. The study reveals that modulation is the most used strategy, followed by established equivalent. Modulation strategy as the most used shows that change in perspective ensures that the message is easy for target readers to comprehend while also making the dialogs more fluid in the target language. Context and translator's competence are important in translating comics. The most reflexive pronominal verbs are found in Captain Haddock's utterances which show his selfishness. The results of this study also indicate that despite having many strategies, Molina and Albir's theories cannot be fully referred to translating texts; it is necessary to refer to and/or combine with other theories.

Keywords: Adventures of Tintin; Bahasa Indonesia; Comic; French; Translation; Pronominal verbs

Editorial Argument Typification of Bisnis Indonesia in Douglas Walton Perspective

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Argumentation is an activity of giving evidence and justification to support claim. Writing editorials requires strong arguments to convince the reader. There are argument models in Douglas Walton's perspective that can be used in writing editorials. This study aims to describe the types of editorial arguments by Douglas Walton's perspective in *Bisnis Indonesia Daily*. The data research was editorial texts containing Douglas Walton's argumentation models. Data collection method used are documentation and interview. Data analysis method used was the content analysis. The results showed the following types of arguments: (1) argument from correlation to cause, (2) argument from positive consequences, (3) argument from public opinion, and (4) argument from expert opinions. This research is expected to contribute to the journalists of *Bisnis Indonesia Daily* in order to have a comprehensive understanding of Douglas Walton's argumentation models and be able to apply it in writing editorial.

Keywords: argument, editorial, *Bisnis Indonesia*, Douglas Walton

Exploring 'The Past' in French Identity-Politics Discourse

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People may notice that the speeches of Emmanuel Macron and Marine Le Pen in their presidential campaigns, in terms of their quality, were different from those of other presidential candidates. They use particular discursive strategies to promote their own political interests, with historical references easing audiences' understanding of their political discourses and contributing to their image and identity. Therefore, one question that I can ask about this is how they used historical references to convey their intent and promote their platforms. In order to academically answer this question, I analysed Emmanuel Macron and Marine Le Pen's speeches by using discourse analysis approach to investigate their interactional strategies reflecting the relationship between discursive situations when the speeches were delivered and his verbal acts. The speeches were compiled into a lexicographic, textual corpus. The result of the data analysis reveals that historical references support the process of interactional communication, and they hold the power of symbols.

Keywords: political discourse, presidential campaign, historical references, national identity

Javanese Personal Pronoun Sira's Dynamic Change in 10th – 16th Century

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Unlike studies on other languages' personal pronouns that have been carried out diachronically (Donohue and Smith, 1998; Egerland, 2005; Kim, 2009; Prayogi, 2013; Howe, 2013; Ishiyama, 2019), the studies of Javanese personal pronoun are still conducted synchronously. Hunter (2007) and Kriswanto (2016) mentioned shifts of personal pronoun sira from third to second person. However, both were carried out using historical and philological approaches. This study aims to display the shift of sira used in 10-16th century by using corpus linguistic and Mair's grammaticalization approaches. The data, taken from Javanese literary works from the 10th-16th centuries, are examined using qualitative-quantitative methods. As part of grammaticalization, frequency is an important aspect to tell the shifts. In addition, concordance line feature and N-grams available in the Antconc program are used to indicate the use of sira in the text. These features shows that the homonym form of sira serves as modifier and honorific marker in certain contexts; while the referent shift occurs from third person to third and second person in the later period. The variation of first and second pronouns usage in the later period is possible as one of the causes of the use of sira as a second personal pronoun.

Keywords: corpus linguistics, diachrony, grammaticalization, Old Javanese, personal pronoun

Relationship between English Language and Proficiency

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It is essential to study language attitude as influential aspects in learning languages. Having positive attitude may result in a better student's performance; the negative could hamper the learning process and degrade the student's performance. This study was conducted to examine the attitude of the participants towards English language, some factors contributed to the development of the attitude, and the relationship between their English attitude and proficiency level. Participants in this research comprised of five Papuan men and five women who were pursuing a bachelor degree at UKI, Jakarta that had been residing in Papua for a long time to prevent data ambiguity. Data were collected through in-depth interview which prompted them to answer fifteen questions. A descriptive-qualitative method was used in this research. The result showed that even though the overall attitude towards English language of all participants were positive, it was found that some of them had negative impression towards English due to difficulties they encountered when learning English. There were six factors influencing the attitude, but social status and education access were among the most contributing factors due to their wide effects.

Keywords: attitude, proficiency level, motivation

Imperative Speech Act of Public Interests in the Pandemic of Covid-19 in Indonesia

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Since WHO declared Covid-19 as a pandemic, various efforts have been made by many parties, both the government and the community, to deal with Covid-19 in Indonesia. Public understanding of the information conveyed will affect their way of thinking, taste, and behavior. This will have an impact on the decision to do or not do something as contained in the appeal. This paper aims to describe the form of speech and appeal functions made by the government and the community in handling covid-19 in Indonesia. Data in the form of a speech appeal handling Covid-19 in Indonesia obtained from brochures, posters, flyers published via the internet. The method used is the pragmatic equivalent method. The results showed that public appeal speech handling covid-19 in Indonesia had three forms of speech, namely (1) declarative sentence, (2) interrogative sentence, and (3) imperative sentence. Based on its function there are 12 meanings of imperative speech public appeal of handling covid-19 in Indonesia, namely (1) notice appeal, (2) suggestion appeal, (3) command appeal, (4) prohibition appeal, (5) request appeal, (6) promising appeals, (7) bidding appeals, (8) compliment appeals, (9) verdict appealing, (10) sentence appeal, (11) persuade appeals, and (12) warn appeals.

Keywords: imperative speech, public appeal, pragmatics

The Series of Indonesian Written Language of Foreign Learners in West Java**Language Center**

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This paper presents the result of study on the written language of foreign learners who learn Indonesian language. The use of written Indonesian language as a second language (L2) or a foreign language by foreign speakers is certainly inseparable from errors. These language errors can occur due to various things, such as the influence of mother tongue, lack of understanding of the language users to the language they use, and imperfect language teaching. Through this study, the written language errors occur when foreign speakers use Indonesian language as a second or a foreign language. The focus of the problem in this study is that how do written language errors occur in Indonesian language learners for foreign speakers? This study was conducted using qualitative descriptive method. Collecting data was conducted by reviewing documents in the form of essay written by BIPA learners. The result was that many language errors occur in the realm of morphology, semantics, and syntax in the essay of BIPA learners in West Java Language Center. From the data collected, it was found the same errors in the components or aspects of spelling errors, sentence structure, vocabulary, and affixation

Keywords: BIPA, foreign learners, language errors, written language.

The Implementation of Types of Indonesian Language Writing Error by Foreign Speakers-Based Indonesian Language Teaching Materials for Foreign Speakers

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This study builds on the problems that frequently occur in BIPA learning, especially related to the availability of teaching materials that are in accordance with the needs of BIPA learners. Teaching materials are considered important because every instructor and learner needs guidance, so that learning can proceed according to its purpose. Teaching materials providing language training have been discovered, but they are still lacking in depth. Regarding that, this study composes the following problem formulation: how is the effectiveness of Indonesian language patterns written by foreign speakers-based Indonesian language teaching materials design? It is a development study based on a qualitative paradigm. The method used descriptive analysis by describing the analysis conducted on research data qualitatively. The results are expected to produce the effectiveness of teaching material products based on the type of Indonesian language writing errors by foreign speakers. The textbook is also expected to improve the ability of foreign speakers in learning Indonesian language. Thus, this study produces a product in the form of Indonesian language teaching materials for foreign speakers that can be utilized in learning Indonesian language.

Keywords: BIPA Language Learning, Foreign Speaker, Teaching Material Model.

**Undergraduate Students' Views on Developing Their English Writing Skill
Through Self-Assessment**

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Writing is one of the language skills that should be mastered and improved as undergraduate students. The students are demanded to have excellent writing skill, and the content of the writing must comprehend. They should able to either correct or review their writing. This study aims to examine the undergraduate students' perception of developing their English writing skill through self-assessment, to discover the weaknesses and strengths of self-assessment. Self-assessment is useful as an evaluation tool and aid students to know their writing problem. This study discussed students preception in conducting self-assessment, students attitude towards self-assessment also students' advantages and disadvantages in doing self-assessment. To collect the data, this study used a questionnaire and interview with undergraduate students. The respondents were 51 undergraduate students of University in West Java. The findings confirmed that students have a positive attitude towards self-assessment. In the implication of self-assessment needs to be done continuously by students training.

Keywords: Self-assessment, Writing, Assessment for learning, Student perception

Code-mixing in Japanese Language Beginner Level Classroom

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The present study aimed to describe the types and the function of code-mixing in Japanese language teaching. The participants of this study were a native Japanese teacher who has Japanese teaching experience approximately 12 years and 16 international students of the graduate medical program at national university in Japan who took beginner level of Japanese class. The findings showed that the type of code-mixing the teacher used was insertion. The insertion includes English words and phrases but no clause insertion was found from the data. Meanwhile, three functions of code-mixing found in this study, which are; 1) to facilitate the cross-language transfer; 2) to facilitate comprehension of the language being taught, and 3) to encourage the students to give response or to answer. These results suggested that the use of code-mixing of English in teaching Japanese, particularly at beginner level, is needed to help the process of language acquisition

Keywords: code-mixing, insertion, Japanese, language acquisition

**Google Translate in Perception of German Language Students of Universitas
Pendidikan Indonesia**

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This Study aims to inquire about the experience and the perception of students of German Department FPBS UPI in using Google Translate. This study used a descriptive case study method. The subjects are students of the German Language Education Department from the various semester and there were 89 students. This study used a questionnaire to collect the data needed. The result showed: 1) the students' experience of using Google Translate is good because they were quite intense in using Google Translate. All forms of translation and features have been used by students. Also, Google Translate helps them in learning German; 2) the students' perception about Google Translate is also good because they considered that the speed and accuracy of Google Translate in translating were good and effective, and they also indicated that they would continue to use Google Translate in the future. Students work around incorrect translation results by making improvements manually. Thus, it can be concluded that students' perception of Google Translate is good. Their experience and perception show that Google Translate is still appropriate to be used as a translation tool. As further research material, it is advisable to analyze and compare the translation results of each feature owned by Google Translate.

Keywords: machine translations, google translate, perceptions

Moral Value In Tteutbakkui Saeng (뜻밖의 생(생)) Novel By Ju Yeong Kim**(Sosiopragmatic Studies)**

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This paper examined the form speech acts of moral values and forms of moral values in Tteutbakkui Saeng (뜻밖의 생(생)) novel by Ju Yeong Kim. This research employed qualitative descriptive. This research is focused on the analysis of moral values with sociopragmatic studies. Data collection techniques used are reading and note-taking techniques. The data analysis technique used a qualitative description technique in the form of speech speakers and speakers that contain moral values in Tteutbakkui Saeng (뜻밖의 생(생)) novel by Ju Yeong-Kim. The data validity used in this research is confirmability. The results showed that there were 32 manifestations of moral values which were divided into four forms of speech acts, namely 1) 12 data of LL, 2) 3 data of TLL, 3) 4 data of LTL, and 4) 13 data of TLTL. Then that data were divided into three types of domains: (1) the realm of the family, (2) the social sphere, (3) the sphere of religion. Then the 32 forms of speech acts that contain moral values in Tteutbakkui Saeng (뜻밖의 생(생)) novel were categorized into 5 different forms, namely (1) 5 data of BM1, (2) 7 forms BM2, (3) 17 forms of BM3, (4) none data of BM4, and (5) 3 data of BM5.

Keywords: Keywords: Novel, Moral Value, Sociopragmatic, Tteutbakkui Saeng (뜻밖의 생(생))

**Maintaining Japanese as a Second Language in The Home Country (An
Ethnographic Study of Indonesian Child)**

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Many people may have lost language skills due to a lack of proper usage of a language. Second language acquisition and maintenance depend on a variety of factors. This study is a longitudinal study of an Indonesian child and had been through her second language process in Japan. This study case is a success story of how she maintains second language skills after she and her family back to the home country Indonesia. The second language acquisition process of her Japanese language ability in Japan for about three years and four months. Her second language use in the daily life of the school. This study is an ethnography study that describes the analysis and interprets elements of a cultural child, such as patterns of behavior, beliefs, and language that develop over time. We observed for about 26 months since the child beginning to maintain her second language in her first language environment, which is Indonesian. The result is that there is some stage for her as she struggles to keep the Japanese language, as she often uses code-switching and code-mixing. Eventually, the interlanguage appears as one of the strategies for maintaining a second language.

Keywords: Japanese as second language, maintaining language, ethnographic study, second language acquisition

Speech Act on On Corner Discourse in Javanese Magazine

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Language is a communication tool that is used both oral and written. Likewise, Javanese is the language of daily communication used by the community, especially Javanese ethnic, both oral and written. The data source of this research is the print media in the form of a Javanese magazine (Djaka Lodang and Panjebar Semangat). Both of these magazines publish a corner discourse called Dhat Nyeng and Aneka Pojok. The contents of the discourse corner consists of two parts, namely news and critic. This study is limited to the description of Javanese speech acts aspects used in corner discourse. The language on the corner discourse implies direct and indirect speech acts. The purpose of this research is to describe speech acts types, function, and corner discourse markers in Javanese. A pragmatic approach is used with methods and techniques proposed by Sudaryanto (2015). The result shows that there are identifications of speech acts imply commands, namely ordering, suggesting, prohibiting, requiring, advising, ensuring, expecting, and reminding. In these functions there are lingual units that mark them, such as buktekna, ora perlu, aja, kudu, mula, luwih penak, pranyata, muga-muga, ora perlu.

Keywords: Javanese; speech act; corner discourse

Redefinition of Homecoming (Mudik) Vs Returning Home (Pulang Kampung) in Covid-19 Pandemic (A Critical Discourse Analysis Study)

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Heading Eid al-Fitr, Muslims in Indonesia usually do homecoming (mudik) to their hometowns. However, recently the term homecoming has been redefined by distinguishing meaning of the homecoming with returning home (pulang kampung). In fact, based on the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) the term homecoming is equated with or defined as returning home. In addition, these two terms before the corona outbreak were not disputed or considered to have the same meaning. Considering this redefinition is in line with the policy adopted by the government to handle of corona virus outbreak, it appears that the possibility of differentiation is part of the government's strategy to control the mobilization of homecoming travelers. This study aims to investigate the social practices of government power embedded in the redefinition of the word homecoming. Data for this study were obtained from online news media containing the word homecoming (mudik) and returning home (pulang kampung), recorded broadcasts of the matanajwa talkshow (Najwa Shihab's interview with President Jokowi on the 23th of April, 2020), and netizens' responses on social media (Twitter, Facebook and pages). Critical discourse analysis theory and meaning component analysis are used in this study. The results of the study indicate that the redefinition of the word homecoming is part of government power intervention to give awareness to the public for not travelling to their homeland. The aim of the redefinition is to prevent and to minimalize the spread of Covid-19. The response of netizens was divided into two, namely the supporters of the redefinition and those who refused it. Meanwhile, the analysis of component meaning analysis did not significantly distinguish the meaning of homecoming from returning home.

Keywords: homecoming (mudik), returning home (pulang kampung), critical discourse analysis

**Ethnolinguistic Study of Agricultural Sign Language Kata Kolok Bengkulu Bali
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Disabilities do not preclude humans from being inventive, purposeful, or work-centered. In Bengkulu village live at least 45 kolok (read: deaf) residents, some of whom have been deaf since birth. To establish good communication between them, a natural sign language was agreed upon that was devised by the villagers of Bengkulu themselves. This as the Kolok word which literally means 'no sound' or 'mute'. The personality of the kolok Bengkulu is known to be easy to get along with, proactive and diligent in working. This is because of the show towards their kolok brothers and sisters who live together with them. Most kolok residents support themselves by working as farmers or farm laborers, and when there is no agricultural work, some of them seek temporary employment as unskilled laborers on building projects or repairing roads or waterways. This research specifically wants to examine the relationship between Linguistics and Anthropology. This research data is in the form of corpus data that is processed from video recordings converted into images combined with a transcription of sign translations that are matched with the images. The data collection method used is the "go fishing" method; by recording and note-taking techniques. The method of data analysis uses descriptive qualitative methods with structural and ethnolinguistic analysis of the kolok focusing on agricultural signs. The results of this study are various agricultural cues in Kata Kolok categorized according to parameters: (1) agricultural equipment signs, (2) plant signs, (3) livestock signs, (4) signs of ritual ceremonies in agriculture, and (5) signs supporting other agriculture.

Keywords: Ethnolinguistics, Kata Kolok, sign language, agriculture, environment

Multilingualism through Linguistic Landscapes in Banyumas Tourism Resorts

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This paper focuses on exploring linguistic landscape in Banyumas tourism resorts. Linguistic landscape (LL) refers to the use of language in textual form as displayed on posters, commercial signs, official notices, traffic signs, and some other public areas. It signals what language are prominent and valued in public spaces. Furthermore, LL allows us to reveal the culture, history, and politics of particular society. From this background, the main objectives of this research are to identify types and functions of LL, identify verbal and nonverbal characteristics of LL, and to disclose the culture of Banyumas society. Kress and van Leeuwen theory is applied to reveal the meaning of linguistic landscape in tourism resorts. The data are gathered from signs in Banyumas popular tourist destinations: Lokawisata Baturraden, Baturraden Adventure Forest, The Village, The Forest, Hutan Pinus Limpakuwus, and Caping Park. This research leads to the findings that Banyumas tourism resorts employ multilingual signs: English, Bahasa Indonesia, and Bahasa Ngapak. Bahasa Ngapak is used to maintain local culture while English and Bahasa Indonesia are used to meet informative functions. LL found in tourism resorts represent Banyumas culture which accepts multilingualism.

Keywords: Banyumas Tourism Resort, Linguistics Landscape, Multilingualism

Inflectional Morphology in Dawan Language: Generative Morphological Approach

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The title of this research is Inflectional Morphology in Dawan Language: Generative Morphological Approach. The aim of this research is to find out the types of inflectional morphology in Dawan language, and the grammatical meaning of inflectional morphology in Dawan language. Dawan language as the object in this research, that used in Bijaepunu Village, North Molo District, South Central Timor Regency, East Nusa Tenggara Province. Theoretical approach is used to analyze the types of inflectional morphology in Dawan language, and the grammatical meaning of inflectional in Dawan language is morphology generative by Aronoff, namely 'Word Base Morphology or Lexeme Base'. The research method used is descriptive qualitative method in which the data are described by written statements and not statistical formations. The research data is obtained used the observation and interlocation method. The data collected are interviewing and recording from informants as the native speaker of Dawan language that lives in Bijaepunu language. The researcher find out three types of inflectional morphology in Dawan language, namely affix /n/, /in/ and /sin/, they are using in noun and verb. The using of affix /n/, /in/, and /sin/ that follows with deletion and displacement of phoneme. Affix /n/, /in/ and /sin/ have a function as suffix and they are categorized into bound morpheme.

The result analysis of the third inflectional morphology /-n/, /-in/ and /-sin/ in Dawan language shows that, the grammatical meaning of these affixes display of plural meaning when they are added to lexeme base and to describe the object and the action is doing more then one times.

Keywords: Morphology, Inflectional Affix, Suffix, Dawan Language.

The Classification of Swear Words of The Movie Perempuan Tanah Jahanam by**Joko Anwar: Study of Sociolinguistic**

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Movie is one of tools of spreading languages in which there are verbal abuse, harsh words, sarcasm, and swear words to express displeasure, hatred, or dissatisfaction with something or the situation at hand. Swear words are not only used to blaspheme, vilify, and so on, but also used to express praises, wonders, and create an atmosphere of close intimacy. The movie Perempuan Tanah Jahanam by Joko Anwar told the story of a woman's journey to end the curse that occurred in her village, uses a lot of swear words. This research reveals the classification of swear words contained in the movie using a qualitative approach. This research using note-taking method by carefully listening to each dialogue in the movie, then record the dialogues that contains swear words. The next step of the research, the dialogue containing the swear words are analyzed using theories related to swear words. The results, most of the findings the swear words are used to curse, insult, threaten, surprise, disturb, or hurt others with references and sources of the term animals, feces, and sexual activities. Otherwise, there are also a few dialogues on the use of swear words as a marker of intimacy and closeness to material and state references.

Keywords: Classification, Harsh words, Swear words

Lexico-Grammatical Change in 'New-Normal' Online Classroom

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The Covid-19 pandemic situation brings up internet technology to become the only way to solve the educational problem out. Global use of online learning has massively changed the communication process of teaching and learning activity from face-to-face communication then widely transform into computer-mediated-communication either synchronous or asynchronous setting. This phenomenon is a riveting method of new pedagogical ways of communication. Therefore, this research then tries to find out how is the pattern of communication and teacher-learner interaction used in the online classroom especially on how the language features have changed in some lexico-grammatical form. Besides, the attempts of this investigation also try to see how the change of lexis and grammar used in online learning communication contributes to the realization of teaching-learning activity respectively. As the focus of the analysis, there are 8 Learning Management System of a private university online class in purposive sampling used as the data. The lexico-grammatical change then visualized as the response of interlocutors' adaptation to the new form of communication which helps in the contextual realization for the new situation.

Keywords: Lexico-grammatical, change, online classroom, computer mediated communication.

Regulatory Discourse on Women's Body: Muhammadiyah's and Salafi's Preaching

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This discourse analysis aims to compare and evaluate the patriarchal language on women's body represented by Adi Hidayat, Muhammadiyah cleric, and Khalid Basalamah, Salafi cleric. Both positioned the women's body as a regulatory discourse that must be controlled by men. The data (15 minutes and 5 minutes transcripts of the clerics' preaching) were taken from Youtube employing stratified purposeful sampling. Deploying transitivity system by M.A.K. Halliday and three interacting domains of Appraisal (language evaluation theory) postulated by J.R. Martin and P.R.R. White, the study found that each cleric approached this discourse in discrepant linguistic manners. From the language of Adi Hidayat, it was found that the cleric delineated this discourse based on the segregation of the dubious religiously correct and incorrect propriety for the women, whereas Salafi cleric, Khalid Basalamah, the plausible religious normality. Both clerics' languages were dominated by relational processes alongside negative judgements within intensified heteroglossic utterances.

Keywords: Appraisal, Cleric, Patriarchal Language, Preaching, Regulatory Discourse, Transitivity System

A Linguistic Landscape Study In Indonesian Sub-Urban High School Signages: An Exploration Of Patterns And Associations

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English is the most used lingua franca and its permeation is mainly through education sector. This expansion is reflected through the display of English coexisting with other languages in education sites. Linguistic landscape study in school sites helps to explain the functions of language choices in school signs. In Indonesia, the use of English captured in school signs have been frequently investigated focusing in their relation with urban communities, yet, the co-existence of languages in signages in sub-urban schools are still rarely investigated. To fill this gap, we scrutinized the languages present on Indonesian sub-urban schools focusing on their patterns and associations. 101 school signs were collected from three senior high schools in sub-urban areas in Jember, Magetan and Situbondo. The display patterns were analyzed based on the number of languages present in the signs and interpreted socio-culturally. This study found three patterns of the sub-urban school signs: monolingual, bilingual, and multilingual signs consisting of five different languages: Indonesian, English, Arabic, Sanskrit, and Latin. Indonesian becomes the dominant language used, and is followed by English. English is mostly used in schools that have history as international schools. In addition, Arabic is mostly used in school located in Islamic environment as a form of self-identification, and Sanskrit is used as a cultural symbol in the school located in dominant Javanese community. In conclusion, location and socio-cultural context influence the language used in school.

Keywords: English as a Lingua Franca, linguistic landscape, language patterns, association

Analysis of Multilingual Community Conversations Using Online Media

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The purpose of this research is to understand the conversation characteristics of three multilingual people with the same educational background, and have learned more than one foreign language. These characteristics are including turn-taking, giving turns, overlapping, silent, repetition of words, code mixing, code switching, repair, conversation cooperation, and persistence. The participants in this study were three people coming from three different regions in Indonesia namely, Bandung, Riau and Pontianak. The data in this study were conversations carried out by these three participants using online media, Zoom Meeting, recorded and encrypted for further analysis based on theories that include the characteristics of conversation analysis. The findings show that there are similarities between the three participants in terms of providing a minimum response, overlap, silent, repetition of words, and code mixing. The difference is shown in giving a turn, repair, and how to bring the topics. This research has not been able to provide the characteristics of conversations in multilingual communities (especially Indonesia) as a whole, but is expected to provide a reference for similar research.

Keywords: conversational analysis, multilingual community, social media

**Chinese Language Teachers' Perspectives on The Teaching of Chinese Language in
Indonesia**

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The downfall of the New Order opened up the floodgate for aspiring Chinese language (hereafter CL) learners to flock educational institutions to acquire ample command of Chinese as a heritage language. The increasing demand for CL has spawned mushrooming hordes of fervent CL teachers throughout the Indonesian archipelago. Employing Silverstein's propounded notion of language ideology as well as Gardner's language learning motivation taxonomy, this study examined CL teachers' perspectives concerning the teaching of CL in Indonesia. To carry out this study, four teachers who are teaching Chinese privately and in schools were interviewed. Two participants were born before emergence of the New Order and the others were born during the New Order. This interview entailed several questions encompassing their experience in learning Chinese, their motivations in teaching it, their opinions about CL, and why it is important to teach Chinese. The results of the study have informed that there were two salient language ideologies; Chinese as an ethnic expression tool and Chinese as an economic commodity. Both of these ideologies further suggested the motivational realm of the teachers. The study also demonstrated that the participants of the study manifest their ideologies and motivations in their CL teaching practices. This study has brought to light distinctive perceptions of teachers from different generations. It could not be ignored the influence of sociopolitical situation in which they are exposed to the CL, or no exposure at all due to the restriction of Chinese cultures during the New Order era, is the strong predictor.

Keywords: Chinese language, Chinese-Indonesian, teacher, language ideologies, learning motivations

Exploring the position of English in Indonesian local business signs: a linguistic landscape study

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The use of English is ubiquitous in business operatives throughout the globe; and its salience in outer and expanding circle countries is noticeable in business signs. Several reports on the use of English in public business signs in countries in expanding circle have been made, yet such reports in the context of Indonesia are still scanty. To fill this void, a linguistic landscape study on Indonesian local business signage was performed; we focused on the uses of English and its collaboration with other languages to describe the patterns of the signs and their associations. A hundred and eleven signs were collected from central parts of cities of Jember, Balung, and Pasuruan – East Java. The types of business signs collected include: monolingual, bilingual and multilingual signs by using the calculation numbers of languages appearing on the signboards and interpreted using socio-cultural analysis from which, the patterns and the associations implicated from the language usage were described. The findings show the domination of the collaboration of two or three languages on business signboards with the English almost being omnipresent. English is used on the signboards for various purposes such as to make modern association, fun orientation, and internationalization of the businesses.

Keywords: Association, business sign, English as a lingua franca, linguistic landscape

Attitudes towards Indonesian Varieties in Depok City by Jakarta Indonesian-Speaking Adolescents

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The sociolinguistic situation of Depok City, West Java, is similar to Jakarta. Younger generations in this city generally use Colloquial Jakarta Indonesian in daily activities. In certain condition and situation, they also use other variety of Indonesian, the Standard Indonesian. The latter also used at school, especially in the classroom, or whenever they talk about subjects. It is important to see how they put each variety in daily life, which is reflected in their attitudes. This study examines adolescent language attitudes through questionnaires as the main instrument. The focus in this study is the Indonesia varieties, Standard Indonesian (SI) and Colloquial Jakarta Indonesian (CJI). Respondents in this study were students of a junior- and a senior high school (N=607). The questionnaires were distributed at schools which located in Depok City. Three items were examined: the pride, the importance of the variety, and the intention to improve the variety. The result shows that all respondents had positive attitudes towards both varieties. Nevertheless, results from multivariate analysis show several findings. In terms of pride, importance, and respondents' intention to improvement, SI had the highest scores while CJI the lowest scores. It is also indicated that respondents from the junior high school tended to have more positive attitudes toward SI. On the other hand, the older group tended to have more positive attitudes towards CJI. This study also indicates that both varieties of Indonesian has their own function, at least in the school setting.

Keywords: Colloquial Jakarta Indonesian, adolescent, language attitudes, Standard Indonesian

The Phenomenon of Absurdity in Comic (An analysis Semiotic-Pragmatic Meaning of Tahilalats Comic)

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Tahilalats Comic as one of the visual communication media holds a power to convey information in a popular manner yet makes an absurd impression to the readers. This study aims to explore and describe the absurdity and meaning of the Tahilalats comic contents which have been considered satire through the semiotics-pragmatics analysis. The study was focused on the attempt to reveal the tendency of Camus absurdity as well as reveal the meaning of the comic. The qualitative approach was employed with the descriptive method. The research framework was based on the Pierce's semiotic and Grice's implicature theories linked to the Camus' absurdity in determining the absurdism and the meaning of the comic. The source of data includes the Instagram account of Tahilalats comic @tahilalats. The objects of the study cover the speeches and signs displayed on the comic. The purposive sampling technique was used in selecting the data unit. The data were collected through observation, documentation, and transcription. The results show that the forms of Camus absurdity exist in the comic, representing the alienation, meaning of life, suicide, hope, and rebellion. In creating an absurd impression, the comic artist has a tendency to provide visual signs through the interpretant element. Besides, the verbal sign was focused more on the cooperative principles in breaking the maxim of relevancy and manner.

Keywords: Absurdity, semiotics-pragmatics, Tahilalats comic

Patterns and Functions of *terus* ‘and then’ in Indonesian-speaking Kindergarteners

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In Standard Indonesian and Colloquial Jakarta Indonesian, *terus* which is pronounced as *trus* has several meanings: ‘immediate, continuing, not stopping, continued, always, and then’. It is usually used as a connective marker between sentences, indicating a continuity. This paper discusses the use of *terus* and its function as an adverb and a connective marker in Indonesian-speaking children’s speech. In this study, we examine the patterns and functions of the word in their speech, using collocation method as proposed by Sinclair (1991). The main data of this study is four-to-five-year-old children’s speech, obtained from interviews which conducted in formal and informal situations at a kindergarten in Jakarta. There were 41 kindergarteners involved. This study used qualitative and quantitative approaches to explain the patterns and functions of *terus*. Quantitative analysis was conducted with *antconc* software to examine the frequency of *terus* and words which occurred in left and right spans. Qualitative analysis was conducted to elaborate the findings. It is found that *terus* as a node (see Sinclair 1991) significantly indicated specific patterns: the left and right spans have nouns and verbs as collocates. Other categories such as pronouns, adverbs, adjectives, prepositions, phatics, conjunctions, and numerals were also found. These collocations were located along (-5 : +9) span. The finding also shows that *terus* functioned as an adverb ‘unstoppable, always, continuing’ in the left span, while it functioned as a conjunction ‘then’ in the right span. The study shows that the node has resulted in semantic and syntactic collocations.

Keywords: Indonesian children, left span, right span, semantic collocation, syntactic collocation

Japanese Onomatopoeia which Express Emotion on 1st season of Haikyuu!!**Animation Series (Anime)**

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The objective of this research is to identify Japanese Onomatopoeia which express emotions. The analysis materials taken are from the 1st season of Haikyuu!! animation series (Anime), a rated E anime which has 10 hours of airtime on TV BS (MBS and TBS) from April 2014 to September 2014. Expressive characteristic which leads to the possibility of onomatopoeia appearance and the visualization of the emotion related to the onomatopoeia itself are the base why anime is taken as analysis material. The method used in this research is contextual qualitative approach where onomatopoeia is not only analyzed as words, but also its placement in speech in a series of conversation. Analysis results shows that there are 102 emotion onomatopoeia with 24 kinds of onomatopoeia. In terms of words, there are 40 verbs onomatopoeia such as bikkuri suru (startled), 10 noun onomatopoeia such as boromake (big defeat), and 3 adjective onomatopoeia such as henachoko (coward). In terms of function there are 33 adverb onomatopoeia such as iratto (with anger), and 16 interjection onomatopoeia such as ge (crap). In terms of emotions according to its placement in a series of conversation based on Plutchik (1960), there are 29 onomatopoeia which express surprise (bikkuri), 19 onomatopoeia which express anger (iraira), 7 onomatopoeia which express fear (kuyokuyo), 6 onomatopoeia which express joy (niyaniya), 3 onomatopoeia which express expectancy (wakuwaku), and 1 onomatopoeia which express sadness (ijijji).

Keywords: emotion onomatopoeia, Japanese animation (anime), contextual analysis, speech

Contrastive Analysis of Japanese and Indonesian Inversion Sentences

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Indonesian sentences generally have a structure, S-P, S-P-O, S-P-O-K. Japanese sentences in general, the sentence structure is patterned S-O-V. However, in practice the sentence structure is ignored. In Indonesian, there are sentences that are reversed in structure so does in Japanese. Although there are rules for the formation of standard sentences, there are sentences with irregular structure. The sentence with the reversal of the structure is called inversion. In Japanese linguistic, inversion sentence is called touchikoubun (倒置構文) or scrambled sentence or sentence rearrangement. It is known that mother tongue (Indonesian) can influence the learning process of foreign languages (Japanese). When there is a negative transfer or interference, it will cause a language error. Given the few cases of errors that often occur with the use of inversion sentences by Japanese learners, contrastive analysis can minimize these errors. This study aims to determine the differences and similarities in Indonesian and Japanese inversion sentences. This research will use descriptive method. Data collection was carried out by the method of listening using the note taking technique. The data analysis technique used in this study is the matching technique.

Keywords: contrastive analysis, inversion sentence, scrambled sentence, Indonesian, Japanese

Constructing Tag Question In Sundanese: A Systemic Functional Typology

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Tag question is commonly accepted in literature and it functionally conveys interpersonal meaning relating to the communication and stance. Interfacing with the typological study is employed to reveal the construction of tag question in Sundanese within distinctively marked element. This current study is systemic functional typology focusing on interpersonal meaning. This study uses DIY (do it yourself) which is one of method to analyze an unlimited data. It is a manual way to representatively serve the large data aiming to analyze a specific case. The data is taken from the collected articles online. It is employed within 2 weeks consisting of 20 texts which contained 100.000 words from an update period. To get the analysis, the researcher uses Antconc software provided the instruments in order to be easily typed in KWIC, for instance, the word *maenya*, *sanes*, *kan*, *nya*, etc. in Sundanese. After working on it, the data is analyzed through systemic functional linguistics/SFL and typologically interfaced by Greenbergian approach in order to generalize the system of tag question in Sundanese. The tentative result shows that tag question is significantly more frequent in spoken language than written text and typologically found in private and informal setting. To deepen the interpretation, it delineates the differences and similarities between the constructions of tag question extracted from the corpus.

Keywords: Tag question, Sundanese, Systemic functional typology, Corpus

**Indonesian Government's Policy in Handling Covid-19; Review of Critical
Discourse Analysis**

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The purpose of this study is to describe the ideology of the mass media in reporting related to the Indonesian government's policy in dealing with Corona Virus Disease 19 (Covid-19). The mass media used as research sources are *kompas.com* and *detik.com*. The data source in this study is news published in May and June 2020. Existing data are examined with an analytical model introduced by Teun van Dijk or van Dijk's theory. For this reason, research using this qualitative method will examine ideological representations of macro structures and language superstructures. Both dimensions were chosen because they can represent the whole analysis of critical discourse on the news. The data in both the mass media and published in May and June were listened to using the note taking technique which went through several stages, namely reading, observing, and marking the data. The data collected is classified so that it can be assessed based on macro structure and superstructure. Data analysis uses the Miles and Huberman reduction method. Based on research results in the two media, six news sources were found as data sources. In emphasizing ideology, *kompas.com* publishes news by publishing more government policies, while *detik.com* publishes news by elevating the relationship between government policy and the conditions faced by society.

Keywords: Keywords: ideology, mass media, Covid-19, theory of van Dijk's.

**Symbolic Violence in Conversation in Twitters Related to Netizen Response on
Handling of Covid-19**

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The problems examined in this study consisted of two, namely (1) What is the form of symbolic violence used by netizens on Twitter? (2) What is the mechanism of symbolic violence used by netizens on Twitter? This study aims to (1) describe the forms of symbolic violence used by netizens on Twitter, and (2) describe the mechanism of symbolic violence used by netizens on Twitter. This study uses a qualitative method. Data collection uses the refer to the method of note taking through three stages, namely reading, observing, and marking data with numbers. Furthermore, the data collected is classified based on the form and mechanism of symbolic violence to make it easier to process data when analyzed. In searching for forms and mechanisms of symbolic violence, researchers used the theory of Pierre Bourdieu. Data analysis in this study used Miles and Huberman data reduction techniques. Based on the results of the study, twelve sources of data were found in the form of netizen status on Twitter. The data source was selected in the status that appeared in the period from April to June 2020. Furthermore, from the twelve data sources, seventeen data were collected consisting of titles and news texts. Seventeen data were obtained from headlines, political columns, criminal columns, and editorial columns. Furthermore, from the seventeen data found three forms of symbolic violence consisting of obfuscation, bias values, and bias logic. The mechanism of symbolic violence is found in four ways, namely the mechanism of censorship, refinement, information logging, and information positivity.

Keywords: symbolic violence, form, mechanism, covid-19.

**Meaning and Usage of Japanese Onomatopoeia in Saiunkoku Monogatari vol. 16
(Light Novel)**

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This research focused to analyze meanings and usages of Japanese onomatopoeia as an adverb and as a verb. Sainkoku Monogatari is a Japanese light novel with a total 255 pages, were chosen as the data's source to provide a larger frequency of onomatopoeia in comparison with the other media such as anime and manga. The contextual qualitative method is used to analyze to not only to see onomatopoeia as a word, but also to see the influence on the meaning and usage based on the phrase and the paragraph. The result shows that there are 227 Onomatopoeia with 131 kinds of onomatopoeia. 107 onomatopoeia function as an adverb and 31 onomatopoeia function as verb. Onomatopoeia with the most occurrence (8x) are "Bonyari" which means, 1) to see a vague shape or color and 2) to unable to focus or in low-spirit; and "Yukkuri" which means 1) a movement that are not rushed and takes time, 2) to have enough time or an extra time to do something, 3) a slow or dull movement. In the novel, most of the onomatopoeia's appearance indicates that onomatopoeia are closely related to the character's psychology, which gave a better understanding the character's feeling and their action for readers.

Keywords: Onomatopoeia, Semantic, Contextual Analysis, Light Novel.

**Sikap Jokowi Menghadapi Corona: Wawancara Jokowi dalam Program Mata Najwa
“Jokowi Diuji Pandemi” Trans7 (Pendekatan Analisis Wacana Kritis Teun Van
Dijk)**

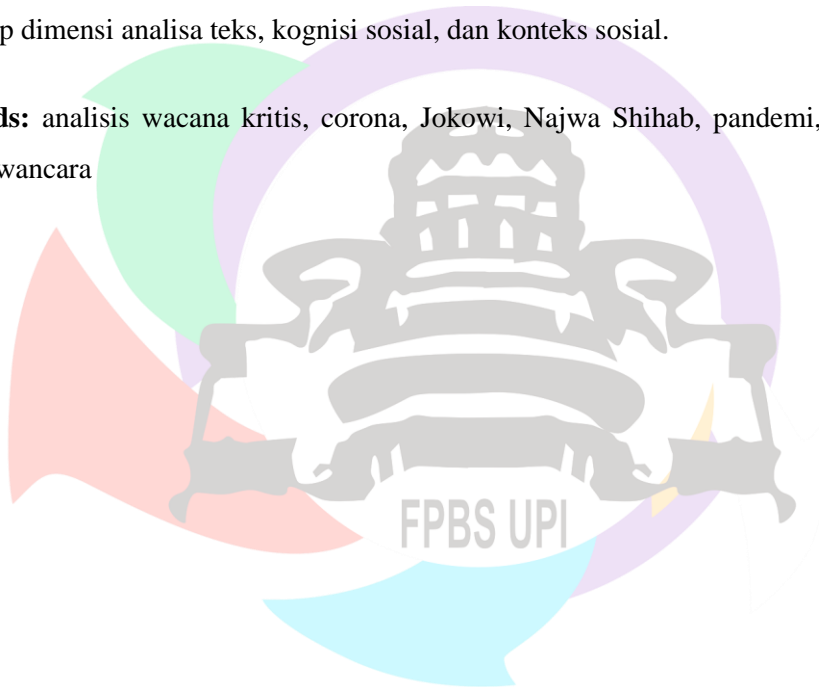
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Sejak kasus positif Covid-19 pertama kali mulai diketahui pada bulan Februari 2020, pemerintah Indonesia mulai melakukan beberapa tindakan preventif dengan memberlakukan sejumlah prosedur terkait penemuan kasus corona di Indonesia, mulai dari mengisolasi rumah pasien, menjaga rumahnya hingga merawat pasien. Namun, sejak kasus pertama tersebut, angka kasus positif Covid-19 terus mengalami lonjakan tanpa henti. Oleh karena itu, sebagai upaya menekan penyebaran Covid-19, Presiden Joko Widodo menetapkan kebijakan Pembatasan Sosial Berskala Besar (PSBB) mulai April 2020. Kebijakan ini diberlakukan untuk membatasi pergerakan sosial masyarakat, seperti pembatasan keluar masuk suatu daerah atau bahkan suatu negara, sehingga segala transportasi udara, darat, dan laut pun dibatasi bahkan dikurangi jumlahnya. Dampak pemberlakuan PSBB tersebut sangat mempengaruhi segala bidang kehidupan, dari ekonomi, kesehatan, pendidikan, dan kehidupan sosial masyarakat Indonesia. Awalnya kebijakan PSBB ini hanya diberlakukan selama dua minggu, tetapi kondisi pandemi di Indonesia tidak menunjukkan adanya penurunan, sehingga PSBB pun diperpanjang sampai melewati masa Lebaran yang jatuh pada akhir bulan Mei 2020. Sebelum memasuki Lebaran pada bulan April 2020, Presiden Joko Widodo diwawancarai oleh seorang reporter bernama Najwa Shihab yang disiarkan dalam acara Mata Najwa “Jokowi Diuji Pandemi” Trans7. Dalam wawancara tersebut, terjadi diskusi yang membahas arah kebijakan Presiden Joko Widodo dalam menangani pandemi di Indonesia. Najwa Shihab menyinggung penilaian Jokowi terhadap Menteri Kesehatan dr. Terawan yang dianggap oleh masyarakat kinerjanya tidak menunjukkan adanya kontribusi dalam penanganan

pandemi di Indonesia. Selain itu, Najwa Shihab juga menyinggung masyarakat Indonesia khususnya yang tinggal di Jabodetabek curi start dengan melakukan perjalanan untuk kembali ke daerahnya masing-masing. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengidentifikasi, mendeskripsikan, dan memaparkan dimensi analisa teks, kognisi sosial, dan konteks sosial dengan menggunakan pendekatan metodologis, yaitu deskriptif kualitatif melalui pendekatan teoretis Analisis Wacana Kritis (AWK) Teun van Dijk. Data penelitian ini adalah penggalan wawancara Jokowi dengan Najwa Shihab sebagai pembawa acara Mata Najwa “Jokowi Diuji Pandemi”. Metode pengumpulan data dalam penelitian yaitu metode padan dan kontekstual dengan teknik dokumentasi dan observasi. Adapun metode analisis data yang digunakan mengacu pada kerangka analisis wacana kritis Teun van Dijk yang mencakup dimensi analisa teks, kognisi sosial, dan konteks sosial.

Keywords: analisis wacana kritis, corona, Jokowi, Najwa Shihab, pandemi, Teun van Dijk, wawancara



Words Choices as Javanese Linguistical Feature in Mantra Pupuh Dandanggula

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Mantra is a Javanese cultural heritage. Mantra uses Javanese language. It has unique diction and magic power. Mantra used in this research is a kind of pupuh dandanggula. The Mantra in this paper is bounded with the characters of the tembang (Javanese traditional song) pupuh dandanggula and it has symbolical diction. This mantra will be analyzed semiotically, given meaning for each words, phrases, and sentences. This research aims at describing the meaning of words choice, usage, and the functions of mantra. Based on the result of analysis it was known that the words choices in the mantra have a deep meaning. It was pronounced by singing it in the midnight. Mantra also could function as protection from any interferences or disturbances.

Keywords: mantra, word choices, meaning, and function

Presupposition Analysis In Twitter Reply Columns In Alleged Cyberbullying Case

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The present forensic-pragmatic study was conducted to explore and describe the types of presupposition in twitter replies. This descriptive qualitative study was focused on examining the presupposition in the twitter reply columns to figure out any cyberbullying-related speech. The data were analysed based on Yule's types of presupposition and Willard's types of cyberbullying. The linguistic data were obtained through screenshots and text transcription of the Twitter in the non-formal context. The results show that 1) the utterances of the speakers suspected of cyberbullying through the conversation contain the lexical, structural, factive, existential, counterfactual, and non-factive presuppositions, as classified by Yule; 2) the classifying utterances of speakers suspected of cyberbullying through the conversation contain the harrasment, flaming, and denigration, as classified by Willard, 3) and the analysis of presupposition, in the forensic linguistics viewpoint, have a tendency to violate the Law of the Republic of Indonesia concerning Electronic Information and Transactions, article 27 paragraph 3 Jo45c about affronts and defamation.

Keywords: Presupposition, Twitter, Cyberbullying

Cultural Conceptualisations of RIVER in Paribasa (Banjarese Proverbs)

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Banjarese (Banjar Tribes) is a ethnic group occupying South Kalimantan and parts of East Kalimantan and central Kalimantan (Hall, 1994). Banjarese Proverbs (Paribasa) is one of the ancestors of Banjar people. Paribasa is the collective artifact of Banjar traditional community. Banjarese expresses the implied message of their emotions through metaphorical representation in the form of Paribasa. Paribasa has a message that contains advice, strikes, and even prohibitions. The meaning of Paribasa will sound ambiguous if understood by people outside Banjar community. Most of these occur because they display a series of metaphors and schemes that have not been sufficiently analyzed from a linguistic standpoint. According to the cultural linguistic approach, the adopted research can be regarded as a true attraction of Banjar Society's worldview where they live. Therefore they used cultural conceptualization (Sharifian 2003, 2011, 2015, 2017) of their cultural cognition.

This study explores the metaphors and images schemes associated with the natural entities of the 'river' in the context of Banjar culture. The main fundamentals of this chapter are as follows: (1) The conceptualisation of the river in the paribasa (2) The cultural experience experienced by Banjarese about the concept of 'river' which is reflected in the conceptual metaphor (3) Overall, the metaphor is an example of a culture scheme of ' rivers ' in expressing emotions, schemes derived from the morality norms of Banjar society.

Keywords: Paribasa, Cultural Linguistics, Cultural Conceptualisations,

**Disentangling of The Material process in Sundanese: A Systemic Functional
Typology Perspective.**

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In this research, the researchers see the phenomena of material process type in Sundanese based on the systemic functional typology perspective is interesting. The way of disentangling of the material process in Sundanese, the researchers is influenced by Martin's models on how describing Transitivity process in Tagalog. The goal of this research is to disentangle the realization of the material process clauses in Sundanese based on systemic functional typology. The finding of this research, the researchers meet material process clauses in Sundanese has occurred. As the discussion, the material process in the systemic functional typology has occurred relation to other entities and the range of this type. Therefore, the researchers assert the conclusion that the material process type in Sundanese can be disentangled contextually from systemic functional typology.

Keywords: Transitivity, Material, Process, Clause, Sundanese.

Sentence Predicate Analysis in Offering Help Expression in Japanese

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This study aims to determine the elements contained in the predicate sentences used when offering assistance in Japanese. Sentence data analyzed were obtained from respondents' answers of native Japanese speakers and Japanese learners of Indonesian through the DCT (Discourse Complete Test) of 24 situations. The method used is a descriptive analysis method where the collected sentence data is analyzed descriptively in terms of grammar according to the theory of Teramura (1982) to sharpen the analysis of the elements contained in the predicate so that the sentence becomes a function to state the offer of assistance in Japanese. From the results of data analysis, it is known that there are 4 main predicate types used to offer assistance, namely 1) V, dictionary form verb as predicate (kopii suru = I will photocopy), 2) V + (o) u, predicate contains intend verb (kopii shiyau = I (intend) to photocopy), 3) Vte + ageru, the predicate contains benefactive verb of giving (kopii shite ageru = I will photocopy (for you)), 4) V + sasete + morau, predicate contains benefactive causative verb receiving (kopii sasetemorau = allow me to photocopy). Sentences such as (watashi ga kopii shitara dou?, watashi ga kopii shitemo ii) are not subject to analyse, because their pragmatic uses.

Keywords: offering expression, Japanese grammar, sentence predicate, benefactive, beneficial causative

Android-Based E-Litrans Tool for The Better Students' Literary Translation from Indonesian to English

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Translating literary texts has its own difficulty level. Many translators, for example, have difficulties in translating proverbs, metaphors, similes, and personifications from one language to another because it is not merely translating the form of language but rather tends to replace the same text in the target language. Besides that, literary texts contain cultural elements that are difficult to translate literally. Here translators have to work hard to find the same equivalent in the target language. Based on preliminary research, the results of the translation are less natural. Therefore, we try to implement Android-based E-Litrans to improve its quality. Recently we revealed that the Android-based E-Litrans Tool has conceivable actions as a unified tool in preparing students to be skillful translators. In this study, to improve their translation quality, we did True-Experimental Research. We involved 20 students for the experimental group members and 20 students for the control group members. They were assigned to translate literary texts from Indonesian into English. After conducting the research, we saw that there was a very significant improvement after actualizing the Android-based E-Litrans Tool. Furthermore, the trans tool significantly improved the students' skills in translating literary texts better and more natural. It suggests that the Android-based E-Litrans tool can be used effectively to translate literary texts.

Keywords: Android-Based E-Litrans Tool, literary text, naturalness

Has English at Tourism and Hospitality Higher Education Met the Future Workplace Requirements?

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English mastery is one of the key factors in providing service excellence for hospitality guests. In this case, tourism and hospitality education has to ensure the English language preparation meets the workplace requirements. However, not much research investigates the relevance of English language preparation at school with the industry needs. This research investigates the English language preparation at tourism and hospitality higher education in Indonesia. It also aims to explore teachers', students, and industry perceived view on English language preparation, and assess how the English taught at the institution has met the workplace requirements. The research is descriptive qualitative in nature, and data are collected using questionnaires and interviews. The research participants are teachers, students, and industry practitioners of some tourism and hospitality higher education in Jakarta. The research finding reveals perceived views on English language preparation and needs viewed by students, teachers, and industry practitioners. The English language preparation is portrayed in terms of teaching materials, skills taught, assessments, teachers' perceptions of students' needs, and assessing students' needs. The results confirm that teachers, students, and industry practitioners have a slightly different view on English needs to prepare for future workplace careers. The results can serve as valuable input for the related stakeholders to improve the curriculum development of English subjects for tourism and hospitality higher education to meet the industry needs.

Keywords: English for tourism, tourism education, Needs Analysis, English for Specific Purpose

**Phonological Process Analysis of Shukuyaku kei in Gintama Housoukyoku
Conversation**

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This research was based on the existing difficulty of how the Japanese language learner hasn't been getting used to the Japanese language casual conversation which used a lot of shukuyaku kei (contraction form). The purpose of this research was to describe various kind of shukuyaku kei, and to identify the phonological process occurred on the shukuyaku kei used in the Gintama Housoukyoku radio broadcast. The recorded conversation of Gintama Housoukyoku radio broadcast was chosen as the data source of this research because it represented the casual conversation used by the native speaker of Japanese language. The theoretical approach applied was the phonological analysis, whereas the methodological approach applied was qualitative descriptive. From the result of data analysis, it was discovered that there was 19 form of shukuyaku kei on Gintama Housoukyoku radio broadcast classified by the Schane theory (1973), that consisted of three shukuyaku kei of assimilation group, eleven shukuyaku kei of syllable structure group, and five shukuyaku kei of weakening and strengthening group. From the entirety of shukuyaku kei collected, there were three group of shukuyaku kei that most often appeared which was *teiru* → *teru* (33%), *no* → *n* (27%), *nano* → *n* (13%). Concerning the phonological process of shukuyaku kei based on Schane theory (1973), it was discovered that in assimilation there is consonant assimilates consonant feature, while in syllable structure there are vocal deletion, consonant deletion, vocal coalescence, and vocal-consonant coalescence. Weakening and strengthening there are syncope and apocope.

Keywords: shukuyaku kei, phonological process, Gintama Housoukyoku, Japanese language casual conversation

Indonesian Speakers' Spatial Cognition Of Preposition “Di Atas” And “Di Bawah”

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It has been long generally understood that preposition is only considered as a part of function words and it is, then, often positioned as a subject of marginal interest in linguistic studies from the perspective of both formal and functional school of linguistics. If any, such studies have generally resulted merely in the description of its grammatical function and its structural position. Preposition is often said to have a minor and an unimportant role in conveying messages in a communication. Hence, the meaning that a preposition has is not confined as a grammatical meaning, but more than that it constitutes one of the basic concepts that human beings have in perceiving themselves and entities around them. The paper discusses how a preposition study can unveil speakers' cognition of certain languages in conceptualizing the spatial relations around them. The paper focuses on two Indonesian prepositions “di atas” and “di bawah” and it will show (i) what kind of spatial cognition that Indonesian speakers have on these prepositions and (ii) how a preposition study plays an important role in unveiling how speakers of certain languages perceive the spatial relations around them.

Keywords: preposition, spatial cognition, spatial relation

Fable Documentation in Sundanese as a Language Revitalization Effort in the Digital Era

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Multilingualism in Indonesia brings language competition between Indonesian, regional languages and foreign languages. If the language cannot compete, this could make it a dying and ultimately extinct language (Gunarwan, 2006). Ethnolinguistically, the extinction of language can have the following implications: loss of knowledge about the structure of language and loss of local knowledge and cultural richness of certain ethnicities that use that language (Tondo, 2009: 277). To counter this, Arka (2011: 37) mentioned the importance of documentation for the language revitalization program. Language revitalization can be defined as an effort to improve the form or function of language use for groups that are threatened with language loss or language death (King, 2001). In this context, young Sundanese speakers, especially in urban areas, have symptoms of losing Sundanese because there is a phenomenon of language shifting from Sundanese to Indonesian in their lives. This study explains the importance of documentation of one of the fables in Sundanese as an effort to revitalize Sundanese for young Sundanese speakers. This research is a sociolinguistic study using the "ethnography of speaking" model. The results of this study reveal two things. First, the fable about dog and monkey hostility contains knowledge about the structure of the Sundanese language and local knowledge of the Sundanese ethnic group. Second, the documentation of this fable can be used as a step to revitalize Sundanese through continued efforts to present fables digitally so that they are more accessible and more suitable for speakers of Sundanese in the millennial era.

Keywords: digital era, fable documentation, language revitalization, Sundanese

Readability of the Translation of the Quranic Kinayah Verses

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The discourse on the readability of translation texts is an important thing in translation especially in translation texts that contain indirect and non-literal speech acts. This research reveals the readability of the translation of kinayah speech act in the Quran. In this evaluative study, the readability of the translation of kinayah speech act was revealed based on the perceptions of the respondents involved in the study. The research sample was taken purposively in the form of translations of the kinayah speech acts contained in Al-Qur'an dan Terjemahnya. In general, it has a domestication tendency in translating the kinayah speech acts. This tendency is proofed by the many applications of TL-oriented translation techniques. The tendency of domestication has an impact on the high degree of readability of the translation of kinayah verses.

Keywords: speech act of kinayah, readability of translation, translation techniques

**Change, Shift and Retention of Sundanese Language In the Indonesian University
of Education Environment**

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This research is motivated by the phenomenon of language change and shifting, which had used local languages to switch to Indonesian. This event is often found in the community, especially students. The subjects of this study were UPI students who were born in West Java. This study aims to determine patterns of Sundanese language change in UPI students when interacting, shifting the use of Sundanese in UPI students, and appropriate steps to maintain regional languages among UPI students. The method used in this research is descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The technique used is the technique of collecting data through questionnaires. The results of this study indicate changes and shifts in Sundanese among UPI students. With a percentage of 32% using Sundanese, the remaining 68% using Indonesian mixed with Sundanese. In order to obtain efforts to maintain Sundanese among UPI students.

Keywords: language change, language shift, language retention

An Error Usage of Grammar in Japanese Language (Case Study of Particle Error and Conjugation in High School Students)

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This research aims to describe the factor errors that effect learner in using elements of Japanese grammar, especially the use of particles and conjugation. Focus of the particles are NO and GA. It also describe the way for resolving errors made by learner and teachers. The approach of this study was qualitative. Multiple choice questions and questionnaire test were used as the instruments of eliciting the data. There were Thirty-five multiple choice questions and fifteen descriptive questions. In addition, this study used a questionnaire to support the grouping of mistakes or errors. Data obtained using the Google form platform filled by high school students. The subjects of this study were 207 high school students in three provinces: West Java, West Sumatra and Riau. The result showed the mistakes made by high school students are errors in the NO particle section (51%), GA particles (55%). Mistakes in the use of conjugations are adjective conjugations (55%), verbs (47%), and copula (54%). The cause of the error was overgeneralization. Overgeneralization found was two, namely complete overgeneralization and overgeneralization influenced by mother tongue interference or language transfer. Furthermore, it was found incomplete application of rules, Ignorance of rule restrictions, false concept of hypothesized, and communication strategy. The writer suggests for the high school students, firstly, increase learning motivation by using school facilities. Secondly, practice at home using the internet. Thirdly, read more books about Japanese language. The writer also suggests for the teacher to provide repetitive training, actively explain the elements of Japanese grammar, and hold extracurricular activities. In terms of the learning process, the teacher collaborates with other subject teachers to improve the competencies of the students.

Keywords: Error, grammar, particle, conjugation

**"Good afternoon. We're near the end of a frenetic campaign": A Dialogue of
Discourse Historical Approach and Cultural Studies on PM David Cameron's
Speech on Brexit.**

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Brexit (British Exit) referendum in 2016 is UK's departure from European Union which leaves people to wonder what the relationship with European Union look like post-Brexit and why Brexit happens. For British people this time of uncertainty and paralysis shows the complex and uneasy relationship EU and Britain have had and the crisis of national identity as a result of this regional engagement. This article analyses the discursive construction of British national identity in PM David Cameron's Brexit speech on 21 June 2016. The speech transcript itself is taken from The Independent newspapers. Discourse Historical Approach and cultural studies are used to reconstruct different discourses of national identity and the meaning-making process of this identity in the political speech of PM David Cameron. To do this, the content, discursive strategies, and linguistic realization are analysed. Afterwards, the identity construction is explained with cultural studies concepts like nationalism, and identity. Research findings show that PM David Cameron constructs narration of UK as a nation among other nations in Europe as well as the privilege and influence UK has in Europe and the world. Interestingly, he mentions EU as partner, but refuses to recognize British identity as part of European identity. This study positions language in a certain power relation as a resource to construct a certain narration of national identity.

Keywords: Keywords: Brexit, political speech, discursive construction, national identity, nationalism

A Comparative Study: Move Analysis in Indonesian and English Humanities**Dissertation Abstracts**

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Move analysis investigates the rhetorical patterns of texts, mostly on academic writing. This approach focuses on the communicative purposes and rhetorical strategies referred to as moves and steps. The present study aims to disclose whether the authors' backgrounds affect the rhetorical organization of dissertation abstracts. Embracing the corpus-based approach, this study analyzed 120 humanities abstracts from a total of four universities in England and Indonesia. Hyland's (2000) model was adopted as the analysis guideline. The present study revealed the Introduction – Purpose – Method – Product as the most common pattern in both data groups. Further comparative research on this particular topic with different subjects of data is suggested.

Keywords: Keywords: Academic writing, dissertation abstract, move analysis.

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French for Tour Guide: A Study of Design and Development of Training Module

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The formal teaching of French in Indonesia has not been widely spread. For the context of West Java, French is only studied in 3 universities and several high schools spread across several cities / districts. However, until now, there has not been a formal education institution that provides French language teaching in the Pangandaran Regency, where in fact, this region is an important tourism destination for West Java which is visited by many foreign tourists (see Tim Pikiran Rakyat, 2019). Even in 2019, many French tourists visit this region (see Nurroni, 2019). Therefore, authors are motivated to conduct a community service by providing French language tourism training for tour guides in Pangandaran Regency. This study aims to investigate the design and development of a tourism French language training module for tour guides. The method used in this research is the Design and Development approach (Ellis & Levy, 2010) which has 6 phases, namely problem identification, description of objectives, design and development, testing, evaluation, and communicate. However, this paper will only discuss up until the third phase; design and development phase. The findings showed that the training module could be designed and developed for basic level French language training with a focus on speaking and writing skills. The training materials are offered in 5 themes with 5 different objectives that are fundamental for tour guides, including introducing themselves, telling themselves and the city (Pangandaran in this case), welcoming tourists, offering a tourist visit, and explaining costs and time markers. This research is expected to contribute to the development of French language teaching for special purposes, especially for tour guides.

Keywords: training module, French language tourism, tour guide

Poetry In Teaching/Learning Writing Skill of Descriptive Texts in French: A Genre-based Approach

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The teaching-learning French as a foreign language covers four interrelated language skills, namely listening, reading, speaking and writing skills. Successful language skill teaching always requires appropriate media and techniques of teaching, including the use of French poetry texts. This study focuses on improving writing skill of students learning French in a state university in Bandung and aims at (a) describing the steps of writing skill teaching based on French poetry as part of genre based approach and (b) describing the improvement students' writing skills before and after the use of genre-based approach i.e. using poetry as media of teaching, (3) the effectiveness of the application of the use of poetry as a learning media in teaching writing skills. The subjects of this study were second semester students of the 2019/2020 academic year at the French Department of Education, Indonesia University of Education. Pre experimental methods using pre-test and post-test techniques helped this study to provide the outcomes that are expected to improve the quality of learners' writing skills. The outcomes of this study consist of (1) the availability of steps for learning poetry-based media writing skills, (2) a compilation of French poetry that can be used as teaching/learning media and material and (3) the availability of scientific article from this research report in a national scientific journal.

Keywords: Deskriptif text, Genre-based Approach, Poetry, Writing Skill,

Move Analysis of Tourism Research Article Abstracts in National and International Journal Articles

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In recent years, research article abstracts in journals have gained significant attention from the academic community. Abstracts play a prominent role in attracting readers, as well as in raising the possibility of the research articles to be accepted in national and international publishers. As a growing industry, tourism has so many potentials to be explored further to keep up with other disciplines, which could be manifested through research articles. Therefore, to disseminate knowledge, tourism scholars need to pay attention to the current trend of research article publication. Considering possible different expectations coming from different indexation levels, this study aims to investigate the rhetorical move of tourism research article abstracts from national and international journals. Employing Hyland's (2000) model, the data analyzed were 120 tourism research article abstracts from SCOPUS (international) and SINTA (national) -indexed journals. The results show that there are different preferences in terms of move realization in tourism research article abstracts. For national journal abstracts, Introduction move is preferred and Conclusion move is likely to be excluded. Hence, the most recurring pattern in SINTA is Introduction-Purpose-Method-Product. On the contrary, international journal abstracts tend to include Conclusion move and leave out Introduction move, and thus, the preferred pattern in SCOPUS is Purpose-Method-Product-Conclusion. This study provides insights for tourism practitioners regarding the characteristics of the expected abstracts from different indexation levels to consider before submitting their research article abstracts to their choice of publishers.

Keywords: move analysis, research article abstract, SCOPUS, SINTA, tourism

**The Acquisition of French Morphosyntax and Structures by Indonesian Student
Learning French**

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In the context of Generative Grammar version of foreign language acquisition, learners must not only obtain morphosyntax but also the structure and their relationship. Today, the relationship between morphosyntax and structure has been analyzed based on two approaches i.e. morphology before syntax (MBS) which emphasizes that if the relevant morphemes are not mastered, the structure will not be formed. Second, the syntax before morphology (SBM) which confirms that the structure has been mastered by the students even though the relevant forming morphemes are not mastered. The objectives of this study are (a) to describe simple sentences and direct questions that are convergence or divergence produced by students, (b) to describe the research object above with the morphology before syntax approach and (c) describe the research object above with the approach syntax before morphology. By using a descriptive research approach, test techniques, and data analysis based on the SBM and SBM approaches, three findings were obtained. First, the existence of convergence and divergence of simple sentences and direct question sentences. Second, the SBM approach competes closely with the SBM approach in explaining simple sentences but, third, in direct question sentences analysis, the SBM approach is much more comprehensive in explaining each data.

Keywords: Morphosyntax, Structure, syntax before morphology, morphology before syntax.

Japanese Name in West Sumatra Naming Culture

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Japanese culture has been positively accepted by West Sumatra people as foreign culture, it is seen from a great number of students who prefer to continue their studies in Japan and promote Japanese culture within the local community. Also, the familiarity of Japanese culture among young adult encourage them using Japanese name for their children. This paper explores the phenomenon of naming children in Japanese as part of the current trend in West Sumatra. The research is conducted as descriptive in which the data are collected through questionnaires from respondents who live in West Sumatra. The result implies that Japanese name is used as a form of their recollection and personal interest toward Japanese culture as well as their memories when living in Japan. The current case in West Sumatra shows that naming children in Japanese mostly correspond with both character and nature that attach to the word that is used to name the children. It is then combined with other names in different languages to represent parents' expectations. Moreover, family's name is also common, it is usually taken from the father's name.

Keywords: Japanese name, naming culture, West Sumatra

**Investigating Language Shift among Minangnese Second Generations in North
Bandung**

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This study investigates the language shift phenomenon among the second generations of migrant minority groups, Minangnese, in the northern part of Bandung city, capital of West Java province. This study employs a descriptive qualitative method in which the data are collected through questionnaires, language tests, and interviews. The participants of the study are four Minangnese families, and the study mainly focuses on the second generations. By using Fishman's (1985) language shift and Holmes' (2013) domains of language use as the theoretical framework, the findings of this study reveal that the language shift occurs among Minangnese second generations, as most of them no longer use Minangnese language and lack proficiency in Minangnese language. The contributing factors to the shift were intergroup social dependency, economic, demographic, and attitude towards the Minangnese language. The findings suggest that language shift in migrant minorities has higher probability to occur especially if the host community or major society has huge impacts towards the minority. Consequently, the vitality of Minangnese has been challenged by the native speakers. Recommendation drawn from this study is that steps should be taken by the minority language speakers and researchers to maintain their mother language.

Keywords: Language shift, Minangnese, Minangnese language, Migrant minorities

C. LITERACY AND LANGUAGE EDUCATION

ABS-ICOLLITE-20279

The Role of Phonology Subject in Increasing Student's Phonological Awareness

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The purpose of this study was to investigate the effectiveness of phonology subject in increasing student's german phonological awareness in speaking class. This study used experiment approach by involving two classes divided into one control group and 1 experiment group, and every group consisted of 20 students. Phonology test and interview were used as data collection techniques. Experiment group were taught phonology subject in the first four meetings in speaking class; another group did not get the topic. The result shows that there is a significant increase in student's german phonological awareness in experiment class, the reverse result is shown by students in the control group who did not show an increase significantly. Moreover, the result of post-test data analysis using independent sample t-test shows that there is a significant difference in the student's german phonological awareness of both groups. Therefore, it can be concluded that the phonology subject has a pivotal role in increasing student's German phonological awareness in speaking class

Keywords: Phonological awareness, phonology, speaking skill.

An Analysis of Students' Ability in Translating Text

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The purposes of carrying this research were to know students' ability in translating text and common errors made by students in translating text from English to Indonesia and from Indonesia to English at English students of UPI YPTK Padang in 2019/2020 academic year. Translating needs to not to make different meaning from the source text to the target language. Translating text from English to Indonesia should not change the sense of language since our culture is different from abroad culture. Translating text from Indonesia to English is more difficult than from English to Indonesia. This research was descriptive one. The sample of this research is 30 students of English language study program of UPI YPTK Padang. The result of the test showed that students had different ability in translating text. In general, students' ability in translating text was categorized good.

Keywords: student, ability, text, translation

**EFL Teachers' Perception on The Use of Technology in Promoting Learner
Autonomy**

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The success of integrating technology in the teaching and learning process depends on teachers' support. The purpose of this study was to investigate the perceptions of English teachers about the use of technology in promoting learner autonomy in their classes in Indonesia. A focus group research was used as its design with qualitative analysis for data interpretation. The participants in this study were five English teachers who teach English as a foreign language in Indonesia. The data were collected from an online discussion forum. Then they were analyzed through data reduction, data display for categorization, and conclusion. The study reveals that the teachers' perceptions of the use of technology in promoting learner autonomy in the EFL classroom were positive. Dealing with the use of technology in the language classroom, the majority of teachers have already used technology such as the internet, and some applications (Quizlet, Grammarly, English Central, Padlet, Mentimeter) with the potential for promoting learner autonomy. It can be concluded that the teacher generally believes that utilizing technology in the classroom helps students to be autonomous learners.

Keywords: EFL classroom, Information Communication and Technology (ICT), learner autonomy.

**Analyze Communication Skills and Build the Character of Cooperation of
Elementary School Students through Gobak Sodor Game**

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At the time of pandemic covid19 Indonesian people restrict themselves by not leaving the house. This of course makes the community become bored to keep in the room. One of the impacts is the lack of interaction and social communication directly. So that mutual help and cooperation in community activities become low. One of the efforts done is to do the traditional game Gobak Sodor. Gobak Sodor is an archipelago game that can improve communication skills and build up the cooperation that writers find in residential environments. The purpose of this research is to know how the communication skills and build the character of cooperation of elementary school students through the game Gobak Sodor. This study uses a type of descriptive qualitative research with the subject is the student city Rongkasbitung. The results showed that the role of Gobak Sodor can build the character of cooperation and communication of students during the pandemic COVID19. Create a cooperative attitude by communicating, skilled in communication.

Keywords: communication, character, cooperation

Raising Pragmatic Awareness by Translating Idiomatic Expression

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Pragmatic awareness is part communicative competence which emphasize on the importance of pragmatic knowledge. It is a significant aspect in language learning because it allows the language learners to explore the cultural difference between languages that will affect how the language is expressed. Translation is the process of not only transferring form but also meaning and cultural content from the source language to the target language. Therefore, this paper aims to investigate translation as an exercise to raise the pragmatic awareness for language learners. Idiomatic expressions were used as the exercise materials since they must be translated based on its context so the learners have a chance to probe into how the idiomatic expression is commonly used. This research employed descriptive qualitative method to analyze the data and describe the finding. the data used were the translation result of the English Department Students at Universitas Negeri Semarang. They translated sentences which contained idioms from English into Bahasa Indonesia. The result showed that after they were given some translation exercises, their awareness in translating the idioms have improved and as a result they have better understanding of the use of the idioms in their everyday life.

Keywords: Idiomatic Expression, Language, Pragmatic Awareness, Translation.

ABS-ICOLLITE-20042

Improving Motivation of Learning Children through Traditional Games in Facing Situations Stay at Home

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Large pandemic that is happening around the world has resulted in a major impact on health and economics as well as education. The government closed the crowds, offices, and schools. Closing the school resulted in the child being in a situation and condition called Stay At Home. The purpose of this research is to know how parents and teachers work in maintaining the motivation to learn children at home, and how the role of traditional games to improve the motivation to learn children in the face of Stay At Home situation. This research approach uses a phenomenology approach with a type of descriptive qualitative study as a research subject of parents, teachers, and elementary school students in the city of Solok. After approximately four months the subject is in the home requiring parents and teachers to create an active and creative atmosphere, one of the efforts is to keep playing around the house so that the child is not bored. Permainan tradisional menjadi alternatif yang efektif mengurangi pengaruh gadget.

Keywords: motivation learning, traditional game, Stay At Home

The Implementation of Children Friendly Storytelling Method to Improve Listening and Speaking Skills Student in 1st Elementary School

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Listening and speaking skills are the language skills most often done by students in learning. Through listening activities students will get information and knowledge that is around them. So students can retell from what they got before. Based on the results of the International Student Assessment Program (PISA) states that Indonesia is ranked 64 out of 65 countries. This is a picture that the literacy of Indonesian people especially students is still low. Literacy is closely related to language development. One aspect of language skills is listening and speaking skills. That is because students lack interest in learning, especially in low grades. Growing students' interest in listening and speaking activities becomes very difficult. So that learning does not bring up a good concentration of learning for students. This study aims to describe the application of the method of storytelling to the listening and speaking skills of first grade students of SD Daarut Tauhiid Bandung. The research method used was a pre-experimental design research method with a one-shot case study design. The subjects of this study were 27 first grade students of SD Daarut Tauhiid Bandung. Data collection techniques used were observation and interviews. The results showed that the application of child-friendly storytelling methods could influence students' listening and speaking skills, especially in language learning.

Keywords: Keywords: listening Skills, speaking skills, storytelling

Improving Total Reading Skill of Elementary Students in Covid 19

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Reading is an activity that was quite neglected during the covid pandemic 19. During this time, reading was increasingly unheard of because its learning had begun to be applied online. This causes students focused more on using cellphones to playing games rather than taking time to read. This research aims to test the effect of the RQA model on the total reading skill of elementary students. The research used a quantitative approach with an experimental method. The study population was fifth grade students in one elementary school group. The research sample was fifth grade students in two elementary schools randomly selected. The study used the total reading test technique as a data collection technique. The results of the total reading test analyzed using inference statistics. Meanwhile, the validity of the data used content validity with the help of an expert as a research instrument assessor. The results indicate that the total reading skill of elementary school students are better after the application of the RQA model. After the implementation of the RQA model, students began to get used to taking the time to finishing read the book. The total reading skill of elementary school students has changed quite well. Students who were initially only able to read stories on one sheet, now can read with a greater number of pages. This shows that the RQA model influences the total reading skill of elementary school students.

Keywords: elementary students, total reading skill, RQA

Internalizing Environment Literacy of Elementary Students on Corona Pandemic

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The emergence of corona pandemic has an impact on changes in the learning process. Internalizing environment literacy that is usually done in schools has less attention, whereas environment literacy is one of the important literacies to be socialized. Environment literacy can foster a sense of caring for the environment. Students can act to minimize environmental damage. The existence of a corona pandemic would certainly not be an obstacle for teachers to continue to foster an environment of literacy in students. This study aims to foster the environment literacy of elementary school students through the use of scraps. The research method used experimental research method. The sample of the study was fifth grade elementary school students whose randomly selected. Data collection techniques in this research used questionnaires and rubric of skill. Data analysis used inference statistics while data validity used content validity. The results of this research indicate that the activity of utilizing scraps affects the environment of student literacy. The activity of utilizing scraps has a good effect on students because they have psychomotor activities that can reduce the sense of boredom of learning. The most important thing from using scraps is that the student's literacy environment continues to develop even though learning takes place online.

Keywords: environment literacy, elementary school, scraps

Analysis of Digital Literacy Abilities of Students in Distance Learning

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The emergence of covid 19 caused the learning system from elementary to tertiary level change using distance learning. This causes all stakeholders need to master digital devices so they can follow the learning well. The digital abilities of students as learning subjects are in the spotlight because they are considered capable of operating qualified digital devices. This study aims to measure the digital literacy ability of students and then compare the digital literacy ability of students in terms of location. This research used a quantitative approach with a survey method. The study population was elementary school teacher education students in Bandung and Cilacap. Then, the sample from the study was chosen purposively because the researcher chose the research subjects based on their respective affiliations. Data collection techniques used questionnaire through the Google form while the data analysis used descriptive statistics. Furthermore, the results of the study indicate that the digital literacy abilities of students are in the medium category. Students are already good enough in mastering digital media but they do not pay attention to aspects related to the writing code of ethics such as including valid references and very rarely access the journal as a source of literature. In terms of hardware usage aspects, students have shown better development because they can use applications that support distance learning activities. Thus, the researcher concludes that in terms of location all elementary school students have medium category on digital literacy ability.

Keywords: digital literacy, digital devices, survey

Integrating Numerical and Cultural Literacies in Reading Classroom: Students' Perspectives

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Most students choose English Department because they want to avoid numbers. This phenomenon also happens in English Department, Petra Christian University (PCU). The students do not want to deal with numbers. However, when working later on, they have to deal with numbers. The numbers can be in the forms of chart or table. They need to be numerically literate. At the same time, when learning a language, students have to learn cultures. One of the classes where numbers and cultures can be integrated in the learning process is Reading class. In English Department, PCU, all students must take Reading 4 in which they learn to analyze academic articles. In this class, students discuss various topics. Some of the articles use charts and tables to present the data, and some others discuss cultural issues. In this qualitative study, the data were taken from twenty students who have taken Reading 4. This paper will discuss the students' perspectives on numerical and cultural literacies and the effectiveness of numerical and cultural literacies in the materials.

Keywords: cultural literacy, numerical literacy, reading classroom

Making Sense of Collaborative Writing: A Student-Experience-Based Perspective

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The following study explores some issues faced by students when they have to do their creative writing assignments in a group or paired writing. It is a common problem that writing is one of the biggest hurdles faced by students when they are studying English. Indonesian students' writings tend to be clogged up with grammatical problems and awkward flow of ideas in their texts. Many Indonesian students who study writing are still heavily influenced by their native tongue and ways of thinking. Consequently, they have to wrestle with the rigidity of academic writing frozen style and the linguistic apparatus used in this genre. As a result, it is a fact that many Indonesian students do not like writing. However, writing for non-academic purposes or writing for creative writing is considered can improve students' passion for learning writing. This is caused by a more relaxed style and less strict rules; this type of writing has. A qualitative case study is used to analyze eight students' experiences when they worked in pairs writing up their creative works for the creative writing subject. Data for this study are collected with an open-ended questionnaire and an in-depth semi-structured interview. The researchers try to find out what works best and what fails in their collaboration to produce their creative writing products or, in this case, their essays and stories. It is expected that the insight from this study will help students overcome difficulties faced when they are working jointly to produce their creative writing texts.

Keywords: creative writing, paired writing, open-ended questionnaire, semi-structured interview, collaboration

ABS-ICOLLITE-20078

Early Childhood Literacy Experiences at Home in Relation to Family Socio-Economic Status (SES)

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Research shows the significance of early childhood literacy exposure toward children's literacy behaviors and academic development, but few has been done in Indonesia. This study is aimed at exploring how children at early age experiencing literacy activities with their parents at home. It is also interesting to see how early childhood literacy experiences are related to family socio-economic status (SES) as many studies found that SES is one of the significance factors that affect family literacy activities. The data was gathered through interviews involving 20 participants using open ended questions categorized into four indicators as adapted from the theory of early literacy experiences of Teale and Sulzby (1986) and Senechal (2012). It was found that children from high family SES have more exposure of literacy activities in 5 indicators. However, 98% of the participants reported activities of formal literacy in reading and writing. These findings show how family SES have quite significance relation to children exposures of early literacy activities at home.

Keywords: early childhood, early literacy, family literacy, socio-economic status (ses)

**Obstacle on Learning Europe Communication at Foreign Language Course in
Malang Raya**

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In this globalization era, there is no country denies interaction with the other country. Therefore, it is needed a mean to interact. That is why one learns at Foreign Languages Course such as English, German, and French. In learning process, it may be found the obstacle as different curriculum, teaching technique, background, pattern as well as its culture. The aims of this research are to dig out the learner's obstacles and solution in learning Europe communication found in foreign language course in Malang Raya. Descriptive quantitative research is used. The population is the learners of Europe foreign language course such as English, German, and French. As it is known the number of learners a lot so the sample was taken by proportional sampling. The instruments used are questionnaire and it is analysed by using percentage formula. The finding shows the obstacles on learning Europe communication consist of linguistic and non-linguistic obstacles whereas the solutions done are various.

Keywords: Europe foreign language, communication, obstacle, foreign language course

Learning from Home: Revitalization of Mesatua to Improve Students' Literacy in Elementary School

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The Covid-19 pandemic has an affects on all aspects of life in the world, including the education aspect. In Indonesia, many education policies have been addressing the development of Covid-19 deployments, one of which is learning from home program. Learning from home in the demanded active role form the parents in the learning process. In the elementary school level, especially in first, second, and third grades, the learning focus is forming students' character through literacy activities. One of the activities that can be done by the parents is revitalizing the culture of telling Balinese story, well-known as Mesatua. Therefore, this study aimed at (1) describing the activity of revitalizing Mesatua in learning at home; (2) the effect of Mesatua revitalization upon the students' literacy in elementary school. The research was conducted by using mixed method with sequential strategy. This study was conducted in first, second, and third grades of elementary school. The subjects were students and their parents in Bali. The data analysis was done by qualitative and quantitative analysis combination. The data collection was conducted by using observation, interview, questionnaires, and documentary study. The research findings showed that (1) Mesatua revitalization was conducted through (a) preparation, in this step the parents prepared fairytale of Siap Selem and I Belog; (b) telling story, in this step the parents used direct reading strategy from fairytale book. (2) Mesatua revitalization influenced the student's literacy. Therefore, it is suggested that parents should accustom Mesatua in accompanying the students to learn at home.

Keywords: Elementary School, Literacy, Revitalization of Masatua.

**The Inter-connectedness of Technology and Context in Critical Reading Assessment
for Higher Education Students**

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In this shifting era of our ways of living, the use of rapid technological development in education is increasingly required by teachers and educators. The privileges of technology have brought both advantages and disadvantages. Ways are being sought to assess whether or not higher education students have actually acquired critical reading competence amid technological-based teaching and learning. In this paper, a framework is presented for the systematic assessment tools. First, the paper reveals the reasons why the assessment of critical reading with the interconnection of technology and context is pivotal. Second, basic definitions and foundations related to critical reading based on the technological approach are outlined, and the implications for the assessment are discussed. Third, a framework for the assessment quality is presented, and a number of criteria that affect the quality of tools for assessing critical reading competence are discussed. The framework is to be applied to higher education students to measure their critical thinking quality with the aids of appropriate technologies.

Keywords: critical reading, assessment, technology, context

ABS-ICOLLITE-20094

**An Analysis of 21st Century Skill Improvement in Learning Activity: Students'
Perception**

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The purpose of this research is to analyze the students' perception of 21st century skill improvement in learning classroom activity. Survey method was utilized in conducting the research. The participants were 30 students of English language education department from one of universities in West Java. For the instrument, an online questionnaire and interview was employed in this research. The data analysis was demonstrated statistically and describes the data in form of word. The result shows that most of the participants familiar with the term of 21st century skills. It also shows that the students' perception about the 21st century skills was commonly used in learning classroom activity. The most complicated skill to learn when in classroom learning activity was critical thinking, but the most improved was collaboration skill.

Keywords: 21st century skills, learning activity, student perception

STEAM for Teaching Japanese Speaking Skills

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Abstract— STEAM is very popular teaching method among teachers in 20th century and has been used in several educations. STEAM is mostly used in several educations such as science, technology, engineering, art and mathematics educations. Besides of the function and effectiveness that can be gain by using STEAM education, plenty of teacher has reported about their difficulty with STEAM education. This can be seen on other subjects beside science education such as Japanese language education. Much of language teacher such as Japanese language education felt confused and lost by how STEAM may work and how STEAM education integrated with Japanese language education. With that, researcher start to wondering if STEAM can be use in other education, such as Japanese language to improve students speaking skill ability. This study is a literature review about STEAM education and the implication of STEAM education in Japanese language speaking ability. The descriptive analysis method and data collective were used in this research. Certainly, the STEAM can be used in other educations such as Japanese language to level up students Japanese speaking skill. It is shows that STEAM may gave benefit to Japanese educators to skill up students speaking ability. Moreover, the use of STEAM education could rise more popularity and effectiveness in 21th century education and it could carry young researcher to discover more about STEAM in the future.

Keywords: STEAM, Education, Japanese language, speaking skill

**Model Pembelajaran Terbuka Berbasis Literasi Informasi dalam Pembelajara
Menulis Karya Ilmiah Mahasiswa Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia di
Perguruan Tinggi: Uji Validitas**

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Pembelajaran menulis karya ilmiah merupakan mata kuliah wajib yang harus diampu mahasiswa pendidikan bahasan dan sastra Indonesia. Oleh karena itu, perlu dirancang model pembelajaran menulis karya ilmiah yang sesuai dengan kebutuhan mahasiswa. Model pembelajaran yang sudah dirancang harus divalidasi oleh beberapa orang pakar. Oleh sebab itu, tujuan penelitian ini adalah mendeskripsikan validitas model pembelajaran terbuka berbasis literasi informasi dalam pembelajaran menulis karya ilmiah. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan menggunakan metode deskripsi. Informan dalam penelitian ini adalah 5 orang validator yang tersebar di 4 perguruan tinggi yang ada di Indonesia. Instrumen yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah angket validitas. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan cara membagikan model pembelajaran yang telah dirancang kepada validator. Validator membaca model pembelajaran tersebut dan memberi penilaian berdasarkan instrumen yang diberikan. Hasil penilaian tersebut dijadikan data dalam penelitian ini. Analisis data dilakukan dengan cara menganalisis hasil angket dan mendeskripsikan hasil yang diperoleh. Berdasarkan hasil analisis data diperoleh hasil bahwa validasi model pembelajaran terbuka berbasis literasi informasi dalam pembelajaran menulis karya ilmiah secara umum memperoleh nilai rata-rata 88,6 dengan kategori sangat valid. Dengan begitu dapat disimpulkan bahwa model pembelajaran terbuka berbasis literasi informasi yang dirancang dapat digunakan dalam pembelajaran menulis karya ilmiah mahasiswa pendidikan bahasa dan sastra Indonesia di perguruan tinggi.

Keywords: uji validitas, model pembelajaran, menulis karya ilmiah

**Students' Reading Habits in Digital World: A Case from Manggarai, Flores, East
Nusa Tenggara**

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The goal of this study is to know the trends or the current reading habits on digital-based of the students at Unika Santu Paulus Ruteng. Moreover, it aims at determining the impact of using internet and other alternative multimedia resources in reading habits. In order to achieve the goal of this study, the researcher used the questionnaire which was adopted from Akarzu and Daryemez (2014) about the reading habits of student in digital era. The questionnaire consists of six main categories i.e demographic information, frequency of items read, contents of online reading, online activities, content first clicked when online, and techniques to develop reading habits towards 187 students of Universitas Katolik Indonesia Santu Paulus Ruteng. The result showed that the major of students have been addicted with the use of gadget or smart phone with the internet connection. They spent a lot of time for online reading. There were so many activities they did when online reading. Almost all life of students depend on the internet. Their reading habit also was affected by the kind of reading they found in internet based on the interest material which is appropriate with their hobby. Furthermore, it was determined that internet used on a mobile phone, as well as owning a web page and a social media account, were effective on digital reading habits. This study provided a unique contribution through empirical evidence that ICT indeed impacts one's reading habit and there after proposes policy implication that may improve the reading habits of students through ICT intervention.

Keywords: college students, ICT literacy, reading habit

Post-Method Era and Glocalization in Language Teaching and Learning

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Language learning which develops in this post-global era of the industrial revolution 4.0 cannot be separated from post-methods. Post-method era is a condition which has been occurring in our current language education in which there are various efforts to reconstruct the relationship between theories and practices of methods (and approaches) based on contexts. In short, post-method era enables teachers to construct classroom-oriented theories of pedagogical practice instead of knowledge-oriented theories of pedagogy. As a result, post-method condition can lead to what is called as “glocalization” (not “globalization”) in language pedagogy. The global principles, designs, procedures, and techniques of methods and approaches that the Western theorists have made are implemented grounded on what local teachers need, want, and experience in the classroom, thus the colonialism or marginalization which places the teachers as the passive consumer of the theorists’ methods and approaches does not happen. This glocalization in English teaching and learning, which is to do with post-methods, can influence or be practiced in many aspects, especially in interlanguage and culture, individual differences, and learning strategies. This paper reviews and highlights that post-method condition is related to glocalization in English language teaching and learning practices in terms of interlanguage and culture, individual differences, and learning strategies. It also puts forward some research questions for further studies, which may lead the researchers to obtain more information for promoting glocalization to enhance English language teaching.

Keywords: Post-methods, glocalization, language teaching, learning.

**The Use of Virtual Learning Environment in Higher Education during Pandemic:
Students' Perspectives**

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Universities' closure following the pandemic has succinctly shifted face to face (F2F) instruction to that of long distance's. This sudden changes brought about issues especially in readiness of students and lecturers in the use of Virtual Learning Environment (VLE). In response to this situation, the study scrutinized students' perspectives on the effectiveness of utilizing Virtual Learning Environment for remote instruction during pandemic. The study employed qualitative online interview to come up with solid inference from 'thick-rich' description (Lincoln & Guba, 1985) from their experiences. The data were gathered from five students were invited to be the participants in the research. The study revealed that remote instruction is not effective as it posed with numerous barriers particularly in regard with accessibility and lecturers' readiness in the use of Virtual Learning Environment. The recommendations for better instruction from students' perspectives are discussed in the paper.

Keywords: Remote instruction, Virtual Learning Environment, F2F instruction, Qualitative online interview

Covid-19 and Online Learning: EFL Students' Reflection

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The Indonesian government made a policy to carry out online learning because of COVID-19 pandemic. The shift from mostly face to face learning to online learning give different learning experience to the students. The present study is aimed at exploring how EFL students experience online learning. The data were drawn from essays written by 28 EFL students at a public university in Jambi, Indonesia. The findings of the study reflect four themes of the students' experience. They are time management skills, the acceptance of personal responsibility, the way of learning, and the challenge the students face. The findings provide information for further development and improvement in online teaching and learning methodologies. Further research on the strategy how the students face the challenge is encouraged.

Keywords: Key words: EFL students, online learning, reflection

EFL Students' Response on the Impact of Online Peer Feedback on Their Writing Performance

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Due to pandemic Covid-19, the process of teaching and learning is conducted virtually with all of the deficiencies; one of them is students' lack of feedback on their task due to a distance between teacher and students. In this context, peer feedback can be a solution to ameliorate the deficiency, for it is a technique to improve students' performance in writing. However in classroom learning, peer feedback is rarely implemented since it is considered doubtful and teacher's feedback is considered more acceptable. Based on the issue, this study is significant to investigate EFL students' response on the impact of giving and receiving online peer feedback on their writing task. The method used in this research is qualitative research design, and the data was collected through questionnaire from 25 EFL students and interview from 5 EFL students who have experienced peer feedback in a writing online classroom. The finding reveals that peer feedback motivates students to create more qualified writing. Besides, the feedback given and accepted makes them more aware of the deficiency on their work. In addition they are created to be a critical student through comprehending new insight from the feedback given, and have effort to make more qualified feedback by enriching their knowledge about writing.

Keywords: EFL Students' Response, Online Peer Feedback

The Use of Circuit Learning Model in Improving the Writing Skills Students in Elementary School

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Communication in daily life and language cannot be separated, the variety skills of languages become a measure of one's success thus this study aims to improve writing skills of fifth grade students by using the Circuit Learning (CL) model on Bahasa Indonesia at SD Lab School UPI Bandung. This research employed the Classroom Action Research (CAR) and was conducted for three stages. The subject in this study was students of UPI Lab School elementary school. Data collection techniques used were written tests and observation sheets. The data were analyzed and processed in form of descriptive qualitative. The completion indicator in this study is at least achieve the minimum completeness criteria. From the results of the study, it shows that the average score of students' writing skills in first stage in category "enough". In the second stage in category "good". Furthermore, the last stage shows the average score of students' writing skills increases in category "excellent". This means that the Circuit Learning (CL) model can improve the writing skills of elementary school students. Therefore, the researcher gives a suggestion that the teacher should use learning models in the teaching and learning process to make growing up and moving up the marks of the written skills of students, one of them is by using Circuit Learning model.

Keywords: Writing Skill, Circuit Learning Model

**Advancing Preservice Teachers' Learning in the Teaching Practicum through
Instructional Coaching**

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Teacher preparation programs are sometimes reported to have lack of adequate provision of training transfer from university to schools classrooms so that many preservice teachers are not prepared to have their field experience. This paper, thus, reports on the perspectives of EFL preservice teachers regarding the effectiveness of instructional coaching of literacy pedagogy within their practicum program with their university supervisor. Employing qualitative approach, this study involved three preservice teachers and a university supervisor who were placed in a vocational high school in West Java Province, Indonesia. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with each of the preservice teachers and reflective journals were also collected with respect to their thoughts and reflection to identify the strengths and weaknesses of the coaching process. The results of the data showed the preservice teachers' voices of the benefits of instructional coaching, while the supervisor's notes voiced improvement aspects that needed to be highlighted. The implication of this study is that practicum educators should make concerted efforts to share promising ways of coaching to minimize the weaknesses and enhance the effectiveness of coaching.

Keywords: instructonal coaching, practicum, professional development

ABS-ICOLLITE-20147

**Need Analysis of ESP Materials for Engineering Students situated in Industrial
Region**

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There is a pressing need to bridge the gap between workplace communicative needs and curriculum development of ESP for industrial engineering. Through questionnaire survey of 100 manufacture factories employees and interview this study examones ESP course topics. This research provides insight into the materials that suitable for actual communicative needs and the desired skills of communications in the workplace.

Keywords: Need analysis, ESP, industrial engineering

**The Effectiveness of Online Learning on Indonesian Language Lesson during
Covid-19 Pandemic**

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Online learning has become normal during covid-19 pandemic. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of online learning on Indonesian language lessons during the covid-19 pandemic. This research uses a mixed method research. Data collection is done by giving test to students, asking for a number of responses through a questionnaire, and interviews to obtain complete information related to the effectiveness of online learning conducted. Indonesian language learning is measured in four aspects which consist of listening, speaking, reading and writing. The results showed that online learning that has been carried out can be effective in listening and reading aspects but not effective in speaking and writing aspects.

Keywords: Online Learning, Indonesian Language Lesson

FPBS UPI

**EASI (Exposure-Analogy-Social Act-Impact Writing) Method learning: Writing
Learning based Wayang Sukuraga in 3rd Grade**

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Research learning methods to develop students' writing skills in primary school are increasingly being investigated by experts. This article also aims at the same investigation. The learning method developed has four steps namely Exposure-Analogy-Social Action-Impact Writing (EASI). The method developed is based on local wisdom of Wayang Sukuraga. The research design used was Educational Design Research (EDR) in an elementary school in the city of Sukabumi. The results of this study found that the EASI method based on Wayang Sukuraga can inspire students to write and express invitations to take moral actions in writing. Besides, students thought how to know, to feel, and to take an action in implementing virtues and values.

Keywords: Writing Method, Moral Action, Education Design Research, Character Education

Employing Multimedia Technology in Learning Literacy of Early Childhood Education

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This study aimed to describe the multimedia technology in learning literacy of early childhood education, including the implementation of multimedia technology used in children's learning literacy. This study employ qualitative in conducting the research. For the instrument, questionnaire was used in this study. The results demonstrate that: 1) Implementation of the use of multimedia technology in literacy learning was implemented in each step of learning centers with steps:(a) focusing attention, (b) orientation, (c) modeling, (d) child play stage, and (e) summary. 2) There are various activities that respond to reading and writing that employ multimedia technology in learning literacy. 3) There is a literacy activity 15 - 20 minutes every day in the class where literacy like observe images on a computer screen and reading the text available on the video, understanding meaning of words in the story of the video, recognize the sound of the initial letters of the names of the objects around them from the video and counting numbers

Keywords: Literacy learning, Early childhood, Multimedia literacy.

The Implementation of School Literacy Movement in Secondary School

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This research aims at describing the implementation of school literacy movement in SMP Negeri 1 Kalianda. This research was a descriptive qualitative study, namely research that intends to understand the phenomenon experienced by research subjects holistically by describing it in the form of words in a specific natural context and by utilizing various natural methods as well. The subject of this research were the teachers, the librarian, and the students of SMP Negeri 1 Kalianda. The technique of data collection used questionnaire in Google form. The result of this research shows that SMP Negeri 1 Kalianda has been implemented of school literacy program in three steps. 1) the habituation steps, there was a literacy book, reading activity 15 minutes in everyday, the physical school area, where rich of literacy like library and reading corner, and then school had a literate ecosystem. 2) the development step, there were various collection of enrichment books, activities respond to readings, and activities that appreciate the achievement of literacy. 3) the learning step, there were were activities respond to readings, student portfolio which used to academic assessment, and various reading strategy to improved student's understanding.

Keywords: school literacy movement, the implementation of school literacy movement, secondary school

The Power of Social Media in Education

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The growth of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in education have become rapidly accommodate the academic activity. Through the ICT, students even the teacher can access the materials easily than the usual. In academic activity students and teachers mostly employ social media as a tool to develop the academic activity such as Facebook, Twitter, Instagram and also YouTube that can support the teaching and learning process. The purpose of this study is to review the power of social media in education. This study employs a content analysis. Data collection techniques acquired by searching for research article published from 2012 to 2020 related to the social media in education. The result of this study demonstrates positive and negative power of employing social media. Social media has become supportive tools in education.

Keywords: social media, education, power

EFL Teachers' Conceptions of Construct an Oral Assessment in Task (Test)

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Some teachers are not focus in this skill or skip this skill from teaching-learning process. This research aims to see how EFL teachers' understand the constructs and criteria to be tested in oral English task/test at the upper secondary level, and to know what kind of criteria these teachers see as prominent when assessing oral skill. This research is a qualitative. 24 teachers from West Sumatra mixed up with in this case. This investigation has found variability in the way teachers understand the constructs and criteria to be tested and what kind of criteria they see as salient. In addition, it has found variability in scoring behavior. Three important limitations of this study must be kept in mind. Considering these limitations, it would be relevant to undertake a larger study involving a number of student performances at different levels, as well as a more sizable teacher sample, to see if the conclusions in this study could be supported. This study has two implications. First, it is important that, at this level, classroom practices include tasks that allow students to reflect on current knowledge because many examiners in oral tests seem to be very worried about the capacity of the students to reflect on the material. Second, this report highlights the problem of incorporating a comprehensive content construct at intermediate to upper-intermediate levels of proficiency.

Keywords: Language assessment, speaking skill, teachers' construct, EFL teacher's conceptions, oral assessment

Authentic English Speaking Assessment during Online Learning

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Online classes become the only alternative that schools are able to conduct during the pandemic situation when the government issued the regulation to stay at home. There are many different situations and limitations in conducting the online classes comparing to real classes. Moreover, not all schools are able to provide regular online classroom for the students, which makes the students stop learning English. One of the International Standard English Course in Purwokerto is still working for providing English classroom for those who have difficulty to learn English from their schools. However, the limit preparation to shift to online classroom causes many problems especially on the speaking assessment. The demand to provide authentic score from authentic assessment requires teacher to design authentic online speaking assessment. The aims of the study were to know the implementation and problems in implementing authentic speaking assessment during the online classes. The researcher conducted descriptive design using observation and interview to collect the data. The results showed that there was an authentic online assessment designed by teacher considering the interaction between students. Finally, there were problems caused by internal and external factors. Internal problem included the teacher, student, and material while external problem included the distractions from the students and internet connection.

Keywords: authentic, speaking, assessment, online classes.

The Usage of Prefixes {me(N)-} and {nge-} in 4 Year- Old Children

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Prefixes {me(N)-} and {nge-} are interesting to study because the prefixes {me(N)-} and {nge-} are allomorphs of two forms that represent a function. Are 4-year-old children able to differentiate the use of prefix {me(N)-} and {nge-}? The purpose of this study is to identify and describe the use of the prefixes {me(N)-} and {nge-} in 4-year-old children, the variation of morphem used by 4-year-old children in their communication, and the context that causes morpheme variations {me(N)-} and {nge-} in 4-year-old children. The method used in this research is descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The data in this study are a combination of the results of interactions with participants and the children's corpus. The data used in the form of morphemes when the children talk and play. Those are obtained by recording all the children's activities. The recording is transcribed and classified according to the purpose of the study. The findings in this study show that the use of the prefixes {me (N) -} and {nge-} in 4-year-old children vary as much as adults regardless the very low productivity of each child. Besides, the general findings in this study show that 4-year-old children use formal basic verbs frequently to communicate. The contexts that cause variations in morpheme {me (N) -} and {nge-} are settings and participants.

Keywords: prefixes, morphem, formal basic verbs, contexts, children

**The Effect of Literacy Pattern and Mother Tongue upon the Language Learning
Ability on Learning from Home Program**

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One of the literacy parts is literacy pattern. This pattern forms the literacy habit which could help the students in learning language. Besides that, many kinds of ethnic background in Indonesia led to the emergence of local languages. These languages tend to be mother tongue of the students. Furthermore, in the language learning process, mother tongue is important because it could affect students' language ability. Thus, this study aimed at describing: 1) literacy pattern of the students' parents; 2) students' mother tongue; 3) the effect of literacy pattern and mother tongue on the language learning. This study was conducted by mixed method with sequential strategy. It was conducted in VII Grade classes of Junior High School in Eastern Bali region. The subjects were parents and students of VII Grade students of Junior High School in Eastern Bali region. The data analysis used quantitative and qualitative analysis combination. The data collection used observation, interview, questionnaires, and documentary study. The findings showed that (1) the literacy patterns of the parents during the learning from home were reading literacy pattern and digital literacy pattern, (2) the mother tongue of the students of VII Grade students of Junior High School were Balinese and Indonesian, (3) there was significant effect between literacy pattern and language learning, while mother tongue had no significant effect on the students learning ability. Therefore, it is suggested to the parents that the literacy pattern should be implemented in accompanying the students in learning from home.

Keywords: Literacy Pattern, Mother Tongue, Language Ability

Developing Student's Personality through Stories

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Basically children like fun stories that can develop their imagination. The development of technology and the complexity of current problems can affect student's character. Nowadays it's rare to see parents story telling to their children, even though there are a lot of benefits for the development of children's character from a story. With a story that gives life message and the meaning of life, It'll affect the development of their's characters. Story media is a unique way to provides many benefits for the students. Students can take good values as the process of character developent from stories. The story has to be selected by special criteria to maximize the development of student's characters. Learning by stories can run effectively if the teacher could maximize its potential. Literacy activities can support student's character development while inside or outside of school. Student's character can be developed through various aspects from a story. Developing student's character through a story can build the character of "The Nation's Future Successors" who are not only excellent in learning but also excellent in attitude as a provision for excellent quality of "Nation Successors"

Keywords: Character, Story, Literacy, Student , Teacher

Moving towards 21st Century English Education: Developing Multiliteracies-Based Learning Materials in English for Specific Purposes (ESP) Classroom Context

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Learning materials are considered as one of the primary agents of conveying knowledge to learners that their roles are undoubtedly pivotal in the teaching and learning process. Functioned as knowledge organiser, learning materials should be selected in such a way to meet learners' needs and characteristics. This paper attempts to delineate course materials development in the context of English for Specific Purposes (ESP) in vocational higher education in an attempt to provide learners with up-to-date materials which are relevant to current situations. The proposed ESP course materials development in this study takes into account two prominent theoretical constructs consisting of multiliteracies along with multimodality and the 21st century skills of learning and innovation framework, known as 4Cs, comprising of communication, collaboration, creativity, and critical thinking. These 4Cs are the manifestation of the four pillars of learning released by UNESCO organization in 1996 namely: learning to know, learning to do, learning to be, and learning to live together. For the purpose of developing ESP learning materials in this paper, Jolly and Bolitho's (1998) model is used for it provides comprehensive account of the process of materials writing. The results of this literature review hopefully could contribute to the development of ESP learning materials and course materials writing theory and serve as the guideline for teachers and other materials developers to produce and create appropriate and meaningful course materials for ESP learners.

Keywords: ESP; Learning Materials; Multiliteracies; Multimodality; 21st Century Education

The Use of Cornell Note Strategy to Teach Reading

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Cornell Note is used to take notes from the text. Cornell note is provided in three areas. They are right hand column, left hand column and bottom space. The aim of this research are to describe the use of Cornell Note Strategy, the strengths and weaknesses of using Cornell Note. Descriptive qualitative is used as type of research. The result shows that the use this strategy divide into: pre, whilst, and post activity. Pre- activities start with greeting and praying, checking students' attendance and explaining the goals of the lesson. Next activities, explains how the procedures of Cornell Note in teaching reading. Give the worksheet, take notes in every column and summarize the information of the text in bottom space, read the note. Last activities include reviewing the material and summarizing the lesson. Strengths of Cornell Note strategy are; helping students to analyze the text, increasing the students' motivation, and making students enjoy in lesson. The weaknesses of Cornell Note are; it take much time because the students need to guide to complete the worksheet, they feel hard to find the meaning of the word and difficult to create question in English.

Keywords: Cornell Note Strategy, Teaching Reading

English Education Program evaluation: Students' perspectives in an Indonesian private university

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Despite its pivotal role in successive curriculum evaluation process, program evaluation focused on investigating final semester students' voices, particularly in Indonesian private teacher training institution context has been under-studied. The present study evaluated an English education program in a private university in Indonesia from the view point of the final semester students. The investigation employed mixed-method evaluative case study design by adopting both positivistic and naturalistic philosophical approaches in collecting and analyzing the data. Data were collected from 60 participants by means of questionnaire and interview. The questionnaire contained the inventory of program courses each of which was rated by the students covering three criteria. The interview asked whether the course contents or course lecturers contribute more to students' development. The findings showed that students' awareness and interest in the advancement of digital technology had significant effect on how they viewed and perceived their personal and professional learning needs. The results suggest revising and restructuring the curriculum by considering more courses which integrate digital technology for language learning and teaching as well as more practical knowledge and experiences rather than heavily loaded with theoretical contents.

Keywords: English education program, Program evaluation, Students' perspectives

Postgraduate Students' Digital Literacy in Universitas Negeri Jakarta

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The rapid growth of technology in 21st century has encouraged students to use communication tools and digital resources in their learning activities in the school. Some students also must complete sophisticated task, so that they must be able to manage file including creating, editing, uploading video and using web-based tools. In order to complete those tasks in a satisfactory way, students must good at digital literacy. This study investigates postgraduate students' digital literacy in Universitas Negeri Jakarta. The aim of this study is to explore postgraduate students' digital literacy. The instruments used to gather data were questionnaire and interview. Total 30 postgraduate students participated in this research. The finding was highlight in term of students' ability to use computer, students' internet skills, students' ability for seeking and retrieving information and information resources used by students in order to support their learning activities.

Keywords: Digital Literacy, Postgraduate Students, Universitas Negeri Jakarta

Citizenship Literation in Wawacan Pandita Sawang Sundanese Ancient Manuscript

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Ancient manuscripts are written sources of information that can provide information about the past with a very wide range of contents. The text contents are ideas or thoughts about religion, government, education, architecture, agriculture, medicine, society or citizenship, and literature. Therefore, studying an ancient text is tantamount to opening a window to look at the civilization of a nation in the past. This study aims to uncover the literacy of citizenship that was once carried out by the Sundanese people in the 19th century recorded in the ancient Sundanese manuscript Wawacan Pandita Sawang. With a descriptive method and a hermeneutic approach, the manuscript was examined from various aspects then interpreted each element, especially one that indicates the phenomenon of citizenship. The results show that the Wawacan Pandita Sawang Sundanese ancient manuscript is highly loaded with messages that indicate citizenship literacy. This is evidence that Sundanese society in the 19th century had the ability to behave and act in accordance with the citizenship norms.

Keywords: citizenship literacy, Wawacan Pandita Sawang, Sundanese ancient manuscripts.

**Read Aloud Training Module: Research and Development to Improve Family
Literacy**

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A reading aloud practice from parents to children is a concrete form of providing information and introducing skills in the family literacy program to foster children's interest in reading books. Consequently, an appropriate module is necessary as a means of delivering training materials. In addition to facilitating tutors throughout the training process, the module can also be used to motivate parents to continue to be innovative, creative, and improvising in reading books to children in the effort of realizing the principle of sustainable progress. The training module is designed using Research and Development (R&D) method with the ADDIE model, namely analysis, design, development, implementation, and evaluation. The paper is limited to the discussion of the analysis, design, and development phases. The module focuses on family literacy and the issue of reading aloud. First, the analysis phase shows that parents are interested in participating in the read aloud training program to improve their reading skill so that it can be implemented in their homes. Second, the design phase describes the module in terms of form and content. Lastly, the development phase shows the parameters of expert assessment towards the material/content, presentation, linguistic aspects, as well as appearance and graphics.

Keywords: family literacy, reading aloud, training module

**The Comic Black Smurfs as A Didactic Support Oral Production Teaching in
French as A Foreign Language**

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This research explains about comic learning media that can be used as media in improving the ability of speaking. The data is taken from the French comic Black Smurf, which is the first comic from the Smurf edition created by Peyo in 1963. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative, and for collecting data with purposive sample is supported by other research instruments with literature review, reading, and note-taking techniques. The results showed that, in the comics, there are several components of oral expression that can be developed for French language learners, such as the linguistic component which includes material on grammar, lexical, and phonology that can be learned and applied by the student in speaking. The sociolinguistic component, show about where the language is formed because the environment, and the referential components which result in comics, we can learn how French people use their language in a dialogue that is very thick with the structure of the French language. The strategic component, explaining how we can answer questions in French, and the discursive component shows about the condition of the surrounding environment when talking. In the comics it is proven that there are components that can be used as teaching material in FLE teaching in the field of oral production.

Keywords: comics, didactic, oral production, speaking.

**The Praxis of Assessment on Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) In
Promoting Learners' 4Cs in Bilingual School Context in Indonesia**

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The topic of assessment on CLIL or Content and Language Integrated Learning is denoted as one of the strenuous issues amongst teachers. For a bilingual classroom where the content of the subject is taught in English or other foreign language, teachers will be perplexed about either content or linguistic competence as the main focus of their assessment. Since CLIL is also directed to promote students' 4Cs (content, cognition, communication, and culture), teachers need to be aware of the concept of assessment on CLIL particularly in bilingual schools whose students learn English as their additional language. This study aimed at exploring the practice of assessment on CLIL with 4Cs manifestation performed in a bilingual school in Indonesia. Upon the qualitative method with the data collected from document (test) analysis, questionnaire and interview, the result showed that teachers in conducting assessment for CLIL in the classroom concern on the following aspects which include: the criteria of developing assessment to build students' content, cognition, communication and culture, the practice of assessment on CLIL, and the constraints they typically encountered during the process of assessment on CLIL in their classroom. Further researches are emerged to be carried out with more elaborations on the aspects of implementations of assessment on CLIL. For instance, design in CLIL assessment, teachers' and students' perspectives on CLIL assessment, significance on assessing CLIL on students' content and linguistic competence, and other studies related to assessment in CLIL, which are still limited on the ground and need to be enquired respectively.

Keywords: CLIL assessment, content learning assessment, language learning assessment, integrated learning, 4Cs

Analysis of Audiovisual in The Textbook Netzwerk A1

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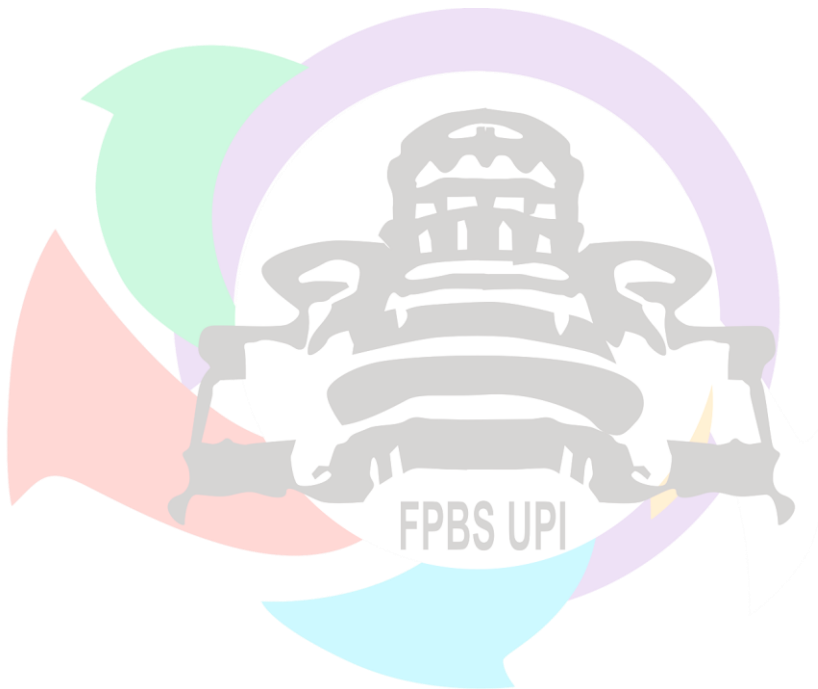
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In learning German language, learners must master four language skills, namely listening, speaking, reading, and writing. In this case one of the most important skills is listening skills because it is the earliest stage for someone to learn a language before stepping on the stage of speaking, reading and writing. With the development of technology, there is a audiovisual skill that is not just a listening skill, but a combination of what is heard and what is seen. One of the German textbooks currently used in high schools, German language courses and universities in Indonesia is the Netzwerk A1 textbook. The data source in this study is the book Netzwerk A1 Deutsch als Fremdsprache Kursbuch. In the textbook Netzwerk A1 included assignments to train the learner's audiovisual abilities. In this study, it will be explained about the types of tasks and the scope of audiovisual task and analyzed based on the theory of Rösler and Würffel. The results of this study indicate that in the book Netzwerk A1 Deutsch als Fremdsprache Kursbuch which consists of 12 Chapters / chapters found 26 Scenes and 67 Tasks. According to Rösler and Würffel's theory there are three types of tasks to understand a text that is divided according to its purpose, namely preparatory tasks, supporting tasks and advanced and in-depth tasks. Types of preparatory tasks were found as many as seven tasks and the material presented in this type of preparatory task aims to activate the learner's initial knowledge. supporting tasks types appear as many as 40 tasks and is the type of task that is most commonly found among other types of tasks. In this case the learner is confronted with task through image and sound information that serves as a supporter of the learner's understanding when or during the learner hears and sees the film scenes being watched. advanced and in-depth tasks assignments in the Netzwerk A1 textbook were found as many as 21 tasks which were follow-up tasks after the students worked on their previous assignments and aimed to improve students' speaking and writing skills. Also in the Netzwerk A1 textbook there is

the Audiovisual coverage on each scene with task type. In this study, there were six scene with one type of task, 17 scene with two types of task and 4 scene with coverage of all three types of task. This research can be used as a direction for teachers to optimize learning German especially audiovisual learning.

Keywords: Audiovisual, Netzwerk A1



**Promoting Critical Thinking through Literature: A Story from Community Service
to English MGMP in Bandung Regency**

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Critical thinking has generally been known as one of the core competencies of the 21st-century skills that students need to acquire to succeed in today's world. To attain this goal, teachers undoubtedly have a critical role to play. Involving a group of Indonesian teachers of English, this study aims to explore the teachers' initial conceptions of critical thinking as reflected in their planned classroom activities. Specifically, the data collected were in the form of written instructional activities that used literary works as learning materials. These data were obtained following the teachers' participation in an online workshop on promoting critical thinking through literature held for English teachers from MGMP (i.e., English Teachers Working Group) in Bandung Regency. The workshop introduced a model of teaching critical thinking skills using literary works and required the teachers to design their own instructional activities based on the proposed model. Adopting content analysis as the methodological tool to scrutinize the teachers' written texts, our initial findings indicated that, in general, the teachers have inadequate knowledge of how to incorporate critical thinking skills into their teaching. Most of them are still struggling both in finding the suitable literary texts and in designing the activities based on the model of critical thinking given. This study recommends that the teachers be given more time to better explore the concepts surrounding critical literacy pedagogy as well as be given more opportunities for practical application of the promoted instructional model.

Keywords: critical thinking skills, critical literacy, EFL classroom, instructional model, literature

**Analysis of Factors for Influence of Success Prospective Elderly Nurse Worker
Training Participants to Japan at the Indonesian Education University**

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This study aims to determine what factors are associated with the successful deployment of the prospective nurse candidates for the elderly in Japan. The curriculum used for training includes materials such as Japanese language skills and basic nursing knowledge specialized for the elderly in order to pass both the N4 level of the Japanese Language Proficiency Test (JLPT) and the nursing test; both of which are amongst other prerequisites to be recruited by nursing homes in Japan. Data were collected through open interviews with 14 trainees, who were graduates of nursing diplomas from two universities. Based on the results of the interviews, it was found that 9 trainees passed the Japanese Language Proficiency Test for N4 level and the nursing knowledge for the elderly test, so it was certain that they could go to Japan to work. Factors affecting the success rate are ease of training funding, where funding is fully borne by the Japanese local government and nursing homes who would later recruit the prospective nurses, high motivations from the trainees, a focused and centralized training session for 5 months, competent instructors in the field of both language and knowledge related to elderly nursing, teaching methods that are easily understandable, a precisely targeted teaching materials provided by the users and also former trainees who have passed the tests'—initiative to help other trainees who have not passed either one or both tests.

However, there are some disadvantages with centralized training being held five times a week and six hours a day; causing trainees to feel worn out during the third month of the learning process. However, this was not caused by poor choice of materials and teaching methods applied towards the trainees but rather due to the fact that the trainees' mentalities were saturated. In the future, it is necessary to think about implementation that is time-focused but will not tire out trainees during learning process.

Keywords: Training success factors, focused learning, participant motivation, user support

**Active-Passive English Listening: A matter of Synchronous and Asynchronous
Learning Type**

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Learning active-passive listening from English native speakers plays crucial role in improving learners' listening comprehension through online, hybrids, and face-to-face-interaction. This paper is aimed at investigating Synchronous and Asynchronous learning type participated by EFL learners majoring at English Education and Literature. Open-ended and closed-ended questionnaire were distributed to 112 learners from 20 to 27 years of age. Their learning experience during pandemic Covid 19 force them to learn English, namely, listening comprehension. It was done through joining their lecturers' virtual learning platforms. Synchronous and asynchronous type of learning were experienced during the semester. The data from questionnaire were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistic analysis by classifying 5-Likert scale. The findings showed that learners tend to have more passive learning using asynchronous type than the active learning using synchronous one. It indicated that they tended to give opinions and express their idea not in real time communication. The findings suggested that learners used passive and asynchronous learning type on account of their comforts. This research needs more elaboration on their real achievement test as it was not done and it becomes the gap of the future researchers. The implication of the present study is on the learners' choice of the two types of learning should have more detailed clarification and practice on the learners' understanding.

Keywords: Active listening, Asynchronous, Passive listening, Synchronous, Virtual learning platforms

The Impact of Note-Taking Technique on Japanese Listening Comprehension of Indonesians' Learners

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This research is motivated by previous research findings that some students still cannot capture information if the sentences are too long and complex, because they are not familiar with the activities of writing in a memo while listening activities. The ability to listen (choukai) is an important thing in communication. But in practice, we cannot capture all the information from what we hear. This study is to answer the problem of students in difficulty understanding a discourse that is listened to in Japanese. Based on the results of a questionnaire in the preliminary study that most of the students (65%) in semester 4 still had difficulty in learning to listen (choukai), including not being able to clearly capture the message conveyed because the narration was too fast. Based on this, in accordance with the theory revealed by Hui Harling (2013) and Matsui & Hagiwara (2013) that to improve understanding of listening discourse is a Note-Taking strategy. The research method used was Classroom Action Research (CAR), with the reason that this experimental activity was carried out in a class that was supported by the research team. The subjects of this study were 20 semester 4 level students of the Japanese Language Education Department of FPBS UPI in the academic year of 2015/2016 with 20 students. The results of the study revealed that note-taking techniques had a significant effect on the comprehension ability of listening to Japanese, although the average learning outcomes of respondents were not able to show good results because respondents were not accustomed to taking note-taking strategies due to different backgrounds in the writing system. For further research should be given a stimulus to the respondents' orthographic metacognition awareness to improve learning Japanese listening skills.

Keywords: listening ability, listening comprehension, note-taking, Japanese discourse content, orthography

The Responses of BIPA Students to Web-Based Enrichment Material of Indonesian Folklore

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The development of science and technology encourages the innovation of web-based enrichment materials in learning folklore texts for intermediate-level BIPA students. This article describes the students' responses to using web-based Indonesian folklore enrichment materials that can be accessed through www.humanismara.com. The research uses Research and Development (R&D) method with DDD-E (Decide, Design, Develop, Evaluate). This article specifically discusses the evaluation phase from the user's point of view. The subjects of the research are students of intermediate-level Indonesian at various institutions such as SOAS University of London, Indonesian Embassy in London, Language Centers of Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, and also foreign students at Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. The data is collected via questionnaires using the Likert scale 1-5 and calculated quantitatively and explained further using a descriptive method. The responses of the students to web-based Indonesian folklore enrichment materials are generally positive.

Keywords: BIPA, enrichment materials, Indonesian folklore texts, web-based learning.

**Analysis of Teacher Understanding about Literacy in order to Maximize School
Literacy Movement to Form Literate Generation**

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This study aims to analyze the profile of teachers' understanding of the school literacy movement so that it is useful to maximize the implementation of literacy activities as an effort to form a literate generation, this article will analyze teacher understanding is complex both from the concept, principle, and implementation. this research was conducted on elementary school teachers in the district of Pekalongan, totaling 52 people. This study used a survey method. Data analysis used the Miles and Huberman models steps as for steps (1) data reduction, (2) data presentation, and (3) drawing conclusions/verification. Data were collected through observation and interviews. The results showed that the average teacher had received information about the school literacy movement but had not understood the principles and importance of literacy, the average teacher understood literacy as an effort to improve formal learning outcomes not to literacy culture, so literacy was understood to not arrive at the goal of forming a long-term literate generation. So this research is important to be referenced schools and stakeholders in preparing more comprehensive socialization that teachers better understand the essence of the importance of literacy to form teachers who are ready to implement school literacy movement to form literate generation.

Keywords: teacher's understanding of literacy, school literacy movement, literate generation.

Eye Movement Patterns on Screen Readers: An Eye-Tracking Study

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Eye movements are important when reading activities are carried out. Basically, a person's eye movements when reading does not move straight along with following the line of text, but sometimes makes short, rapid, and stop movements. The visual processing of the written text is interesting to study since there are not many studies that discuss the problem in Indonesia. Based on this, this study aims to analyze patterns of eye movements when screen reading activities are based on Tobii Eye Tracker recording. The data in this study were obtained from 20 respondents who participated in reading comprehension activities in the form of scientific articles. The data is in the form of eye movement patterns recorded with the help of Tobii Eye Tracker. Through a qualitative descriptive method, the results of the study showed that some eye movement patterns recorded during the reading activity were carried out including showing the F-Pattern, list by passing pattern, and zigzag pattern. Based on these results it can be concluded that the majority of respondents use eye movement patterns that are commonly performed by screen readers.

Keywords: eye movement patterns, eye tracking, screen readers

Learning Models Development for Social Communities Language Literacy-Based in Learning Writing Textbooks

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This research was derived by the demands of thinking ability and communication competency in 21st century, literacy as a learning culture, and the complexity of academic writing in higher education. The aim of this study was to design and develop Social Community Learning (SCL) model based on language literacy in learning writing textbook. The method used in this research was Design Based Research (DBR) Reeves model. The students of Indonesian Language and Literature FPBS of Indonesia University of Education class 5C academic year 2014/2015 and students of 5A and 5B class academic year 2017/2018 were assigned as the subjects of the research. The findings of this study were: first, a new model of language literacy-based SCL was able to answer the issue of 21st century learning, namely developing four learning competencies (high comprehension ability, critical thinking skills, the ability to collaborate, and communication). Second, SCL model was able to create effective interactions, more open learning environment, positive academic culture, and trigger students to think openly by sharing problems, information, experiences, and problem solving. Third, there were guidelines for writing textbooks as a reference for students and other social community in writing textbooks.

Keywords: social community learning model, language literacy, textbook

Indonesian Learning in the Time of Covid-19 Pandemic

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The purpose of this study is to describe Indonesian learning in the era COVID-19 pandemic. The method of this study used a descriptive method of the Indonesian learning process. The subject of research is students and teachers in Indonesian of senior high school level in Bandung City selected with random sampling technique. Data collection is carried out by using a poll, observation, and interview techniques that are analyzed through the reduction, display, and data conclusion steps. The results of this study illustrate three things as follows: first, the condition of Indonesian learning in the pandemic era shows a good category which is marked by the diversity Indonesian online learning processes have been carried out; second, the changes occurred in Indonesian learning system from offline to online or from conventional to digital; third, the problems and challenges are faced in Indonesian learning include educators competency improvement, technology utilization, online learning system, online learning equipment, and infrastructure inequality; and fourth, Indonesian learning is able to adapt and implement digital technology in learning activities so that to encourage a new era of better Indonesian education.

Keywords: COVID-19 Pandemic, Indonesian, online learning

Character Traits Oriented Learning Material Model as a Strategy to Strengthen the Character for Early Childhood

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This research was conducted because there is no medium to instill character traits to fit the needs of the early childhood development. This research was conducted with the aim that children are able to understand and interpret the stories conveyed by the teacher, so that children will have and instill characters traits such as honesty, independence, integrity towards others and the environment. The process is carried out in the following stages 1) process and describe the findings of the preliminary study, 2) study the theories and concepts used as reference in developing the model, 3) compile a hypothetical model which consist of three storybooks on character traits. This research was conducted in 2008, from May to September, targeting early childhood education, and involving about 60 students with 6 (six) teachers. The process begins with simulation activities, then recognize activities where children are introduced into the problems in the story, and to stimulate students' critical thinking competencies in reflection activities. The parameters of the success of this model are measured by the use of the instrument of student behavior change, before the use of instructional materials oriented to these character traits, instrument achievements of 60 students, 34% have character traits, and after these learning materials are used instrument achievements is 97% of students understand and can implement character traits.

Keywords: character, story, attitude

Improved Speaking Skills through Speech Learning Techniques

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The background of the research problem is that students do not have good speaking skills. In connection with these problems, the purpose of the study is to describe the ability of speaking skills of students using speech learning techniques. The method used in this research is the qualitative description method with speech training techniques. Respondents in this study were students of the Department of Sundanese Language Education FPBS UPI 2019 Class. The data processed in this study were speaking ability scores using speech techniques which included presentation structure, use of language, suitability of topics and content, and expressions. Based on the results of data analysis in this study, it was concluded that students generally obtain speaking skills. The aspects that describe the ability to speak include: 1) the structure of the content presented, 2) the use of Sundanese, 3) the suitability of the topic with the content, and 4) the expression when speaking.

Keywords: speech, speaking, ability

FPBS UPI

ABS-ICOLLITE-20054

Speaking Skills: Survey on Malay Language Teachers in Malacca

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The study aims to assess the level of speaking skills among Malacca Malay language teachers. A total of 152 primary and secondary school teachers are chosen to be the sample. The quantitative approach with survey research design was adopted. This study used questionnaires to determine the level of sample speaking skills. Data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics with the assist of Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 22. The results showed that the Malay language teachers in the Malacca state have a good level of speaking skills. The findings also show that there is a significant difference in the level of speaking skills by gender and teachers' expertise. However, there is no significant difference in speaking skills between Malay language option teachers and non-option teachers. This study has good implications for the Malacca State Department of Education for future improvement.

Keywords: Speaking skills, Quantitative Study, Malay Language

D. INNOVATIONS IN LANGUAGE TEACHING

ABS-ICOLLITE-20004

Neuroscience Perspectives on Learning: Strategies of the Polyglots and Implications for Foreign Language Classroom

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This paper views language learning strategies employed by a group of polyglots to attain proficiency in the foreign languages they speak from neuroscience perspectives; the term polyglot generally refers to an individual who can speak and/or write in several languages and that a polyglot learns languages motivated by personal interests. Data sources include: (1) metadata analysis of the Science of Learning studies and (2) a comparative review of polyglots' approaches to their language learning. The first group determines effective how-to-learn strategies that promote neuroscience principles, whereas the second generalizes similarities and differences of the polyglots' strategies in their foreign language learning. Both data groups are also compared to characterize the extent to which the neuroscience principles are being reflected in the polyglots' ways to structure learning. The Science of Learning data, for instance, define six learning strategies that strongly conform to how the brain works; the analysis also provides, among others, different accounts for the uses of flashcards, text highlighting, and re-reading techniques from what they are currently and widely believed. In the Polyglot data, similarities are found within the set of the polyglots' strategies to retain vocabulary and those used to reinforce retention; One main distinction coded concerns the polyglots' individual approaches to initial learning that form four categories: Speaking First, Reading & Listening First, Translation first, or Start with all four language skills since day one. Implications of these findings for both teaching and student learning will be discussed.

Keywords: language learning, memory, neuroscience, polyglot, strategies

**Implementatiton of the Direct Methods in Muhadatsah Learning at Antasari State
Islamic University**

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The ability to speak Muhadatsah is one of the abilities that must be possessed by someone in mastering a language in this world, including Arabic. Besides being one of the main abilities that a person must have, speaking ability is the ultimate goal of learning a foreign language. This study aims to explore and find out how to implement the direct method of learning in Muhadatshah in this institution. This study uses qualitative research by collecting documents through observation, interviews and document analysis involving students and lecturers in the Arabic department. The results showed that the use of direct methods in learning Arabic in this institution did not work well and maximally, this was caused by the heterogeneity of students, the absence of native speakers, as well as the lack of full use of Arabic as the language of instruction in learning.

Keywords: Keywords: Implementatiton , Direct Method, Muhadatsah, Learning

Blended learning Through Moodle: Influence of Intrinsic Motivation on Behavioral intention and Actual Use of Technology

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Web-based course managements like Blended learning in Moodle platforms are gaining popularity in e-learning at higher institutions. However, limited research has linked the Self-Determination Theory to Actual Use of technology. The purpose of this study is to examine the influence of Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology 2 (UTAUT 2) constructs (Performance Expectancy, Effort Expectancy, Social Influence, Facilitating Conditions, Motivation, Habit) and Intrinsic Motivation on Behavioural Intention and Actual Use of Moodle in Blended Learning. This quantitative study used a questionnaire which was based on the adapted Intrinsic Motivation Inventory and the UTAUT 2 constructs and they were administered to 370 post graduate students of Universiti Utara Malaysia. Partial Least Squares-Structural Equation Modeling was used to analyse the results. Findings of this study revealed that Autonomy, Competence and Relatedness, which are Intrinsic Motivation variables, influenced Behavioural Intention to use Moodle. All nine latent variables (Performance Expectancy, Effort Expectancy, Facilitating Conditions, Social Influence, Habit, Autonomy, Competence, Relatedness, Behavioural Intention moderately influenced Actual Use of technology. Effort Expectancy and Habit are crucial features of Moodle use behaviour. However, Performance Expectancy and Social Influence did not contribute towards Behavioural Intention to use Moodle in students learning process. Moreover, the influence of Facilitating Conditions is insignificant on the Actual Use of Moodle. Habit enhances the Actual Use of Moodle. Autonomy and Competency exhibited positive influence on Behavioural Intention to use Moodle. Further research to explore the effects of Intrinsic Motivation on Actual Use of technology is suggested.

Keywords: Autonomy; Blended learning, Competency, Intrinsic Motivation, Relatedness

**Using YouTube Content “Learning English with Lucy” For Learning British
Accent in English Voice and Accent Class**

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YouTube is the one of the biggest platform in the world. YouTube provides a variety of videos such as education, news, entertainment, etc. using YouTube in the English voice and accent class may attract students in learning. Especially for those, who often access YouTube rather than read a book. English is foreign language in Indonesia, that way native speaker have difficulty learning it. In English voice and accent, students learn how they pronounce and speak a word by American or British accent. Learning English with Lucy is the YouTube content for learning British accent, the content that Lucy makes is really simple and easy to understand. This content may help students in learning British accent with easy. The aim of this study is to analyze the effectiveness of YouTube content of “Learning English with Lucy” for learning British accent in English voice and accent class. Descriptive qualitative method is used for helping the researcher in this research, the researcher use questionnaire to get the result.

Keywords: YouTube Content, British Accent, Descriptive Qualitative method.

ABS-ICOLLITE-20018

A Study of EFL Teachers' Belief and Knowledge on the use of smartphone applications in ELT

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Smartphone is considered as one of the ICT tools containing applications that could be used to teach English as a foreign language. Many researchers also have proven that several smartphone applications were appropriate to be implemented in the process of language learning. However, many headmasters of senior high schools in Pekanbaru city do not allow the students to bring the smartphones into the schools without considering the teachers' opinion who understand more to their students' need in the language classroom activity. This study is aimed to explore the knowledge and attitude possessed by EFL teachers on the use of mobile applications in language teaching and learning. A survey was used as the method of this study in which 40 senior high school teachers were selected as the respondents. Moreover, the instrument used in this research was a questionnaire. The findings of this study indicated that only few teachers were knowledgeable in using smartphone application such as Quizlet, Grammarly, Google Translate, etc. Another finding revealed that teachers have a different belief in the implementation of smartphone applications in English Language Teaching (ELT). Furthermore, limitation and further information are discussed in this study.

Keywords: EFL teachers' belief and knowledge; smartphone applications; ELT

Cross-Culture Awareness: EFL Learners' Barriers in Learning English

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Learning English is dealt with the learning of culture. It is significant for learners to understand the culture behind the language to study the meaning. This study aims to understand learners' difficulties in understanding Islamic values and western culture at times they are learning English. The study employs a qualitative study using an interview to collect the data. Eight learners of Islamic boarding school were interviewed regarding the issue. The result of the study shows that the learners find learning the culture of the English language as complicated. It is hard for them to understand the culture in English. Therefore, it is significant for future research to address this issue.

Keywords: English language materials, cross-culture awareness, Islamic values, Western culture

**Elevating Digital Story Writing through Artificial Intelligence (AI): A viewpoint of
Masterpiece Generator Utilization**

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The course of literature in language teaching can be explored in certain ways to create an impressive class. Literature looks like storage where the opinion and emotions are delivered. Teaching literature in the 21st century, where technology exaggerated, then the issue of artificial intelligence (AI) emerges supremely. This article scrutinizes to what extent the Masterpiece Generator (MG), as one of AI platforms in teaching literature, can assist students to create digital stories. This article also examines the possibilities of MG to simplify the processes of digital story writing. This one-shot case study involved 20 English department students of UM Parepare. Those were asked to compose a digital story by applying the MG and filled a questionnaire to describe the problem which comes up during the digital story writing. Based on the students' digital story projects, I found some constructive results, namely time-saving, word choices provided, accessible web, ideas improvement, and writing skill enhancement. On the contrary, unfavorable experiences discovered, such as the story showed unemotional and asynchronous plot, the words are tricky and monotone, limited story genre, and not provide accompanying pictures/images based on the story content. This research comes to an end that MG can elevate the students' digital story writing, and recommends it as a valuable AI-based teaching tool of literature.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, digital story writing, Masterpiece Generator, teaching literature.

**Determinants of Technology Acceptance Model towards ICT Use for English
Language Learning**

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Information and Communication Technology has become essential tool in the field of education especially for English language learning. In this study, we enhance the technology acceptance model to examine the determinants of technology acceptance model (TAM) that influence the acceptance of ICT use for English language learning. The study also discusses the possible barriers that affect and limit the actual usage of ICT. Quantitative method was applied in this study, which involved 400 students' teacher of English Education at a state university in Jambi, Indonesia. The instrument used in collecting the data was a questionnaire. The collected data were analyzed by using SPSS 23 and SmartPLS3. Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) was used to analyze the proposed hypotheses developed in fulfilling the study objectives. The SEM results supported the entire proposed hypothesis. According to the research results, determinants of the technology acceptance model are the major factors influencing the usage of ICT. The study concluded that the effect of equipment, motivation, and ICT skills towards the use of ICT had been mediated by three main variables of TAM, namely perceived ease of use, perceived usefulness, and attitudes.

Keywords: English Language Learning, ICT, Technology Acceptance Model

**Improving Student Critical Thinking Ability in Indonesian Language Learning by
Using Socrates Seminar Method**

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This study aims to describe the implementation of the Socratic seminar learning method to improve students' critical thinking skills in learning Indonesian in elementary schools. Data collection methods used was interviews, observation, and tests. The data of this study were in the form of interviews with the needs of Indonesian learning in elementary schools, the results of observations of Indonesian learning, and the results of tests of students' critical thinking skills in learning Indonesian. Data from interviews and observations were analyzed by identifying, classifying, interpreting, and presenting data. The results of the critical thinking ability test are analyzed by finding the average percentage value presented descriptively. The results showed that the students were helped to improve critical thinking skills, including the ability to interpret, analyze reference, evaluate, implement, and regulate themselves after attending Indonesian learning using the Socratic seminar method. The results of the study imply that the use of the Socratic seminar method can improve students' critical thinking skills in learning Indonesian. The teachers are expected to understand ways to improve students' critical thinking skills in learning Indonesian.

Keywords: Socrates seminar method, Indonesian learning, critical thinking

**Packaging ICARE-Based of the Indonesian Language for Pharmacy Vocational
School Students to Support Distance Learning**

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Online teaching-learning materials in schools during times of pandemy need to be planned in a structured and systematic manner. This study aims to produce ICARE-based Indonesian language pharmacy vocational teaching-leraning materials to support distance learning. This teaching material is prepared based on textbooks as the product of research and development that has been done previously. Data were taken from textbooks and other documents, as well as the results of interviews with teachers and related experts. Thus, the data collection method used was the method of documentation and interviews. Data analysis was performed by applying the content analysis method. The results of the analysis were validated to the relevant experts and confirmed on the relevant theory. This research will be useful in the following matters: (1) providing teaching-learning materials needed for the implementation of distance learning, and (2) enriching methodological treasures related to learning Indonesian in vocational high schools.

Keywords: online learning, ICARE based, Indonesian vocational school

Storytelling Technique for Japanese Speaking Skills

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This research is motivated by Japanese learners' low ability in speaking skills, so a technique that can improve speaking skills is needed. In this research, the storytelling technique is used as an effort to overcome these problems. Besides that, as a stimulant, students studied interesting literature in the form of Japanese legend stories that were presented in a vlog presentation. The purpose of this research is to find out about the students' ability to speak Japanese through this storytelling technique. The research method uses descriptive methods, while the data obtained from the score of presentations, questionnaires, and documents in the form of vlogs made by respondents. The sample of this research is the seventh-semester students taking Sogo Nihongo courses. The results of this research indicate that by using this storytelling technique and the presence of stimulant reading content in the form of an interesting Japanese legend story discourse, students are more motivated to tell it back in their own version of Japanese with varied language styles and innovative delivery in the vlog. The results of this research are expected to be useful and inspiring for teachers and learners in learning to speak because speaking skills and cultural knowledge can be mixed.

Keywords: Japanese Legend, Speaking Skills, Storytelling

The Effectiveness of The Student Team Achievement Division Method in Reading Comprehension Learning of High School Students Grade XII

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This study aims to obtain an overview of the use of STAD (Student Team Achievement Division) learning method on Japanese reading comprehension. This study was conducted because of the lack of learning Japanese reading comprehension in high school students. There were five methods used in this study, including class presentation, team, quiz, individual score development, and team recognition. The method used in this study was a qualitative research method which supported by qualitative data with a pure experimental design called control group pretest-posttest design. Data collection techniques used in this study were (1) literature review; (2) test; (3) questionnaire; (4) observation; (5) interview. The population of this study was twelfth-grade students of SMAN 1 Bandung. The respondent of this study was 34 students with the sample from XII IPA 6 as the experiment class were consist of 17 students and XII IPS 1 as the control class were consist of 17 students. The result of this study showed that there are significant differences between the control class students and the experimental class students with STAD-type cooperative learning in Japanese reading comprehension skill. Students from the experiment class could understand the content of a text better than students from the control class. The result could be shown from thitung score and the ttabel. thitung score was higher than the ttabel, which was 10,11. The skills of the experimental class students were higher than the control class students. Therefore, the results from the questionnaire shows that STAD method helped the students in learning reading comprehensiom, and also the learning process becomes more enjoyable than before.

Keywords: Cooperative Learning Model, Student Team Achievement Division, Reading Comprehension Skill, Japanese

The Use of Authentic Materials in Teaching Reading

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Teaching reading has become the subject of the research in many recent years. Authentic material can be used to teach reading based on learners' need. The purposes of this research are to describe the use of Authentic materials in teaching reading and to find out the advantages and disadvantages of using authentic material in teaching reading. In this research, the researcher uses qualitative research. The data are collected from observation, interview and documentation. To analyze data, the researcher uses data condensation, displaying data, and conclusion drawing and verification. The research discovers that the use of authentic materials in teaching reading are the authentic material are distributed to the students, then give a brief explanation and assignments. While the students are working on the assignment, the researcher helps them by answering questions and commenting on their work. Once the allotted time is up, the researcher collects the material along with the question handout and go over the difficult questions with the class. Meanwhile, the advantages are highly motivating, giving a sense of achievement when understood and encourage further reading. There are some disadvantages of using authentic materials. They the complexity of the language, the learning burden, time consuming and frustrating. The conclusion is the authentic materials should be used in accordance with the students' level of knowledge.

Keywords: authentic materials, motivating, reading

**Measuring Senior High School Students' Satisfaction toward Online Formative
Assessment Strategies**

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The improvement of technology demands the teacher to make any innovation in the learning process. One of the learning activities that should exist is formative assessment that should be done to assess students' comprehension. Nowadays, teachers often make formative online assessments because they think that it can be more effective in measuring students' comprehension. However, it would be better to know how the students feel when the teachers give them online quizzes. This research aims to find the utilization of online formative assessment in English learning. The paper discusses students' satisfaction in the use of online formative assessment in English learning. A survey was conducted toward the English teacher and students in senior high school. Questionnaire and interview were used in this research. The students thought that online formative assessment motivates them in doing a quiz. Due to it easy to be accessed, and the teacher can directly give feedback. However, the study recommends a sustained and integrated use of all three formative online assessment strategies (online knowledge survey, online student-generated questions and peer-responses, and electronic reflective journals) in the context of blended courses. The study also suggests further studies that would widen, diversify both the scope and research instruments to investigate learner satisfaction with online formative assessment strategies.

Keywords: students' satisfaction, formative assessment, online assessment, strategy.

Higher-Order Thinking Skill (HOTS) Assessment: Indonesian EFL Teachers' Challenges

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Higher-Order Thinking Skill (HOTS) is one of the aspects that must be implemented in the 2013 curriculum by the Ministry of Education and Culture in Indonesia. HOTS is the upper three levels of cognitive learning (analyzing, evaluating, and creating) coined by Bloom, known as Bloom's Taxonomy. The concepts of HOTS are too vague to guide the teacher in teaching and assessing HOTS because the construct of HOTS is abstract and multi-nature. HOTS assessment has also been unbounded because every teacher has their own perceptions in assessing different students. Therefore, this study aims to investigate EFL teachers' strategies in assessing students' HOTS and its challenges. The research used a qualitative method, particularly descriptive study. The data about how teachers assess students' HOTS and its challenges collected through questionnaire and interview. The research participants were EFL teachers of public schools in Indonesia. The findings indicated that from 22 EFL teachers, the strategies used mostly by the teachers are summative assessment and authentic assessment in assessing students' HOTS. Besides, the teachers never made HOTS questions because of lack understanding of HOTS assessment. This implied that the teachers faced challenges in assessing students' HOTS. The challenges divided into two aspects; teachers' understanding of the concept of HOTS assessment and students' aspects.

Keywords: Higher-order thinking skills (HOTS), HOTS assessment, Challenges in assessing HOTS

Creative Problem Solving in Reading Comprehension Skill Oriented to 21st Century Skills for Elementary School

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This research is motivated by the lack of elementary students' comprehension reading skill in Bahasa Indonesia's subject impacted to the development of 21st century skills. This study aims at develop reading skill oriented to 21st century skills by using Creative Problem Solving (CPS) learning models. Reading comprehension skill is important skill to have in this century to obtain other 21st century skills, but this reading skill isn't getting much attention. Reading comprehension in elementary schools is considered monotonous and doesn't facilitated the development reading learning oriented to 21st century skills. Creative Problem Solving (CPS) is one of the learning models that can be used in reading learning oriented to 21st century skills. Descriptive qualitative was employed in the current research. Data collection was conducted with literature review. The research findings show that the Creative Problem Solving learning model had stages of content finding, acceptance finding, and information finding able to accommodate reading skills oriented to 21st century skills, especially critical thinking skills and problem solving, communication and collaboration, creativity and innovation. Based on the aforementioned results, it can be identified that the use of CPS can improve the elementary students' comprehension reading ability and can develop 21st century skills.

Keywords: 21ST Century Skills, Creative Problem Solving (CPS), Elementary School, Reading Comprehension

**Impacts of Mobile-Assisted Language Assessment (MALA) on EFL Students'
Beliefs About Language Learning (BALL)**

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Based on 21st century learning framework, in order to support the students' skills, knowledge and expertise, assessment becomes one of the critical systems necessary that should be mastered to succeed in work and life. At the same time, new assessment mode has been developed during the time since the wireless technologies' usage such as personal mobile electronic devices in assessment procedures. Under this scope, this qualitative case study aims to investigate the impacts of using a Mobile-Assisted Language Assessment (MALA) application (WhatsApp) on Indonesian EFL students' Beliefs About Language Learning (BALL) in Indonesian context. The open-ended questions and focus group interview were used to collect the data. The findings reveal that students have positive opinions towards the usage of mobile devices and applications for assessment and evaluation in an online classroom setting and changed their BALL. The results of the study contribute to future study that concerns to mobile-assisted language assessment issue in English language teaching field in Indonesia.

Keywords: BALL, EFL, MALA

Profile of Use of Self-Assessment in Learning Indonesian Language in the High School Level

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Abstract. This research is motivated by the lack of profiles on the use of attitude assessment in the Indonesian language learning process. This data is used as a reference for evaluating how far the teacher uses using a self-assessment instrument to measure student attitudes. There are still many teachers who ignore attitude assessment even though the curriculum has listed several techniques that can be used to assess student attitudes, one of which is self-assessment. The purpose of this study is to describe the use of self-assessment instruments in the learning process of Indonesian at the Senior High School level. This study uses qualitative methods to explore the profile of the use of self-assessment deeper and more. Data collected were five respondents from an Indonesian language teacher, syllabus and Learning Implementation Plan (RPP), and 55 responses given by students through a questionnaire. Data analysis conducted refers to the Miles and Huberman model which includes three steps, namely data reduction, data presentation, and concluding. The results showed that the teacher had not used an appropriate attitude assessment instrument as in the competency assessment of knowledge and skills. The attitude assessment that teachers will and should do is not yet fully carried out effectively. From the attitude assessment techniques that exist in the curriculum, teachers use more observation techniques and daily journals. Teachers who use self-assessment can still count their fingers. Responses given by students realize that self-assessment can provide a benchmark for attitudes that should be achieved by students. Students also know that self-assessment can provide informative and complex information related to their attitudes. Based on the findings of the study, the researcher recommends optimizing attitude assessment, one of which is self-assessment as an alternative to attitude assessment.

Keywords: Self-Assessment, Indonesian Language Learning, High School Level

Unpacking Themes of An Illustrated Malaysian Classic through The Bass Model

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The emphasis on multiple literacies indicates the need to use multimodality in the classroom. As a medium that combines visual and verbal elements, the illustrated classic *Cerita Malim Deman* (CMD) or *The Story of Malim Deman* can be considered as an effective educational tool in strengthening students' understanding in language. CMD strongly supports the 21st Century Education Skills which emphasize fun learning. This study discusses the effectiveness of using the BASS model in analyzing images as illustrated in CMD. The model itself is grounded in the theory of Visual Grammar (Kress and van Leeuwen, 2006). In addition to discussing the benefits of using illustrated classics, this study describes how the BASS model can elicit students' understanding of literary elements based on visual analysis. The findings show that the use of the BASS model can stimulate and facilitate students in identifying themes through visual analysis. This proves that the use of the model successfully enhances the exploration of themes, in addition to promoting a fun and meaningful teaching and learning session in the classroom. Various follow-up activities like mime and poetry recitals based on the exploration of images further adds the significance of the study.

Keywords: classics; illustrated books; multimodality; semiotics; visual literacy

The Development of Comic as a Media to Improve Japanese Writing Skill

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Students often find it difficult to develop ideas, determine appropriate vocabulary and sentence structure, formulate sentences with the right order, and describe non-text images when they are in the process of writing in Japanese during a lesson. One of the proposed media that can be utilized to overcome these difficulties is comic. Words in a comic may take form of guiding sentences containing vocabularies and sentence structures related to the writing theme, while serial images may assist students in formulating an orderly narration. This study discusses the development process of comic as a teaching media for Japanese writing lesson. The method used in this current study is Reeves-model Design-Based Research (DBR) consisting of four phases. Phase 1 is the identification of difficulties in learning Japanese writing through a series of interviews. Phase 2 is the development and formulation of a comic according to the Japanese writing lesson subject. Meanwhile, Phase 3 is the testing of the previously developed comic to 25 second-semester students of Japanese Language Education Department at a public university. In Phase 4, analysis of the test result has shown that comic media can be utilized to improve Japanese writing skill.

Keywords: Comic, Japanese writing, Teaching media

Inovations in Language Teaching

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A research report from USAID PRIORITAS (2017) shows gaps in the quality and quantity of the processes and learning resources available to students in Indonesia, which causes poor quality of their reading capabilities. Therefore, it is important to develop a model to facilitate early reading learning for students in Indonesia. This paper discusses a design based research to develop the Interactive Multimedia Aided Social Cognitive Model for Early Reading Learning and its implementation in natural setting. The model is based on social cognitive theory, which states that learning occurs through interaction between intrapersonal factor, behavioral factor, and environmental factor (Bandura, 2012). Social cognitive learning happens in four steps: attention, retention, production, and motivation (Bandura, 2010). To aid the implementation of social cognitive theory in early reading learning, an interactive multimedia for early reading is also developed. The result of this research is a model called Interactive-Multimedia-Aided Social Cognitive Model for Early Reading Learning (IMAS Model for Early Reading Learning). IMAS Model for Early Reading Learning is effective to improve early reading skills of students.

Keywords: Early Reading, Social Cognitive Model, Interactive Multimedia

**Project Work Master Students in Development of Japanese Teaching Materials in
Tourism and Techniques**

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The demand for competency standards for graduates of Japanese language study programs at the Masters level in the School of postgraduate studies at the Indonesia University of Education is to produce Japanese language education experts, who later works as an educator such as teachers, lecturers, that supported by good Japanese language skills. To support the competencies above, one of the subjects studied is a curriculum development course and Japanese language teaching materials that aim to equip students to be able to design curriculum and prepare Japanese language teaching materials. The results of the questionnaire of 12 student respondents obtained 92% stated there was no experience compile Japanese teaching materials, and 100% want to make Japanese teaching materials for engineering and tourism because in the field it is still very limited. This research aims to train students in groups through project work in developing Japanese teaching materials in the fields of tourism and engineering. By using the action research method of 12 master students, it was concluded that in compiling teaching materials one must think about analyzing the needs of Japanese language learners in the field, obtaining actual data to be included in Japanese teaching materials. The advantages of project work in groups can jointly discuss designing teaching materials and the content of teaching materials. The drawback is that the composition of the material is slightly different because there are differences in the abilities and creativity of each student.

Keywords: Project Work, Japanese language teaching materials, tourism, and engineering

The Elaboration of the French Learning Module at A1 DELF Level for Blind Learners

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In this research, we elaborate a module of French learning at A1 level for blind learners, because there is no French learning modules printed in braille yet for the blind people in Indonesia. This module is devoted to facilitate the French listening and speaking competency. The research method used the Research and Development Method (R&D) and the sampling technique used purposive sampling. So, the sample in this research is 20 blind and lowvision students from eight universities in Bandung. While the techniques of data collection used questionnaires and assessment sheets. From the results of the needs analysis it is known that the respondents need teaching material in braille equipped with audio documents to minimize the obstacles found when learning a foreign language using other learning resources also to maximize the sense of hearing and the sense of touch that are very relied on by blind people to learn something. Furthermore, the module was elaborated in accordance with the results of the needs analysis and then assessed by two expert lecturers. From the results of this assessment, this module obtains an average percentage score of 91% which falls into the "very good" category and has been declared eligible for use. After evaluate this module, the users are satisfied with the results of the module elaborated as evidenced by the acquisition of an average percentage score of 93% that falls into the "very good" category.

Keywords: Keywords: Elaboration, Module, Visual impairment.

Incorporating 9Gag Humors to Develop EFL Learner's Speaking Ability and Willingness to Communicate

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This research aimed at finding out whether employing 9GAG humorous materials as the teaching-learning techniques in the classroom is effective in developing EFL learner's speaking ability. Further, the researcher also attempted to investigate the effectiveness of these techniques in developing EFL learner's willingness to communicate using English. In achieving the goals group of Indonesian intermediate EFL learners were taken as the participants. A pre-test was conducted to indicate the speaking ability and willingness to communicate in English possessed by respondents before the implementation of the humorous technique. After that, the group learnt the speaking ability using humour techniques incorporated with humorous materials taken from 9GAG apps. 10 sessions were held which then followed by post-test administrated to measure participants' achievement in English speaking ability and their willingness to communicate. In analysing data, SPSS software was used to calculate samples t-test to make comparisons between the pre-test and post-test of groups' test scores. The results indicated that using humour and laughter is significantly impactful in creating a relaxed atmosphere for EFL learners during learning session. Students' attention, retention, creativity, and critical thinking to what is learned are also maintained and increased. Therefore it is concluded that humorous materials in language classes are effectively applicable in increasing speaking ability, willingness to communicate, and have a positive impact on the student-teacher interactions.

Keywords: 9GAG, humour, speaking ability, willingness to communicate

Effectiveness of Duolingo Application to Improve the Vocabulary Mastery of Korean Language (Quasi-Experimental Research On Homey Korean Language And Culture Community Learners)

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Vocabulary mastery is a must for Foreign Language learners. But in reality, many students find it difficult to improve the vocabulary mastery, especially Korean vocabulary which not only has to memorize meaning but also form. That's because Korean has its own form of writing called Hangul. One effort to improve learners' vocabulary mastery is to use interesting media in learning. With interesting media can provide positive stimulation for learners during learning activities. In this industry 4.0 era, technology-based media is being intensively used so that researchers want to try out one of the online applications "duolingo" to be used as a medium in learning Korean to improve students' mastery of Korean vocabulary. This study uses a quasi-experimental method with one group pretest posttest design. The sample of this study was 25 learners of the Homey Korean Language Club community. The results showed an increase in the average pretest and posttest which was originally 62.8 to 87.16. Based on the results of hypothesis testing using the T-Test the results of $t_{count} > t_{tabel}$ ($15.29 > 2.06$) were obtained, so that H_0 was rejected and H_a was accepted. Thus, the results of the analysis showed that there was a significant increase in learning outcomes after being given treatment. This means that the use of the Duolingo application is effective in increasing the ability to master Korean vocabulary.

Keywords: vocabulary mastery, Korean language learning, vocabulary teaching

The Development of LMS-Moodle based Virtual Classroom for Hör-Sehverstehen Learning

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The lack of time available for Hör-Sehverstehen learning at face-to-face meetings in classroom, the underutilization of the use of internet for Hör-Sehverstehen learning, and the less innovative learning of German Hör-Sehverstehen are the main backgrounds of this research. This study aims to determine whether the Learning Management System (LMS) - Moodle can be used for Hör-Sehverstehen learning. LMS is one way that can be used in developing online learning or e-learning, which is a web-based learning management application that facilitates learners to learn as they should in a virtual classroom. The LMS used in this research is the Moodle-based LMS available at <http://vkz.jerman.upi.edu>. This research uses a quantitative approach in the form of weak experimental design, namely The One-Shot Case Study Design. The data needed in this study was obtained from two treatment phases, namely Hör-Sehverstehen learning held online. The result of this research create a web-based form of learning with the LMS application that can effectively improve the Hör-Sehverstehen skills of German students.

Keywords: Hör-Sehverstehen, LMS-Moodle, virtual classroom

EFL Student Teachers' Perception of Project Based Learning Drama

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Project based learning drama (PBLD) is a project by groups of EFL student teachers to plan, design, and perform things of drama. It is considered to have good impacts on improving students' English language performance as well as strengthening their soft skills. This study aims to examine the EFL student teachers' perception of PBLD by employing qualitative method. A 15 item questionnaire is used to measure that perception of the 30 EFL student teachers of English Education Department of Universitas Muria Kudus. The conclusion indicates that the students have good perception of PBLD in terms of having interest involved in PBLD, gaining English language performance improvement, and developing soft skills of team work and problem-solving.

Keywords: EFL student teachers, perception, project based learning drama (PBLD)

The Effect of Google Classroom as Learning Media on Student's Civic Literacy

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The research aimed to explore the effect use of google classroom based learning media on civic literacy student learning in civic education. The research employed quasi experimental research. The subjects of this research were grade X MIPA student in Sukoharjo, Central Java. The result of the research showed that use of google classroom based learning media is medium effective to improve civic literacy student. This is related to the use of google classroom based classroom learning media centered on students who require students to participate in the learning process so that increase the problem for students to get information to find solutions to the challenges to the state in the fields of ideology, politics, economics, social culture, and defense and security and improve students' high-level thinking skills, the rest is influenced by environmental factors, instrumental factors, psychological factors and sociological factors. The use of google classroom as learning media is expected to the choice of teachers to improve civic literacy students.

Keywords: civic education, civic literacy, google classroom

Teacher's Competence in Learning Japanese Based on Higher Order Thinking Skill in High Schools

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This study describes the ability of Japanese Language teachers in high school/SMK/MA in Indonesia in HOTS-based distance learning. This study using data research from community service activities through workshops involving Japanese teachers. Respondents were 65 teachers from various regions such as West Java, Central Java, East Java, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, South Sumatra and Southeast Sulawesi. The data source is in the form of the work of respondents compiling Japanese learning materials by utilizing online media and Japanese language applications, and questionnaire data regarding the ability of teachers themselves about the understanding and knowledge gained from the workshop activities. The analysis shows that the majority of respondents have the ability to apply various online media and learning applications. In addition, it can also be seen that respondents have the ability to develop Japanese learning media in an innovative, interesting, and easy to use. Meanwhile, the respondents at least have an understanding of the concept of higher order thinking skills in learning Japanese in high school. But on the other hand, some of the respondents only understood the concept of HOTS and have not applied it in learning Japanese in the class.

Keywords: Japanese learning, Higher order thinking skill, Japanese language teacher

Intelligibility and Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR) in Indonesian Accented English (IAE)

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Enormous languages and cultures in Indonesia tend to give impact to intelligibility upon attending international contact, not only due to its Indonesian Accented English (IAE) but also embedded mixture of diverse mother tongue background. To promote IAE intelligibility, pronunciation teaching and learning need to focus on reducing misunderstanding of indispensable core pronunciation features. This study aims to investigate the contribution of focusing on these core pronunciation features in promoting IAE intelligibility. A scripted speech prepared to meet this approach were read by 30 EFL learners majoring in English Education and Literature, to test IAE intelligibility the audio-recordings were used twice: (1) listening close test among IAE EFL learners in the class and (2) using Google Automatic Speech Recognition (ASR). The intelligibility score were calculated from the correct recognition compared to the source text. The study showed that: IAE EFL learners outscored the one by Google ASR; the rationale was that unfamiliarity of this application towards IAE linguistics features. Among IAE EFL learners also were not satisfactorily recognised the dictation, especially those who had little even limited contact to IAE linguistics features outside theirs. The findings pinpointed the importance of pronunciation teaching and learning shift towards intelligibility in giving exposure from merely native speakers accent model to non native speakers one, and the benefit of using freeware Google ASR in providing corrective feedback to students so they can minimise deviating too far which can impede understanding.

Keywords: Google ASR, IAE, Intelligibility

**Investigating Distinctive Problems Observed in Post-editing of Machine Translation
Output Made by Indonesian Undergraduate Students**

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This research aims to explore the distinctive problems encountered by students in the process of post-editing of machine translation output in the translation of academic texts. Fifty eight undergraduate students majoring in English language education sitting in fourth semester and taking Practice of Translating course were purposively recruited to participate in this study. Data of this qualitative case study were collected through classroom observation, students' translation documents and students' reflective notes. Data were then analyzed on the basis of translation and post-editing theoretical framework. Results of the research revealed that students faced some distinctive problems in terms of terminology, grammar, particularly in translating the texts from Indonesian into English, choice of words, and inconsistency in the use of technical terms which actually referred to the same contexts. In addition, student translators also experienced significant problems with collocations, inadequate subject knowledge of the translated texts and source language texts that should actually be controlled to result in more understandable outputs. Then, the students should also be encouraged to engage themselves more intensively in the post-editing activities through providing them with some relevant and sufficient post-editing practices and experiences. These activities are intended to uncover the obstacles and distinctive problems faced by the undergraduate students to achieve high quality translation results through post-editing process.

Keywords: distinctive problems, machine translation output, post-editing, undergraduate students

HOTs Based Online Learning Concept in Covid-19 Pandemic

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This study investigated to describe the concept of online learning by using an online application of Japanese language teachers. It aims to see the readiness of Japanese language teachers in increasing academic interaction between teachers and students. This research is motivated by the outbreak of the covid-19 pandemic which requires all parties to be ready in the conditions of distance learning as demands from challenges in this pandemic period. The subjects of this study were 20 high school / vocational / MA high school Japanese subject teachers. Data collection techniques through questionnaires, documentation (online learning media), and interviews were analyzed using descriptive qualitative methods. The results indicated that the competence and understanding of young teachers are better equipped to face the challenges of online learning compared to more senior teachers. Online application media also vary. Further research requires in-depth analysis of whether academic interactions can affect students and teachers psychologically.

Keywords: competencies, distance learning, covid-19, HOTS, online applications,

Time Management and Learning Strategy in Polytechnic in the Digital Transformation Era

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The impact of digital transformation era is happened now and change in work area and also type of work, innovation in the economy, individual empowerment which the students in higher education to become mastering of technology in the learning process. This condition also has an impact on time management in the learning process carried out by students at the Polytechnic, so that it can adjust learning patterns and become accustomed to mastering digital transformation. The purpose of this research is to analyze whether time management has an impact on learning outcomes? What strategies are used by the students to make time management more productive in the learning process? The methode in this research used descriptive qualitative analysis, the unit of analysis is 100 peoples of Polytechnic students, the data collection techniques using interviews, participative observation and questionnaires. The results show that effective time management in learning activities by students is: learning tasks become more organized, learning activities more fun, can do unexpected tasks better and on time, flexibility in working on lecture assignments, determining learning patterns. In time management a learning strategy is needed, learning strategy becomes easier and more convenient, a strategy is needed in obeying work rules, and there is division of tasks. These results indicate that the practical implications of time management in learning, the students more effective and productive, pleasant in learning process, used the strategy, flexibility, and mastery of using digital technology.

Keywords: time management, learning strategy, polytechnic, digital tranformation

Optimizing the Quiz Moodle Module for the B1 Level German Language Exam Simulation Application

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Language competency tests, including German, are indispensable for measuring a learner's ability and language skills. The mastery of the language is then proven by the ownership of a language certificate. Since 2019 students majoring in German at several universities in Indonesia are required to take an international examination, known as the Goethe Zertifikat exam. This is a challenge for German study programs, bearing in mind that this exam has a fairly high degree of difficulty compared to the previous German language exam. One way to answer these challenges is to create a Moodle-based exam simulation application as a step to prepare students to take the exam well. This study aims to develop a German B1 level exam simulation application by optimizing the Quiz Moodle module. This exam simulation application is intended for students majoring in German as a means of preparation for taking the B1 level German language exam. By using R&D techniques, a virtual examination environment is developed which can help students not only to improve their German language skills but also to train and familiarize themselves with the form of exam questions.

Keywords: Moodle, Quiz, Language competency test, German class

**The Use of Edubox As A Medium on Reading Comprehension Assessment:
Teacher's and Student's Perspectives**

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Reading comprehension may become very challenging for students without reading strategies. It can also be challenging for teachers in terms of reading assesment, especially if the teachers do not use any media to support the learning. Whereas, the media of teaching-learning reading have a big impact to engage students in reading and their comprehension assessments. Therefore, teachers need to be prepared on how to use a proper media as a learning tool and prepared to design an effective learning process. Edubox as a technology application is believed could give a solution for teachers in creating reading assessments. This research was aimed to investigate how Edubox implemented and how teachers' and students' perception in using Edubox for reading comprehension assessments. This research employed a qualitative approach, and involved four English teachers and five students of SMPN 08 Bandung, Indonesia. The data were collected through questionnaire and interviews via Whatsapp. The results showed that the use of Edubox is having some strength points and weaknesses points. Positive responses were showed by the participants toward the use of Edubox for reading assessments. The suggestions for the authority and areas of further research were presented.

Keywords: ICT, reading assessments, technology application, teacher's perspectives, student's perspectives.

Peer Feedback in A Project Based Learning in Online Japanese Writing Course

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This research is motivated by the difficulty of students in developing ideas and developing their writings. From the results of previous studies show that with the Peer Feedback technique and collaborated with Project Work, ideas and creativity of students in writing can develop well. Therefore, this year's research is focused on the two techniques which are then collaborated with the aim of improving students' ability to write Japanese. The research method used is a quasi-experimental method and is strengthened by data collection through online questionnaires and interviews. Respondents who participated in this study were 25 students from level 2 semester 4 Department of Japanese Language Education FPB UPI. The results showed that the writing ability of students developed well because there was project work provided, and writing activities could be monitored well through peer feedback.

Keywords: writing skills, peer feedback, project work, second language acquisition, online learning

**Application of Learning Together Teaching Materials to Improve Students'
Understanding in The Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) Period**

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This research is motivated by the insistence on innovation of learning strategies and teaching materials in the Covid-19 era, where teaching and learning activities are carried out online. This research was conducted with the aim of finding effective efforts in the form of teaching materials in online learning activities. This research was conducted on students in Nahwu lilmutaqadimin courses Department of Arabic Education Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia in 2019/2020 school year totaling 37 student samples. As for the results obtained, the Nahwu teaching material based on Learning Together is effective in enhancing Nahwu's understanding with the sub-chapter of the Asthma Manshubat material, this is demonstrated by the ability of students to create online media creations, exposure to theoretical concepts, and snake-based questions in groups in groups to get a pretty good evaluation value. and also positive student responses in online lecture activities.

Keywords: Covid 19, Learning Together, Nahwu, Teaching Materials

'Think, Talk, Write' Strategy In French Writing Skill Learning: An Online Teaching Context

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There have been many studies showing that there are still problems and difficulties in obtaining writing skills in foreign language learners. Various methods and strategies for writing learning have been developed and studied, one of which is the 'Think, Talk, Write' strategy. On the other hand, the evolution of teaching methodology has evolved where online teaching becomes indispensable. This study attempts to investigate the effects of 'Think, Talk, Write' strategy in online learning French writing skills, in this case through the Zoom video-conferencing platform. The study is conducted using the quantitative method of true-experimental design, which is Pre-test Post-test Control Group Design. Sixty two second-year students of the French language study program at one university in Bandung - Indonesia are involved as the study participant which are divided into two groups: control group and experimental group. Data is gathered through pretest and posttest. The data is analyzed by comparing the results of pretest and posttest both from the control group and experimental group. The findings show that this strategy positively contributes to improving student writing skills. This study should help provide further insight into the design and results of the implementation of writing learning strategies in an online teaching context, notably through the video-conferencing platform.

Keywords: French, 'Think Talk Write', Online Teaching, Writing