



THE 6th ICOLLITE

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LANGUAGE,
LITERATURE, CULTURE, AND EDUCATION

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

**REVITALIZATION OF LANGUAGE,
LITERATURE, CULTURE, AND
EDUCATION IN THE DIGITAL ERA**



Faculty of Language and Literature Education
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia



PREFACE

Dear Colleagues,

Welcome to all speakers and participants in ICOLLITE 6. This annual conference is organized by the Faculty of Language and Literature Education of Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. Earlier, this event was called a scientific forum. ICOLLITE itself was first conducted in 2017. During the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and 2021, ICOLLITE was held online. The scenario is the same in this year's conference by taking health aspect and ongoing recovery process into account.

ICOLLITE 6 carries the theme of **Revitalization of Language, Literature, Culture, and Educations in the Digital Era**. It arises from consideration over problematic condition in language, literature, culture, and education sectors enduring for almost three years. The rapid development of digital technology has also given rise to countless new phenomena. The impact of digital technology on various aspects of life needs to be responded through studies and research. This event is designed as a forum for academics and researchers to share the results of their studies related to the phenomena of language, literature, culture, and education in the digital era.

On behalf of the committee, we would like to express our deepest gratitude to the Rector of UPI, Prof. Dr. M. Solehuddin, M.Pd., M.A., the Dean of FPBS, Prof. Dr. Tri Indri Hardini, M.Pd., as well as the Deputy Deans of FPBS who have provided extraordinary support for this activity. We are also honored to have contribution from our inspiring speakers, Prof. Dr. Yayat Sudaryat, M. Hum., Prof. Kimura Toshiaki, Prof. Julien Millie, Dr. Luh Anik Maryani, S.S., M. Hum., Dr. Asep Sopian, M.Ag., and Dr. Ida Widia, M.Pd. for their willingness to participate in this seminar. Lastly, we extend our keen appreciation to the entire committee and all parties involved in the organization of this conference.

We have given our best to the success of this event. Even so, we would like to make our apology for any inconvenience that may arise. Hopefully, this conference can provide the greatest benefit for all of us.

Finally, we wish you all the best, fortune, and success, and keep maintain the health protocol for our common good.

Dr. Rudi Adi Nugroho, M.Pd
Conference Chair



WELCOME SPEECH RECTOR OF UNIVERSITAS PENDIDIKAN INDONESIA

Assalamualaikum warahmatullohi wabarakatuh
May peace be upon us all

The honorable the Dean of Faculty of Language and Literature Education Professor Tri Indri Hardini, M.Pd., reputable speakers: Prof. Kimura Toshiaki from Tohoku University; Japan, Prof. Jullian Millie from Monash University, Australia; Dr. Luh Anik Mayani, M.Hum. from SEAQIL; Prof. Dr. H. Yayat Sudaryat, M.Hum. from UPI, featured and parallel speakers, conference participants, and committee members of the 6th ICOLLITE, ladies and gentlemen,

Language is now confronted with various challenges in the midst of rapid technological developments, which have given rise to various new phenomena in society. Certainly, such phenomena also occur in language.

As one of Indonesian universities incorporating a faculty in the field of language, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia consistently supports academic and scientific activities oriented towards new discoveries in the field of language and its application. The university is aware of the significant roles of universities in solving various problems shared among Indonesian society and world community.

ICOLLITE is a platform for academics and researchers to share and inspire each other to deal with challenges ahead. With the spirit of Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka (MBKM) or Independence of Learning and Independent Campus Program launched by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology, this event may also trigger the creation of new collaborations and synergies among academics.

In the midst of this ongoing pandemic recovery time, health aspect is of importance in conducting events and activities. Even so, I believe that this year's online conference of ICOLLITE can serve the substantial objectives of this event. May God bless us all, keep us safe, and bring all our activities, especially this ICOLLITE, at a great success.

Herewith, I officially open the 6th ICOLLITE in 2022.

Wassalamualaikum warahmatullohi wabarokatuh

Prof. Dr. M. Solehuddin, M.Pd., M.A.
Rector of Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia



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

Assalamualaikum warahmatullohi wabarakatuh
May peace be upon us all

The honorable the Dean of Faculty of Language and Literature Education Professor Tri Indri Hardini, M.Pd., respected speakers: Prof. Kimura Toshiaki from Tohoku University; Japan, Prof. Jullian Millie from Monash University, Australia; Dr. Luh Anik Mayani, M.Hum. from SEAQIL; Prof. Dr. H. Yayat Sudaryat, M.Hum. from UPI, featured and parallel speakers, conference participants, and committee members of the 6th ICOLLITE, ladies and gentlemen,

ICOLLITE has reached its 6th annual event. It is one of the notable activities carried out routinely by the Faculty of Language and Literature Education of Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. Initially, this event was entitled FPBS Scientific Forum, and it transformed to ICOLLITE in 2017. Since then, ICOLLITE has continued to roll and to respond to various current issues in the fields of language, culture, and education.

This year, ICOLLITE carries the theme Revitalization of Language, Literature, Culture, and Education in the Digital Era. This theme took the pandemic situation we have encountered together for approximately two years into consideration since it has given rise to extraordinary phenomena in local, national and global scales. All aspects of life, including language, have been affected. Great challenges in language aspect are inevitable the midst of a society getting more and more reliant on digital technology. Countless new phenomena have emerged attributable to digital technology usage in the society, and latent favorable and unfavorable impacts along with it are challenges we need to overcome together.

This year's ICOLLITE presents keynote speakers from Indonesia, Japan, Australia, and France. In addition, two fresh doctors at FPBS UPI take part as featured speakers in the conference. I do hope this conference will lead to remarkable insights on current problems in the field of language as aspired by studies and research by excellent academics and researchers. By sharing, hopefully we can encourage each other and collaborate in the future with the spirit of Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka (MBKM) or Independence of



Learning and Independent Campus Program. This year's conference is still conducted online, by prioritizing safety and health aspects in the midst of a pandemic situation that has not yet fully improved. Hopefully it will not degrade the essence of this event, and the full benefits can be obtained.

I also extend my gratitude to all the committee members working at their best to organize this 6th ICOLLITE. Hopefully, our activity will run well and successfully, and may we all see the soon end of this pandemic with great health.

With all respect, I would like to invite the Rector of UPI, represented by the Vice Rector for Education and Student Affairs, Prof. Dr. Didi Sukyadi, M.A. to open this conference officially.

Wassalamualaikum warahmatullohi wabarokatuh

Prof. Dr. Tri Indri Hardini, M.Pd.

Dean of Faculty of Language and Literature Education, UPI



ICOLLITE



LIST OF COMMITTEES

Conference Chair

Dr. Rudi Adi Nugroho, M.Pd., *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*

Secretary

Dr. Rojab Siti Rodliyah, M.Ed., *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*

Bursar

Mulyati Kurniasari, S.Pd., *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*

Webinar Presentations

Dr. Retty Isnendes, M.Pd., *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*

Dr. Linna Meilia Rasiban, M.Pd., *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*

Annisa Rahmadani, M.A., *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*

Nur Muthmainah, M.A., *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*

Raden Mohamad Mahali, *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*

Webinar Programs

Dr. Suci Sundusiah, M.Pd., *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*

Irma Permatawati, M.Pd., *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*

Jenal Alfianta Bangun, *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*

Administration

Dr. Halimah, M.Pd., *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*

Dr. Afi Fadlilah, M.Hum., *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*

Nurhasanah, S.Pd., *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*

Yayu Maryuni, S.Ak., *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*

Emon Sonjaya, S.Pd., *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*

Public Relation

Rinaldi Supriadi, M.Pd., *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*

Jatmika Nurhadi, S.S., M.Hum., *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*

Website and IT

Nuria Harstiani, M.Ed., Ph.D., *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*

Apep Kamaludin, M.T., *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*

Eka Rahmat Fauzy, M.Pd., *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*

Moderators

Yanty Wirza, M.Pd., M.A., Ph.D., *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*



Ika Lestari Damayanti, M.A., Ph.D, *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*
Dr. Lulu Laela Amalia, M.Pd., *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*

MC

Dr. Budi Hermawan, M.P.C, *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*
Ariessa Rahmadany, M.Pd., *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*

Refreshments

Siti Nur Agni, *Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia*





TABLE OF CONTENTS

PREFACE.....	1
WELCOME SPEECH RECTOR OF UNIVERSITAS PENDIDIKAN INDONESIA.....	2
WELCOME SPEECH DEAN OF THE FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE EDUCATION UNIVERSITAS PENDIDIKAN INDONESIA.....	3
LIST OF COMMITTEES.....	5
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	7
WEBINAR SCHEDULE.....	8
KEYNOTE, PLENARY AND FEATURED SPEAKER SEMINAR SESSION.....	10
KEYNOTE, PLENARY AND FEATURED SPEAKERS.....	12
PARALLEL SEMINAR SESSION.....	23
LIST OF ABSTRACTS.....	53

ICOLLITE



WEBINAR SCHEDULE

Wednesday, August 03, 2022

WAKTU/ TIME	KEGIATAN/ ACTIVITY
07.00-07.30	Registrasi Peserta dan Pemakalah <i>Registration</i>
	Penayangan informasi kegiatan dan video pembuka ICOLLITE 6 <i>The video showing of The 6th ICOLLITE information and welcome video</i>
07.30-08.30	Acara Pembukaan <i>Opening Remarks</i>
	Pembacaan ayat suci Al Quran <i>Al Quran recitation</i>
	Menyanyikan Indonesia Raya <i>The singing of the National Anthem Indonesia Raya</i>
	Penayangan profil FPBS dan ICOLLITE <i>The video showing of FPBS' and ICOLLITE's Profiles</i>
	Sambutan Dekan FPBS <i>Speech from the FPBS Dean</i> Prof. Dr. Tri Indri Hardini, M.Pd.
	Sambutan dan Pembukaan acara secara resmi oleh Rektor UPI <i>Speech and Opening Remarks from UPI's Rector</i> Prof. Dr. M. Solehuddin, M.Pd.
	Tarian Sambutan Katumbiri <i>Opening Dance from Katumbiri</i>
Foto bersama <i>Photo Session</i>	
08.30-10.00	Sesi Seminar dengan Pembicara Kunci <i>Main Speaker Seminar Session</i>
	Pembicara Kunci <i>Keynote speakers:</i> 1. Prof. Dr. Yayat Sudaryat, M.Hum. 2. Prof. Kimura Toshiaki Moderator <i>Moderator: Yanty Wirza, M.Pd., M.A., Ph.D.</i>
10.00-10.10	Rehat <i>Break</i>
10.10-11.10	Sesi Seminar dengan Pembicara Pleno <i>Plenary Speaker Seminar Session</i>
	<i>Plenary speakers:</i>



	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <u>Prof. Julian</u> Millie2. Dr. Luh Anik Mayani <p>Moderator <i>Moderator:</i> Ika Lestari Damayanti, M.A., Ph.D.</p>
11.10-12.00	Sesi Panel <i>Panel Session</i> Pembicara pendamping <i>Featured speakers:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Dr. Ida Widia, M.Pd.2. Dr. Asep Sopian, M.Pd. Moderator <i>Moderator:</i> Dr. Lulu Laela Amalia, M.Pd.
12.00-13.00	Istirahat, salat, makan siang (Isama) <i>Break (lunch and Dzuhur prayer)</i>
13.00-15.00	Sesi Paralel <i>PARALLEL Session</i>
15.00-15.30	Penutupan <i>Closing</i>
13.00-15.00	Laporan Ketua Panitia 6 th ICOLLITE 2022 <i>6th ICOLLITE's Chair Closing Remarks</i> Dr. Rudi Adi Nugroho, M.Pd.
	Informasi <i>Announcements</i>

KEYNOTE, PLENARY AND FEATURED SPEAKER SEMINAR SESSION

SESI SEMINAR PEMBICARA UTAMA / KEYNOTE SPEAKER SEMINAR SESSION

Moderator/moderator: Yanty Wirza, M.Pd., M.A., Ph.D.

WAKTU/ TIME	NAMA/NAME	JUDUL/TITLE	INSITUSI/ INSTITUTION	RUANG/ROOM
08.30- 10.00	Prof. Dr. Yayat Sudaryat, M.Hum.	Revitalization of Regional Languages in West Java in The Era of Digital Technology	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	Ruang utama/ Main room
	Prof. Kimura Toshiaki	Natural Disaster and Religious Culture in Japan Learnings from the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake	Tohoku University, Japan	

SESI SEMINAR DENGAN PEMBICARA PLENO/PLENARY SPEAKER SEMINAR SESSION

Moderator/moderator: Ika Lestari Damayanti, M.A., Ph.D.

WAKTU/ TIME	NAMA/NAME	JUDUL/TITLE	INSITUSI/ INSTITUTION	RUANG/ROOM
10.10- 11.10	<u>Prof. Julian</u> Millie	Code-Switching in Religious Lectures and Subjects that 'always lose'	Monash University, Australia	Ruang utama/ Main room
	Dr. Luh Anik Mayani	Lesson Learned: MTB-MLE Programs in ASEAN Countries	Director SEAMEO QITEP on Language	

SESI SEMINAR PANEL/ PANEL SEMINAR SESSION

Moderator/moderator: Dr. Lulu Laela Amalia, M.Pd.

WAKTU/ TIME	NAMA/NAME	JUDUL/TITLE	INSITUSI/ INSTITUTION	RUANG/ROOM
11.10- 12.00	Dr. Ida Widia, M.Pd.	Alternative Model Development of Listening Evaluation Tools Based on Real Life Approach for Foreign Speakers	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	Ruang utama/ <i>Main room</i>
	Dr. Asep Sopian, M.Pd.	Kinesis Message of a Story in Al-Qur'an (The Study of Yusuf AS. Story Riffaterre's Semiotic Perspective)	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	



ICOLLITE

KEYNOTE, PLENARY AND FEATURED SPEAKERS

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Prof. Dr. Yayat Sudaryat, M.Hum.

PROFILE



Yayat Sudaryat is a professor at the Sundanese Language and Culture Education Study Program, Faculty of Language and Literature Education, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. He holds a bachelor degree in Sundanese Language and Literature Education from FPBS IKIP Bandung, a master degree in Humanities, Literature-Linguistic Sciences from Padjadjaran University, and a doctoral degree in Linguistics from Padjadjaran University, and in Indonesian Language Education from Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. He is the author of a number of linguistic books, especially Sundanese linguistics, such as Sundanese Ethnolinguistics and Sundanese Lexicosemantics, and several Sundanese textbooks for elementary schools, junior high schools, and high schools.

ABSTRACT

Revitalization of Regional Languages in West Java in The Era of Digital Technology

Abstract

Regional languages are one of the three types of languages that have developed in Indonesia, the other two types of languages are national languages and foreign languages. As a language spoken in a region in Indonesia, the regional language is the adjudicator of the speaker's mother tongue. The regional languages in Indonesia are very diverse and there are a



lot of them. Of the 34 provinces in Indonesia, there are as many as 718 regional languages that have been identified as of 2020. One of the regional languages located in the Province region of West Java is Sundanese. The undanese language changes according to the changes and developments of the times. The change occurred due to various factors, including the influence of globalization, inter-tribal marriage, the reluctance of the younger generation to use regional languages, and the existence of majority and minority tribes. Among the most influences is the influence of globalization, especially digital technology. The digital technologies that grow through social media influence the vernacular in its vocabulary and language structure. If that influence is very large, it will have an impact on the extinction of regional languages (Crystal, 2000)[1]. Although the currents of globalization, including digital technology, are difficult to contain, there need to be efforts to maintain and revitalize regional languages. These efforts are in the form of the use of regional languages in the family context, followed by their use in the community, and strengthened by learning in schools. The use of the mother tongue (region) in the family environment is the beginning and basis for the child as the basis for use of the mother tongue (region) in the community. The use of the mother tongue (regional) in the family is an activity of maintaining the language naturally, while the use of regional language in the community is social preservation of the language. Meanwhile, the learning of the mother tongue (region) in schools in an effort to maintain it formally and systematically because it can be planned, implemented, and evaluated. Through learning regional languages, children will avoid using language that is not good for communication because they already know the good and correct language.

Keywords: mother tongue, regional language, preservation, learning, digital technology

Prof. Kimura Toshiaki



PROFILE

Kimura Toshiaki is a vice dean at Graduate School of Arts and Letters of Tohoku University, Japan. He also has been invited as a guest lecturer in Gajah Mada University and University of North Sumarta, Indonesia. A book he published is entitled *Stratification in Cultural Context* (2013) published by Trans Pacific Press in Australia. He also has a range of academic publications, including *Rebellious myth, or rebellion against myths; Dynamics of Religions in Post Disaster Societies* (2017) and *Epidemics and Religious Culture in Japan, [The Role of International Collaboration and Culture regarding the COVID-19 Pandemic* (2020).

ABSTRACT

Natural Disaster and Religious Culture in Japan Learnings from the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake

In his inaugural address on September 14, 2020, Japan's Prime Minister Yoshihide Suga said, "The image of the society I am aiming for is based on self-help, mutual aid and public assistance, on the basis of 'kizuna' (bond). This concept of "self-help, mutual-aid, and public-assistance" is one that Prime Minister Kan has often advocated since he was Chief Cabinet Secretary, but as a political term it can be traced back a little further.

In Japan, "self-help, mutual-aid, and public-assistance" became a popular topic in discussions about disaster preparedness since around 1990. The term "self-help" literally means that in the event of a disaster, people should be able to overcome dangers and difficulties on their own. On the other hand, "mutual aid" refers to the cooperation of people in a region or community to help each other. Public assistance" refers to assistance provided by public organizations such as the national and local governments, Self-Defense Forces, police, and fire departments.

These terms have often been used by the government to assert the limitations of public assistance and to emphasize the importance of mutual aid and self-help. For example, in the "White Paper on Disaster Reduction" compiled by



the government in 2014, three years after the Great East Japan Earthquake, it is stated that "it has become clear that when a large-scale wide-area disaster such as the Great East Japan Earthquake strikes, it is difficult for the government to provide prompt assistance to all victims, and that there are cases where the government itself is paralyzed by the disaster. In response to these "limitations of public assistance," the report states, "For some time after a disaster strikes, it will be important for local residents to voluntarily evacuate without receiving support from the government. And also it is important for local communities to help each other in rescue activities, evacuation guidance, evacuation shelter management, etc. In addition, the proactive involvement of each local resident and the local community as a whole is essential for a "build back better" from the disaster.

However, debates on the issue of "self-help, mutual-aid, and public-assistance" in the event of a disaster tend to be reduced to the issue of "self-help" versus "public-help" and the issue of "mutual-help" is neglected. As a result, the issue of how to respond to disasters becomes a sterile choice between the responsibility of the individual and the responsibility of the state. However, if we look at the reality of social life, we can see that there are various levels of intermediate groups and relationships between individuals and the state, and these relationships play an important role in disaster prevention and recovery.

In this paper, I would like to discuss the significance of "religion" and "religious culture" to serve as social resource to provoke mutual aid, using a case study from the Great East Japan Earthquake.

ICOLLITE

PLENARY SPEAKERS**Prof. Julian Millie****PROFILE**

Julian's doctoral dissertation, submitted to Leiden University (the Netherlands) in 2005, was based on fourteen months attending an Islamic intercession ritual practiced by the Sundanese people of West Java. Since then, his primary research focus has been the political and social meanings of Islamic practice in Indonesia, with special attention to preaching.

His most recent single-authored book is *Hearing Allah's Call: Preaching and performance in Indonesian Islam* (Cornell University 2017). His most recent article is 2021 "Men's politics, women's piety: the gendered asymmetry of Indonesia's new public Islams" (*The Australian Journal of Anthropology* 2021, vol. 32).

Julian is the Professor of Indonesian Studies at Monash University. In 2021 he was elected into the Australian Academy of the Humanities.

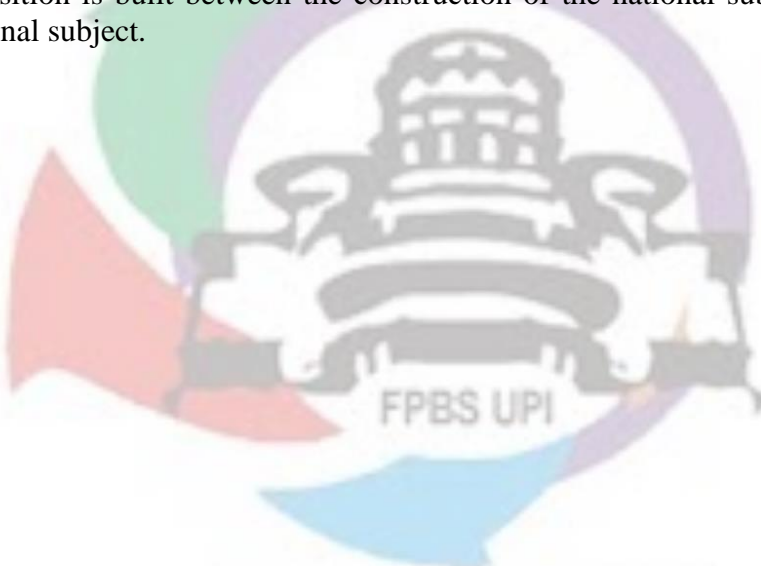
ABSTRACT**Code-Switching in Religious Lectures and Subjects that 'always lose'**

In the world of da'wah in Indonesia, a preacher can choose the language of instruction from several options. There are at least two options a preacher can choose: National language and regional language (the third option is where these two languages are mixed). This paper traces this selection, based on Julian Millie's research in West Java.

Millie saw an interesting fact: the national language is often used by a preacher to convey pious ideals, while the regional language is often used to convey a description of a Muslim who has failed to attain the piety. The first is used to convey aspirations; while the second is led to high identification among the *mustami*'. This description is usually conveyed by a preacher with a high level of speaking skills. There is no doubt that this depiction increases the motivation of the listeners to participate in da'wah and tabligh events.



Julian Millie wanted to know the importance of the contrast between these two ways of preaching as this contrast is allowed by a distinctive cultural setting. In addition, the capacity to achieve pious aspirations based on the the descriptions presented by the preachers in West Java, regional subjects are found not the same as national subjects. However, Millie does not see this as a drawback, but an advantage of Islamic culture made possible by the cultural framework of the Republic of Indonesia. Religious subjects who 'always lose' are given legitimacy because they are described as a reflection of the subject -delivered in the national language -dressed in the normative values of the Islamic religion. Julian Millie concludes that this religious experience (i.e hearing) is made possible by the national context, the space for which opposition is built between the construction of the national subject and the regional subject.



ICOLLITE

Dr. Luh Anik Mayani, S.S., M.Hum.

PROFILE



Luh Anik Mayani is the director of SEAMEO QITEP in Language (SEAQIL), who also works in Badan Pengembangan dan Pembinaan Bahasa (the Agency of Language Development and Cultivation). She holds a doctoral degree in Linguistics from University of Cologne, Germany, a master degree in Linguistics, and a bachelor degree in English Literature from Udayana University, Bali. She is now a language researcher, a language consultant, a reviewer of several national academic

journals and an independent reviewer for research grant application of the Endangered Languages Documentation Programme (ELDP), SOAS London, and she is the current President of Indonesian Linguistics Society.

Above all, she writes materials and teaches Bahasa Indonesia bagi Penutur Asing (Indonesian as a Foreign Language), and also has been a guest lecturer in Australia, Germany, and Italy. She is an active speaker of four languages: Balinese, Indonesian, English and German.

ABSTRACT

Lesson Learned: MTB-MLE Programs in ASEAN Countries

This presentation provides information on mother tongue-based multilingual education (MTB-MLE) in some ASEAN countries. UNESCO (2014) promotes mother tongue instruction in the context of bilingual/multilingual education from earliest years of schooling. The reasons are, among others, it lays a solid foundation for learning, it improves access to education, especially for girls, and it raises the quality of education. Focusing on the benefits gained by the students, some countries in ASEAN, namely the Philippines, Thailand and Cambodia have successfully implemented the MTB-MLE programs. The program conducted in each country shows that the bilingual/multilingual education is not only effective to improve students' understanding, but in the context of language preservation, it is also an attempt to revitalize local languages. Moreover, the use of language that is familiar to the students as a medium of instruction will allow them to grasp basic concepts more easily. In addition, language skill's transition should be in line with students' literacy development. Last but not least, the success of MTB-MLE programs need supports from all related stakeholders.

FEATURED SPEAKERS**Dr. Ida Widia, M.Pd.****PROFILE**

Ida Widia is an associate professor at the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program, Faculty of Language and Literature Education, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. She holds her doctoral, master, and bachelor degrees from Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. In 1996–2004, she was delegated as a teacher of Indonesian language dan culture at the School of the Republic of Indonesia and at the Embassy of Indonesia in Tokyo, at

Kasukabe School at Ashikaga School in Jepang. She was also invited as a guest lecturer at Jawaharlal Nehru University in 2012- 2013. Her study and academic publication are primarily related to Indonesian language and literature education, especially in Indonesian as Foreign Language area, better known as BIPA (Bahasa Indonesia bagi Penutur Asing).

Her academic papers have been published in a number of national and international journals and proceedings, such as those entitled The Phenomenon of Using Potential Form in Indonesian as Foreign Language Learners Utterance, American Listening Foreign Language Evaluation for Development Study of BIPA Listening Evaluation, and Indonesian as Foreign Language: Folklore as the Alternative of Reading Aloud Teaching Materials. Apart from her activities in the campus, she was involved in varied external programs, together with the Center for Development of Language Strategy and Diplomacy (known as PPSDK) in a book composition project, with Indonesian as Foreign Language Teacher and Practitioner (APPBIPA), and with some other institutions related to events or trainings on Indonesian as Foreign Language

ABSTRACT

**Alternative Model Development of Listening Evaluation Tools
Based on Real Life Approach for Foreign Speakers**



This research is motivated by the importance of a means of measuring fluency in Indonesian that is suitable for foreign speakers, especially listening skills. Currently, testing of Indonesian language proficiency for foreign speakers is still done partially even though UKBI and TEB are in place. This results in the emergence of an assumption that the two evaluation tools are not in accordance with the needs of BIPA testing which are in accordance with the characteristics of foreign language teaching. This condition indicates that there are gaps that need to be resolved. The real life approach is an alternative design model suitable for developing evaluation tools for Indonesian language learners for foreign speakers. Therefore, this study aims to describe the profile of the listening proficiency evaluation tool that has been standardized, to design a listening proficiency evaluation tool model design, develop, and test the feasibility of a listening proficiency evaluation tool model designed with a real life approach. This RnD research uses the Plomp model which consists of five phases of development, namely (1) the initial investigation phase, (2) the design phase, (3) the realization or construction phase, (4) the test, evaluation, and revision phase, and (5) implementation phase. The final model of a proficiency evaluation tool with a real life approach design for Indonesian language learners with foreign speakers includes: a technical manual for the preparation of a listening proficiency evaluation tool designed a real life approach for Indonesian language learners with foreign speakers, a grid for evaluating listening proficiency in Indonesian for foreign speakers, questions - listening proficiency evaluation questions, and an audio recording of listening proficiency questions. Because the Covid-19 pandemic has not ended, the implementation phase that should have been tested in a language classroom or language laboratory could not be carried out. To overcome this, trials are carried out through a website so that it can be accessed by foreign students or BIPA teachers.

Keywords: Indonesian for foreign speakers, listening proficiency evaluation, Real-life approach

Dr. Asep Sopian, M.Ag.

PROFILE



Asep Sopian is an associate professor at the Arabic Language Education Study Program, Faculty of Language and Literature Education, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. He holds a bachelor degree in Arabic Language Education from Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, a master degree in Islamic Studies for Arabic Language Education from Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati, and a doctoral degree in the same major from Universitas Islam Negeri Syarif Hidayatullah. He is also a researcher and among his works are entitled Implementation of Prophetic Education in Arabic Learning Strengthening Character Education during Distance Learning at a Senior High School (2021) and Problematics of Character Based Arabic Learning During Pandemic Time at Boarding School Assyifa Subang (2021), which have been presented in international conferences.

ABSTRACT

Kinesis Message of a Story in Al-Qur'an (The Study of Yusuf AS. Story Riffaterre's Semiotic Perspective)

Kinesis messages in the Quran are used in many variations. The message variation is not something coincidental and yet carries particular meanings. Therefore, not only heuristics reading is required, but also retroactive reading. The purpose of this article is to reveal the findings of the heuristic and retroactive reading of the Prophet Yusuf's AS story. The research type used is qualitative through Riffaterre's semiotic analysis with a descriptive-analytical approach. The study concludes that kinesis messages of the Prophet Yusuf's AS story have the function to strengthen and substitute verbal messages; the messages delivered are more effective and impactful through kinesis messages; and there are philosophical messages which show that the prophets' dreams were real, the obligation to treat all children in a balanced way, Islam explains the message of sex education clearly but not vulgarly, optimism,



patience, totally surrendering to God, and being an honest and forgiving official.

Keywords: Al-Qur'an, Kinesis Messages, Story, Riffaterre's Semiotic



ICOLLITE



PARALLEL SEMINAR SESSION

SESI SEMINAR PARALEL/ PARALLEL SEMINAR SESSION					
WAKTU / TIME	KODE	NAMA/NAME	JUDUL/TITLE	INSTITUSI/ INSTITUTION	RUANG/ ROOM
13.00-15.00	ABS-ICOLLITE-22008	Dedi Koswara , Retty Isnendes, Agus Suherman	Exploring Sundanese Community Literacy through Ancient Sundanese Manuscripts Transliteration in Garut (Philological and Ethnopedagogic Studies)	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	ROOM 01
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22014	Iim Imadudin , Lia Nuralia	Rituals of Paddy Sustainability in Karawang Regency	Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22017	Felisitas Victoria Melati , R. Kunjana Rahardi	The Existence of Local Genius Values in the Oral Tradition of the Kanayatn Dayak Community as Supporters of Local Culture: Anthropolinguistics Studies	Universitas Sanata Dharma, Yogyakarta	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22019	Lestari Budianto , Salwa Amaliyah, Dwi Wahyu Sugiarti	Hypermasculinity as Seen in “The Croods” Film: A Library Research	SMPBP Amanatul Ummah, Institut Pesantren K.H. Abdul Chalim	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22025	Ani Rostiyati , Ria Intani Tresnasih, Aditya Candra	Women in Utilizing Free Time and Body Practices	Badan Riset dan Inovasi Negara	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22026	Indri Kustantinah , Pujiharto, Muh. Arif Rokhman	Technology and the Return of Feudalism in Richelle Mead’s Vampire Academy Series	Universitas Gadjah Mada	



ABS-ICOLLITE-22027	Dinni Nurfajrin , Sri Mulyanti, Siti Maryam, Deni Sanusi	Development Of Folklore Learning Media Based on Digital Comics Sasakala Ngaran Cianjur	Universitas Suryakencana
ABS-ICOLLITE-22028	Fatmahwati Adnan , Ahmad Nawari, Rika Istianingrum, Eka Suryatin, Junaidi	Revitalization of Besesombau Oral Literature in Sekijang Village	Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional
ABS-ICOLLITE-22030	Rudi Ekasiswanto	Subjectivity As a Marker of Masculine Character in Utuy Tatang Sotani's Memoar di Bawah Langit Tak Berbintang	Universitas Gadjah Mada
ABS-ICOLLITE-22036	Deri Eka Firmansyah	Mother on Sundanese People Mind (Mother's Representation in Tembang Sunda Cianjuran lyrics)	Duta Bahasa Jawa Barat

SESI SEMINAR PARALEL/ PARALLEL SEMINAR SESSION

WAKTU / TIME	KODE	NAMA/NAME	JUDUL/TITLE	INSTITUSI/ INSTITUTION	RUANG/ ROOM
13.00-15.00	ABS-ICOLLITE-22042	Inung Setyami , Faruk, Fadlil Munawwar Manshur	Epic of Ramayana in Kuntowijoyo's Novel's: Aesthetic Response Analysis	Universitas Gadjah Mada	ROOM 02
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22044	Festi Himatu Karima , Wening Udasmoro, Cahyaningrum Dewojati	Woman's Narration in Woman's Author in Bourdieu's Perspective Abstract	Universitas Gadjah Mada	



ABS- ICOLLITE- 22062	Sindi Gilang Novianingsih, Yuliarti Mutiarsih	Analysis of Characteristics of the Main Character in the Novel «Le Petit Prince» by Antoine De Saint Exupéry	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS- ICOLLITE- 22068	Anwar Firdaus Mutawally	Character Education in Bawang Merah Bawang Putih and Kongjwi Patjwi Story: A comparative literature study	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS- ICOLLITE- 22070	Moch. Yoga Agung Nugraha	The Creativity and Inovation of Sundanese Kawih Kacapi Harmonian by Ubun Kubarsah	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS- ICOLLITE- 22072	Suzen Tobing	Digital Funeral as Solution for Revitalizing Batak's Funeral Rite Mangokal Holi	Universitas Indonesia
ABS- ICOLLITE- 22077	Diah Meutia Harum, Mukhammad Isnaeni, Evi Maha Kastri, Roveneldo	Animal Mythology in Lampung Folklore	Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional
ABS- ICOLLITE- 22082	Nunuy Nurjanah, Dingding Haerudin	Revitalization of Regional Language Education: An Effort in Maintaining the Existence of Sundanese Culture	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS- ICOLLITE- 22084	Ahsani Maulidina, Taufik Dermawan, Karkono, Bambang Prastio	The Representation of Pasuruan Society in Singgasana Raja yang Bergoyang: New Historicism Study	Universitas Negeri Malang
ABS- ICOLLITE- 22094	Neena Sunny	Language - Gender Nexus: A Comparative Study of Amy Tan's the Valley of Amazement and Anita Nair's Idris: Keeper of the Light	Research Scholar Vit Vellore, Tamil Nadu, India



SESI SEMINAR PARALEL/ PARALLEL SEMINAR SESSION

WAKTU / TIME	KODE	NAMA/NAME	JUDUL/TITLE	INSTITUSI/ INSTITUTION	RUANG/ ROOM
13. 00-15.00	ABS-ICOLLITE-22098	Ferli Hasanah , Aquarini Priyatna, Ari J. Adipurwawidjana	Female Diasporic Identity Construction in Kim Lefèvres Novels	Universitas Padjadjaran	ROOM 03
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22099	Rachana Pillai , Yadamala Sreenivasulu	Print Vs Digital Media: Future of Indian Sex Education	Research Scholar	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22134	Ratih Rahayu , Tri Wahyuni	Proverbs as a Learning Medium for Local Cultures: A Study of Cognitive Semantics	Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22139	Nesa Wara Puspita , Ruhaliah, Dedi Koswara	Structur and Motifs in Pantun Lutung Kasarung	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22142	Erik Rusmana , Lina Meilinawati Rahayu, Ari Jogaiswara Adipurwawidjana	mBeling Drama of Remy Sylado as Counter Culture Movement	Universitas Pasundan	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22157	Dian Hendrayana	The Art of Pantun Towards Cianjuran: A Reconstruction	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22159	Ruth Ardianti , Ely Andra Widharta	Aesthetic Analysis and Public Perceptions of Popular Artworks in NFT Opensea Marketplace	Universitas Sains dan Teknologi Komputer	



	ABS- ICOLLITE- 22163	Novi Anoegrajekti , Endang Caturwati, Sudartomo Macaryus	Revitalizing the Art of the Gandrung Banyuwangi Tradition Through Legacy and Creative Industry Based on Local Wisdom	Universitas Negeri Jakarta	
SESI SEMINAR PARALEL/ PARALLEL SEMINAR SESSION					
WAKTU / TIME	KODE	NAMA/NAME	JUDUL/TITLE	INSTITUSI/ INSTITUTION	RUANG/ ROOM
13.00- 15.00	ABS- ICOLLITE- 22164	Sudartomo Macaryus , Novi Anoegrajekti, Ifan Iskandar, Siti Gomo Attas, Dwi Astuti Retno	Multicultural Education: Banyuwangi Festival as a Revitalization Strategy for World Tourism Destinations	Universitas Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa Yogyakarta	ROOM 04
	ABS- ICOLLITE- 22174	Eka Asih Putrina Taim	Pulau Sawah the Oldest Ancient Shrine from Hindu Buddha Period in Upstream Batanghari River, Dharmasraya District West Sumatera Province	Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional	
	ABS- ICOLLITE- 22180	Susi Widianti	Intercultural Communication Competencies of Indonesian Workers in a Japanese Culture Industry	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	



ABS- ICOLLITE- 22189	Sukawati Susetyo	Love-Themed Story Relief on Javanese Temples	Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional
ABS- ICOLLITE- 22190	Ashar Murdihastomo	Moving The Carved Stone: An Idea to Turn the Ramayana Sculpture at Prambanan Temple into Animated Story Through Virtual Reality Applications	The Research Centre for Archaeometry
ABS- ICOLLITE- 22203	Prasuri Kuswarini, Masdiana, Fierenziana G Junus, Muhammad Hasyim	Developing Literary Tourism in South Sulawesi by Involving Folklore and Ideological Translation: A Conceptual Analysis	Faculty of Cultural Sciences Universitas Hasanuddin
ABS- ICOLLITE- 22218	Ida Bagus Rai Putra, Ida Ayu Putu Aridawati, Ni Putu Parmini	Cecimpedan, a Traditional Balinese Riddle	Universitas Udayana & Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional
ABS- ICOLLITE- 22220	Alinda Ayu Dwi Safitri, Haris Santosa Nugraha, Rahman	Model Examples Non Examples in Learning to Write Sundanese Script	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia



SESI SEMINAR PARALEL/ PARALLEL SEMINAR SESSION					
WAKTU / TIME	KODE	NAMA/NAME	JUDUL/TITLE	INSTITUSI/ INSTITUTION	RUANG/ ROOM
13.00-15.00	ABS-ICOLLITE-22018	Mazlina Ahmad	Implementation of Marzano's Taxonomy in the Question Level of the Malay Language Program at Public Universities (UA): A Proposal	Universiti Malaysia Terengganu	ROOM 05
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22046	Oti Rofiwati	English Medium Instruction (EMI) at Vocational High School in Indonesia Multimodality Based Instruction	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22050	Ai Sylvia Nurpiansari	Practice Rehearsal Pairs Strategy in Learning Reading News (Experiment Study for Class VIII Students of SMP Negeri 12 Bandung Academic Year 2019/2020)	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22055	Reza Adara	Examining Demotivation Factors among EFL Pre-service Teachers: A Case Study Proposal	Universitas Islam 45 Bekasi	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22058	Hikmah Maulani, Salma Nur Fauziah, Nalahuddin Saleh, Shofa Musthafa Khalid	Arabic Language Proficiency Learning for Non-Speakers Beginners Level in Ibtidaiyah Madrasah	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22067	Tri Wahyu Juliana	The Relevance of the Evaluation the Rancangé Diajar Basa Sunda (RDBS) Textbook for sixth-grade Elementary Students (SD/MI) with Operational Verbs (KKO) in the Basic Competencies (KD) of 2013 Curriculum (Revised in 2017)	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	



ABS-ICOLLITE-22074	Pepen Permana , Irma Permatawati, Ending Khoerudin	Perception and Preference of German Language Students Toward Online Learning	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS-ICOLLITE-22075	Haris Santosa Nugraha , Syihabuddin, Yeti Mulyati, Vismaia S. Damayanti	Differentiated Assessment in Learning Writing as a Form of Independent Learning	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS-ICOLLITE-22076	Rizki Parahita Anandi , Bambang Sumintono	A Multifaceted Rasch Analysis of Raters' Variability in Assessing Muhadatsah	IAIN Salatiga
ABS-ICOLLITE-22078	Maida Kurniati	EFL Teachers' Perceptions and Practices of Formative Assessment: An ESP Analysis of Indonesian Vocational High School	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

SESI SEMINAR PARALEL/ PARALLEL SEMINAR SESSION					
WAKTU / TIME	KODE	NAMA/NAME	JUDUL/TITLE	INSTITUSI/ INSTITUTION	RUANG/ ROOM
13.00-15.00	ABS-ICOLLITE-22079	Syifa Latifa , Pupung Purnawarman	Teachers' Cognition of Peer Assessment and Its Potential Washback on ESP Students' Speaking Skill: A Systematic Literature	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	ROOM 06
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22090	Mia Nurmala , Rinaldi Supriadi	Arabic Learning for Military Purposes in Indonesia	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22091	Novi Arisanti	Improving Students' Reading Comprehension of Narrative Text by the Use of Reciprocal Teaching	Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta	



ABS-ICOLLITE-22103	Wenda Marlin Kakerissa , Nenden Sri Lengkanawati	Students' Needs Analysis in Learning General English (A Case at a German Education Study Program)	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS-ICOLLITE-22127	Faisal Abdul Rahman	Exploring EFL Novice Teacher's Identity Construction	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS-ICOLLITE-22132	Nur Amanah Santoso	Novice Teacher's Strategies in Improving Elementary Students' Motivation During Online Learning	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS-ICOLLITE-22138	Juliance Primurizki	Teacher Professional Development: Exploring Three Facets of EFL Pre-Service Teachers' Identity Construction	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS-ICOLLITE-22145	Suharno Suharno , Didi Suherdi, Wawan Gunawan	The Effect of Teaching Presence in A Long-term Online Gamified EFL Listening Course	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS-ICOLLITE-22146	Okta Rosfiani , Cecep Maman Hermawan, Astri Sutisnawati	Developing 21st-Century Skills of Primary School Students Through Improving Literacy Skills	Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta
ABS-ICOLLITE-22147	Suharno Suharno , Didi Suherdi, Wawan Gunawan	Dissecting Students' Distance Learning Experiences with COI Framework: The Case of EFL Classroom	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

SESI SEMINAR PARALEL/ PARALLEL SEMINAR SESSION					
WAKTU / TIME	KODE	NAMA/NAME	JUDUL/TITLE	INSTITUSI/ INSTITUTION	RUANG/ ROOM
13.00-15.00	ABS-ICOLLITE-22150	Okta Rosfiani , Cecep Maman Hermawan, Siti Rahmah, Rusyiah, Busahdiar	Sharing Knowledge in Groups and Improving Learning Outcomes as well as Important Social Skills for Primary Education Students	Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta	ROOM 07



ABS- ICOLLITE- 22151	Okta Rosfiani , Abdul Basit, Cecep Maman Hermawan, Siti Rahmah	Think-Pair-Share: A Cooperative Learning Procedure to Improve Student's Academic Content and Social Skills	Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta
ABS- ICOLLITE- 22153	Novia Trisanti , Didi Sukyadi, Didi Suherdi	In-Service Teacher's Voices on Digital Multimodal Composing Usage in EFL Secondary Classroom	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS- ICOLLITE- 22170	Maman Abdurrahman , Ahmad Faqih, Syihabuddin	Islamic Teaching Method Skills Assistance for Kindergarten Teachers	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS- ICOLLITE- 22177	Nur Shabrina Reznani , Bambang Sulistyio	Explorative Study of the Needs Online Learning for Bahasa Indonesia Subject in the Covid-19 Pandemic	STIE Dwi Sakti Baturaja
ABS- ICOLLITE- 22179	Farid Rizqi Maulana , Dingding Haerudin, Usep Kuswari	Short Story Teaching Materials in Sundanese Language Text Book	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS- ICOLLITE- 22193	Tri Indri Hardini , Y. Yulianeta, Dingding Haerudin, Yanty Wirza	The Implementation of Kampus Mengajar Program to Foster Early Literacy: A Program Evaluation	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS- ICOLLITE- 22199	Ratna Sari	Rasch Model Analysis of the Indonesian version of the Instrument Zoom Exhaustion and Fatigue Scale (ZEF Scale)	Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta
ABS- ICOLLITE- 22204	Yayan Nurbayan , Anwar Sanusi, Mohamad Zaka Al Farisi, Ripaldi Sabarno	Improving Students' Scientific Writing Skills through Article Coaching Clinic Program	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS- ICOLLITE- 22205	Rudi Adi Nugroho , Sumiyadi, Ma'mur Saadie	Implementation of Drama Learning Materials with Social Media Involvement Oriented for Class VII Junior High School Students in Kuningan Regency	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia



SESI SEMINAR PARALEL/ PARALLEL SEMINAR SESSION					
WAKTU / TIME	KODE	NAMA/NAME	JUDUL/TITLE	INSTITUSI/ INSTITUTION	RUANG/ ROOM
13.00-15.00	ABS-ICOLLITE-22016	Agata Krismonita Permatasari , R. Kunjana Rahardi	The Importance of Integrating Ecolinguistic Dimensions in Indonesian Language Textbooks in Higher Education	Universitas Santa Dharma	ROOM 08
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22021	Roni Nugraha Syafroni	The Utilization of the Language Learning Community During Covid-19	Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22057	Herniwati Herniwati , Melia Dewi Judiasri, Nabila Siti Mahdiyyah	Application of Peer Teaching in Training Students to Teach Japanese (Mogi Jugyou) in Microteaching Courses	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22064	Ari Prayogi , Yeti Mulyati, Andoyo Sastromiharjo, Vismaia Sabariah Damaianti	Incubation Learning Model to Improve Complex Procedure Text Writing Ability	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22096	Pinka Intan Anari , Herniwati, Nuria Haristiani	Collaborative Model of Project Work and Media Picture and Picture on Writing Skills (Sakubun)	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22105	Tintin Sri Suprihatin , Didi Sukiyadi, Pupung Purnawarman	Teacher's Perspective on Tiktok Video as an Alternative-Formative Assessment in EFL Classes	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22106	Yanti Nopiyanti Sopandi , Didi Sukiyadi, Pupung Purnawarman	Students' Perspective on Portfolio Assessment to Promote Communication Skills in Vocational High School	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	



ABS- ICOLLITE- 22110	Indah Rahmawati	Undergraduate Students' Perceptions of Video Conference-Based English Courses	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

SESI SEMINAR PARALEL/ PARALLEL SEMINAR SESSION					
WAKTU / TIME	KODE	NAMA/NAME	JUDUL/TITLE	INSTITUSI/ INSTITUTION	RUANG/ ROOM
13.00- 15.00	ABS- ICOLLITE- 22124	Dewi Kusriani , Via Luviana Dewanty, Eka Candra Rukmana, Rizki Ihsan Darmawan, Nadya Eva Pradini	Comic Development for Learning Materials JLPT (Japanese Language Proficiency Test) N5	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	ROOM 09
	ABS- ICOLLITE- 22186	Juju Juangsih , Linna Meilia Rasiban	Implementation Of Saiwa Techniques in Reading Comprehension Learning (Dokkai)	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	ABS- ICOLLITE- 22152	Nadya Devina Permata , Fhira Marsya, Velayeti Nurfiriana Ansas	A Systematic Review of Studies (2017- 2021) on the Utilization of Augmented Reality in Language Learning	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	ABS- ICOLLITE- 22160	Y. Yulianeta , H. Halimah, Mikihiro Moriyama, Dewi P. Amandangi, Fani Fajrini Darma Dalel	The Development of Indonesian- Japanese Folklore Enrichment Book as a Cross-Cultural Understanding for BIPA Students	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	



ABS- ICOLLITE- 22167	Hasanuddin Fatsah, Fatmah Tome	Entrepreneurship Based Learning Speaking Skill Development Through Drama Texts at Senior Vocational High School	Universitas Negeri Gorontalo
ABS- ICOLLITE- 22207	Mohammad Iqbal Jerusalem, Budi Yumechas, Ashanti Widyana	The Application of Text-To-Speech Technology in Language Learning: Insights from a Systematic Review of Studies (2012-2022)	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS- ICOLLITE- 22130	Dewi Kusriani, Aep Saeful Bachri, Dianni Risda, Hasna Aulia Ramadhan, Dani Farid Julianur	Preparations of Teaching Materials for Prospective Tokutei Ginou Workers and Ginou Jisshuu Internships in the Field of Elderly Nursing	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS- ICOLLITE- 22187	Linna Meilia Rasiban, Adhellayani, Renariah, Neneng Sutjiati	Development of Telegram Application in Cooperative Online Learning Model: A Quasi-Experimental Research on Basic Kanji Courses (Shokyuu Hyouki)	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

SESI SEMINAR PARALEL/ PARALLEL SEMINAR SESSION					
WAKTU / TIME	KODE	NAMA/NAME	JUDUL/TITLE	INSTITUSI/ INSTITUTION	RUANG/ ROOM
13.00- 15.00	ABS- ICOLLITE- 22195	Fazri Nur Yusuf, Pupung Purnawarman, Rojab Siti Rodliyah	“Do my students learn from the feedback given?”: Reflection from a Thesis Supervision	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	ROOM 10



ABS- ICOLLITE- 22198	Shavira Amelia Johan , Raihan Vito Alessandro, Arif Husein Lubis	Quizlet: Electronic Flashcard-Based Learning Media to Improve Foreign Language Vocabulary Mastery	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS- ICOLLITE- 22202	Irma Permatawati , Pepen Permana, Putrasulung Baginda	Online Training of German Exam Level A2 For SMA/SMK Students in Bandung Raya	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS- ICOLLITE- 22210	Diana San Fauziya , Yeti Mulyati, Andoyo Sastromiharjo	Project Model in Learning Writing Skills and Its Development Alternatives	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS- ICOLLITE- 22212	Silvi Satiakemala , Elga Ahmad Prayoga	The Augmented Chair Game to Stimulate Speaking and Listening Skills in French as a Foreign Language (FLE) Students	STBA YAPARI ABA Bandung
ABS- ICOLLITE- 22222	Dingding Haerudin , Danan Darajat	Project Based Learning Model on Online News Presentation Materials in Sunda Language	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS- ICOLLITE- 22216	Rahayu Siwi Winarni , Linna Meilia Rasiban, Juju Juangsih	Effect of YouTube Video Learning Media on Basic Japanese Listening Ability	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia



WAKTU / TIME	KODE	NAMA/NAME	JUDUL/TITLE	INSTITUSI/ INSTITUTION	RUANG/ ROOM
13.00-15.00	ABS-ICOLLITE-22002	Nuria Haristiani	Apology Speech Act in Japanese and Indonesian: Focusing on 'Apology', 'Repair', and 'Responsibility' Strategies	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	ROOM 11
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22003	Ghandur Muhammad Daffa , Dedi Sutedi, Herniwati	Error Analysis of the Use of Epistemic and Deontic ~Hazu and ~Beki Modality in Intermediate Learners	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22005	R. Kunjana Rahardi	Revealing the Determining Roles of Cyber Text Contexts in Socio-Semiotic Multimodal Perspective	Universitas Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22007	Yuliana Setyaningsih	Tendencies of Argumentatif Claim Types of Indonesian Academic Writers	Universitas Sanata Dharma	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22009	Indah Nurmahanani , Kikit Wiryanti	The Effect of the Comic-Assisted Concrete Pictorial Abstract (CPA) Approach on the Fifth Graders' Ability to Read Statistics	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22011	Dea Punjung Sari	The Use of Dictogloss to Improve Students' Writing in Muhammadiyah Plus Secondary School Batam	Universitas Internasional Batam	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22012	Sri Wuryanti , Malika Fawwaz Alifi Yasmin	Literature Reading Autistic Children	Pusat Asesmen Pendidikan. Kemdikbudristekdikti	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22013	Muhammad Aulia	Teachers' Intercultural Profile Development: Three Case Studies of English Foreign Language (EFL) Teachers in Indonesian Universities	Universitas Syiah Kuala	



ABS- ICOLLITE- 22015	Jasmine Belinda Budijanto , Yuliana Setyaningsih	The Urgency of Development of Multimodality-Based Contextual Morphology Textbooks for Student	Universitas Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta
ABS- ICOLLITE- 22020	Abderrezzaq Ghafsi , Salim	Analysis of Cultural Representations in Algerian Textbooks of English	Mohamed Boudiaf University of M'sila

SESI SEMINAR PARALEL/ PARALLEL SEMINAR SESSION

WAKTU / TIME	KODE	NAMA/NAME	JUDUL/TITLE	INSTITUSI/ INSTITUTION	RUANG/ ROOM
13.00- 15.00	ABS- ICOLLITE- 22022	Moses Pandin , Hemas Kumala Dewi, Nur Annisa Rahim, Raselly Elfa Putri, Tia Ivanka Wardani	The Use of AI (Artificial Intelligence) in English Learning Among University Students: Case Study in English Department, Universitas Airlangga	Universitas Airlangga	ROOM 12
	ABS- ICOLLITE- 22023	Santy Yulianti , Purwaningsih, Satwiko Budiono, Siti Fatimah	Activating Minority Languages in Sulawesi Through Revitalization	Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional	
	ABS- ICOLLITE- 22024	Heni Hernawati	Acoustics Analysis of Japanese Geminant Consonant Pronounced by Indonesian Japanese Learners	Universitas Negeri Semarang	
	ABS- ICOLLITE- 22029	Dessy Wahyuni , Agus Sri Danardana, Nurweni Saptawuryandari	Malay Identity and Ethnicity in the Perspective of Riau Poets	Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional	
	ABS- ICOLLITE- 22031	Herli Salim , Sri Setyarini, Pupung Purnawarman	Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)-Based Literacy Media: An Innovative Learning Strategy to Promote Junior Secondary Students' Social Awareness	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	



ABS-ICOLLITE-22033	Rahmat Agung Azmi Putra , Sri Setyarini, Yanty Wirza	Efl Teacher's Metacognitive Knowledge in Storytelling to Promote Higher-Order Thinking Skills of Junior High School Students	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS-ICOLLITE-22034	Eshauqi Fitrayatra , Sri Setyarini	Investigating Politeness Communication Theory in School Context: A Case Study of Public Elementary School in Jakarta	Universitas Padjadjaran
ABS-ICOLLITE-22035	Ridha M. Wibowo , Suhandano, Tofan Dwi Hardjanto	Macro And Micro Strategies to Praise and Respond on Facebook	Universitas Gadjah Mada
ABS-ICOLLITE-22037	Tubagus Zam Zam Al Arif , Armiwati	E-Learning: Relationships among EFL University Students' Readiness for E-learning, Motivation, and Self-efficacy	Universitas Jambi
ABS-ICOLLITE-22038	Muhammad Hasyim	Narrativity & Multimodal Communication in the New Media Age	Universitas Hasanuddin

SESI SEMINAR PARALEL/ PARALLEL SEMINAR SESSION					
WAKTU / TIME	KODE	NAMA/NAME	JUDUL/TITLE	INSTITUSI/ INSTITUTION	RUANG/ ROOM
13.00-15.00	ABS-ICOLLITE-22039	Abbas	Gender Relations to the Notion of Traditional American Women in Novel	Universitas Hasanuddin	ROOM 13



			O'pioneer! by Willa Cather: A Genetic Structuralism Approach	
ABS-ICOLLITE-22040	Ida Widia , Krisan Jaya		Grammar Gradation in Indonesian Language Learning for Foreign Speakers	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia & Universitas Negeri Jakarta
ABS-ICOLLITE-22041	Risma Rismelati		Variant and Usage Meaning of -tte as an End of Sentences Particle in Expressing Hearsay and Quotation on Japanese Informal Conversations	Osaka University
ABS-ICOLLITE-22045	Nabila Siti Mahdiyyah , Herniwati		Irai Hyougen on Children's Conversations in the Variety TV Show "Hajimete No Otsukai"	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS-ICOLLITE-22047	Nunung Sitaresmi , Lilis Siti Sulistyaningsih, Rahmawati, Rohima Auliya Sukmawaty		Indonesian Pronunciation Skills of Korean Speakers as Indonesian Language Program for Foreign Speakers (BIPA) Learning Materials	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS-ICOLLITE-22048	Afina Naufalia		Language Attitudes of Prospective TNI and Polri Students towards Indonesian: Sociolinguistic Studies	Universitas Padjadjaran
ABS-ICOLLITE-22049	Zaka Al Farisi , Yusuf Ali Tantowi		Strategy for the Translation of the Verses of Qur'an that are Related to Sexual Intercourse	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS-ICOLLITE-22051	Dwi Atmawati		Javanese and the Young Generation	Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional
ABS-ICOLLITE-22052	Benedikta Mayirga		Language Disruptive in Industry Era 4.0	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS-ICOLLITE-22053	Laila Nabilal Huda		Women and Exile in the Colonialism in the Novel De Liefde	Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta



SESI SEMINAR PARALEL/ PARALLEL SEMINAR SESSION					
WAKTU / TIME	KODE	NAMA/NAME	JUDUL/TITLE	INSTITUSI/ INSTITUTION	RUANG/ ROOM
13.00-15.00	ABS-ICOLLITE-22054	H. Halimah , S. Sumiyadi, Y. Yulianeta, Sri Ulina Br Sembiring	The Influence of CERDIK and Short Story Videos on Students' Learning Motivation in Indonesian Prose Fiction Appreciation	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	ROOM 14
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22059	Nuny Sulistiany Idris , Vietcia Meiruly	Understanding German Cross-Cultural Communication to Enhance BIPA Teacher Competence	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22060	Mukhammad Isnaeni , Diah Meutia Harum	Dialectal Variations of Sundanese Language in Kinship System Vocabulary: A Case Study in Lampung Province	Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22061	Temmy Widyastuti	Bilingualism and Diglosia of Sundanese Language Learning Frame in West Javanese Society	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22065	Devi Ambarwati Puspitasari , Hernina, Indah Okitasari, Yenny Karlina	A Corpus Linguistic Analysis of the Word of Aku and Saya in Indonesian Children Essay	Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22066	Reza Achmad , Khaerudin Kurniawan, Dewi Jayana, Fasa Imani Pebrianti	A Cultural Arts Educator's Perspective on the Presence of Literary Education in Indonesia's New Independent Curriculum	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22071	Ilmi Adha Istiqomah , Nuria Haristiani	Teiuka in Japanese Conversation	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	



ABS-ICOLLITE-22073	Laily Rahmatika , Markhamah, Atiqa Sabardila	Public Ideology of Campus Sexual Violence Policy in Online Mass Media: A Critical Discourse Analysis	Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta
ABS-ICOLLITE-22080	Ilham Zhulfikar Sakti , Herniwati	Contrastive Analysis of Word Abbreviations in Japanese and Indonesian Languages (from a Syntactical Viewpoint)	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS-ICOLLITE-22081	Afi Fadlilah , Denny Iskandar, Windy Fitra Hardianti	Interaction Patterns in Word of Mouth (WOM) at Shopee as a Strategy to Increase Brand Awareness of Fashion Products (Sociolinguistic Study)	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

SESI SEMINAR PARALEL/ PARALLEL SEMINAR SESSION					
WAKTU / TIME	KODE	NAMA/NAME	JUDUL/TITLE	INSTITUSI/ INSTITUTION	RUANG/ ROOM
13.00-15.00	ABS-ICOLLITE-22083	Azila Dinda Amalia , Juju Juangsih	Analysis of Assumption Adverbs in Japanese	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	ROOM 15
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22085	Muhammad Isya Rubyansyah , Pepen Permana, Irma Permatawati	Investigating German Language Students' Perception toward Online Learning in German Classroom	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22086	Roswati Abdul Rashid , Ahmad Shamil Kamaruzaman	Directive Speech Acts Analysis in Tourism Communication	Universiti Malaysia Terengganu	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22087	Mulyono Mulyono , Rusdhianti Wuryaningrum	Exploring Sentence Variations in Context Building Activities in Text-Based Language Learning	Universitas Negeri Surabaya	



ABS- ICOLLITE- 22088	Thurfatun Nadhifah , Nuria Haristiani, Herniwati	Analysis of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing on Japanese Students Learner's Basic Level and Intermediate Level	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS- ICOLLITE- 22089	Nurul Ain Chua Abdullah	Building a Proper Understanding of the Learning Theories Underpinning the Mandarin Mobile Learning Framework Through a Qualitative Case Study	Universiti Malaysia Terengganu
ABS- ICOLLITE- 22092	Yudha Dwi Permana , Dedi Sutedi, Susi Widiанти	Analysis of Translation Japanese Directive Speech Act to Indonesian	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS- ICOLLITE- 22093	Azharra Al Farid , Ika Lestari Damayanti	The Implementation of School from home in English for Young Learners' Classrooms	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS- ICOLLITE- 22095	Dina Dwi Astartia , Susi Widiанти	The Positive Politeness Strategy on Ordering (Meirei Suru) and Requesting (Irai Suru) Speech Act in Japanese Companies Communication	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

SESI SEMINAR PARALEL/ PARALLEL SEMINAR SESSION

WAKTU / TIME	KODE	NAMA/NAME	JUDUL/TITLE	INSTITUSI/ INSTITUTION	RUANG/ ROOM
13.00-15.00	ABS- ICOLLITE- 22101	Rahmana Nur Arini	A Study of Self-Disclosure in First Encounter Conversation Between Indonesian and Japanese -Focusing on the Self-Introduction Part of Online	Osaka University	ROOM 16



			Conversations Between University Students-	
ABS-ICOLLITE-22102	Hafizah El Khair , Dedi Sutedi, Nuria Haristiani	Contrastive Analysis of Conjunction in Japanese and Indonesian	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
ABS-ICOLLITE-22107	Jatmika Nurhadi , Dheka Dwi Agustiningsih, Nurul Ashyfa Khotima, Sintia Hapsyah Rahman	The Effect of Therapeutic Poetry on Mental Relaxation: A Neurolinguistic Study	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
ABS-ICOLLITE-22109	Oktari Hendayanti , Nuria Haristiani, Susi Widianti	Contrastive Analysis of Irony Utterance in Japanese and Indonesian	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
ABS-ICOLLITE-22111	Jatmika Nurhadi , Dadang Sudana, Wawan Gunawan, Sintia Hapsyah Rahman, Nurul Ashyfa Khotima	How can language be used to reduce zoom fatigue?	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
ABS-ICOLLITE-22113	Sarah Aisha	A Phenomenological Study of Facilitating Children's Reading Literacy	Universitas Padjadjaran	
ABS-ICOLLITE-22114	Nuria Haristiani , Dewi Kusrini, Herniwati	Japanese Language Teachers' Perception and Ability of Implementing Class Action Research (CAR)	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
ABS-ICOLLITE-22115	Via Luviana Dewanty , Ghaida Farisya	Function of Using Emoji in Japanese Sentences in Social Media "Twitter"	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
ABS-ICOLLITE-22116	Afiana Qanita , Nuria Haristiani	How Japanese Criticize each other? A Speech Act Analysis Based on Uchi-Soto	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	



SESI SEMINAR PARALEL/ PARALLEL SEMINAR SESSION

WAKTU / TIME	KODE	NAMA/NAME	JUDUL/TITLE	INSTITUSI/ INSTITUTION	RUANG/ ROOM
13.00-15.00	ABS-ICOLLITE-22118	Hani Sarila , Nuria Haristiani	Politeness Strategies Used by Japanese Learners in Language-learning Mobile App HelloTalk	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	ROOM 17
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22119	Devy Christinawati , Nuria Haristiani, Sudjianto	Apologies in JFL: An Interlanguage Pragmatic Study on Indonesian Learners of Japanese	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22121	Ihsan Noor Fauzanie Rahman , Rojab Siti Rodliyah	Analyzing The Use of Expressive Illocutionary Acts in Unordinary Online Webtoon Comic Script by Chelsey Han	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22122	Maria Gustini	Politeness Strategies in Japanese Refusal Speech Act	STBA YAPARI ABA Bandung	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22123	Parwati Hadi Noorsanti	Nodding, Aizuchi and Final Particles as a Conversation Strategy	Universitas Gadjah Mada	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22125	Asma Azizah , Dias Eka Putri, Savina Putri Aryana, Afifah Nur Sakinah, Velayeti Nurfitriana Ansas	Korean Terms of Address in Drama Hospital Playlist 2: Sociolinguistic Study	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22128	Laily Fitriani , Dedi Sutedi, Nuria Haristiani	The Methods and The Ideology of Japanese Compound Sentences	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	



			Translation into Indonesian in Yukiguni by Yasunari Kawabata	
ABS-ICOLLITE-22129	Puti Nur Syabani , Nurul Zia Aida, Aep Saeful Bachri, Neneng Sutjiati, Dewi Kusriani		Self-Learning of Intonation for Declarative Sentences and Interrogative Sentences in Japanese	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS-ICOLLITE-22131	Dwi Oktavianto , Didi Sukyadi, Risa Triarisanti		Critical Thinking Abilities and Korean Reading Skills: To what extent do they correlate?	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS-ICOLLITE-22133	Asep Dedeh Permana		EFL Teacher's Perception and Engagement of Reflective Practice in Indonesia	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

SESI SEMINAR PARALEL/ PARALLEL SEMINAR SESSION					
WAKTU / TIME	KODE	NAMA/NAME	JUDUL/TITLE	INSTITUSI/ INSTITUTION	RUANG/ ROOM
13.00-15.00	ABS-ICOLLITE-22137	Undang Sudana , Eka Rahmat Fauzy, Jatmika Nurhadi, Anggun Kurnia Likawati, Amellia Oktia Putri	UPI Branding Strategy in Internal Online News (Berita.upi.edu): Corpus Analysis	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	ROOM 18
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22140	Rita Harisma , Vivin Agustin	The Improvement of Students' Reading Comprehension by Using Porpe Method in Hybrid Learning: Analytical Exposition Text	Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22141	Mohamad Zaka Al Farisi , Yusuf Ali Tantowi, Anwar Sanusi, Rinaldi Supriadi, Hikmah Maulani, Shofa	Translating Heritage Book: A study on the Quality of teacher translation in Islamic Boarding Schools	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	



	Musthofa Khalid, Mia Nurmala		
ABS-ICOLLITE-22143	Elisa Wardani , Pujiharto	Digital Platform Rating and Contrapuntal Reading on Negeri 5 Menara	Universitas Gadjah Mada
ABS-ICOLLITE-22144	Hafdarani Hafdarani , Nuki Nurhani, Rifqi Fakhri Santoso	The Word "ganz" in the German Language Textbooks Netzwerk A1, A2 and B1	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS-ICOLLITE-22148	Nunung Nursyamsiah , Tatang, Hikmah Maulani	Stylistic Analysis of the Study of the Meaning of the Truth of Information Based on the Alquran Surah Al Hujurat: 6	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS-ICOLLITE-22149	Burhanuddin Arafah , Muhammad Hasyim	Meaning of Social Media Texts: Consumption of Information Culture	Universitas Hasanuddin
ABS-ICOLLITE-22154	Fitri Agustin , Fazri Nur Yusuf, Sri Setyarini	Promoting Students' Intercultural Awareness through Digital Storytelling in EFL Challenging Interactions: Voices from Digital Native Teachers in a Secondary School Context	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

SESI SEMINAR PARALEL/ PARALLEL SEMINAR SESSION

WAKTU / TIME	KODE	NAMA/NAME	JUDUL/TITLE	INSTITUSI/ INSTITUTION	RUANG/ ROOM
--------------	------	-----------	-------------	------------------------	-------------



13.00- 15.00	ABS- ICOLLITE- 22155	Gelar Taufiq Kusumawardhana , Retty Isnendes	Inventory of King's Names with Special Mark Varman	UIN Sunan Gunung Djati	ROOM 19
	ABS- ICOLLITE- 22156	Okta Rosfiani , Mahmudin Sudin, Umu Salamah, Diah Mutiara	The Influence of Counseling Guidance on Changes in Student Behavior	Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta	
	ABS- ICOLLITE- 22172	Rahmah Fauziyah , Zahra Adinda Nismara, Y. Yulianeta	Can Fairy Tales Instil Literacy Awareness?	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	ABS- ICOLLITE- 22162	Ninah Hasanah , Dadang Sudana, Eri Kurniawan	Anomalies in the Speech Production of Patients with Broca's Aphasia after Encephalitis	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	ABS- ICOLLITE- 22168	Ruhaliah Ruhaliah	Pahrasat Manuscript (SD 55): Information or Promotion?	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	ABS- ICOLLITE- 22169	Rinaldi Supriadi , Mia Nurmala, Andika Kurnia Rachman	Web-based Arabic BIPA Learning and Efforts to Improve Student's Maharah Lughawy (Language Skills)	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	ABS- ICOLLITE- 22171	Kusmadi Sitohang , Ninit Alfianika	Utilization of Information Literacy to Enrich Students' Indonesian Knowledge	Universitas Prima Indonesia	
	ABS- ICOLLITE- 22173	Ruswan Dallyono	A Mathematical Model of Vocabulary Development in Children	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	ABS- ICOLLITE- 22214	Eri Kim Kurniawan , Arif Husein Lubis, Fathia Maharani Putri, Athirah Jihan Khairani	How do most productive lecturers write their articles published in Scopus-indexed journals? A rhetorical move analysis of research articles across two different fields	ALTI	



SESI SEMINAR PARALEL/ PARALLEL SEMINAR SESSION

WAKTU / TIME	KODE	NAMA/NAME	JUDUL/TITLE	INSTITUSI/ INSTITUTION	RUANG/ ROOM
13.00-15.00	ABS-ICOLLITE-22215	Eri Kim Kurniawan , Arif Husein Lubis, Violita Zarkasih Suryawinata, Anggia Lyana Julieta	How do Indonesian lecturers write their articles published in internationally reputable, impact journals? A comparative move analysis of research articles across two different fields	ALTI	ROOM 20
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22176	Anugerah Agung Pohan , Khaerudin Kurniawan, Isah Cahyani	The Development of RADEC Learning Model (Read-Answer-Discuss-Explain-Create) Assisted by Powtoon Media in Writing Learning of Exposition Text	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22178	Tri Rina Budiwati , Amir Ma'ruf, Tofan Dwi Hardjanto	A Comparative Move Analysis of Religious Sermons by Female and Male Influential Islamic Scholars	Universitas Gadjah Mada	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22181	Jatmika Nurhadi , Dadang Sudana, Wawan Gunawan, Nani Darmayanti	Perlocutionary Effect of Praising in Hypnotherapy: A Neuropragmatic Analysis	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22184	Agustijanto Indradjaja	The Relief of the Tantri Story at the Site of Gunung Kawi Bebitre and Pura Dalem Tampuagan in Comparison	Organisasi Riset Arkeologi Bahasa dan Sastra, BRIN	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22188	Wening Handri Purnami	The Use of Language in Tiktok Social Media as a Means of Entertainment for the Public	Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional, Pusat Riset Bahasa, Sastra, dan Komunitas	
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22194	Annis Wahidatul Hasanah , Herniwati	Error Analysis of Compound Sentence Particles that Express Contradictions in Intermediate Japanese Language Learners	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	



ABS- ICOLLITE- 22175	Sofi Yunianti	Genre Analysis in Reading Material Twelve Grade English Textbook	Universitas Muhammadiyah Surabaya

SESI SEMINAR PARALEL/ PARALLEL SEMINAR SESSION					
WAKTU / TIME	KODE	NAMA/NAME	JUDUL/TITLE	INSTITUSI/ INSTITUTION	RUANG/ ROOM
13.00- 15.00	ABS- ICOLLITE- 22196	Tri Indri Hardini , Dadang Sunendar, Y. Yulianeta	Freedom to Learn Learning Model Based on Trigatra Language Practice	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	ROOM 21
	ABS- ICOLLITE- 22206	Aisah	Applying Appraisal Analysis to the Study of Legal Texts: The Case of The Judges' Considerations in the Court Verdict of Hate Speech Cases	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia & Universitas Negeri Jakarta	
	ABS- ICOLLITE- 22225	Rizki Hidayatullah Nur Hikmat , Jaka Lordra Ardita	The Existence of Leumpang Lexicon: Semantic Studies in Cikalong Village, Cikalong Wetan, West Bandung	SMKN 5 Kota Tangerang	
	ABS- ICOLLITE- 22211	Hernawan Hernawan , Dadang S. Anshori, Syihabuddin, Yeti Mulyati	Profile of Student Scientific Article Writing Ability	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	



ABS-ICOLLITE-22213	Nurita Bayu , Yeti Mulyati, Vismaia S. Damaianti, Andoyo Sastromiharjo	Utilization of Critical Reading Evaluation Tools for Critical Reading Ability Profiles	Universitas Negeri Jakarta
ABS-ICOLLITE-22217	Siti Mustika Dewi , Yayat Sudaryat, Haris Santosa Nugraha	Use of Sundanese Vocabulary by Students at SMP Negeri 2 Ciawi-Tasikmalaya	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS-ICOLLITE-22224	Wawat Srinawati	Using Blended Learning for Teaching Requests to Undergraduate Indonesia EFL Learners: A Study of Semantics	STKIP Muhammadiyah Bogor
ABS-ICOLLITE-22208	Juju Juangsih , Via Luviana Dewanty, Noviyanti Aneros	Entrepreneurship Training for Students of the Department of Japanese Language Education FPBS UPI	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS-ICOLLITE-22221	Siti Dewi , Yayat Sudaryat, Haris Santosa Nugraha	Use of Sundanese Vocabulary by Students at SMP Negeri 2 Ciawi-Tasikmalaya	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

SESI SEMINAR PARALEL/ PARALLEL SEMINAR SESSION					
WAKTU / TIME	KODE	NAMA/NAME	JUDUL/TITLE	INSTITUSI/ INSTITUTION	RUANG/ ROOM
13.00-15.00	ABS-ICOLLITE-22006	Retno Hendrastuti	Foreign Media Focusing on Indonesia's New Capital Relocation: An Attitude Analysis Using Appraisal Approach	Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional	ROOM 22
	ABS-ICOLLITE-22032	Titin Setiartin , Titin Setiartin	Transformation of Folklore Texts into Interactive Multimedia Digital Forms	Universitas Siliwangi	

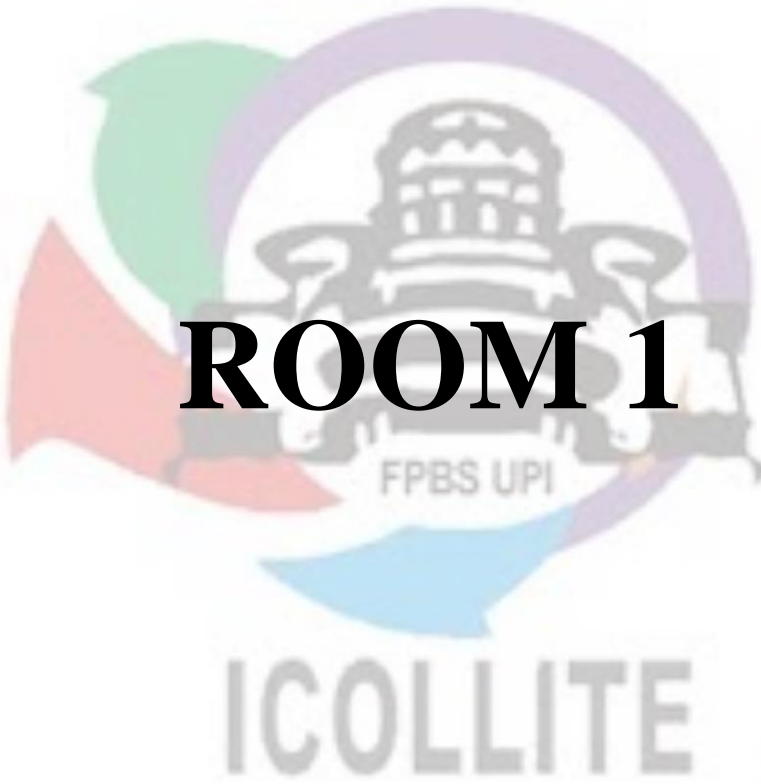


		as a Blended Learning Teaching Material	
ABS-ICOLLITE-22056	Wahyu Damayanti, Martina, Syamsurizal, Musseptial, Binar Kurniasari Febrianti	Malay Language as a Meaning of Self-Existence in the Pontianak Community in Communication on Social Media	Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional
ABS-ICOLLITE-22069	Nadya Inda Syartanti	Maudy Ayunda as Spokesperson for the G20 Indonesia 2022 in Online News Headlines: Is it Strategic or Just a Gimmick?	Universitas Brawijaya
ABS-ICOLLITE-22104	Nalahuddin Saleh, Salma Nur Fauziah, Hikmah Mualani, Shofa Musthofa Khalid	The Urgency of Using Learning Media in Arabic Learning	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS-ICOLLITE-22112	Mahiratun Fadlilah	The Role of Digital Media in Language Learning for Blind Students at Junior High School	Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta
ABS-ICOLLITE-22117	Mumu Muhammad Rifai, Nuria Haristiani	Artificial Intelligence Based Application as Autonomous Language Learning Media	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS-ICOLLITE-22120	Ihsan Noor Fauzanie Rahman, Rojab Siti Rodliyah	Analyzing The Issues of Using Problem-Based Learning in An Online Platform from A Private Lecturer's Perspectives	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
ABS-ICOLLITE-22185	Suryami, Erlis Nur Mujiningsih	Technology, Literature and the Digital World on Applications Reading Novels	Research Organization for Archaeology, Language, and Literature, National Research and Innovation Agency
ABS-ICOLLITE-22223	Aldi Mulyana Ramdan, Haris Santosa Nugraha, Nunuy Nurjanah	Animated Film Media in Sundanese Language Politeness Learning	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia



ICOLLITE

LIST OF ABSTRACTS



ROOM 1



ABS-ICOLLITE-22008

Exploring Sundanese Community Literacy through Ancient Sundanese Manuscripts Transliteration in Garut (Philological and Ethnopedagogic Studies)

Dedi Koswara, Retty Isnendes, Agus Suherman
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

dedi.koswara@upi.edu, retty.isnendes@upi.edu, agus.suherman@upi.edu

The traditions of community literacy, especially the ancient Sundanese people can be known through the traces of his writings. To explore this, it is necessary to hold transliterations (transfers of scripts) of ancient Sundanese manuscripts in West Java, especially those in Garut Regency today. Looking at the current condition of ancient Sundanese manuscripts (manuscripts; handscript), there are many worrying because they are weathered, damaged by termites and time-displaced so that the information on the content of the text contained in it is feared that it will not reach the next generation of heirs. The content of the Sundanese script is very valuable because it generally describes the values of local cultural wisdom (ethnopedagogy) of the past Sundanese people who once existed and lived in their time. In addition, these texts also characterize that the Sundanese people have a high and advanced civilization, because it can be seen from the results of their writings. The ancient Sundanese manuscript that is used as a benchmark for the civilization of the ancient Sundanese people is taken from Garut Regency, West Java Province, because in the region there are many ancient Sundanese manuscripts found, including Babad Cirebon, Babad Godog, Babar Nabi, Danumaya, Prabu Kian Santang Aji, Purnama Alam, Paras Nabi, Rengganis, Samaun, and Seh Abdul Kodir Jaelani. From some of these texts, it is important to carry out research, which aims to describe the state of ancient Sundanese manuscripts in Garut Regency, community literacy traditions reflected in ancient Sundanese manuscripts in Garut Regency; transliteration, and the value of the value of local wisdom (ethnopedagogy). The existence of this research is an effort to save one of the assets resulting from the wisdom of the local culture of the past Sundanese karuhun. This research is based on the approach of philological theory and ethnopedagogy, which is related to the procedure for describing the manuscript regarding the title of the manuscript, the origin of the manuscript, the code number of the manuscript, the size of the manuscript thickness, script, language, the form of the essay and the content of the manuscript. In addition, the philological approach is also related to how to work on how to carry out activities of transliterating (transferring) ancient Sundanese manuscripts from scripts in manuscripts into Latin scripts in an arrangement of essays that are easy to read and understand by readers of the present and the future, while ethnopedagogy theory is related to the excavation of local wisdom values



contained in the manuscript. The results of this research activity are expected to obtain documentation in the form of descriptions of ancient Sundanese manuscripts, descriptions of community literacy traditions, transliteration of ancient Sundanese manuscripts from the Garut Regency area, as well as their ethnopedagogy values, so that they can be used for the benefit of literary history, language, script, and regional culture as well as providing an identity of local cultural wisdom and the height of civilization of the Sundanese people, especially those found in one of the ancient Sundanese manuscript areas in West Java, namely Garut.

Keywords: ethnopedagogy; philology; manuscripts (manuscripts; handscript); literacy traditions; transliteration



ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22014

Rituals of Paddy Sustainability in Karawang Regency

Im Imadudin, Lia Nuralia

Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional

imadudin1975@gmail.com, nuralialia72@gmail.com

Karawang Regency is known as the "paddy granary" of West Java, contributing to national rice self-sufficiency. The existence of Karawang Regency as a "paddy granary" was threatened by the development of the industrial sector and the growth of settlements, which led to the conversion of paddy fields. This study seeks to reveal the role of traditional ceremonies in the sustainability of paddy cultivation in Karawang Regency. The rituals of nyalin, hajat bumi, and babaritan are traditions that are still being preserved. The rituals are part of the honoring of Dewi Sri. This study employs a qualitative approach. Observations, interviews, and library research were utilized to collect technical data. The function of traditional ceremonies is not only to preserve tradition but also to maintain the productivity of paddy cultivation. Traditional ceremonies continue to exist despite the passage of time. In the current digital era, the values of mutual assistance and environmental preservation contained in these traditional ceremonies have become important local knowledge and socio-cultural capital for national development.

Keywords: Rituals, function of traditional ceremonies, paddy sustainability

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22017

**The Existence of Local Genius Values in the Oral Tradition of the
Kanayatn Dayak Community as Supporters of Local Culture:
Anthropolinguistics Studies**

Felisitas Victoria Melati, R. Kunjana Rahardi

Universitas Sanata Dharma, Yogyakarta

felisitasvictoriamel@gmail.com, rahardi.kunjana@gmail.com

Local wisdom values are values that are mutually agreed upon by community members, which are passed down from generation to generation. These values are manifested in a culture called oral tradition. Oral tradition is one form of culture that comes from the continuity of cultural works. This study aims to describe the existence of local wisdom values in the oral tradition of the Kanayatn Dayak community, as a form of strengthening and preserving local culture. This research uses the perspective of anthropolinguistics approach. The type of research used is descriptive qualitative, with the Ethnographic research method by Spradley which is simplified into six stages. The step taken in collecting data is to determine the informant. Data was collected by observing and interviewing informants. Next, the researcher made ethnographic notes, and again asked descriptive questions to the informants. Then, the researcher conducted a structured interview analysis, and wrote an ethnography. The research data is in the form of elaboration and description of the value of local wisdom in the oral tradition of the Kanayatn Dayak community. The results of the study indicate that the value of local wisdom influences people's minds in facing the progress of the times and multicultural cultural differences. This is also a supporter of local culture such as oral traditions so that their existence is preserved and maintained.

Keywords: Oral tradition of Dayak Kanayatn, Society and culture, Value of local genius



ABS-ICOLLITE-22019

Hypermasculinity as Seen in “The Croods” Film: A Library Research

Lestari Budianto, Salwa Amaliyah, Dwi Wahyu Sugiarti

SMPBP Amanatul Ummah, Institut Pesantren K.H. Abdul Chalim

antobuddy104@yahoo.com, salwa.19@gmail.com,

dwiwahyusugiarti@gmail.com

In the world of literary research, a film is a very interesting object of research. A film is a literary work that can provide a lot of value to human life. This study aims to explore the hypermasculinity that exists in the 3D animated film entitled "The Croods". The film was released in 2013 and tells the story of a family led by a man named “Grug”. This study uses a qualitative method with a research design, namely library research. The data from this research is formed from two types of data, namely the main data and supporting data. The main data of this study was obtained from the film "The Croods" while the supporting data came from websites. The data obtained were analyzed using four stages, namely data collection, data display, data reduction, and conclusion. The results of this study indicate that hypermasculinity is seen in the main characters who are protective, caring, responsible, strong, brave, and stubborn. This discovery is reflected in the dialogues and actions that occur in the film. This research is limited to the types of films and research instruments. It is recommended for future research to be able to conduct similar research using other types of films and add variations to the research instrument.

Keywords: Hypermasculinity, The Croods, Film.

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22025

Women in Utilizing Free Time and Body Practices

Ani Rostiyati, Ria Intani Tresnasih, Aditya Candra

Badan Riset dan Inovasi Negara

anirostiyati24@gmail.com, riapatanjala@gmail.com

This article is discussing about how women, especially young women, utilizing their free time. There are some interesting things related to the body practices carried out by girls (young women) to reconstruct their subjectivity. Body practices are studied and used as part of feminist body work in the context of girls' recreational (pleasure) culture. Advertisements in the media also influence how these young girls do body practices. This paper aims to map the analysis of femininity based on young girls as citizens who are active, self-determining, free to choose and consume. How the multiple practices on their bodies in the process towards the ideal femininity which requires competence and knowledge of appearance culture. Based on data collected from various seminars, and focus group discussions on 10 young girls, it was found that consumption allocation, body management, and beautification are the main elements of their leisure time use. Their recreational (pleasure) activities include reading magazines, gadgets and TV movies, shopping for clothes and food, physical activity for exercise and dieting, applying beauty products, make-up and changing hair styles. A popular culture discourse that has an effect to be realized and consumed as a daily activity that is not without consequences. This study uses practical body theory from Paris about diet and a slim body, In Bene Ratih about white skin and body beauty, Amber and Marcel Danesi about clothing and makeup. Physical culture is not primarily a need from the body, but beyond that, namely lifestyle, fashion, taste, and prestige. By describing the recreational activities (free time) of these young girls, it is necessary for researchers, practitioners, and parents to provide educational education that has a positive effect on the appearance culture of girls in their practice of daily life.

Keywords: Women, free time utilization, body practices



ABS-ICOLLITE-22026

Technology and the Return of Feudalism in Richelle Mead's Vampire Academy Series

Indri Kustantinah, Pujiharto, Muh. Arif Rokhman

Universitas Gadjah Mada

indri.kustantinah@mail.ugm.ac.id, pujiharto@ugm.ac.id,

arif.soas@gmail.com

Mead's Vampire Academy (VA) series revolves around the lives of groups of vampires and hybrids (dhampir). This research focuses on the body characteristics of the groups and how these characteristics form the basis of the stratification system in VA series. Data are acquired from six novels of the VA series. This study employs Scheper-Hughes and Lock's body theory as well as Weber's stratification theory. The findings are that the body characteristics of Dhampir ranged from strong and tough physique to hegemonic way of thinking of being guardian of Moroi. Moroi are described of having soft and slender body but they have power to control air, fire, water, and earth elements. Moroi blood becomes a drug for Dhampirs and humans. The Dhampirs protect and are loyal to the Moroi considered to bring balance to all groups and maintain the existence of the dhampirs. The stratification system emerged from those groups is similar to a classical feudal system in which the King is at the top of the structure which gave properties to a number of nobles. The nobles distribute the properties to a number of their followers who have obligation to be loyal and protect them. The Moroi have the properties in the form of technology and knowledge which are essential for Dhampirs. This research shows that the body characteristics of Moroi and Dhampirs are different physically and in terms of their abilities. Moroi's abilities in the form of technology and knowledge become the basis of stratification, namely the feudal system.

Keywords: body, feudal, technology, vampire



ABS-ICOLLITE-22027

Development of Folklore Learning Media Based on Digital Comics Sasakala Ngaran Cianjur

Dinni Nurfajrin, Sri Mulyanti, Siti Marya, Deni Sanusi
Universitas Suryakencana

dinninurfajrin@gmail.com, srimulyanti247@gmail.com,
sitimaryam@unsur.ac.id, denisanusi38@gmail.com

The Covid-19 pandemic has changed people's lives in an inclusive way. Various activities carried out in public spaces have turned into virtual activities that are increasingly massive and entrenched in the community. One of those affected is the education sector. Everyone is required to learn adaptively through digital technology instruments, so that acceleration in the use of technology cannot be avoided. This study aims to develop folklore learning media based on digital comic Sasakala Ngaran Cianjur using Clip Studio Paint software. The method used in this study is the Research and Development (R&D) method with the ADDIE development model consisting of five stages, including: analysis, design, development, implementation and evaluation. The data collection techniques and instruments used were questionnaires and tests. The results showed that the contents of the Sasakala Ngaran Cianjur comics had one cover page, and 26 pages of story content with a total of 178 panels. The results of the media feasibility by material experts and media experts are categorized as very good, while the results of the student evaluation tests get a passing presentation in the effective category, and the average user response is included in the practical category. Thus the Sasakala Ngaran Cianjur digital comic media can be used as an alternative for learning through the use of digital technology.

Keywords: Folklore, Digital Comics, and Development of Learning media



ABS-ICOLLITE-22028

Revitalization of Besesombau Oral Literature in Sekijang Village

Fatmahwati Adnan, Ahmad Nawari, Rika Istianingrum, Eka Suryatin,
Junaidi

Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional

fatmaadnan@yahoo.com, riekaistianingrum@gmail.com

Besesombau oral literature is the art of speaking in the form of offering speeches at a traditional event of the Tapung Malay community in Sekijang Village, Riau Province. Realizing the weakening of the existence of besesombau, leaders and community members agreed to revitalize it. After that, inheritance was carried out through training to the younger generation, this activity has been going on since 2014. This study aims to determine the success of the besesombau revitalization program held by the people of Sekijang Village and the attitudes of community members towards oral literature today. Data collection is carried out by conducting interviews, observations, recordings, and document studies. Based on the results of the study, it can be stated that (1) the revitalization of besesombau in Sekijang Village is carried out in 3 stages, namely the preparation, implementation, and development stages. So far, the besesombau revitalization program in Sekijang Village has reached the development stage even though it has not achieved the targeted results. In addition, efforts to strengthen through the regulatory system and make it a local content on formal education have not been successfully realized; and (2) after the revitalization program, there was a change in the attitude of the village community. Those who previously ignored or behaved negatively, began to show concern and had a strong desire to preserve besesombau. Preservation is in the form of reviving and re-functioning besesombau in the socio-cultural activities of the community on an ongoing basis.

Keywords: revitalization, oral literature, besesombau



ABS-ICOLLITE-22030

**Subjectivity as a Marker of Masculine Character in Utuy Tatang
Sotani's Memoar Di Bawah Langit Tak Berbintang**

Rudi Ekasiswanto

Universitas Gadjah Mada

rudiekasiswanto@ugm.ac.id

Utuy Tatang's *Di Bawah Langit tak Berbintang - Under a Starless Sky* (DBLTB) is a travel writing emphasizing the logic of identity and difference. It is called subjectification showing the author's masculinity as it is written by a male writer. This study aims to describe the aspects of subjectivity in DBTLB and how this subjectivity exposes the ideology of masculinity. This research uses Debbie Lisle and Susan Bassnett's contemporary travel writing theory. Library research is used to gain social, cultural, and ideological context. The results of this study are as follow, first, in narratological aspect, Utuy, the author, makes himself a character in the text marked by the narrator "I". "I" became an exile in China and was unable to return to Indonesia because of the political events which cut off diplomatic relations between Indonesia and China in 1965. Second, he responded to encounter Indonesian fellow exiles by showing differences in the colonial matrix so that a dichotomy between Self and Others were established. This distinction became a mechanism of exposing and maintaining identity as an individualist considered as a collectivity in China. Third, he became a subject who lived in solitude and refused dependency on external factors which are the marker of masculine character. This study shows the dismantling of subjectivity in travel writing can portray the identity of the author who is self-fictionalizing or making himself an actor in the story. Meanwhile, it appears that Utuy as an author keeps masculinity, a hidden ideology in the text.

Keywords: contemporary travel writing, difference, exile, identity, subjectivity



ABS-ICOLLITE-22036

Mother on Sundanese People Mind (Mother's Representation in Tembang Sunda Cianjuran lyrics)

Deri Eka Firmansyah
Duta Bahasa Jawa Barat
deriderij@gmail.com

This study will reveal how mothers's role in Sundanese society is represented through tembang sunda Cianjuran. To find out how the role of mothers in Sundanese culture which is displayed by Cianjuran, a number of lyrics of tembang Sundanese Cianjuran songs that related with the mother will be analyzed. The lyrics are Nimang composed by Bakang Abu Bakar, Pupundén Ati composed by Saodah Harnadi Natakusumah, Budak Ceurik whose lyrics are found in Bakang Abu Bakar's biographical book and Ayun Ambing whose lyrics are taken from a collection lyrics books by Atjitjah. This research shows that the mother figure in Sundanese culture which is displayed through tembang sunda Cianjuran lyrics however, mother's role in Sundanese shows themselves as the dominant subject when mothering their children. This study argues that the mother is shown as a key figure in the domestic fields so that her role can be represented through various media even though in her role she has normative values as the Sundanese people believe.

Keywords: Sundanese, mothering, representation, tembang sunda cianjuran

ICOLLITE



ICOLLITE



ROOM 2



ABS-ICOLLITE-22042

Epic of Ramayana in Kuntowijoyo's Novel's: Aesthetic Response Analysis

Inung Setyami, Faruk, Fadlil Munawwar Manshur
Universitas Gadjah Mada
inung.setyami@yahoo.com

This study aims to describe and reveal the meaning of the Epic Ramayana in Kuntowijoyo's novels in terms of Wolfgang Iser's Aesthetic Response theory. The research data source is a novel entitled Wasripin dan Satinah, Mantra Pejinak Ular, and Pasar by Kuntowijoyo. The data collection technique was carried out by reading notes, namely reading accompanied by a careful and thorough recording of the entire novel related to the Ramayana repertoires. This research is a qualitative descriptive study. This technique is carried out through 1) identification, 2) classification, 3) interpretation, and 4) inference. The results showed that 1) Kuntowijoyo's novels are inseparable from the epics of Ramayana, especially in puppet (Javanese version); 2) The epics of Ramayana are the background for the creation of Kuntowijoyo's novels, including plots, names of characters, names of places and events; 3) Kuntowijoyo conveyed the intention in presenting the epic of Ramayana in his novels, which are related to humanization, liberation, and transcendence.

Keywords: Ramayana, epic, Repertoire, Wolfgang Iser

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22044

Woman's Narration in Woman's Author in Bourdieu's Perspective Abstract

Festi Himatu Karima, Wening Udasmoro, Cahyaningrum Dewojati
Universitas Gadjah Mada
festi.karima13@gmail.com, weningw24@gmail.com,
cahyaningrum@ugm.ac.id

This research explores on how men portray women differently and make some problems related to the way women want to be presented in the public sphere. One of the problems that arise between them is how men carry out their symbolic violence against women in gender discourses which believed to be dominated by men. This can be seen from the texts which been published in post reformation era, which believed as the disclosure era. The era in which men and women has the same rights and opportunities to explore their existence in both the domestic and public sphere, so this era become the starting point for the rise of Muslimah writers to be regarded as an author. Why Muslim? Because since decades ago, Muslimah has been targeted as a victim of gender injustice from the perspective of feminists. The theory of symbolic violence by Bourdieu will be very helpful to this analysis to reveal how this symbolic violence is applied in texts written by women. This extremely superior male mindset has an important role in building female mindset about themselves so that their writing tied up with male's perspective which demeaning female at its best in the society. The methodology used in this research is descriptive qualitative analysis with a feminism approach. The object of this research is a novel by Abidah el Khaileqy entitled Perempuan Berkalung Sorban which was released in 2001.

Keywords: Gender, Symbolic Violence, feminism, women



ABS-ICOLLITE-22062

Analysis of Characteristics of the Main Character in the Novel «Le Petit Prince» by Antoine De Saint Exupéry

Sindi Gilang Novianingsih, Yuliarti Mutiarsih
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
sindigilang@upi.edu, yuliarti.mutiarsih@upi.edu

Novel is a prose literary work in the form of characters and series stories that relatively long. It has two elements, it's intrinsic (from inside) and extrinsic (from outside). In novel, characters is an element that greatly affects the whole story (intrinsic), especially the main character. This study aims to find and describe the nature or characteristics of the main character in the novel *Le Petit Prince* by Antoine de Saint Exupéry. The focus of this research is to analyze the main character in *Le Petit Prince*'s novel using the Literature Psychological Approach (Endaswara, 2008). The method used in this study is qualitative descriptive by Nawawi (2012) that intend to conduct literature studies and observation in data sources. The results of the analysis show that the main character is a protagonist who has the ideal character in a literary work like novel, refers to good character. The teaching elements in this novel can construct literary works and influence the formation of the main character raised in this novel *Le Petit Prince*.

Keywords: Characteristics, main character, novel le petit prince

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22068

Character Education in Bawang Merah Bawang Putih and Kongjwi Patjwi Story: A Comparative Literature Study

Anwar Firdaus Mutawally

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

Anwarfirdausmutawally@gmail.com

Folklore is a story from the past that is passed down orally and becomes a characteristic of the nation with the expressed culture. In addition to being a means of entertainment, folklore also provides good moral values to teach, which can be applied in daily life as part of character education. A folktale owned by one country can also be found in another country with the same theme or motif. One of them is the story of Bawang Merah Bawang Putih from Indonesia and Kongjwi Patjwi from Korea. Which tell a story about girl who is mistreated by her stepmother. This study explores the similarities, differences and character education contained in the two stories. The method used is a descriptive qualitative by using comparative literary studies. The results showed that there were both similarities and differences in story structure and cultural elements. Both stories have character education values such as responsibility and hard work. There is also a difference between the two stories, especially in the ending part of the story.

Keywords: Character Education, Bawang Merah Bawang Putih, Kongjwi Patjwi, Folklore, Literature Study

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22070

**The Creativity and Inovation of Sundanese Kawih Kacapi Harmonian
by Ubun Kubarsah**

Moch. Yoga Agung Nugraha
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
mochyogaagungnugraha@student.upi.edu

Kawih is generally the origin of Sundanese sound art. One type of Sundanese kawih is kawih Kacapi. The creativity of art practitioners works according to the continuous evolution of the era. Ubun Kubarsah, one of the practitioners in the field of Sundanese kawih art, created innovations and new things in the type of kawih Kacapi. The term coined by Ubun Kubarsah is kawih Kacapi harmonian. This study aims to describe the innovation and structure of Sundanese kawih in the Kacapi harmonian style by Ubun Kubarsah. The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method, using literature review and interview techniques. The source of the data in this research is the initiator of the kawih Kacapi harmonian style. This research focuses on the analysis of the development of innovations conducted out by Ubun Kubarsah from the tone system used, as well as the composition of the musical accompaniment. From the structure of the lyric form (images, symbols, musicality, vibes, themes, and language style. Based on the results of the study, the Sundanese kawih lyrics of Kacapi Harmonian style have a modern poetic form.

Keywords: Creativity, Innovation, Kacapi harmonian, Sundanese kawih

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22072

Digital Funeral as Solution for Revitalizing Batak's Funeral Rite Mangokal Holi

Suzen Tobing

Universitas Indonesia

suzentobing24962@gmail.com

People perform rituals to demonstrate their identities and belongingness since they perceive rituals as a tool to construct preferred identities. As the highest tradition in Batak ethnicity, the burial rites of Mangokal holi has rarely been performed nowadays so that it may endanger Batak cultural identities. Previously, this tradition was kept alive as it was performed simultaneously based on clan ties in Batak ethnicity. However, diasporic movement tendency in Batak ethnicity has complicated the practice of Mangokal holi in terms of management and funding. One of the solutions to preserve this tradition is by using digital technology namely digital funeral that emerges during the Covid-19 pandemic. This paper presents review of related literature from various articles, documents and other sources in accordance with the theme of digital funeral as a solution for revitalizing Batak's funeral rite Mangokal holi. Employing Arnold Van Gennep's Theory of Rites of Passage as the analytical framework, this paper examines three stages of rites of passage, including separation, liminality, and integration to examine how digital funeral affects subjectivity and collective consciousness. As a result, this study shows that digital funeral in burial rites of Mangokal holi can help preserving Batak cultural identities.

Keywords: Mangokal holi, digital funeral, Batak, rites of passage



ABS-ICOLLITE-22077

Animal Mythology in Lampung Folklore

Diah Meutia Harum, Mukhammad Isnaeni, Evi Maha Kastri, Roveneldo

Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional

diah.meutia.harum@brin.go.id, mukhammad.isnaeni@brin.go.id,

evi.maha.kastri@brin.go.id, roveneldo@brin.go.id

Myths are owned by cultures in various parts of the world. In this case, the tale is a picture that comes from traditions and culture. Myth as a symbolic narrative, usually of unknown origin, is related to religion and practice and is believed to be something that exists. As part of world culture, Lampung has a lot of folklore. Lampung folklore contains values that reflect the richness of the soul, philosophy, character, and civilizational environment formed and nurtured in tradition. Many of the folk tales that developed in Lampung raised the origin of a place, the basis of a society, the source of creatures in the universe, and mythological creatures originating from Lampung folklore. However, not many studies raise the mythical animal phenomenon by the people of Lampung. Therefore, this study provides an overview of mythical animals in Lampung oral literature and the function of these myths. This study used a descriptive analysis method with a myth-critical approach to reveal and describe the embodiment of animal mythology in Lampung oral literature. The data used were taken from field research in four districts in Lampung Province: West Lampung Regency, Central Lampung Regency, West Tulangbawang Regency, and Waykanan Regency. The results of the study concluded that the mythical animals that appeared in the oral literature of the people in the four districts were crocodiles, dragons, caterpillars, and garuda birds (eagle). These four animals appear in the past folklore of the Lampung people. The myth is interpreted as the relationship between humans, animals, and plants as a symbol of the responsibility of living things to coexist and adapt to each other.

Keywords: animals, Lampung, myths, oral literature



ABS-ICOLLITE-22082

**Revitalization of Regional Language Education: An Effort in
Maintaining the Existence of Sundanese Culture**

Nunuy Nurjanah, Dingding Haerudin

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

nunuy.nurjanah@upi.edu, dingding.haerudin@upi.edu

This paper was written based on the restlessness of my mind and the anxiety of my heart, in seeing the reality of Sundanese culture which is increasingly being reduced due to the enormity of globalization which has had a significant impact on multidimensional life, especially in the dimension of Sundanese culture. This condition is further exacerbated by the less optimal role and function of education today which has not been able to be oriented in creating educational people who have self-identity as cultural beings but still understand their role in life as citizens of the world community, so it is possible to bring the culture into the world. , especially Sundanese which is now at the lowest point of its existence. This understanding implies a meaning about attitudes in facing globalization in a positive paradigm to make globalization a great opportunity to elevate existence by globalizing our culture as a manifestation of the robustness and resilience of our culture. Therefore, this paper seeks to explain how to revitalize local language education: an effort to maintain the existence of the nation's culture.

Keywords: Education Revitalization, Local Language, Cultural Existence

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22084

The Representation of Pasuruan Society in Singgasana Raja yang Bergoyang: New Historicism Study

Ahsani Maulidina, Taufik Dermawan, Karkono, Bambang Prastio

Universitas Negeri Malang

ahsanimaulidina@gmail.com, taufik.dermawan.fs@um.ac.id, karkono
fs@um.ac.id, b409@gmail.com

Literature such as folklore in a society can represent the life of the society. One theory that can be used in analyzing literature is New Historicism. New Historicism is a study using multidisciplinary theory related to the historical, social, and cultural context at the time the literature was produced. In this context, qualitative research uses the theory of new historicism to analyze the representation of life in Pasuruan society, East Java-Indonesia in folklore. This research is a document study, the data are fragments of words, clauses, or sentences which provide knowledge about the Pasuruan society. The data resource is from a collection of folklore published by Cipta Pustaka Utama. The analysis technique uses non-literature texts combined with literary texts. As the result, there are four types of the Pasuruan society representation that can be seen in folklore, (1) historical representations, (2) cultural representations, (3) economic representations, and (4) religious representations. In addition, historical representation is seen in the characters of folklore. Cultural representation can be seen in the trust of the leader and mullah (Kiai). The economic representation shows that the level of the economy is at the poverty level. The representation of religion can be seen by the spread of Islam, figures who spread Islam in Pasuruan, and the nature of monotheism. Therefore, the result is expected to be a basis for the government and non-government to design language and literature learning by considering local wisdom.

Keywords: folklore, new historicism, representation of Pasuruan society



ABS-ICOLLITE-22094

Language - Gender Nexus: A Comparative Study of Amy Tan's the Valley of Amazement and Anita Nair's Idris: Keeper of the Light

Neena Sunny

Research Scholar Vit Vellore, Tamil Nadu, India

neenasunny924@gmail.com

Society and culture influence convictions and perceptions of an individual. The imbibed notion is ultimately reflected in the subjectivity and cultural expression of the individual. Language is not just a medium of communication, but it is a powerful tool of cultural expression used to communicate individual thoughts and ideas. A child acquires social norms and regulations through language - resulting in the formation of his/her world view, ultimately reflecting in the individuality of the child. Language can be used to differentiate the role of men and women in the society and the speech used by men is contrasting when compared to a woman's speech. From childhood, girls are conditioned to be "Little Ladies", trained to be docile, soft in speech and less masculine in their character and behavior.

The aim of the study is to explore how women use language to represent their identity and how patriarchal discourse utilize language in order to assert and advocate gender divisions. The proposed paper endeavors to examine how language acts as a tool in maintaining gender roles in society through the female characters of Amy Tan's *The Valley of Amazement* and Anita Nair's *Idris: Keeper of the Light*. The language-gender accord is analyzed through the lens of gender theory, and its implication in the aforementioned literary narratives is subjected to perusal.

The study will be carried out through qualitative methodology by studying relevant journal articles, books and other secondary sources. Further, the researcher would analyze the language used by the female characters from the select works of Amy Tan and Anita Nair, hence trying to prove the impact of language in a woman's life.

Language, though a mode of cultural expression, functions as a potential tool that accentuates subjugation of female population. An academic scrutiny becomes imperative at this juncture.

Keywords: American Literature, Comparative literature, Female Subjugation, Gender theory, Indian Literature, Language, Patriarchy



ICOLLITE



ROOM 3



ABS-ICOLLITE-22098

Female Diasporic Identity Construction in Kim Lefèvre Novels

Ferli Hasanah, Aquarini Priyatna, Ari J. Adipurwawidjana

Universitas Padjadjaran

ferli.hasanah@unpad.ac.id

This research focuses on revealing the diaspora theme in four little-known, but important novels by Kim Lefèvre, *Metisse Blanche*, *Retour à la Saison des Pluies*, *Moi*, *Marina La Malinche*, and *Les Eaux Mortes du Mékong*. There are various themes in her works, including the diaspora theme which represents the life experiences of the characters as *métisse* women (of mixed descent) and as immigrant women from Vietnam. The female narrator tells her story through things that are very close to her daily life. Through her autobiographical narratives, the characters illustrate the difficulty of blending in because they are always at a crossroads, neither France nor Vietnam/West nor East. They have a longing and a sad memory of the country they left behind, hatred and admiration for the country they visited. The concepts of hybridity and ambivalence proposed by Bhabha (1994) are two postcolonial ideas that are closely related to the diaspora. The purpose of this research is to reveal how Lefèvre builds the construction of women/femininity in her four works and to identify the diaspora discourse as the main theme. Using qualitative as a research method, the results showed that four of Lefèvre's novels succeeded in constructing femininity through the main female characters. In the four novels studied, a diaspora theme can be traced through the description of Vietnam's cultural heritage and political history.

Keywords: Diaspora, Hybridity, Identity

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22099

Print Vs Digital Media: Future of Indian Sex Education

Rachana Pillai, Yadamala Sreenivasulu

Research Scholar

rachanarpillai@gmail.com, yadamala.sreenivasulu@vit.ac.in

Sex education is an inclusive programme that offers information about sexuality, contraception, sexual identity, consent, and what is sexual abuse. Despite its contemporary significance, it remains a taboo topic of discussion in the Indian social system. Such conversations are considered immoral and humiliating, when instead it is very crucial to educate every individual about the basic knowledge of their own body, how it transforms as they grow, what is a good or a bad touch, what are the measures for safe sex and what is the significance of consent in a sexual relationship. This constructed social stigma around sex education has adversely affected the moral growth of children, where they remain ignorant about their bodies, hormonal changes, and inappropriate sexual advances. India's advanced educational reforms and technology have initiated a revolutionary project to establish sex education as the new norm of the social setup. This paper analyses the print medium of sex education and digital sources of sex education offered in India. It analyses selected print texts like Tarshi's The Red Book, The Blue Book, The Yellow Book, and The Orange Book, along with digital platforms like Iesha Learning, Our Voix, ThatMate, Menstrupedia, and Agents of Ishq. It compares and analyses how inclusive are these mediums, and how far they can communicate their content to the young audience. It also explores how the digital medium of sex education opens up a space to have a more positive impact on young minds in this digital era.

Keywords: Sex education, Texts, Digital media, Children, Consent



ABS-ICOLLITE-22134

Proverbs as a Learning Medium for Local Cultures: A Study of Cognitive Semantics

Ratih Rahayu, Tri Wahyuni

Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional

ahza.yayaya@gmail.com, triw015@brin.go.id

Proverbs are one of the evidences of human existence framed in culture. It contains many admonitions, exhortations, criticisms, and even implicit prohibitions. This requires cognitive ability to understand and receive messages well. This qualitative descriptive article aims to describe Lampung and Javanese proverbs that can be used as a medium for learning local wisdom in children. The author uses the agih method with a listening technique and sorting certain elements. There are 36 proverbs in Lampung and Java that can be used as a medium for learning languages and cultures for children. The analysis was carried out by classifying the source realm and target realm in Lampung and Javanese proverbs with cognitive semantic design so as to give rise to the results that Lampung and Javanese proverbs are full of advice and noble values of Nusantara culture.

Keywords: Proverbs, Local Wisdom, Cognitive Semantics

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22139

Structur and Motifs in Pantun Lutung Kasarung

Nesa Wara Puspita, Ruhaliah, Dedi Koswara

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

nesawarap@student.upi.edu

The background of this study is the decreasing research about pantun, and Lutung Kasarung as a story that considered sacred and rich people's philosophical thoughts and beliefs. This study aims to describe the structure, motifs, semiotics, and intertextuality in pantun Lutung Kasarung. The method used in this research is descriptive analytical with the object of pantun Lutung Kasarung version C.M Pleyte (LKP) and version Ajip Rosidi (LKA). The technique used in this research is a documentation. The results: (1) the structure of the LKP and LKA stories has some differences even though the stories both tell about Lutung Kasarung, and (2) accumulatively there are 18 motifs found in LKP and LKA.

Keywords: motifs, Lutung Kasarung, pantun, structure



ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22142

mBeling Drama of Remy Sylado as Counter Culture Movement

Erik Rusmana, Lina Meilinawati Rahayu, Ari Jogaiswara Adipurwawidjana
Universitas Pasundan
erik.rusmana@unpas.ac.id

The dramas by Remy Sylado that were born in the 1970s are often called underground theatre or mbeling theatre. The drama was recorded in Jalan Tamblong (2010). These works were staged and could attract the state apparatus to carry out repressive actions. The appearance of the apparatus is a sign that his scripts and performances are of concern to specific groups. This study reveals how Remy Sylado, with his mBeling movement, offered alternative ideas to the public regarding the dominant culture at that time. This study uses an approach from a cultural theory called counter-culture or resistance culture. The theory is used to see how Remy Sylado offers alternative ideas through the scripts in the drama collection. The results of this study indicate the concept of counter culture through the emergence of alternative ideas that Remy Sylado carries through his drama script. The idea is divided into two parts, namely the content and form. The content of the drama brings issues of sexuality and power, while the form can be seen from the use of vulgar language, which is used as a characteristic of his mBeling. The drama and its performance offered alternative ideas to show their identity as a group that lives in a society that has long chosen the dominant culture.

Keywords: mBeling, Remy Sylado, drama, counter culture, alternative ideas

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22157

The Art of Pantun towards Cianjuran: A Reconstruction

Dian Hendrayana

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

dianhendrayana97@yahoo.co.id

Cianjuran as a whole was born around the decade of the 50s. Since the end of the nineteenth century, the art of Cianjuran has had a long journey. The purpose of this study is to explore how the emergence of the cianjuran art. The method used is a qualitative method with a narrative research approach and phenomenology. The data were analyzed based on a literature study by examining the Sundanese kawih material, the social situation and conditions of Cianjur Regency in the nineteenth century, and the development of cianjuran art until now. The results found in this study are that the Kawih Papantunan initiated by RAA Kusumaningrat in the mid XIX century is the beginning of the journey of cianjuran art. Currently, the art of cianjuran has faded.

Keywords: kawih, pantun, kawih pantun, papantunan, cianjuran

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22159

Aesthetic Analysis and Public Perceptions of Popular Artworks in NFT Opensea Marketplace

Ruth Ardianti, Ely Andra Widharta

Universitas Sains dan Teknologi Komputer

ruthardiantiart@gmail.com

The NFT marketplace has begun to be known by many in Indonesia since the popularity of Ghozali Everyday at the end of 2021 who managed to sell his artwork in the form of selfie photos on the NFT Opensea Marketplace, earning billions of rupiah in profits. Not only Ghozali Everyday's works, but there are also other works of art at NFT that are unique and popular in the world with fantastic value. This is the concern of researchers to find out why some of the artworks on the NFT Marketplace get high enthusiasm compared to other works of art. This research is a descriptive study to determine the symptoms or effects of aesthetics and public perception of the popular art works of the NFT Marketplace. Data collection techniques were carried out by literature study, observation, and questionnaires. The concepts studied in this study are the aesthetic concept, the perception concept, the NFT concept and the Opensea marketplace concept. The researcher formulates the problem of how the form of aesthetic analysis and public perception of the popular art works of the NFT Opensea Marketplace. This study aims to 1) identify the aesthetics and public perception of popular art works at the NFT Opensea Marketplace and 2) examine and investigate the things that affect the popularity of the art works in the NFT Opensea Marketplace from the aesthetic aspect and public perception.

Keywords: Aesthetics, Perception, Non-Fungible Token (NFT)



ABS-ICOLLITE-22163

**Revitalizing the Art of the Gandrung Banyuwangi Tradition through
Legacy and Creative Industry Based on Local Wisdom**

Novi Anoeграjekti, Endang Caturwati, Sudartomo Macaryus

Universitas Negeri Jakarta

novi_anoegrajekti@unj.ac.id, endang.caturwati@gmail.com,

sudartomo@ustjogja.ac.id

The gandrung research is based on previous findings which show that traditional art performers, especially gandrung Banyuwangi, continue to innovate in order to remain in demand and appreciated by their supporting community. In 2002, gandrung was designated as the mascot of Banyuwangi tourism. This is a matter of pride, as well as a challenge in developing and improving the quality of gandrung performances. Gandrung is in a contested space between the state, market, and religion and has no bargaining power to maintain quality through innovation, creation, and improvement of performance aesthetic literacy, economy, technology, and law. In terms of developing creative industries, Indonesia has responded by placing 2009 as the year of the creative economy, which was followed up with the establishment of the Badan Ekonomi Kreatif and in 2019 being part of the Kementerian Pariwisata dan Ekonomi Kreatif. The focus of the research is to revitalize gandrung through inheritance and local-based creative industries. The urgency of the research is the general tendency of traditional art to be increasingly marginalized and replaced by modern art. With the ethnographic method, the research begins with collecting library data from various sources and complemented by field data obtained through observation, participation, and in-depth interviews with traditional arts actors, community leaders, culturalists, bureaucrats, and the arts community. The study of cultural studies explores the development of sustainable creative adaptation. Through the revitalization of traditional arts, it has the potential to coexist and collaborate with modern art which is more in demand by the public.

Keywords: ethnography, infatuation, creative industry, inheritance, revitalization



ICOLLITE



ROOM 4



ABS-ICOLLITE-22164

Multicultural Education: Banyuwangi Festival as a Revitalization Strategy for World Tourism Destinations

Sudartomo Macaryus, Novi Anoegrajekti, Ifan Iskandar, Siti Gomo Attas,
Dwi Astuti Retno

Universitas Sarjanawiyata Tamansiswa Yogyakarta
sudartomo@ustjogja.ac.id, novi_anoegrajekti@unj.ac.id,
ifaniskandar@unj.ac.id, tigo_attas@gmail.com, dwiarl@unj.ac.id

Multicultural education internalizes awareness of living together in diversity and difference, with a spirit of equality, mutual trust, understanding, and respect for similarities, as well as differences and uniqueness of culture. This article aims to explore the Banyuwangi festival as a revitalization strategy for world tourist destinations in the perspective of multicultural education. This ethnographic data was obtained from library sources in the form of articles, books, news, and research reports on the Banyuwangi festival. The library data is complemented by field data obtained through in-depth interviews, observation, and participation. In-depth interviews with community leaders, festival actors, cultural observers, and local bureaucrats. Observations and participation were carried out by watching the performances of art festivals and rituals held by the people of Banyuwangi. Data analysis is carried out continuously since the data provision stage. This ethnographic data assumes that the community represented by the informants has an understanding and taxonomy of various cultural events, especially those related to festivals and tourist destinations. Data interpretation is done textually, contextually, and culturally to get a comprehensive understanding of each cultural event. In the perspective of multicultural education, the results show that the people of Banyuwangi are open and egalitarian towards various cultures from outside Banyuwangi. This can be seen in the collaboration of festival materials based on tradition, religion, culture, and production, and sports that have the potential to support tourism in Banyuwangi.

Keywords: Banyuwangi, education, festival, multicultural, tourism



ABS-ICOLLITE-22174

**Pulau Sawah the oldest Ancient Shrine from Hindu Buddha Period in
Upstream Batanghari River, Dharmasraya Distric West Sumatera
Province**

Eka Asih Putrina Taim
Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional
ekaasih_taim@yahoo.com

Sawah Island is located in the Hulu Batang Hari District, Si Junjung District, Dharmasraya Regency, West Sumatra Province. This site is located on the banks of the Batanghari river or also known as the Dareh River. At first this site was associated with the existence of the Aditya Warman kingdom in the 13th-14th century AD until in 2016-2018 research in this area showed the findings of older remains, namely the 8-10th century AD.) which consists of 11 Munggu (Bukit Tanah) spread over the Sawah Island site area. What are these findings and where are these findings found, this paper will describe them. and what this has to do with the ancient history of the region.

Keywords: candi pulau sawah, hindu buddha, abad 8-10 Masehi

FPBS UPI
ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22180

Intercultural Communication Competencies of Indonesian Workers in a Japanese Culture Industry

Susi Widianti

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

susiwidianti@upi.edu

This study describes the intercultural communication skills of Indonesian workers in the industrialized world with Japanese culture. That is, respondents consider and assess themselves about the ability to communicate both verbally and nonverbally in companies with Japanese culture. This research method uses descriptive qualitative with data collection interviews and open questionnaires. Respondents in this study were workers who had experience working at Japanese institutions and companies. From the results of the analysis, it is known that the workers go through a process of adaptation to the stages of culture shock, recovery, and adaptation in a stable manner. They also assess themselves as likely to be able to communicate and adapt in various aspects of performance such as receiving assignments and instructions, communicating and negotiating. However, in the early days of work they experience cultural shock in adjusting to a high rhythm and work ethic. On the other hand, aspects of Japanese culture which are known to be thick with detail orientation, all respondents find it difficult to accept even though they have been working for a long time. However, some respondents admitted that the Horenso system that existed in most Japanese companies was considered a tradition that led to an orderly and solid system as a working group. This tradition has had a considerable influence on changing the way workers think that tradition is an ideal behavior.

Keywords: communication competence, intercultural adaptation, Japanese business, Japanese culture, Japanese communication



ABS-ICOLLITE-22189

Love-Themed Story Relief on Javanese Temples

Sukawati Susetyo

Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional

watususetyo@gmail.com

Story reliefs are one of the medias that artists use to relay a message to society. It mainly has stories with religious, heroic, to affection values written implicitly in the story reliefs. These messages can be understood well by us if the relief is sculptured in a communicative way, and vice versa, if we want to understand the meaning of the story relief, we have to be able to understand the storyline well. One of the most timeless story relief theme are love-themed stories. In literatures, love-themed stories can be found in Ramayana, Panji, Sri Tanjung, to Sang Setyawan stories, and many more. These stories can be found in Javanese temples' relief. What kind of scenes are always sculptured in those love-themed reliefs, how are the characters portrayed, what values can we get, and why those stories are sculptured to a temple. The method that will be used is an observation to love-themed story reliefs on Prambanan Temple, Panataran Temple, Surowono Temple, and Jabung Temple. Aside from that, we will also be reading and understanding the stories comprehensively through the story scripts.

Keywords: Depiction, Love-themed reliefs, Javanese Temples

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22190

Moving the Carved Stone: An Idea to Turn the Ramayana Sculpture at Prambanan Temple into Animated Story through Virtual Reality Applications

Ashar Murdihastomo

The Research Centre for Archaeometry
murdihastomo@gmail.com

Prambanan Temple is one of the cultural tourist spots in Indonesia that can attract tourists from local and foreign. The temple was built by King Pikatan from Ancient Mataram Kingdom in XI AD and then restored by the Indonesian government in 1953-1991. Some attractions in Prambanan Temple are the building that high, the statues inside the temple, and the sculptures that tell the story of Ramayana.

However, based on the experience of visiting Prambanan Temple, visitors do not pay much attention to the Ramayana stories, except for visitors who use guides. It seems to give the impression that the reliefs of the Ramayana are not that important, even though from the story, we can learn many things. Therefore, the problem posed in this article is, How to make sculptures enjoyable in front of tourists following the latest developments in computing technology? The answer to this question aims to bring together computing technology to cultural heritage.

This article is an initial study that emphasizes the development of conceptual ideas in applying the latest computing technology to cultural heritage objects. Therefore, the data used is secondary data from a literature review related to the computational technology approach to cultural objects. One technology that is widely applied is Virtual Reality (VR). Through VR, the static sculpture then changes into animations.

Keywords: tourism, temples, sculpture, computing, heritage



ABS-ICOLLITE-22203

Developing Literary Tourism in South Sulawesi by Involving Folklore and Ideological Translation: A Conceptual Analysis

Prasuri Kuswarini, Masdiana, Fierenziana G Junus, Muhammad Hasyim
Universitas Hasanuddin

p.kuswarini@fib.unhas.ac.id, masdinov17@gmail.com,
fierenziana@gmail.com, hasyimfrance@yahoo.com

Indonesian tourism suffered a pretty heavy blow when the COVID-19 pandemic hit. One of the recovery strategies issued by the Indonesian government in 2021 is the development of storynomic tourism, which puts forward narratives, creative content, and cultural strengths. Folklore, as part of the nation's cultural wealth, can be a primadonna in the development of storynomic tourism. South Sulawesi has many folklores, potentially branding particular tourist objects. This study examines the concept of the integration of literature, translation, and tourism using an ethnographic method to document the folklores of South Sulawesi in Makassarese, Buginese, and Torajanese. The enumerators recorded data from resource persons who know and can tell local folk tales using their local language and transcribed the collected folklore into text. Other data are photos of resource persons, places, or objects related to stories in the folklores. The folklore texts are then translated into Indonesian, using a translation method based on the ideology of equality, namely translation with a postcolonial approach, which transfers ideological values of the source language by prioritizing speech, setting, expression, or style of language as well as characterization. This kind of translation can highlight the critical message of the folklores. This research produced the concept of literary tourism that can support the regional economy while preserving one of the cultural heritages, namely folklore. Preservation of folklore is crucial so that the younger generation knows their origins and appreciates the values of the local wisdom.

Keywords: Folklore, Literary tourism, Local wisdom, South Sulawesi, Translation



ABS-ICOLLITE-22218

Cecimpedan, a Traditional Balinese Riddle

Ida Bagus Rai Putra, Ida Ayu Putu Aridawati, Ni Putu Parmini
Universitas Udayana & Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional
rai_putra@unud.ac.id, dayuarida1963@gmail.com,
parminiputu2019@gmail.com

“Cecimpedan” originates from a stem “cimped” which means guessing. The stem is added a suffix -an “cimpedan” which means guess. The word is then reduplicated into “cecimpedan” which means riddle – proverbs to play with one’s mind. This qualitative research was performed using a descriptive analysis, supported with note taking and interview recording in collecting the data through interview and field observation. The underlying theories used in this research included the Theory of Reception and the Theory of Function. Cecimpedan is grouped into four types: 1) Cecimpedan Alit-alit which refers to riddles for kids (children-puzzle), 2) Cecimpedan Lumrah referring to common riddles used among people of older than ten years, 3) Cecimpedan cecangkriman that starts with command and questions such as tegarang Bade/tebag cecimpedane ene! Apakah anak? (Guess this riddle! What is this person who...?) 4) Cecimpedan ragam Saur-Pitaken which starts from an answer with imperative sentence that should be answered in question sentences. In another word, the question is formed from an answer, while the answer is in the form of a question. For instance Tegarang makarya patakon cecimpedan ane bebadeannyane, umah tuduh! (Try making a riddle which answer is a leaky house!). Cecimpedan functions as a means to challenge one’s logic, an amusement, and as a learning material.

Keywords: Cecimpedan, Proverbs, Riddles, Tradisional Question and Answer



ABS-ICOLLITE-22220

Model Examples Non Examples in Learning to Write Sundanese Script

Alinda Ayu Dwi Safitri, Haris Santosa Nugraha, Rahman

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

alindaayu01@upi.edu, harissantosa89@upi.edu, rahmanprofupi@upi.edu

This research is motivated by the lack of understanding of high school students in learning to write the Sundanese script. This study aimed to describe the ability to write a Sundanese script before and after using the Examples Non-Examples model. The method in this study uses a quasi-experimental method with one group pretest-posttest design for class X SMA Negeri 19 Bandung. Based on the results of the study found three things, first the ability to write a Sundanese script before using the Examples Non-Examples model was in the category of not being able to. The second ability to write the Sundanese script after using the Examples non Examples model is in the capable category. Third, there is a significant difference between the ability before and after using the Examples Non-Examples model in learning to write the Sundanese script for high school students in class X. Based on this it can be concluded that the Examples Non-Examples learning model can improve students' ability in learning to write the Sundanese script in high school.

Keywords: models Examples Non-Examples, The Sundanese script, write



ROOM 5



ABS-ICOLLITE-22018

Implementation of Marzano's Taxonomy in the Question Level of the Malay Language Program at Public Universities (UA): A Proposal

Mazlina Ahmad

Universiti Malaysia Terengganu

mazlinaahmad@umt.edu.my

Higher-order thinking is a requirement that needs to be implemented continuously in national higher education.. Previous studies have shown that the application of high-level thinking in teaching and learning is under-emphasized due to certain constraints. This study will analyze the implementation of Marzano's taxonomy for the Malay language program at the Public University (UA). The objective is to see the appropriateness of Marzano's taxonomic cognitive domain for the BM program at UA to be applied in questions. This suitability is based on the amendments and continuous improvement according to the requirements of higher education especially for the BM program. Six participants were selected based on purpose sampling. The results showed that the application of high-level thinking in exam questions is still limited and inconsistent. The findings also showed that the lecturer's understanding of the importance of high-level thinking application was excellent when all study participants were able to conceptualize it carefully and clearly. The implications of the study explain that there needs to be an improvement and guidelines or courses on the preparation of high-level thinking questions among higher education instructors to ensure that the effectiveness of the questions provided can influence students' thinking. Thus, as a result of the implementation of this study, the researchers contributed the idea to present the proposed format of the proposed improvement of the build quality of the question for the BM program at UA in particular in building effective questions modified from the Marzano's Taxonomy.

Keywords: High Order-Thinking, Marzano's Taxonomy, Malay Language Program, Questions Level



ABS-ICOLLITE-22046

English Medium Instruction (EMI) at Vocational High School in Indonesia Multimodality Based Instruction

Oti Rofiawati

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

oti.rofiawati@upi.edu

Teaching English as a foreign language is always a difficult endeavour. Teaching and learning become considerably more necessary and time-consuming in regions where English serves a very limited purpose. The labour market places high value on English proficiency, as seen in the English language job advertisements. Many employers require applicants to demonstrate a strong command of English proficiency, and those graduating from a university overseas are offered much higher salaries than local graduates. The government regulation of the Republic of Indonesia implies that vocational education should focus on the development of students' skills in specific field. It is clearly stated that vocational education should give the priority to prepare vocational high school (henceforth VHS) students to enter the workplace and developing professional behaviour and promote them to have professional skills in a specific field so that they are ready to compete in today's workplace. This paper examines the context of multimodality in relation to the dominant role of English Medium Instruction from my viewpoint as a researcher. I will first define the concept of multimodality. The next section discusses previous researchers that helps us understand why multimodality is required for effective teaching. I then discuss key theoretical principles from multimodality discourses that can be used as a basis in EMI for developing teachers. The last section explores issues and challenges that language teachers will be face. Finally, I point to the need for deliberate action in education that promotes multimodality. I argue that multimodal discourse analysis of the chosen lessons will might show that the EMI instructors' spoken and written language is made up of stressed key words and simple syntactic structures to enhance the meaning making.

Keywords: English medium instruction, multiliteracies, multimodality, multiliteracies pedagogy



ABS-ICOLLITE-22050

**Practice Rehearsal Pairs Strategy in Learning Reading News
(Eksperiment Study for Class VIII Students of SMP Negeri 12 Bandung
Acaademic Year 2019/2020)**

Ai Sylvia Nurpiansari
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
aisylvian@upi.edu

This research is motivated by the low ability to read Sundanese language news of students in class VIII of SMP Negeri 12 Bandung on 2019/2020. This study aims to describe: 1) the ability to read news of students in class who do not use the Practice Rehearsal Pairs strategy; 2) the ability to read the news of students in class using the Practice Rehearsal Pairs strategy; 3) the effectiveness of the Rehearsal Pairs Practice strategy to improve the ability to read news of students in class who do not use and use the Rehearsal Pairs Practice strategy. The method used is a pure experimental study method, with posttest-Only Control Desig design. The population in this study were students in class VIII SMP Negeri12 Bandung in academic year 2019/2020. The sample is students of class VIII A and class VIII B. The instrument used to collect results is an oral test. The results of the study are, due to the significant difference in the average strategy. According to the Wilcoxon W. hypothesis test based on a non-parametric test. From the results of the alternative hypothesis test (H_a) accepted and the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected. Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that the Rehearsal Pairs Practice strategy is effectively used in learning to read news of eighth grade students of SMP Negeri 12 Bandung in Academic Year 2019/2020.

Keywords: read the news, Practice Rehearsal Pairs strategy



ABS-ICOLLITE-22055

Examining Demotivation Factors among EFL Pre-service Teachers: A Case Study Proposal

Reza Adara

Universitas Islam 45 Bekasi

reza.adara@gmail.com

Demotivation factors are important to be investigated because they can provide information on how to overcome demotivation. Examining demotivation factors among pre-service teachers can be more crucial because pre-service teachers are ones that will affect their future students' motivation as well as demotivation. In addition, by investigating demotivation of pre-service teachers, educators and researchers can gain insights on developing teaching and learning materials that can minimize or solve demotivation among pre-service teachers. The present study is a case study proposal which aims to examine demotivation factors of a group of pre-service teachers in Indonesia. The proposed study can be crucial because it will fill the lack of study which investigate demotivation factors of pre-service teachers, especially in Indonesian EFL context.

Keywords: demotivation, pre-service teachers, motivation, EFL learning and teaching

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22058

**Arabic Language Proficiency Learning for Non-Speakers Beginners
Level in Ibtidaiyah Madrasah**

Hikmah Maulani, Salma Nur Fauziah, Nalahuddin Saleh, Shofa Musthafa
Khalid

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

hikmahmaulani@upi.edu, salmanurfauziah28@gmail.com,
nalahuddinsaleh@upi.edu, shofelia@upi.edu

This study discusses learning Arabic language proficiency at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah as a category of non-speakers and beginner level. namely the integration of istima, kalam, qiraah, and kitabah skills. As for learning Arabic, it cannot be equated with learning the mother tongue, in its implementation, foreign language learning requires appropriate strategies and materials and is different from the mother tongue learning strategy. This underlies this research to explore phenomena in the practice of teaching and learning Arabic language skills at Madrasah Ibtidaiyah where students at this school level are children aged 6-12 years with special characteristics and require special media. The essence of learning in outline is the teacher, students, and teaching materials which then how these three things can be related in its implementation. Likewise in learning Arabic, this study further discusses how the teaching materials are presented according to the curriculum and student learning abilities, how to attract students' interest in learning, how teachers present relevant materials and media to use, as well as evaluations carried out

Keywords: Arabic Learning, Language Proficiency, Madrasah Ibtidaiyah,
Non-speakers

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22067

The Relevance of the Evaluation the Rancagé Diajar Basa Sunda (RDBS) Textbook for sixth-grade Elementary Students (SD/MI) with Operational Verbs (KKO) in the Basic Competencies (KD) of 2013 Curriculum (Revised in 2017)

Tri Wahyu Juliana
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
triwahyujuliana@upi.edu

This research is motivated by the importance of the textbooks' role in the learning process, so there needs to be conformity between the textbook's evaluation and curriculum. There have been numerous studies on textbooks, but there are still few researchers on the evaluation of textbooks at the elementary school level. This study aims to analyze and describe the relevance of evaluating the RDBS textbook for the sixth-grade elementary students with KKO in the 2013 (revised 2017) curriculum. The method used in this study was the descriptive analysis method with the literature study technique. The RDBS textbook for the sixth-grade elementary students, which contains eight chapters, was used as the data source. This study's results showed that the overall relevance of the evaluation of RDBS textbook with KKO in the Basic Competencies of 2013 curriculum (revised in 2017) is included in the good category, with the overall percentage of 65%. In each chapter, the relevance of the evaluation in chapter five (83%) and chapter six (80%) are included in the excellent category. Meanwhile, chapter two (60%) and chapter four (67%) are included in the good category, and chapter one (56%) and chapter three (50%) are included in the poor category.

Keywords: Sundanese Textbook, RDBS, Evaluation, Curriculum



ABS-ICOLLITE-22074

Perception and Preference of German Language Students toward Online Learning

Pepen Permana, Irma Permatyawati, Ending Khoerudin

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

pepen@upi.edu, irma.permatawati@upi.edu, ending.khoerudin@upi.edu

Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, lecture activities at all universities in Indonesia, including in the German Language Education Study Program, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, were forced to be conducted online. This condition requires lecturers and students to be able to adopt a new normal pattern in lecture activities in order to find the best method as an alternative to face-to-face lectures in class. Online learning based on information and communication technology (ICT) is the main choice in this pandemic condition. Various internet-based learning platforms and applications are becoming increasingly popular for use in learning. In addition to offering various advantages, this ICT-based online learning also brings some disadvantages. Considering that the quality of online learning depends on the availability of technology and the internet, it is necessary to conduct some kind of evaluation on how useful the use of online learning has been from the perspective of its users, in this case students. To answer this question, this research was carried out to find out how students' perceptions and preferences towards the use of online learning. By using descriptive analysis methods and survey techniques, the research aims to describe perceptions and identify preferences of German Language Education Study Program students at UPI towards the implementation of online learning. The findings of this study are very important for the faculty members, as the transition from face-to-face to online mode greatly impacts student achievement and performance. In this context, it is important to understand student experiences that can be used to simplify and develop effective and efficient forms of online learning.

Keywords: Perception, Preference, German Language, Online Learning



ABS-ICOLLITE-22075

Differentiated Assessment in Learning Writing as a Form of Independent Learning

Haris Santosa Nugraha, Syihabuddin, Yeti Mulyati, Vismaia S. Damayanti

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

harissantosa89@upi.edu, syihabuddin@upi.edu, yeti.mulyati@upi.edu,

vismaia@upi.edu

The purpose of this study is to describe the planning, implementation, and impact of differentiated assessment used in learning to write as an effort to realize independent learning. The method used is a descriptive method of the assessment process for learning to write Indonesian. The research subjects were students and teachers of Indonesian at the senior high school level at a driving school in the city of Bandung. Data was collected using a questionnaire, observation, and interview techniques which were analyzed through the stages of reduction, display, and conclusion. The results of this study describe three things as follows. First, planning for differentiated assessment in learning to write Indonesian includes three components: learning design, learning facilitators, and learning motivators based on student diversity. Second, the application of learning assessment includes diagnostic, formative, and summative assessments based on content, process, and product components. Third, the impact of a properly conducted differentiated assessment can accommodate the individual diversity of students in the classroom. Based on this, the differentiated assessment in learning to write Indonesian at the Bandung City driving school can realize the independence of students' learning well.

Keywords: differentiated assessment, learning to write, independent learning



ABS-ICOLLITE-22076

A Multifaceted Rasch Analysis of Raters' Variability in Assessing Muhadatsah

Rizki Parahita Anandi, Bambang Sumintono

IAIN Salatiga

rizkiparahita@gmail.com, deceng@gmail.com

Muhadatsah, or Arabic speaking, is one among four important skills in language learning. The assessment of students' muhadatsah performance can be influenced not only by the students' ability but also the raters' variability, such as their severity-lenicency, consistency, attitudes and their training. Therefore, a Multifaceted Rasch Measurement Model is used to examine raters' behaviour towards ratees (test-takers) in assessing muhadatsah. Approximately 5 raters (2 lecturers and 3 students) and 38 ratees (students of Arabic Language Education) participated in this study. The raters used a speaking assessment rubric with 4 point-Likert scales to assess the ratees' muhadatsah skills. The rubric consists of 6 aspects of speaking: pronunciation, vocabulary, fluency, content, grammatical accuracy, and comprehension. The findings of the study revealed that raters may vary in assessing muhadatsah; for instance, rater 5 (male lecturer) is the most severe, while rater 3 (male students) and 4 (female lecturer) are the most lenient ones. Among 6 aspects of speaking skill, grammatical accuracy was the most difficult aspect for the students. The study also reported raters' bias, meaning that raters sometimes give undervalue or overvalue scores to the test-takers despite their assessment experience. These results provided feedback to the raters on any biases they displayed to be more careful in assessing language learning skills, especially muhadatsah. Besides, the students can also get valuable insight into the skills they should improve.

Keywords: A Multifaceted Rasch Analysis, Muhadatsah Assessment, Raters Bias, Rasch Model



ABS-ICOLLITE-22078

EFL Teachers' Perceptions and Practices of Formative Assessment: An ESP Analysis of Indonesian Vocational High School

Maida Kurniati

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

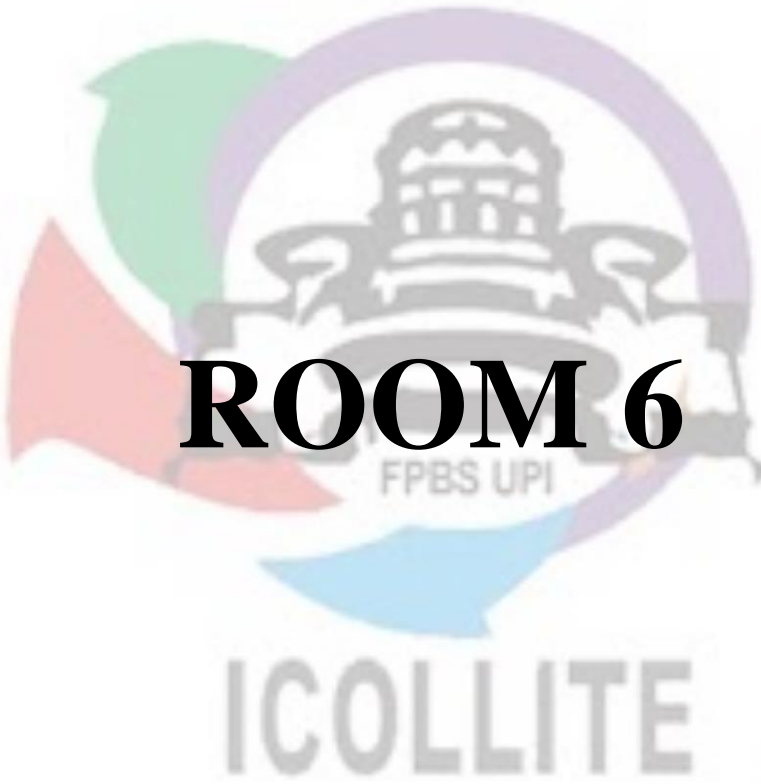
maida1685@upi.edu

Assessment is one of the most important components in improving the quality of teaching and learning. As a consequence, English for Specific Purposes (ESP) assessment is now widely recognized as an essential element of language assessment. Formative assessment has become an important part of the teaching process. It is used by the educator to assess the efficiency of learning in the classroom, as well as to offer information on the students' competencies and to improve learning outcomes. The purpose of this study is to investigate the vocational school teachers' perception and practices of formative assessment in the EFL classroom. A qualitative research design was adopted in this study. This study included four experienced teachers from vocational schools in Bandung, Indonesia, with various majors. The participants in the study had a very excellent comprehension of formative evaluation, according to the findings. They thought it would help them become more professional, and that the classroom assessment would help students focus more on the learning materials. Teachers utilize formative assessment in their classrooms on a regular basis. However, it turned out that only half of the participants applied an ESP-based formative assessment and realized that learning English in vocational high school should be in the context of ESP in accordance with the function of the vocational high school itself.

Keywords: Formative Assessment, perceptions, practices, ESP



ICOLLITE



ROOM 6



ABS-ICOLLITE-22079

Teachers' Cognition of Peer Assessment and Its Potential Washback on ESP Students' Speaking Skill: A Systematic Literature

Syifa Latifa, Pupung Purnawarman
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
syifahajar@upi.edu,

The relevance of English language skills in employment growth is obvious in this age of globalization, particularly in speaking skill. With the increasing demand for English speakers to compete for global competency, speaking has been identified as the most essential talent in the field. To support students in their speaking skill, teachers need to be able to create effective classroom activities where students are engaged in active learning. Such an approach is called the Peer-Assessment. We did a thorough systematic literature review to achieve our aim (SLR). The main goal of this study is to identify teachers' cognition of peer assessment and its potential impacts on students' speaking skill. In summary, the main findings are as follows: (1) teachers' cognition and background knowledge of peer assessment; (2) potential washback effects of peer assessment; (3) potential impact of peer assessment on ESP students. The findings revealed that peer assessment has been proven to have the quality to enhance metacognition skills as well as improve critical thinking skills. Peer assessment has also promoted more self-confidence, cooperation, and more motivated to practice trying English.

Keywords: ESP students, peer assessment, speaking skill, washback effects

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22090

Arabic Learning for Military Purposes in Indonesia

Mia Nurmala, Rinaldi Supriadi

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

nurmalamia7@upi.edu, rinaldisupriadi@upi.edu

In this era, foreign language skills are needed in various fields. Including Arabic in the military field. To present this, Arabic language learning is carried out for military soldiers. This study aims to reveal the implementation of Arabic language learning for military soldiers and the achievement of their proficiency. This research is qualitative field research with primary data obtained from curriculum documents and interviews with teaching staff and authorities; and secondary data obtained from the results of relevant literature studies. The sampling technique is purposive sampling. The results of the study show that the implementation of Arabic learning is elaborated on the military curriculum. The achievement of Arabic language proficiency for military soldiers is significant. And the motivating factor that drives it.

Keywords: Arabic learning, Arabic for military purposes

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22091

Improving Students' Reading Comprehension of Narrative Text by the Use of Reciprocal Teaching

Novi Arisanti

Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta

novi.vidyah@gmail.com

The use of methods, techniques, media, and strategies in the teaching process will be beneficial for students. One of the strategies of teaching reading is reciprocal teaching. The research study aimed to improve students' reading comprehension. There were two main questions in this research study (1) How is the use of Reciprocal Teaching to improve students' reading comprehension of narrative text for the students of SMAN 1 Tuntang in the academic year 2018/2019? (2) How is the result of the use of Reciprocal Teaching to improve students' reading comprehension of narrative text for the students of SMAN 1 Tuntang in the academic year 2018/2019? This research study tried to identify and find out the result of using Reciprocal Teaching on students' reading comprehension. The method used in this study was Classroom Action Research (CAR). There were two cycles that consisted of planning, implementing the action, observing, and reflecting. The techniques of collecting data included observation, tests, and documentation. The result of the research shows that pre-test and post-test scores are 47.05% and 64.71% of students who pass the passing grade in cycle I. Then, the pre-test and post-test scores of cycle II show 64.7% and 85.3% of students who pass the passing grade. Furthermore, the result of t-test calculation in cycle I is 4.75 and in cycle 2 is 4.76. These indicate that the implementation of Reciprocal Teaching provide great contribution to improving students' reading comprehension.

Keywords: narrative text, reading comprehension, reciprocal teaching



ABS-ICOLLITE-22103

Students' Needs Analysis in Learning General English (A Case at a German Education Study Program)

Wenda Marlin Kakerissa, Nenden Sri Lengkanawati

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

w3nln@yahoo.com, nendensl@upi.edu

It is a fact that general English material is mostly dominated by materials such as daily conversation, tenses, vocabulary, and some of language expressions like asking permission, apologizing, asking direction, giving suggestion. Nevertheless, is it true that such materials are really required by English users such as students from other study programs besides the English study program? What kind of teaching materials are actually required by students of the German language education study program? A survey of needs analysis should be conducted to answer these questions. The aim of this study is to investigate the students' needs analysis in learning General English. To achieve the aim, a descriptive survey was done by distributing a questionnaire written in Indonesian to 13 respondents who had completed with their English subject in the German language education study program. The questionnaire was then analyzed qualitatively. The result clearly showed about students' necessities, problems they faced, their perception on pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar and tenses, as well as their wants and needs. A suitable textbook that fits their needs can be developed to be utilized in the classroom as a learning material source. It is expected that curriculum developers will not only focus on producing good curricula, but also paying attention to the students' needs after they graduate.

Keywords: Necessities, needs analysis, perception, problems, wants and needs



ABS-ICOLLITE-22127

Exploring EFL Novice Teacher's Identity Construction

Faisal Abdul Rahman

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

faisalabdulrahman24@gmail.com

Identity has recently emerged as a crucial component in teacher education due to its impact on classroom practice. This narrative inquiry study is intended to reveal the identity construction process performed by an Indonesian EFL novice teacher through her personal lived experiences in a senior high school context that is still rare to be explored. Investigating a novice teacher's identity is important to know how she started her experiences as a new teacher because nowadays some teachers lack preparation to adapt to a new environment. Interview data revealed that the teacher constructed three facts of the teacher's identity: teacher-student relation, professionalism, and religious beliefs based on Johnston's framework. The results showed that the novice teacher always prioritized academic assistance for students in teacher-student relationships. In terms of professionalism, she saw it as service-oriented. So she always strived to be a better teacher for her students. She also instilled religious values in her English classes. She believed instilling positive values could help socially responsible individuals. It is suggested that future research would investigate the novice teacher's identity construction towards English for young learners' context to enrich further research on identity construction and extend some informative inputs in narrative inquiry research.

Keywords: novice teacher, identity construction, Johnston's framework, narrative inquiry

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22132

Novice Teacher's Strategies in Improving Elementary Students' Motivation during Online Learning

Nur Amanah Santoso

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

amanah.nursantoso@gmail.com

Online learning as the result of forced digitalization in education during the pandemic era is one of the latest widely researched issues. Studies reveal concern about students' decreased motivation in online learning. Novice teachers are especially vulnerable in this era as they still have little teaching experiences but have to teach in such a challenging environment. This paper investigates the problems a novice teacher faces in improving elementary students' motivation during online learning and the strategies the teacher uses to overcome them. A narrative inquiry design is utilized in the current study. The data is collected through a semi-structured interview with a novice elementary school English teacher. The results imply that the novice teacher has troubles related to the lack of access to a two-way communication that allows direct feedback, students' low motivation in submitting their tasks, and her lack of teaching experience. To improve and maintain the students' motivation, the novice teacher has used some motivational strategies to an extent which include relating the learning topic with the student's interest and context, utilizing various learning media and material, increasing the students' expectancy of success, and encouraging positive self-evaluation.

Keywords: English for young learners, motivational strategies, novice teacher, online learning

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22138

Teacher Professional Development: Exploring Three Facets of EFL Pre-Service Teachers' Identity Construction

Juliance Primurizki

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

julianceprimurizki.jp@gmail.com

In the transition from a student to a teacher, pre-service teachers must face various challenges to construct their identity as professional teachers. Teacher identity is a complex and challenging concept because the question of “who we are” evokes a vast array of contradictory responses. The focus of the study is to investigate the process of teachers' identity construction of two female English as Foreign Language (EFL) pre-service teachers who participated in the teaching training program in senior high schools by concerning three facets, namely student-teacher relations and values, professionalism, and religious beliefs. This research methodology is framed in qualitative research, in which the data is obtained through interviews. The results of the study revealed that in terms of the student-teacher relation and values, both pre-service teachers found difficulties in balancing their authority and solidarities when facing their students. Meanwhile, in terms of professionalism, the first pre-service teacher tends to put her identity first, while the second pre-service teacher tends to put her assigned identity first. On the last facet, religious beliefs, both pre-service teachers agreed that religious beliefs affect what they do in class. All the different beliefs they can hold were often the most personal, the most deeply held, and the most closely linked with their identity. These findings call for attention to future research to look in detail regarding the potential recruiting participants, such as gender, and consider using multiple data collection methods to deepen analyses. Some recommendations and directions for future research are also discussed thoroughly.

Keywords: EFL Pre-Service Teachers, Identity Construction, Teacher Professional Development



ABS-ICOLLITE-22145

The Effect of Teaching Presence in a Long-term Online Gamified EFL Listening Course

Suharno suharno, Didi Suherdi, Wawan Gunawan

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

suharno@upi.edu, suherdi_d@upi.edu, wagoen@upi.edu

Studies have proven that gamification in learning can increase motivation and engagement, however, since the pandemic broke out and instruction was held fully online for a long time, its effectiveness has been under question. The motivation was also reportedly decreased in long-term gamified classes. Nonetheless, in gamification research, teaching presence (TP) as the predictor of success in distance instruction has not adequately been included. The study investigated the effects of TP on students' motivation and performance in a long-term online gamified EFL listening class. Teaching Presence and eMUSIC motivation framework were used to guide the research. A mixed-method with quasi-experimental design and thematic analysis were employed to mine quantitative and qualitative data respectively. Two groups of treatment and control of freshmen taking Listening for General Communication 2 were involved in the study. Independent samples t-test and one-way repeated measures ANOVA by SPSS 27 were used for the analysis of quantitative data; meanwhile, thematic analysis with NVivo 12 was used for the analysis and interpretation of qualitative data. The study revealed that TP was relatively able to maintain students' motivation and enhance performance in a long-term gamified EFL listening class. Implications and recommendations for future studies are discussed.

Keywords: Distance Instruction, Gamification, eMUSIC, one-way Repeated measure ANOVA, Teaching Presence



ABS-ICOLLITE-22146

Developing 21st-Century Skills of Primary School Students through Improving Literacy Skills

Okta Rosfiani, Cecep Maman Hermawan, Astri Sutisnawati

Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta

rosfianiagus@gmail.com, cmh77rumah@gmail.com,

rosfianiagus@gmail.com

Students' 21st-century skills are acquired through literacy. Teachers can train students to read, write, and solve problems by using a mix of teaching strategies, and ePortfolios. But in reality, the teaching carried out by teachers has not been able to develop students' 21st-century skills, due to the low literacy skills of teachers. This study aims to develop the 21st-century skills of fifth and sixth-grade elementary school students by improving literacy skills of reading, writing, speaking and problem-solving in Indonesian, science, social studies, and citizenship education subjects. This is done by providing technical guidance to mentoring fifth and sixth-grade elementary school teachers in designing a constructivist lesson plan, project worksheet, and reading literacy assessments. The results showed two different findings. In the fifth grade, it was reported that there had been a significant increase in literacy skills, while in the sixth grade it was not. This is because fifth-grade teachers do better in developing 21st-century skills for their students than a sixth-grade teachers. This is because fifth-grade teachers have a good level of self-confidence, and believe in the abilities of their students. The fifth-grade teacher also has a good track record during teacher-student education. It is reported that fifth-grade teachers acquire 21st-century skills while studying in college such as problem-solving, communicating, and collaborating with their groupmates in completing specific tasks compared to the sixth-grade teacher. The sixth-grade teacher also lacks good self-confidence and does not have confidence in the abilities of their students.

Keywords: literacy assessment, literacy skills, 21st-century skills



ABS-ICOLLITE-22147

**Dissecting Students' Distance Learning Experiences with COI
Framework: The Case of EFL Classroom**

Suharno Suharno, Didi Suherdi, Wawan Gunawan

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

suharno@upi.edu, suherdi_d@upi.edu, wagoen@upi.edu

Extended pandemic has mounted concern about the quality of instruction as engagement among course participants, teacher and content remains a problem albeit the use of technology. Disruption in education characterized by techno-mediated instruction has changed the paradigm on evaluating the effectiveness of teaching and learning process. This study was aimed at evaluating online instruction effectiveness by examining course participants' satisfaction of their online learning experience using Community of Inquiry Framework (COI) instrument. The research made use of mixed method design employing Likert-scale questionnaires, participatory virtual classroom observation, and WhatsApp and online chat. 23 voluntary samples out of 32 population of course participants took part in the study. Survey data were analyzed quantitatively to find out mean and standard deviation, meanwhile, qualitative data were analyzed with the help of qualitative software analysis NVivo 12 Plus. The findings indicated that the course participants rated their satisfaction of learning experience varied from "low" to "high" with a strong tendency toward "moderate", and COI instrument was a valid instrument to evaluate the effectiveness of an online learning course.

ICOLLITE



ICOLLITE



ROOM 7

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22150

Sharing Knowledge in Groups and Improving Learning Outcomes as well as Important Social Skills for Primary Education Students

Okta Rosfiani, Cecep Maman Hermawan, Siti Rahmah, Rusyiah, Busahdiar
Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta
rosfianiagus@gmail.com, cmh77rumah@gmail.com

Cooperative learning is an active learning process where students share knowledge in groups. STAD cooperative learning can also effectively improve students' critical thinking skills. This study aims to enhance students' social science learning achievement by using STAD-type cooperative learning models with the help of audiovisual media. This study uses an action research method with a cycle system consisting of planning, implementation, observation, reflection, and revision. The research participants were second-grade students at public elementary school Pamulang 02 on the subject of social science. The results of the first cycle study showed that 75.86% of students had gained mastery of learning, and 24.14% of students had not gained mastery of learning. The results of the second cycle study showed that 93.10% of students had gained mastery learning, and 6.90% had not gained mastery learning. This study concludes that the use of STAD-type cooperative learning models with the help of audiovisual media can improve student social science learning outcomes.

Keywords: Share knowledge, STAD cooperative learning, students' critical thinking skills

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22151

Think-Pair-Share: A Cooperative Learning Procedure to Improve Student's Academic Content and Social Skills

Okta Rosfiani, Abdul Basit, Cecep Maman Hermawan, Siti Rahmah
Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta
rosfianiagus@gmail.com, cmh77rumah@gmail.com

The Think-Pair-Share procedure is designed to give students time and structure to think about a given topic, followed by pairing with peers to discuss responses to the topic, and finally during the third step, they synthesize and share their ideas with a group or class. No previous research has examined the Learning Outcomes of Islamic Cultural History Through Cooperative Learning Methods Think-Pair-Share Types. The purpose of this study was to illustrate the improvement of Islamic Cultural History learning outcomes through the use of Think-Pair-Share cooperative learning methods for students. Classroom action research on seventh-grade students (1) uses the R&H classroom action research model. Participants in this study were seventh-grade class (1) students at one Private Junior High School in Jakarta, Indonesia. The data collection of this research was done through tests, observations, and documents. Meanwhile, data analysis used descriptive text and statistics. Research data show both student learning outcomes and student T-P-S activities have increased. The Think-Pair-Share method of cooperative learning can improve student learning outcomes, and be able to increase student learning activities in academic content and skills

Keywords: Learning outcomes, think-pair-share, pairing, sharing ideas, group, academic content

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22153

In-Service Teacher's Voices on Digital Multimodal Composing Usage in EFL Secondary Classroom

Novia Trisanti, Didi Sukyadi, Didi Suherdi

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

novia.trisanti76@upi.edu, dsukyadi@upi.edu, suherdi_d@upi.edu

Nowadays, EFL teachers continually strive to improve their efforts to provide learners with multimodal resources in the classroom due to the rapid development of the digital era in the language learning environment. Digital Multimodal Composing (DMC) has been proposed to be an engaging tool in language learning to provoke learners' exploration and understanding of the various text topics. This current paper reports findings on the voices of in-service EFL teachers regarding the use of digital multimodal composing (DMC) in secondary classrooms. It is necessary to get the views from the teachers on the DMC usage in the classroom by considering the elements of text design such as visual, linguistics, audio, spatial, gestural and visual modes. The qualitative case study was employed in this study by having 6 in-service EFL teachers from Central Java, Indonesia as the participants. The questionnaire and interview were used to gather the data. The findings show positive and negative voices, for example, the participants are aware of the literacy changing from the traditional to multimodal composing regarding the elements design. They tend to utilise video and English movies as the materials. They prefer employing video project and posters as DMC tasks to build learner's motivation. DMC can emotionally provoke the learner's interest and understanding of the genre-based text. Another voice is related to the adequacy of the DMC as materials preparation. The participants realise that there are some constraints on time preparation with knowledge and self-efficacy. The findings significantly recommend cultivating the EFL teacher's readiness to cope with digital multimodal text usage in the classroom.

Keywords: In-service EFL Teacher, Digital Multimodal Composing, EFL secondary classroom



ABS-ICOLLITE-22170

Islamic Teaching Method Skills Assistance for Kindergarten Teachers

Maman Abdurrahman, Ahmad Faqih, Syihabuddin

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

mamanabdurrahman@upi.edu, ahmadfaqih@upi.edu, syihabuddin@upi.edu

Discussions about the skills of Islamic teaching methods have been widely studied in research both from literature and empirical studies. But so far there has been no research that specifically discusses the skills of teachers in applying Islamic teaching methods. Based on the search results above, this article aims to conduct a study on the skills of teachers to apply Islamic teaching methods. Based on the Qur'an and hadith, there are several methods of Islamic education that can and should be applied to educational activities for early childhood. The methods in question are: 1. Method with exemplary; 2. Education with training and practice; 3. Educate through games, songs, and stories; 4. Educate with targhib and tarhib; 5. Praise and flattery; 6. Cultivate good habits. This study uses a qualitative approach with descriptive analysis method. The source of the data in this study was the Asy-Syifa Banjar Kindergarten teacher. Data was collected by means of interviews, observations, and questionnaires. Data analysis uses the Miles and Huberman model which includes the stages of data reduction, display, and verification. Based on the research, the results show that teachers do not understand Islamic teaching methods so that it has an impact on their application.

Keywords: Skills, Islamic Teaching Methods, Teachers, Kindergarten

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22177

**Explorative Study of the Needs Online Learning for Bahasa Indonesia
Subject in the Covid-19 Pandemic**

Nur Shabrina Reznani, Bambang Sulistyio

STIE Dwi Sakti Baturaja

shabrinareznani23@gmail.com, bambangsulistyo@unbara.ac.id

The purpose of this research is to describe the needs of students of the Management study program related to the aspects of teaching materials and platforms that can facilitate the online learning process during the Covid-19 pandemic. The method used in this study is a qualitative exploratory method with an inductive approach. Through this method, data is obtained based on questionnaire documentation distributed via google form. The research sample was obtained through purposive sampling technique. Furthermore, this study uses thematic data analysis techniques to identify themes through the results of the questionnaire to find important or interesting patterns from the data and use these to discuss or find the purpose of this study. The results of the analysis show that students need teaching materials that are more communicative and interesting. Because during the Covid-19 pandemic, the worksheets provided must be relevant to the student's major and easily accessible. The results of this need are used to develop learning materials as a form of innovative learning products during the Covid-19 pandemic on campus.

Keywords: explorative study, need of online learning, Bahasa Indonesia's subject

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22179

Short Story Teaching Materials in Sundanese Language Text Book

Farid Rizqi Maulana, Dingding Haerudin, Usep Kuswari

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

farid.maulana@upi.edu, dingding.haerudin@upi.edu, usep.kuswari@upi.edu

The main problem in today's learning is that teachers are often more fixated on the content of teaching materials that are delivered directly through teaching books. In fact, teaching books are often not equipped with teaching materials that should be delivered in accordance with the curriculum. One of the incomplete teaching materials in the Sundanese language teaching book is a short story. The absence of different gradations of short story teaching materials at each level is a factor in the lack of material in short stories. This study will describe the short story teaching materials which are divided into four things, namely facts, concepts, principles, and procedures. It is also related to the suitability of basic competencies in the curriculum. The method used is qualitative with a descriptive approach. The result is that the facts presented are mostly taken from published literary works in the form of short story texts and in accordance with basic competencies. The concepts presented at the elementary school level are more thematically directed and discuss short stories in general. However, at the junior high and high school levels, there are similarities in the concept of teaching short stories that lead to the elements in short stories. The principles presented are more directed at the linguistic aspects that are applied to short stories. Starting from learning the application of words to making sentences to form short story discourse. While the procedures presented are more emphasized on the steps to achieve basic competency skills according to the level of education. The other procedures are directed at how to analyze the elements in the short story text presented. Overall, short story teaching materials still need to be added and adjusted to the basic competencies to be achieved.

Keywords: teaching materials; short story; fact; concept; principle; procedure



ABS-ICOLLITE-22193

The Implementation of Kampus Mengajar Program to Foster Early Literacy: A Program Evaluation

Tri Indri Hardini, Y. Yulianeta, Dingding Haerudin, Yanty Wirza
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
tihadini@upi.edu, yaneta@upi.edu, dingding.haerudin@upi.edu,
yantywirza@upi.edu

MBKM (Merdeka Belajar, Kampus Merdeka, Freedom to Learn, Independent Campus) offers a variety of programs to diversify students' learning experiences outside the traditional college learning. This study examines the implementation of the Kampus Mengajar Program in the year 2021 and reports on program evaluation from the university students', teachers', and university mentor's perspectives regarding the process of the implementation, benefits, and challenges encountered, including the course conversion at the host university. Using the descriptive qualitative method, the data were gathered from an open-ended questionnaire, semi-structured interview, and related documents. It was revealed that while all parties involved perceived the program to be generally valuable to enrich the university students' learning outside the campus and improve the early literacy in the partner school especially to facilitate learning during the Covid-19 pandemic, some of the features of the program need to be enhanced. On the course conversion front, due to the new implementation of the program, the conversion process encountered some discords regarding the most appropriate matches for the course convention. The implications drawn from this study are expected to contribute to policy and the improvement of the program and other similar programs under the MBKM scheme.

Keywords: Kampus Mengajar program, MBKM, program evaluation



ABS-ICOLLITE-22199

Rasch Model Analysis of the Indonesian version of the Instrument Zoom Exhaustion and Fatigue Scale (ZEF Scale)

Ratna Sari

Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

ratna.sari@umy.ac.id

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the use of Zoom and other video conferencing platforms has increased in universities worldwide. The Zoom Exhaustion & Fatigue Scale (ZEF Scale) instruments consist of 15 items that measure the fatigue individuals experience after engaging in lengthy activities on Zoom and other video conferencing platforms. This scale includes five fatigue dimensions: general, visual, social, motivation, and emotion. Using Rasch testing, this study attempts to evaluate the psychometric properties of the Indonesian version of the ZEF Scale. The research participants are students from a private university in Yogyakarta. This study recommends modifying the Indonesian version of the ZEF Scale to produce an instrument that has excellent psychometric quality for measuring zoom exhaustion and fatigue in university students.

Keywords: instrument quality, rasch model, zoom exhaustion and fatigue scale

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22204

Improving Students' Scientific Writing Skills through Article Coaching Clinic Program

Yayan Nurbayan, Anwar Sanusi, Mohamad Zaka Al Farisi, Ripaldi Sabarno
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
anwarrisme@gmail.com

One of the reasons for the low volume of students in scientific publications is their lack of skills and experience in compiling journal articles. The Department of Arabic Language Education, Faculty of Language and Literature Education, Indonesia University of Education has conducted an intensive coaching clinic program for writing journal articles. This was done as an initiative to improve students' journal article writing skills. Therefore, this study aims to explore more deeply the coaching clinic program for writing journal articles in improving students' scientific writing skills. This study used a descriptive qualitative approach. Furthermore, data collection was carried out through observation, interviews, and documentation. The results showed that from 30 students who enrolled in the program, 25 student articles submitted to the journal institutions that have been determined, and 12 of them were successfully published. Thus, the coaching clinic activity in encouraging the number of scientific publications is very strategic because the material were adapted to the journal's needs. Furthermore, the program was continued by monitoring the progress of students writing, until the article was ready to be submitted to a journal institution.

Keywords : articles, coaching clinics, journals, writing skills

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22205

**Implementation of Drama Learning Materials with Social Media
Involvement Oriented for Class VII Junior High School Students in
Kuningan Regency**

Rudi Adi Nugroho, Sumiyadi, Ma'mur Saadie
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

rudiadinugroho@upi.edu, sumiyadi@upi.edu, mamursaadie@gmail.com

Teaching materials in the learning module format are one of the potential alternatives to be used in the distance learning period (PJJ) during the Covid-19 pandemic. Social media with its various features is very likely to be embedded in the module to support the PJJ process. This study aims to determine the involvement of social media in the learning process of junior high school drama with the PJJ pattern. This study uses a qualitative approach, with this method of analysis and follow-up studies. The data collected in this study were teaching materials in the form of modules and the drama learning process with the PJJ pattern. Data collection techniques used are document and media studies and observation. The results of this study indicate that the literature learning module can be designed by optimizing the involvement of multimedia. Social media is also very possible to be embedded as an alternative distance learning media that students can choose according to their tastes or desires. The application of learning modules that have been optimized with multimedia and the involvement of social media as an alternative learning media, shows that the impact is still not optimal for students. There are several social media embedded in the learning module, but in the learning process, only Tik Tok media is used by students to be used to support the learning process. Students still rely on meetings through Google Meet with a video conference.

Keywords: learning drama, literature learning, learning materials, learning media, social media



ICOLLITE



ROOM 8



ABS-ICOLLITE-22016

The Importance of Integrating Ecolinguistic Dimensions in Indonesian Language Textbooks in Higher Education

Agata Krismonita Permatasari, R. Kunjana Rahardi

Universitas Santa Dharma

agata.krismonita13@gmail.com, rahardi.kunjana@gmail.com

The Indonesian language course is one of the mandatory courses given for student personality development which leads to the formation of a mindset of educated students who are proficient in communicating in Indonesian both in writing and orally and invites students to be more sensitive to changes in the linguistic environment, social environment, humanity and culture. This sensitivity needs to be instilled in students through materials using Indonesian language textbooks that are integrated with ecolinguistic dimensions. The integration of ecolinguistic dimensions in Indonesian language textbooks is sought so that the diversity and diversity of languages that describe biodiversity in a particular environment can be a means of writing in relation to academic writing activities and efforts to preserve local languages and the Indonesian language. This study aims to determine the perception of the importance of integrating ecolinguistic dimensions in Indonesian language textbooks in universities. This study uses a qualitative description method. The Indonesian language MKWK lecturer at Nahdlatul Ulama University Blitar was chosen as the subject in this study. Data was collected by means of library research and interviews. The Indonesian MKWK lecturer stated that there are still many students who do not properly use Indonesian as a form of expressing ideas in spoken or written form, Indonesian is often sidelined and begins to fade because many students prefer to use foreign languages. In conclusion, the lecturers share the same view that it is necessary to integrate ecolinguistic dimensions to form students' sensitivity to linguistic changes in the surrounding environment and still uphold Indonesian as the national language without neglecting regional languages. Suggestions for further research are expected to be able to develop Indonesian language textbooks with various other approaches.

Keywords: Ecolinguistic dimensions, Indonesian Language Courses, Indonesia Language textbooks



ABS-ICOLLITE-22021

The Utilization of The Language learning Community During Covid-19

Roni Nugraha Syafroni

Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang

roni.nugraha@fkip.unsika.ac.id

The background of this research is because I was inspired by the pandemic conditions that hit the country. This situation makes the world of education seem like a coin that has two sides: positive and negative. The implementation of face-to-face learning that can be done is impossible. Many have had a hard time dealing with this. Gradually, everyone must adapt to the contemporary language learning, following the times: associating with technology. One way is through a language learning community strategy. This is because it prepares future language learning which is more supportive for students. The teacher divides the class into small groups. The number of members depends on the small or large number of students in the class. Then, the teacher gives an assignment that involves all members of the small group. The members will always listen, read, speak, and write. Because it is still in a pandemic period, this strategy is carried out online. The method that researcher use in this research is descriptive analysis. The results of this research show that language learning community is succeeded when getting students to learn languages.

Keywords: community, language, learning, students, teachers

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22057

Application of Peer Teaching in Training Students to Teach Japanese (Mogi Jugyou) in Microteaching Courses

Herniwati Herniwati, Melia Dewi Judiasri, Nabila Siti Mahdiyyah

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

herniwati@upi.edu, meliadj@upi.edu, nabilamady@upi.edu

This study aims to describe the use of peer teaching methods (peer tutors) by students in carrying out Japanese language teaching exercises in microteaching courses. The peer teaching-learning method is a cooperative learning strategy where mutual respect and understanding are given to the roles given to be active, cooperating, and provide an assessment or evaluation after the teaching process is complete. The research method used is classroom action research, which was carried out on level three students totalling 32 people. The initial stage is planning teaching practice activities, implementing, and observing the process of Japanese language teaching activities through zoom meetings. The result of this research is that peer teaching can make it easier for students to practice teaching Japanese in front of their classmates. Students participate actively and can solve problems together so that by practicing Japanese teaching (Mogi Jugyou) in Microteaching lectures, students can practice teaching effectively, and the objectives of the Japanese language learning materials provided can be achieved. Through peer teaching activities in groups, students get input and interesting ideas in making learning media, teaching methods, and exercises as well as final evaluations in microteaching activities. In addition, the management of teaching time, facial expressions and speech act in carrying out direct communication with students is an interesting input. As a teacher, you must be cheerful, humorous and discipline your students. Thus, students will have high readiness and confidence when teaching in schools during teaching training at school.

Keywords: Microteaching, Mogi Jugyo, Peer Teaching, Teaching Practice



ABS-ICOLLITE-22064

Incubation Learning Model to Improve Complex Procedure Text Writing Ability

Ari Prayogi, Yeti Mulyati, Andoyo Sastromiharjo, Vismaia Sabariah
Damaianti

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

prayogiari822@gmail.com, yetimulyati@upi.edu, andoyo@upi.edu,
vismaia@upi.edu

Writing is an activity of expressing ideas or ideas through the painting of graphic symbols that are not only understood by the author, but can also be understood by others as a form of indirect communication. Complex procedure text is a text that contains explanations or instructions about steps or stages that are systematically arranged and must be taken to achieve the goal. The fact shows that students' writing ability is very low, especially in learning to write complex procedure texts. By applying the incubation learning model, it is expected to improve the quality of learning to write complex procedure texts. This study aims to apply the incubation learning model to improve the ability to write complex procedural texts in class X State Senior High School 1 Penawaraji Tulangbawang Lampung. This study used a quasi-experimental type of research with a pretest-posttest control group design, without randomization (Randomized Pretest-Posttest control group design). The sampling technique used is a purposive technique based on special considerations. The data from the assessment will be used as analysis data according to descriptive statistical procedures using the SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) computer program package for Windows Version 16. The results show that the incubation learning model is very effective in improving the ability to write complex procedure texts in class X school students. State Senior High School 1 Penawaraji Tulang Bawang, Lampung.

Keywords: learning model; incubation; Ability to write complex procedure texts



ABS-ICOLLITE-22096

Collaborative Model of Project Work and Media Picture and Picture on Writing Skills (Sakubun)

Pinka Intan Anari, Herniwati, Nuria Haristiani

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

pinkaintananari4846@gmail.com, herniwati@upi.edu, nuriaharist@upi.edu

Writing essays (sakubun) is still quite difficult, plus there are still many students who are less literate. Therefore, the teacher must determine an effective way of learning to make essays. Researchers create a collaborative project work model on writing skills (sakubun) through picture and picture media. It aims to improve students' writing skills (sakubun). This research was conducted at SMA Kristen Hidup Baru with a total of 18 students. The design of this research is quantitative, to be there as a comparison for the class that is given the action. Researchers carried out three stages in the implementation of each theme given to students. In the first stage on the theme of watashi no uchi, the researcher introduced the theme to the students. The researcher ordered the students to make the first essay with the theme of watashi no uchi. Then, in the second stage, the researcher introduced the theme to be given, and grouped students into three groups of 3 students. The researcher also teaches sentence patterns and also observes students when making the second essay. In the third stage, the researcher gave an evaluation to the students by making the third essay with the same theme. The results obtained in the experimental class pretest got 62.2. While getting 64.4. Then in cycle 1, the experimental class got 63.3 while the control class still got 64.4. If we look at the results obtained from this study. The experimental class increased in value, however, it could not exceed the control class.

Keywords: Collaborative Model, Method, Media, Sakubun



ABS-ICOLLITE-22105

Teacher's Perspective on Tiktok Video as an Alternative-Formative Assessment in EFL Classes

Tintin Sri Suprihatin, Didi Sukiyadi, Pupung Purnawarman
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
tintinsri@upi.edu, purnawarman@upi.edu

This study emphasizes the benefits of formative assessment as an alternative assessment and explains why it is vital for language learning and teaching from a teacher's perspective. TikTok platform is one of the social media that can be used by teachers to conduct a formative assessment so that students can improve their performance in their language skills, especially listening and speaking skills. A narrative inquiry as a qualitative method is used in this study to elaborate on the teachers' experience and reflection in conducting the formative assessment as an alternative assessment. The participants are two teachers that have already used the TikTok platform in conducting an alternative-formative assessment. The result shows that teachers' perspective on using the TikTok platform is positive because the platform is an effective social media to conduct the assessment. It allows teachers to assess in the comment section or the video could be downloaded so that teachers can also assess on other platforms. Using the platform, teachers can assess students' performances and can evaluate their teaching process. Suggestions for future research related to alternative types of language assessments are also presented.

Keywords: alternative-formative assessment, EFL, social media, TikTok

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22106

Students' Perspective on Portfolio Assessment to Promote Communication Skills in Vocational High School

Yanti Nopiyanti Sopandi, Didi Sukiyadi, Pupung Purnawarman

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

yantinopiyanti@upi.edu, purnawarman@upi.edu

Students in Vocational High School are expected to be job-ready as they graduate. One of the important preparations to be job-ready is mastering English as a means of communication; since English not only can provide significant added value for the workforce who master it but also can provide its competitiveness in obtaining better job opportunities. This study paper sought to explore students' perspectives on the use of portfolios as an assessment tool in vocational high school to promote communication skills as one of the necessary job-ready competencies. This survey included 25 XII grade students who had recently graduated this academic year 2021/2022. The goals of this qualitative study were to examine students' perspectives on the usage of portfolios as an assessment tool and how portfolio assessments promote communication skills. Students' reflective essays were employed as the study technique, with data collected via questionnaires, student portfolios, and semi-structured interviews. The results highlighted two major aspects. To begin, the majority of students believed that a portfolio assessment was an effective assessment instrument. Second, portfolios appeared to help students improve their communication skills. This study's pedagogical implications were to provide EFL teachers with insight into how portfolios could be used as an effective assessment tool to help students improve their communication skills.

Keywords: Communication Skills, Portfolio Assessment, Students' Perspective, Vocational High School



ABS-ICOLLITE-22110

Undergraduate Students' Perceptions of Video Conference-Based English Courses

Indah Rahmawati

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

indahrahmawati@upi.edu

The use of videoconferencing technologies in higher education has increased significantly in recent years. Furthermore, since the Indonesian government enforced movement restrictions to fight the COVID-19 outbreak and regular face-to-face classroom activity is no longer possible due to the pandemic, synchronous video conference-based courses are unavoidable. However, there is little information available about how students perceive these courses. The goal of this research was to investigate the undergraduate students' perceptions toward video conference-based English classes. The research involved 116 7th semester students from The Department of Economic Development at one of Bandung's private universities. The data was collected and statistically analyzed using the quantitative method, based on the results of a closed-ended questionnaire on students' perceptions of video-conference-based English classes, before being interpreted into a description. To save time and follow the Covid19 health protocol, the questions were conducted online through Google form. According to the data, participants perceived the video conference-based English classes positively. Although limited availability and slow internet connections were occasionally highlighted as disadvantages, video-conferencing was also regarded effective and efficient in terms of time, location, and cost. Students also believe that video-conference-based English classes can help them improve their language skills and overcome their shyness in virtual class interactions.

Keywords: English course, online learning, perception, undergraduate student, video conference.



ROOM 9

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22124

Comic Development for Learning Materials JLPT (Japanese Language Proficiency Test) N5

Dewi Kusriani, Via Luviana Dewanty, Eka Candra Rukmana, Rizki Ihsan
Darmawan, Nadya Eva Pradini
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
dewikusriani@upi.edu, luvianadewanty@upi.edu

The Japanese Language Proficiency Test (JLPT) is an internationally applicable test that is used as a reference in determining a person's level of Japanese language skills. Consists of the lowest level N5 to the top N1. Comic strips are media that need to be applied to the discussion of Japanese Language Proficiency Test questions. With the DBR (Design Based Research) method, a textbook for discussing JLPT N5 questions has been made. Phase 1 is identifying the characteristics of the JLPT N5 Japanese textbook and the needs of basic Japanese language learners through interviews and questionnaires. Stage 2 is making and compiling a draft of a comic book with JLPT N5 material. Then in stage 3, the draft textbook in the form of comics will be tested twice on beginner Japanese learners to find out the shortcomings that need to be corrected. And at stage 4 or the end, it will be applied directly to students to determine the level of effectiveness in increasing the test score. The development of textbooks with comic strips is expected to be a new option for learning basic Japanese which is interesting and fun, and can increase the interest of novice learners to learn Japanese so that Japanese language skills at the JLPT level N5 can be mastered faster.

Keywords: textbook development; comic strip-based textbooks; Japanese level JLPT N5



ABS-ICOLLITE-22186

Implementation of Saiwa Techniques in Reading Comprehension Learning (DOKKAI)

Juju Juangsih, Linna Meilia Rasiban
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
jujujuangsih@upi.edu, linnameilia@upi.edu

The background of this research is there an indication of a decrease in students' ability to understand reading during the Covid-19 pandemic. This is due to a decrease in learning motivation, especially reading Japanese texts. Therefore, we need a reading technique that can encourage students to understand reading easily and pleasantly. This study will explain how the saiwa (retelling technique) in learning shokyu dokkai 2 is imposed in online learning model. The research method used is a qualitative method using a quasi-experimental research design. The subjects of this study were students of the Department of Japanese Language Education FPBS UPI level 1 semester 2 for the academic year 2021-2022 who contracted the Shokyu Dokkai 2 (MK. Reading Comprehension Basic Level 2) course, totaling 30 people. The quasi-experimental activity was design in 6 meetings conducted online using the Zoom Meeting application. The reading material used in the study is material taken from the book "Shochuukyuu kara no dokkai" by OGAWARA Yoshiro and KITANI Naoyuki (2020). The results showed that an increase in students' ability to understand the given discourse text. That results can be seen from the results obtained orally and in writing. The limitation of this research is that all learning is implement online. The results obtained are less than optimal because the conditions of online learning.

Keywords: learning model, online learning, reading comprehension, retelling technique, saiwa technique



ABS-ICOLLITE-22152

A Systematic Review of Studies (2017-2021) on the Utilization of Augmented Reality in Language Learning

Nadya Devina Permata, Fhira Marsya, Velayeti Nurfitriana Anas
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

nadyadevina.0.9@upi.edu, fhiramarsya@upi.edu, velaansas@upi.edu

The purpose of this article is to review the utilization of Augmented Reality (AR) in foreign language learning. This article particularly reports on the results of review of several journal articles related to AR as a medium for learning foreign languages at all levels. The reviewed articles were published between 2017 and 2021, gathered from ERIC and Google Scholar. Ten articles were chosen based on the relevance of the research with the purpose of the present study; that is Augmented Reality in foreign language learning. The analysis results showed that the utilization of Augmented Reality could help teachers conduct the learning process and students learn foreign language. The use of Augmented Reality in language learning could also increase students' motivation. The learning methods using Augmented Reality were considered more fun, attractive, and memorable for teachers and students. This can be influenced by the affordance of AR to create a new learning environment. Learning objects were presented virtually in a real environment around the students so that such audio-visual elements can escalate their learning motivation.

Keywords: Augmented reality, foreign language, learning, technology

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22160

The Development of Indonesian-Japanese Folklore Enrichment Book as a Cross-Cultural Understanding For BIPA Students

Y. Yulianeta, H. Halimah, Mikihiro Moriyama, Dewi P. Amandangi, Fani Fajrini Darma Dalel

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

yaneta@upi.edu, halimah81@upi.edu, moriyama@nanzan-u.ac.jp

Using folklore content from the BIPA students' origins, such as Japanese folklore, is an effort of cross-cultural understanding and to minimize cultural shock. Using the concept of comparative literature, several Indonesian-Japanese folklore texts were compiled into an enrichment book. The purpose of this research is to describe: (1) the development of the enrichment book using the DDD-E method, and (2) the results of expert validation. The data collection method to get the expert validation is a questionnaire. The data were analyzed using qualitative descriptive and quantitative descriptive techniques. The results showed that the enrichment book of Indonesian-Japanese folklore texts had been developed following the DDD-E Model which included four steps, namely: 1) decide, 2) design, 3) develop, 4) evaluate. The development has done all four stages of the DDD-E model. The validation results show that (1) literature experts assessed it as excellent, (2) BIPA learning experts assessed it as good, and (3) learning media experts assessed it as excellent. Qualitatively, there are several inputs given by the experts. On average, the experts validated this enrichment book product as excellent.

Keywords: BIPA Students, cross-cultural understanding, enrichment book, folklore

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22167

Entrepreneurship Based Learning Speaking Skill Development Through Drama Texts at Senior Vocational High School

Hasanuddin Fatsah, Fatmah Tome

Universitas Negeri Gorontalo

hasanuddin@ung.ac.id, fatmahtome1407@gmail.com

This research focused on entrepreneurship based learning Indonesian speaking skill development through drama texts with the following research questions (1) how are objective conditions of students' speaking skill? (2) How are the conceptual frameworks of learning of speaking skills through drama texts, and (3) how are the effectiveness of entrepreneurial based learning speaking skill through drama texts, Therefore, the research objectives are (1) to find out the objective conditions of speaking skill, (2) to find out conceptual model of entrepreneurship based learning speaking skill through drama texts, and (3) to find out the effectiveness model of entrepreneurship based learning speaking skill through drama texts. This research used qualitative-quantitative approaches with R and D design. The steps for research development were (1) introductory research for finding condition of students and students' needs before developing product, (2) developing entrepreneurship based lesson plan for speaking skill (3) assessing the effectiveness of model of Entrepreneurship based learning speaking skill through drama text. Data were collected by using tests, observation, interview and documents. Data were analyzed quantitatively and qualitatively related to objective condition, product design, and the effectiveness of the product. The results indicated there are significant validity and eligible of model according to experts validation and it can be used for further effective implementation. Entrepreneurship based learning speaking skill through drama is effective to develop speaking skill and entrepreneurship behavior and spirit.

Key Words: entrepreneurship, learning, speaking skill, drama, behavior

Keywords: entrepreneurship, learning, speaking skill, drama, behavior



ABS-ICOLLITE-22207

**The Application of Text-to-Speech Technology in Language Learning:
Insights from a Systematic Review of Studies (2012-2022)**

Mohammad Iqbal Jerusalem, Budi Yumechas, Ashanti Widyana

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

mohammadiqbaljerusalem@upi.edu

This article reports on the results of a systematic review of articles published between 2012 and 2022 that specifically examine the use of text-to-speech technology in language learning. The articles were collected from Google Scholar as the main database. The articles were then reviewed and selected using the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and MetaAnalysis (PRISMA) approach. The analysis results of six selected articles revealed that the use of text-to-speech assisted the process of knowledge transfer. Text-to-speech technology has also play a practical role in language learning, especially in promoting students' participation. In conclusion, Text-to-Speech technology can be a new breakthrough to support language learning.

Keywords: Language Learning, Systematic Literature Review, Text-to-Speech

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22130

Preparations of Teaching Materials for Prospective Tokutei Ginou Workers and Ginou Jisshuu Internships in the Field of Elderly Nursing

Dewi Kusrini, Aep Saeful Bachri, Dianni Risda, Hasna Aulia Ramadhan,

Dani Farid Julianur

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

dewikusrini@upi.edu

Since the adoption of the Tokutei Ginou (special-skilled) and Ginou Jisshuu (special-skilled) recruitment programs by the Japanese government in 2019, Indonesia has become one of the countries targeted by various local governments, Japanese foreign worker recruitment agencies. To be able to shorten the training period so that Indonesia can send prospective workers more quickly, a textbook that focuses on equipping the trainees with Japanese language is needed to be able to pass the Japanese Language Proficiency Test (JLPT) intermediate level (N3) along with Japanese for nursing elderly to be able to make the participants ready to use in the field of work. For this reason, in this study, textbooks will be developed that can meet these needs. First, an analysis will be carried out on the material for the JLPT test questions and the material for the elderly nursing test in Japanese to understand the overall Japanese language targets that need to be achieved in training in Indonesia. Second, there will be interviews with alumni of the training participants who have worked in Japan to understand the need for teaching materials that are suitable to be studied in Indonesia. Third, from the results of the test analysis and taking into account the results of the interviews, a textbook for the basic level will be made which includes JLPT N5 material with basic nursing materials. Fourth, the draft of the textbook will be assessed for feasibility by experts from native Japanese speakers and alumni of the training participants who have become workers of tokutei ginou/ginou jisshuu nursing for the elderly in Japan. With the resulting textbook, it is hoped that it will support the effective implementation of the training so that UPI will be able to get more prospective workers for the tokutei ginou/ginou jisshuu nursing program for elderly people to Japan.

Keywords: tokutei ginou, ginou jisshuu, japanese language textbook, elderly nursing, language training



ABS-ICOLLITE-22187

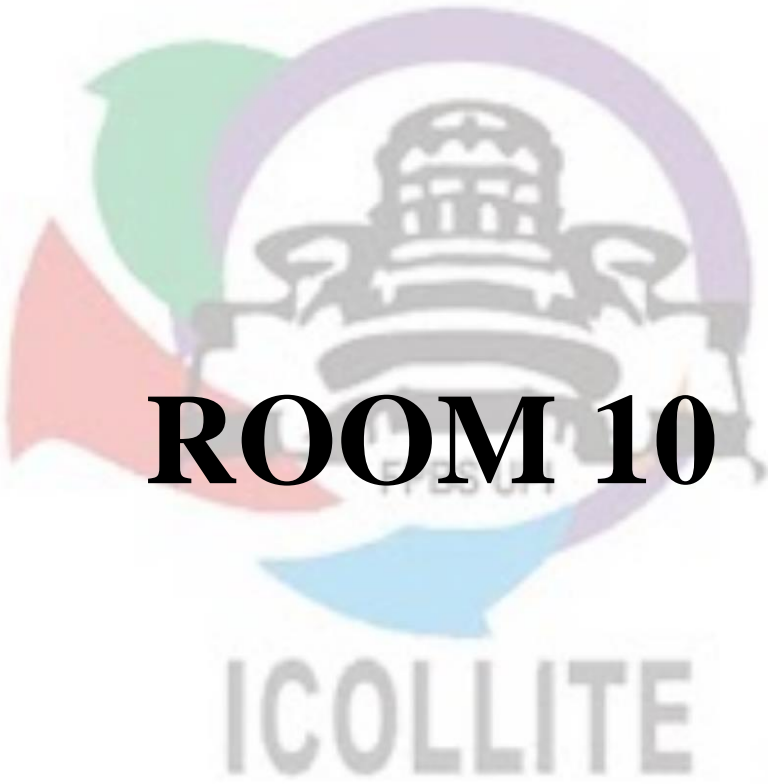
**Development of Telegram Application in Cooperative Online Learning
Model: A Quasi-Experimental Research on Basic Kanji Courses
(Shokyuu Hyouki)**

Linna Meilia Rasiban, Adhellayani, Renariah, Neneng Sutjiati
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

linnameilia@upi.edu, adhella.yani@gmail.com, renariah@upi.edu,
sutjiatineneng@upi.edu

This research is de-motivated student in learning kanji online and the lack of understanding kanji material independently given online during this Covid-19 pandemic. The widespread use of smartphones brings great potential for e-learning to adapt to this a new normal situation that is all digital. This study purposed to explore the implications of the learning media for the Telegram application and to investigate the cooperative online learning model in Basic Kanji (Shokyuu Hyouki) lectures in an effort to improve understanding of the forms and meanings of Japanese kanji. The research method was quasi-experimental method using one class of Basic Kanji course. The subjects of this study were 25 second semester students of the 2021–2022 academic year at the Department of Japanese Language Education, FPBS UPI, who had basic Japanese language skills at the N5 level, the Japanese Language International Proficiency Standard (JLPT). The experimental activities was design for five meetings using the Telegram application 'Akari Kanji'. The results showed that learning kanji through the telegram application was more effective and increased the students' understanding of kanji.

Keywords: kanji learning, learning media, online-cooperative learning, telegram, vocabulary learning



ROOM 10



ABS-ICOLLITE-22195

“Do my students learn from the feedback given?”: Reflection from a Thesis Supervision

Fazri Nur Yusuf, Pupung Purnawarman, Rojab Siti Rodliyah
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
fazrinuryusuf@upi.edu, pupung@upi.edu, rojab@upi.edu

Academic writing along with its supervision process is inevitably essential for both students and supervisors. Studies on the area have long been researched due to the concern on students' quality thesis and quality supervision process. However, revealing in-depth findings on how the supervision works with the students is in need to have further study. The present study is a part of ongoing research investigating the thesis supervision process for both undergraduate and graduate students. Involving voluntarily five advisees and using students' learning journals, documents of their work, and grouped interviews, findings initially indicate that advisees found it intriguing in understanding both knowledge of research and how to conduct it. They shared similar feelings and thoughts that even though they learned research throughout their study, they felt it was not that detailed and they were shaky in their own understanding. They still encountered difficulties in identifying research problems and gaps and showing supporting evidence for their arguments besides they still made minor mistakes in using proper diction in a proper academic writing system. They thought they did their best in their writing although, in fact, they made less logical reasoning of their research procedure and arguments and some inappropriate mechanics in their writing. Those findings suggest finding a method that can gradually facilitate the advisees to find their way to quality academic writing and help the supervisors promote quality supervision.

Keywords: academic writing, doing research, reflection, supervision, thesis writing



ABS-ICOLLITE-22198

Quizlet: Electronic Flashcard-Based Learning Media to Improve Foreign Language Vocabulary Mastery

Shavira Amelia Johan, Raihan Vito Alessandro, Arif Husein Lubis

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

shavirakwee@upi.edu, raihanvito47@upi.edu, lubis_ah@upi.edu

This review article discusses one of the alternative language learning media to improve students' foreign language vocabulary mastery, namely Quizlet. This paper particularly employed a systematic literature review method. The articles were collected from journals, published in 2016-2021. We used Google Scholar database as the data search source. The results of the analysis of the ten selected articles revealed that Quizlet was found to be an effective vocabulary learning application and could have a significant influence on the development of students' learning process. This is also supported by interesting features that are suitable for use in various disciplines, such as setting materials or teaching materials using the flashcards feature. The existence of Quizlet can be a solution in streamlining students' foreign language vocabulary learning process outside of classroom. Quizlet's coverage is also quite broad because it is easily accessible anywhere.

Keywords: Quizlet, Vocabulary Mastery, Learning Media



ABS-ICOLLITE-22202

Online Training of German Exam Level A2 For SMA/SMK Students in Bandung Raya

Irma Permatawati, Pepen Permana, Putrasulung Baginda
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
irma.permatawati@upi.edu, pepen@upi.edu, putra@upi.edu

The importance of the German language exam and the declining performance of SMA/SMK students from Bandung Raya in the German language Olympics at the national level in the last two years are the main problems behind the implementation of this Community Service Program (PkM). In addition, this PkM is a form of implementation of research results that have been carried out by the German Language Learning Scientific Field Group - German Language Education Study Program FPBS UPI related to the use of ICT-based innovative products in German language learning. The main purpose of this PkM activity is to conduct online training for A2 level German exams for high school/vocational high school students in the Bandung Raya area. Through this training activity, students are expected to be better prepared to carry out the real German exam and to be able to excel again in the National German Language Olympiad which has been held online for the last two years. Based on the LMS Moodle platform, this PkM activity designed a simulation program for the A2 level online German exam. Thus, the main form of this PkM activity is to train the high school/ vocational students in recognizing the format of the A2 level German exam. The target of this activity is students from several SMA/SMK in Bandung Raya.

Keywords: German Exam Level A2, LMS-Moodle, Online Training

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22210

Project Model in Learning Writing Skills and Its Development Alternatives

Diena San Fauziya, Yeti Mulyati, Andoyo Sastromiharjo
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
dienasanf@gmail.com

This research is motivated by the prevalence and excellence of project learning models. However, the results of the preliminary study show that there are gaps in the application. The purpose is to 1) describe the application of the project model; 2) formulate an alternative to developing the model. The research method used is descriptive qualitative research. Data collection techniques is document studies, observation and questionnaires. The research subjects were lecturers and students of the Indonesian Language Education Study Program. The object is project-based learning tools in writing courses and the response to learning with the project model. The data processing technique was carried out in a qualitative descriptive manner. The results show that the application of the project model can facilitate students to achieve the expected competencies; provide learning experiences with tangible products; give prestige intellectual satisfaction. However, weaknesses were found in the process of monitoring and evaluating learning. This is indicated by the evaluation documents which are not yet practical and the monitoring system is complicated. Student responses also show that the project model implemented in learning has various formulas and tends to provide a heavy learning experience. It can be concluded that the project model in higher education has positive opportunities, but also needs to be continuously developed. The alternatives offered through this paper are a form of monitoring and evaluation as well as the use of communication.

Keywords: project based learning, project model, writing skills learning



ABS-ICOLLITE-22212

The Augmented Chair Game to Stimulate Speaking and Listening Skills in French as a Foreign Language (FLE) Students

Silvi Satiakemala, Elga Ahmad Prayoga

STBA YAPARI ABA Bandung

silviwahyudi@stba.ac.id,

According to our preliminary study, our students need activities that guide and encourage their speaking and listening skills in French as a foreign language. Nowadays, we actually have many more choices of authentic video or audio documents, especially through social medias, that we can consider and take advantage of as pedagogical resources. Our research is therefore aimed at meeting this need of our students as well as questioning how we can stimulate both their oral production and listening comprehension through videos and games. In this case, we chose the game called "The Chair Game". We tested the game by analyzing its effectiveness based on the pre-test and post-test scores. The results: based on this technique, the grades of our student respondents are better. At the same time, we revealed that this game can increase the ability of listening concentration in French as well as encourage cooperation between learners. It could generally, according to them, give them a new experience to work on French listening materials. To conclude, as teachers of a foreign language, we are indeed very committed to offer students different teaching techniques to encourage them or even find a relevant solution to their difficulty to practice the four foreign language skills.

Keywords: Games, teaching aids, video, speaking and listening skills.

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22222

Project Based Learning Model on Online News Presentation Materials in Sunda Language

Dingding Haerudin, Danan Darajat
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
dingding.haerudin@upi.edu

The background of its implementation in this research is the lack of local language information on online media, such as Sundanese. In line with the times, Sundanese language information on online media today is much needed by the community. Based on this background, this research aims to describe the ability of students to present Sundanese news on online media before and after using the Project Based Learning (PBL) Model. This study uses a quasi-experimental type of quantitative approach. The research method used is descriptive analytical method. The research method used is descriptive analytical method. The respondents were students of the fourth semester Sundanese Language Education Study Program. The results of this study indicate that the average value of the respondents' ability to present Sundanese language news on online media before using the PBL model is 74, which is below the Minimum Completeness Criteria (KKM). These abilities include: 1) the suitability of the content with the topic, 2) the depth of research and observation, 3) language, 4) illustrations, 5) visuals.

Keywords: Keywords: news, online, project, based, learning.

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22216

Effect of YouTube Video Learning Media on Basic Japanese Listening Ability

Rahayu Siwi Winarni, Linna Meilia Rasiban, Juju Juangsih
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

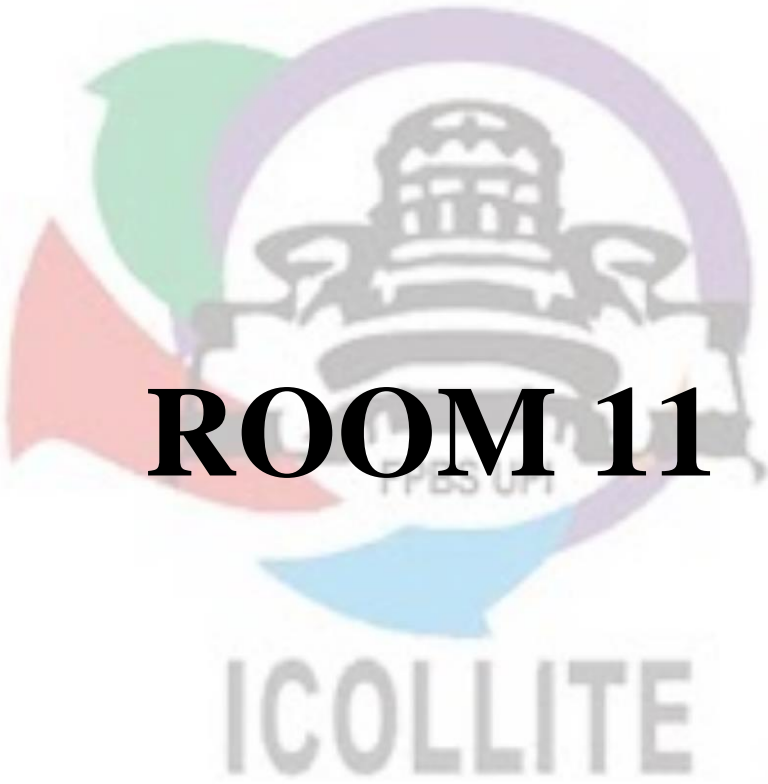
Rahayusiwi99@upi.edu, linnameilia@upi.edu, jujujuangsih@upi.edu

This research is motivated by the widespread use of YouTube videos in distance learning. The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of using YouTube videos before and after on students' listening skills in capturing basic Japanese learning materials. The method used is Pre-experimental with One-Group Pre-test and Post-test design. The subjects of this study were 11th grade students in one of the public high schools in Bandung City, West Java Province, for the 2021/2022 academic year. The sample in this study used a simple random sampling technique by means of class 11 IPS 3 which amounted to 28 people. The data was obtained through the results of the pre-test and post-test as well as a questionnaire through the google form. Based on the results of the study, it was found that the use of YouTube videos as a learning medium had an effect on increasing students' listening skills in Japanese. This is based on the increase in the mean acquisition, namely the pre-test of 74.82 and post-test of 80.71. Then, from the results of hypothesis testing, the t-count value is greater than the t-table at a significant level of 5% ($4.25 > 2.05$) and a significant level of 1% ($4.25 > 2.77$) in the post-test acquisition. experimental class.

Keywords: basic Japanese, learning media, listening comprehension, video Youtube



ICOLLITE





ABS-ICOLLITE-22002

Apology Speech Act in Japanese and Indonesian: Focusing on 'Apology', 'Repair', and 'Responsibility' Strategies

Nuria Haristiani

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

nuriaharist@upi.edu

There have been number of studies comparing the speech acts of apology in Japanese and Indonesian. However, most of these studies used DCT (Discourse Completion Test) instruments which may produce speech acts that are different from natural conversations. This study aims to examine the speech act of apology using data collected through Roleplay, with the aim of obtaining more natural conversational data. Respondents in this study included twenty pairs of Japanese Native Speakers (JNS), and nineteen pairs of Indonesian Native Speakers (INS), for a total number of seventy-eight respondents. This study raised four apology situations with different degree of apologies, so that eighty conversational data were generated in Japanese and seventy-six in Indonesian. After analyzed the data based on semantic formulae, it was found that speakers of both languages used the same nine types of strategies and used the strategies with similar frequency. In addition, the results of this study indicate that Japanese speakers use combination of strategies in one utterance and use a numerous of excuses (*setsumei*), which shows a different tendency compared to the results of previous studies using DCT. While on the other hand, Indonesian speakers also used combination of strategies and used explanation as their main strategies. Both Japanese and Indonesian speakers admitting responsibility in apologizing, while as an attempt to repair their mistakes they offer different compensations.

Keywords: Apology speech act, Indonesian apology, Japanese apology, Roleplay, Semantic formulae



ABS-ICOLLITE-22003

Error Analysis of the Use of Epistemic and Deontic ~Hazu and ~Beki Modality in Intermediate Learners

Ghandur Muhammad Daffa, Dedi Sutedi, Herniwati

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

ghandur12@gmail.com, dedisutedijepang@upi.edu, herniwati@upi.edu

This study aims to obtain an overview of the error of the use of ~hazu and ~beki modality in intermediate learners. This study was conducted because of the similarity of the meanings of these two modalities when translated into Indonesian. This is what makes it difficult for learners to use these two modalities. This is supported by preliminary research which results indicate that learners find it difficult to distinguish and use these two modalities. The sample of this study was level 3 students from 3 universities in Bandung, UPI Japanese Language Education, UNIKOM Japanese Literature, and Maranatha Christian University Japanese Literature. Instruments used in this study were test and questionnaire. From the results of data analysis, it can be known that the beki modality is the one with more errors than the hazu modality. Then, the meaning of beki which expresses regret becomes the meaning of beki which is most prone to errors. As for the hazu modality, the meaning of hazu which states a logical conclusion is the meaning of hazu which is the most prone to errors. Then, the type of “alternating form” error became the most common type of error in this study. This makes a tendency that errors that occur in intermediate level learners are errors due to the respondent's competence factor. Therefore, some efforts are needed to overcome these errors.

Keywords: modality, beki, hazu, error analysis



ABS-ICOLLITE-22005

Revealing the Determining Roles of Cyber Text Contexts in Socio-Semiotic Multimodal Perspective

R. Kunjana Rahardi

Universitas Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta

rahardi.kunjana@gmail.com

The issue of context in language studies has long been the subject of long debate by scientists. Internet technology that is developing very rapidly around linguistics has proven to have major impacts on changing the identity of contexts with unimodal dimensions to cyber text contexts. This study aims to describe the determining roles of cyber text contexts in socio-semiotic multimodal perspective. The research data were utterances containing identities of cyber text contexts. The sources of data were divided into two, namely the substantive and the locational ones. The data collection method applied was an in-depth reading method with note-taking technique. This data collection stage ended with the data classification stage. This means that the research data were ready to be analyzed after being carefully classified and typified. Furthermore, these research data were triangulated. The data analysis method applied was the extra-lingual equivalent method. The data analysis stage ended with the interpretation of the results of data analysis carried out by matching the extra-lingual aspects. This study resulted in the findings of six determining roles of cyber text contexts in the delivery of intents, namely providing backgrounds, confirming the essence, providing illustrations, inspiring interpretation, completing information, and providing descriptions. This research concluded that cyber text contexts may consist of various determining roles to interpret speaker's meanings in socio-semiotic multimodal perspective.

Keywords: cyber text context, multimodality perspective, socio-semiotics



ABS-ICOLLITE-22007

Tendencies of Argumentatif Claim Types of Indonesian Academic Writers

Yuliana Setyaningsih
Universitas Sanata Dharma
yuliapbsi@gmail.com

The structure of the argument is never separated from the identity of the claim of the argument used by the author. The type of claim is truly determined by the understanding of the nature of the argumentative construction claim and the author's awareness to use the argumentative claim in academic writing. This study aims to describe the tendency of using types of claims by Indonesian academic writers. To achieve the research objectives, two problem formulations were formulated, namely: (1) How is the tendency to use types of claims by Indonesian writers in academic writing?; (2) What are the determinants of the tendency to use types of claims by Indonesian writers in academic writing? This study uses a mixed approach. The data were divided into two, namely scientific texts which contained the argumentative claims. In addition, the data were also in the form of quantitative figures that describe the tendency to use types of claims in argumentative writing. To obtain the first type of data, scientific texts from Indonesian writers were needed, while for the second type, a Likert scale questionnaire instrument was needed to describe the tendency of using claims. The data were analyzed by applying the content analysis method and the descriptive statistic technique. The conclusion of this research is that the Indonesian writers have a tendency to use the type of argument claim based on public opinion. The conclusions of this study are confirmed by the results of descriptive statistical analysis that fully support the statement.

Keywords: tendencies, claim types, argument, academic writers



ABS-ICOLLITE-22009

**The Effect of the Comic-Assisted Concrete Pictorial Abstract (CPA)
Approach on the Fifth Graders' Ability to Read Statistics**

Indah Nurmahanani, Kikit Wiriyanti

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

nurmahanani@upi.edu

The ability to read is a necessary skill for students to possess, since it has numerous benefits when studying various fields of study. There is a principle at work in reading activities: comprehending or locating information in the text. This corresponds to one of the abilities required of upper elementary school children, namely reading comprehension. Reading comprehension is acquired through information absorption and refers to the ability to comprehend or understand the inferred or implicit meaning of reading material using media. Reading comprehension ability is also advantageous for studying fundamental statistics in mathematics education, particularly in circumstances involving word problems. As a result, reading comprehension ability, aided by instructional media, is required for completing mathematical word problems. In order for students in this study to learn about basic statistical concepts, they must read the reading text on the questions generated using the comic-assisted CPA approach. The study employed a quasi-experimental design and included 24 fifth-grade elementary school pupils. The research instrument consisted of two essay questions, each of which contained five derived questions. The results indicated that: 1) the comic-assisted CPA approach had an effect on fifth-grade students' reading comprehension ability; and 2) students' reading comprehension ability increased following the implementation of the comic-assisted CPA approach.

Keywords: Comic, CPA, reading comprehension ability, statistics



ABS-ICOLLITE-2011

The Use of Dictogloss to Improve Students' Writing in Muhammadiyah Plus Secondary School Batam

Dea Punjung Sari

Universitas Internasional Batam

deasugiono23@gmail.com

Teaching writing in secondary school is found as another level of skill to be mastered (Abdulwahed and Ismail, 2011; Pertiwi and Drajadi (2018); Ardiansyah, (2020)). Research about teaching writing at this junior high school level often got less attention which happened in Muhammadiyah Plus Secondary School Batam. However, students at this level are supposed to be able to master the writing skill as well as learn other skills in English. In implementing that, thus, a teaching method is needed to be chosen. In this study, the researcher will examine the use of Dictogloss as a technique to improve secondary students' writing skills. Dictogloss is going to use as a treatment to help students to develop their grammar, vocabulary, spelling, and punctuation as found as the mostly error made by them. This learning which will integrate dictation given by the researcher and peer-assessment as a technique to analyse is expected to be beneficial. Hence, the aim of this study is to analyse the use of Dictogloss to improve students writing skills. The participants are the students from grade 9A, 26 students in total, in Muhammadiyah Plus Secondary School Batam. The class subject is going to be The English Cambridge exposing about Procedure Text. In order to appliance the research, a Classroom Action Research (CAR) is selected as the research method to use.

Keywords: dictogloss, writing skill, teaching writing, secondary students



ABS-ICOLLITE-22012

Literature Reading Autistic Children

Sri Wuryanti, Malika Fawwaz Alifi Yasmin
Pusat Asesmen Pendidikan. Kemdikbudristekdikti
sriwuryanti03@gmail.com

The literacy movement is not only the responsibility of the government, but the responsibility of all stakeholders such as the business world, universities, social organizations, literacy activists, parents, and the community. The spirit of literacy culture is very active in its implementation in schools from elementary to high school. Various school programs are implemented, starting from reading corners, reading corners, various places, and media created by schools to support these programs. Likewise, for special schools, literacy for children with special needs is also carried out to support a literacy culture for children with disabilities. There is one special school in Indonesia with disabilities that are included in the autistic category. Several studies have shown that schools are very enthusiastic about implementing the Literacy Movement program. However, it focuses a lot on how to implement it with the right method and does not consider what materials are needed for autistic children. Meanwhile, autistic children need independence literacy in their lives, such as independence in bathing, dressing, using socks, toilet training, and so on. Interesting reading material about self-reliance is scarce in shops, libraries, and school reading materials. In this article, we convey that making interesting reading materials for autistic students related to independent living is a challenge to make teachers, literacy activists, and communities concerned with literacy. Autistic students need regularity, discipline, and interesting reading with basic material content such as the chaining method. The chaining method, for example, is used to train dental skills in children with intellectual disabilities. The chaining method used is the chaining method used in the next steps of chaining, namely the initial steps of the behavior taught are taught first, the steps taught are related to the second steps, and so on until the stage is complete. The type of research and the method used in this research is R&D. Meanwhile, what was developed as a module that focused on the material with the basic independence themes needed by autistic children. The result is the title of literacy teaching materials for students with autism such as "Come on, Prepare Your Toiletries", "Don't Forget Your Socks", and "I can eat by myself".

Keywords: literacy, Autism, Reading, Independence, Channing



ABS-ICOLLITE-22013

Teachers' intercultural profile development: Three case studies of English foreign language (EFL) teachers in Indonesian universities

Muhammad Aulia

Universitas Syiah Kuala

muhammad.aulia@unsyiah.ac.id

Intercultural communicative competence appears to be inevitable for languages education nowadays. Due to the interconnectedness of the world, the nature of languages education has changed particularly in linguistic and cultural diversity in English as a Foreign Language Teaching (EFLT). The change has led to re-conceptualisation on the status and function of English as a global language as well as recognition on multiple national and local languages and identities in a teaching context. All of these suggest an intercultural approach of language pedagogy to achieve intercultural communicative competence, that is, a competence where skills and language development are paralleled with attitudinal development. An EFL teacher must be equipped for intercultural pedagogy readiness with not only skills for integral reflection but also a sort of awareness entrenched into their own individual development. Indeed, an individual intercultural development is complex and contingent upon his/her past, present and future. Therefore, this study strives to explicate such complexities in order to contribute the conceptualisation of intercultural pedagogy across the world. Through three case studies at university level, some factors of university teachers' intercultural profile were found, which shape teachers' positioning towards intercultural pedagogy. It was found that these aspects have been influenced by personal lived knowledge construction, degree of intercultural awareness, and teaching context. It is suggested that intercultural pedagogy is potential to be incorporated into (pre/in-service) EFL teacher education in Indonesia.

Keywords: Intercultural communicative competence, Indonesian EFL teachers, Intercultural pedagogy



ABS-ICOLLITE-22015

The Urgency of Development of Multimodality-Based Contextual Morphology Textbooks for Student

Jasmine Belinda Budijanto, Yuliana Setyaningsih

Universitas Sanata Dharma Yogyakarta

jasminebelinda0909@gmail.com, yulia.pbsi@gmail.com

Multimodality-based contextual morphology textbooks have not been found in the field. This research is intended to respond to that scarcity. The purpose of this study was to describe the urgency of developing a multimodality-based contextual morphology textbook. The approach used in this study is a mixed-method approach. Data were collected using questionnaire, interview, and analysis of relevant documents. The sample of this research was obtained purposively, namely the students participating in Indonesian morphology lectures at the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program, Sanata Dharma University. The research data is in the form of quantitative figures that describe the urgency of developing multimodality-based contextual morphology textbooks. The results of quantitative analysis and qualitative interpretation of the data are used as the basis for the development of multimodality-based contextual morphology textbooks. The results of the research that have been carried out show a description of the urgency as follows: (1) contextual morphology textbooks need to be developed by taking into account the five aspects, namely linguistic, visual, audio, gestural, and spatial aspects; (2) the morphology textbooks need to be given contextual examples so that students can more easily understand morphological material; (3) the activities and exercises given need to involve analysis and implementation so that students can implement morphology correctly. The conclusion of this study is that a multimodality-based contextual morphology textbook was developed by taking into account the five aspects of multimodality. These five aspects can be integrated into the material, examples, activities, and practice questions.

Keywords: contextual morphology, multimodality, textbook.



ABS-ICOLLITE-22020

Analysis of Cultural Representations in Algerian Textbooks of English

Abderrezzaq Ghafsi, Salim

Mohamed Boudiaf University of M'sila

abderrezzaq.ghafsi@univ-msila.dz, salim.bouherar@gmail.com

This research examines the cultural representations that are depicted in the Algerian secondary school textbooks of English. The textbooks involved in this study include 2nd and 3rd year secondary school textbooks: *Getting Through* and *New Prospects*. The analysis demonstrates that four major regional cultural representations are dominant in the 2nd year secondary school English textbook: Algerian, western, British, and American. Despite the similar number of cultural representations between Algerian and western cultures, the Algerian cultures seem to be profoundly presented and reflected throughout activities given to students at the end of each learning sequence. Other learning units lose this feature quickly to western cultures most often. Another appealing indication of culture is the dominance of American cultures compared to British cultures although English implemented in Algerian English textbook is more of an RP variety of spoken and written English. As for *New Prospects*, most of the cultural presentations and the cultural productions carry a cultural concept within. While the representation of Algerian cultures is more simple and less influential, the western cultures (including British and American cultures) are more profound and expressive through implicit or explicit cultural values they share. To end up, the representation of foreign cultures is not neutral. The cultural content must adhere to pedagogical ends rather than ideological and personal ones. To avoid cultural hegemony, foreign cultures in the Algerian textbooks of English should be taught hand in hand with something similar from the Algerian culture.

Keywords: Algeria, textbook, representation, hegemony, cultures



ROOM 12



ABS-ICOLLITE-2022

The Use of Ai (Artificial Intelligence) in English Learning Among University Students: Case Study in English Department, Universitas Airlangga

Moses Pandin, Hemas Kumala Dewi, Nur Annisa Rahim, Raselly Elfa Putri,
Tia Ivanka Wardani
Universitas Airlangga

moses.glorino@fib.unair.ac.id, hemas.kumala.dewi-2020@fib.unair.ac.id,
nur.annisa.rahim-2020@fib.unair.ac.id, raselly.elfa.putri-
2020@fib.unair.ac.id , tia.ivanka.wardani-2020@fib.unair.ac.id

This research aim is to analyze an artificial intelligence platform that can be used in imparting education as well as evaluating student performance. Method: This research was conducted with a qualitative method by conducting in-depth interviews and a literature study. Results: The findings of this study shows that Artificial Intelligence technology can be used as a means of developing English learning for students. Discussion: There have been several studies that support research results, that AI can be used to improve students' English skills through applications, websites, Virtual Reality technology, and other AI-based learning and teaching systems. Limitation: The limitation of this research is that it does not examine how far the role of AI in students' English learning is. Suggestion: For further research, it is expected to test how far the role of AI is to improve student's English skills, especially Universitas Airlangga students.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, English language, English skills, higher education, online learning.

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22023

Activating Minority Languages in Sulawesi Through Revitalization

Santy Yulianti, Purwaningsih, Satwiko Budiono, Siti Fatimah

Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional

santyyulianti019@gmail.com, dianpurwaningsih2012@gmail.com,

satwiko.iko@gmail.com

The focus of this paper is language revitalization in Central Sulawesi and South Sulawesi. The subject of the revitalization is the Tolitoli language of Central Sulawesi and the Konjo Language of South Sulawesi. The two languages are preferred based on the linguistic situation and the vitality of the two languages which are having a decrease in everyday use. The revitalization of the Tolitoli or Totoli language, which was conducted in Nalu Village, Tolitoli Regency, Central Sulawesi used a learning model of literary works such as rhymes, songs, and local folk tales to be performed at the Village Hall so that all residents could watch the result. The revitalization of the Konjo language in Tamatto Village, Bulukumba Regency, South Sulawesi, which is implemented this time is the making of a Konjo language song. Some of the songs made will later be distributed to the latest video or music sharing media as part of the use of information technology. Participants in this revitalization are the young generation as native language buds. This revitalization process runs for about eight months starting from preparation, selection of teachers and participants, and training to an evaluation in the form of performances or recordings. The results of the revitalization in the form of digital recordings and also performances in front of local speakers are a trigger for the community to increase the language use areas in everyday life. In addition, vernacular can be a means of publication in various existing information media, so that vernacular can be known more widely.

Keywords: Konjo, revitalization, Tolitoli, vernacular



ABS-ICOLLITE-2024

Acoustics Analysis of Japanese Geminate Consonant Pronounced by Indonesian Japanese Learners

Heni Hernawati

Universitas Negeri Semarang

heni.hernawati@mail.unnes.ac.id

In Japanese there is one of basic concepts of pronunciation called sokuon or geminate consonants. Geminate consonants in Japanese, are represented with a small “tsu 「っ」”, for example: kesshin 「けっしん」, yukkuri 「ゆっくり」, zutto 「ずっと」 and so on. Japanese Geminate consonants must be pronounced correctly because it can distinguish the meaning and can also affect the naturalness of speech. This study is aimed to analyse the Japanese geminate consonant pronounced by Indonesian Japanese learners. Sound samples were recorded based on "reading text" model. The respondents were asked to read a Japanese text in which there were 21 vocabularies containing geminate consonants. The results of the recording were analysed using impression analysis conducted by Japanese native speaker. Next, those were compared to the result of acoustic analysis using Praat to find duration of the “frictional sound” when pronouncing words which contain geminate consonants of fricatives and the “silent sound” produced when pronouncing words that contain geminate consonants of stops.

The results show that the geminate consonants of the fricative -Qsh have the duration range of 103 to 242 ms. From this duration range, what is considered natural by native speakers are from 122 to 242 ms. Then, the geminate consonants of the stops -Qp have the duration range of 56 to 258 ms. However, what are considered natural by native speakers are from 120 to 258 ms. Furthermore, the geminate consonants of the stops -Qt have the duration range of 63 to 563 ms. From this duration range, those which are considered natural are from 122 to 286 ms. Finally, the geminate consonants of the stops -Qk have the duration range of 52 to 293. However, those which are considered natural are from 112 to 293 ms.

Keywords: Acoustics Analysis, Geminate Consonant, Indonesian Japanese Learners, Japanese



ABS-ICOLLITE-22029

Malay Identity and Ethnicity in the Perspective of Riau Poets

Dessy Wahyuni, Agus Sri Danardana, Nurweni Saptawuryandari

Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional

dewahyuni77@gmail.com, agusridanardana@yahoo.co.id,

wenisaptawuryandari@yahoo.com

Regardless of its meaning, both 'boisterous' and 'river', Riau holds various resources. As an area that is considered a reference for the Malay language and literature, Riau has produced many poets. Five of them are Sutardji Calzoum Bachri, Fakhrunnas M.A. Jabbar, Taufik Ikram Jamil, Marhalim Zaini, and Rida K. Liamsi. They are very steady in knitting various aspects of people's lives and their environment in literary works, especially poetry so that values and socio-cultural conditions are depicted. Moreover, through poetry, these poets offer several concepts regarding the ideas or concepts of the life of the Riau Malay community. These various Riau Malay concepts can be investigated through the three dimensions of critical discourse analysis promoted by Norman Fairclough. The three dimensions are textual, discourse practice, and social practice analysis. From the analyses, there are found that Sutardji's poetry shows words that have magical powers because of freedom; Fakhrunnas' poetry teaches self-control; Taufik Ikram Jamil's poetry shows openness and inter-ethnic harmony; Marhalim's poetry teaches the act of caring for and developing Malayness; and Rida's poetry calls for giving new meaning to tragedies. By carrying out these three analyses through several poems, it is hoped that the exposed ideology can save human life, both in the regional and global realms, in the increasingly rapid flow of globalization.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis, Ethnicity, Identity, Poetry, Riau Malay.



ABS-ICOLLITE-22031

Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)-Based Literacy Media: An Innovative Learning Strategy to Promote Junior Secondary Students' Social Awareness

Herli Salim, Sri Setyarini, Pupung Purnawarman
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

herlialim@upi.edu, setyarini.english@upi.edu, purnawarman@upi.edu

In this high technology era, no students could avoid using the gadget and becoming a member of digitalized society by accessing various platforms, such as Facebook, Instagram, Youtube, etc. It is no surprise that most students are becoming more addicted to using their digital devices, either passively or actively. Unfortunately, the accessed contents are not always suitable and reliable for their needs and ages, so they absorb all information directly without filtering the messages. Therefore, this study aims to: (1) investigate the implementation of Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)-based media literacy in an EFL classroom to promote junior secondary students' social awareness; (2) identify the challenges faced by the teacher in implementing the learning strategy and solutions to overcome them. A case study was employed as a research design involving one class of eighth-graders and one English teacher as participants. There were three instruments to collect data, namely classroom observation, interviews with the teacher and the students, and document analysis. The collected data were analyzed by referring to the principles of teaching media literacy, higher-order thinking skills, and social awareness. The findings of this study revealed that the teacher applied some principles in teaching media literacy, such as constructing social values, analyzing language and messages in media, exploring roles of audiences, analyzing politics of representation, and questioning some issues delivered by media. These principles consequently promoted students' social awareness, including tolerance, empathy, honesty, and fairness. However, the teacher faced some challenges covering students' different social backgrounds, the teacher's lower level of language proficiency, and the availability of supporting learning materials. To cope with these issues, the teacher joined some professional development programs in teaching media literacy and designing appropriate learning materials.

Keywords: Higher Order Thinking Skills, Junior Secondary Students, Literacy Media, Social Awareness



ABS-ICOLLITE-22033

EFL Teacher's Metacognitive Knowledge in Storytelling to Promote Higher-Order Thinking Skills of Junior High School Students

Rahmat Agung Azmi Putra, Sri Setyarini, Yanty Wirza

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

ragungazmi@upi.edu, setyarini.english@upi.edu, yantywirza@upi.edu

Teaching English as a foreign language to young learners requires specific strategies because young learners have different characteristics compared to adults. It demands English teachers have sufficient metacognitive knowledge to promote students' higher-order thinking skills. Therefore, this research paper presents findings on a teacher's metacognitive knowledge to promote EFL young learners' higher-order thinking skills in storytelling. A case study was employed involving one class of seventh-graders with one English teacher and three instruments to collect data, namely classroom observation, interview, and document analysis. The data were analyzed and interpreted by referring to the theory of metacognitive knowledge and stages in promoting higher-order thinking skills through storytelling. The findings reveal that the teacher used three types of metacognitive knowledge, such as a person, task, and strategic knowledge. These types guided the teacher in storytelling to promote students' HOTS. It was stated in the interview showing that metacognitive knowledge guided her through what, why, and how to implement learning strategies and predict outcomes by considering students' needs and characteristics. Dealing with promoting students' HOTS, it was recognized by the teacher that students' HOTS was promoted although in the levels of analyzing and evaluating – not yet in creating at the highest level. In addition, the teacher faced some challenges namely the teacher's limited language skills, insufficient experience in teaching HOTS, and teacher working loads given by the school. To overcome the challenges, the teacher modified the learning materials and joined conferences and workshops.

Keywords: EFL teacher's metacognitive knowledge, Higher order thinking skills, Storytelling



ABS-ICOLLITE-22034

**Investigating Politeness Communication Theory in School Context: a
Case Study of Public Elementary School in Jakarta**

Eshauqi Fitrayatra, Sri Setyarini

Universitas Padjadjaran

eshauqi21001@mail.unpad.ac.id, setyarini.english@upi.edu

So far, the role of communication in school contexts appears to have received less attention, necessitating a comprehensive study, particularly on politeness in communication. Several factors influence this issue, including a lack of context understanding, power inequality, social distance, age, gender, and degree of imposition between speaker and listener. Therefore, this study investigates politeness patterns in communication between school members and identifies the dominant factors influencing communication politeness in the school context. This qualitative research employed a case study as a design by involving members of a public elementary school in Jakarta as participants. There were three instruments used to collect data, namely field observations, interviews with the school principal, teachers, and staff, as well as document analysis. The collected data were analyzed by using a theoretical framework of politeness patterns in communication by considering some influential factors. The findings of the study revealed that the school members applied negative tactics as a form of politeness patterns in their professional settings. It was indicated by the use of indirect questions, hedges, subjunctives, and words to minimize impositions and honorifics. In addition, there were some factors that influenced the politeness pattern, including power and degree of imposition that related to the job disposition among members.

Keywords: Communication patterns, Elementary school, Politeness theory, School context



ABS-ICOLLITE-22035

Macro and Micro Strategies to Praise and Respond on Facebook

Ridha M. Wibowo, Suhandano, Tofan Dwi Hardjanto

Universitas Gadjah Mada

ridha@ugm.ac.id, suhandano@ugm.ac.id, deha@ugm.ac.id

This article aims to photograph how people use language on Facebook (FB) social media, especially when they give praise or respond to praise for a post/status. When the status is found to be good, interesting, or commendable, comments and responses containing praise are often found. The data for praising and responding to praise on FB was obtained from the Jogja Intercept Information Group (ICJ) which represents various levels of society. Data obtained by tapping method with data scraping technique using export comments program, screenshot technique, and note-taking technique. Furthermore, the data were analyzed using the methods of comparison, introspection, and pragmatic matching. After that, the data is presented with formal and informal methods. The results of the analysis show that there are two strategies commonly used by FB users, namely macro strategies and micro strategies. In the macro strategy, the praise response shows acceptance, approval, rejection, distrust, and diversion, while in the micro strategy there are a number of comments related to appearance, ability, skill, possession, personality, and popularity. With this result, it is hoped that the community can choose and use the right strategy in praising and responding to praise to maintain harmony in human relations.

Keywords: pragmatics, speech acts, strategy, Facebook

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22037

E-Learning: Relationships among EFL University Students' Readiness for E-learning, Motivation, and Self-efficacy

Tubagus Zam Zam Al Arif, Armiwati

Universitas Jambi

zamzam@unja.ac.id, armiwati@unja.ac.id

The use of information and communication technology has become essential approach in the field of language education especially for English as a foreign language (EFL) education. In this study, we extend the technology acceptance model (TAM) to investigate the factors that influence e-learning acceptance and readiness in the context of foreign language learning. Quantitative method was applied in this study, which involved 285 student teachers of English department at a state university in Indonesia. The instrument used in collecting the data was a questionnaire. The collected data were analyzed by using Structural Equation Modeling – Partial Least Square (SEM-PLS) with SmartPLS3 program. SEM-PLS was used to analyze the proposed hypotheses developed in fulfilling the study objectives. The results indicated the complex relationships between the perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, e-learning motivation, self-efficacy, attitude and use behavior of e-learning. Furthermore, the findings revealed that perceived enjoyment did not have influence on e-learning acceptance and readiness among language learners through the mediating role of perceived usefulness.

Keywords: E-learning, EFL, Structural Equation Modeling, Technology Acceptance Model

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22038

Narrativity & Multimodal Communication in the New Media Age

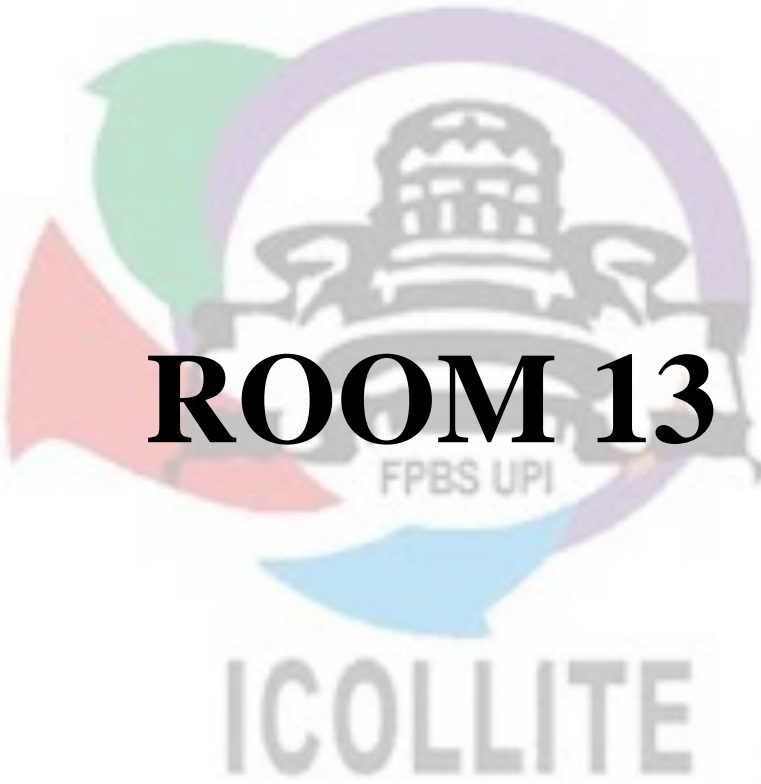
Muhammad Hasyim
Universitas Hasanuddin
hasyimfrance@unhas.ac.id

The internet era has changed the social order of communication. Digital media communication today has provided the widest access for internet users. A distinctive feature of digital media communication is semiotic communication that uses complex multimodality (a combination of verbal and nonverbal signs, e.g. emojis, images, videos, sounds and music). Another distinctive feature is the change in the communication model in digital media carried out by internet users who have the role of reader, producer and publisher. The reader is the ability of internet users to interpret media text messages. The producer is the ability of users to create narrative text and the publisher is the ability to disseminate information. The use of multimodality with the role of reader, producer and publisher can cause communication problems related to the meaning of messages. The paper aims to identify the role of internet users as readers, producers and publishers in Narrativity and multimodality communication in the Age of New Media. The approach used is semiotics, an approach that views the media as semiotic modes that record ideas (meaning) that are then communicated and interpreted by internet users. This paper provides the conclusion that the role of internet users as readers, publishers and producers in using multimodality can potentially cause communication problems due to the emergence of multi-interpretation. This research contributes to the importance of internet users using cultured digital media (critical attitudes in responding to various information received and disseminated).

Keywords: reader-publisher-producer, multimodality communication, semiotic fashion, digital media text



ICOLLITE



ROOM 13

FPBS UPI

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22039

Gender Relations to the Notion of Traditional American Women in Novel O'pioneer! by Willa Cather: A Genetic Structuralism Approach

Abbas

Universitas Hasanuddin
abbas.fsunhas@gmail.com

This article is a study of gender in literature that elucidates traditional American women's notion on gender relations which are absorbed from Victorian values. It is reflected in one of the novels written by Willa Cather in 1913, namely O'Pioneer!. It tells the lives of frontiers that cleared land in the American West, such as Hanover, Divide, Nebraska and others. The fictional characters who reflect the traditional American in gender relations between men and women are Mr. Bergson and Mrs. Bergson, Frank Shabata and Marie Tovesky. The literary research method used in this research is the Genetic Structuralism Approach. It is focused to the sociological analysis of literature which emphasizes the structural aspects of literature and the sociological history of society as literary imaginary genetics. The structural meaning of literary works is considered to have origins from the author's experience and the historical reality of society. Traditional American women's notion on gender relations based on Victorian values reflected in novel O'Pioneer! include position, role, identity, and perspective. The position of Mr. Bergson and Frank Shabata are the main responsibility for the continuity of family life, while Mrs. Bergson and Marie Tovesky are people who are fully managed in the family. The main role carried by Mr. Bergson and Frank Shabata were on public duties as breadwinners for the family, while Mrs. Bergson and Marie Tovesky are responsible for the tasks of domestication of the family. The identity of Mr. Bergson and Frank Shabata are the heads of the family, while Mrs. Bergson and Marie Tovesky are housewives. Mr. Bergson and Frank Shabata view that fulfillment all the needs of the family is an obligation, while Mrs. Bergson and Marie Tovesky saw that surrendering oneself completely to one's family was obligatory.

Keywords: America, Notion, Novel O'Pioneer!, Women, Traditional



ABS-ICOLLITE-22040

Grammar Gradation in Indonesian Language Learning for Foreign Speakers

Ida Widia, Krisan Jaya

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia & Universitas Negeri Jakarta
idawidia@upi.edu, ksanjaya@yahoo.com

Learning Indonesian for Foreign Language Speakers (BIPA) cannot avoid the arranging degrees or grammatical levels of Indonesian that can be used as a guide for teachers and students alike. The absence of grammatical gradations in BIPA learning can pose obstacles in learning Indonesian because learning loses direction in determining teaching-learning strategies. On the one hand, Indonesian grammar has been characterized based on distinctive language units and norms, while on the other hand BIPA students only rely on an understanding of universal grammar. Although it is a mandatory component, the availability of regulations such as PUEBI and Minister of Education and Culture Regulation Number 27 of 2017, as well as word reference sources and their use such as the KBBI are not sufficient in providing direction for BIPA learning regarding how the composition of degrees or levels of Indonesian grammar should be mastered. In the end, this causes BIPA learning to be less than optimal. Therefore, it is deemed necessary to conduct a literature review on the gradation of Indonesian grammar in BIPA learning which examines various juridical, philosophical, and empirical studies regarding the arrangement of degrees or levels of Indonesian grammar in BIPA learning with methodological steps of collecting sources (research, regulation, and empirical experience), reduction, display, organization, and finally concluding. The results of this study will be able to describe the grammatical gradations that must be mastered so that classification of Indonesian language learning achievements can be produced based on the graduate competency unit, the formulation of the need for grammatical knowledge at each level, and the pedagogical description. In addition, the results of this study can also build the credibility of BIPA as a better and more complete part of language learning study.

Keywords: BIPA learning, graduate competency unit, Indonesian grammar gradation for foreign speakers.



ABS-ICOLLITE-22041

Variant and Usage Meaning of -tte as an End of Sentences Particle in Expressing Hearsay and Quotation on Japanese Informal Conversations

Risma Rismelati
Osaka University
riris.melati85@gmail.com

Japanese is known as a language with high level context, which has also several expression in order to refer one meaning but has a various nuance on the same time. One of the expression is also tend to have various forms in informal conversation are quotation 'to iu ' and hearsay 'to kiku'. These expressions will change into the same form in Japanese informal which is known as -tte particle. The purpose of the research is to examine thoroughly the meaning of -tte particles which is used Japanese informal conversations. So that the Japanese advanced learners can understand the function of the meaning behind “-tte” particles to support understanding the context of conversational discourse comprehensively based on semantic theory of Djajasudarma (2016) and “-tte” studies of Yamazaki (1996), Maruyama (2002) and Shimizu (2020). This research uses descriptive method with the object of study in the form of a conversational sentences containing -tte particles taken from the Corpus of Spontaneous Japanese. From the results of data analysis, it was identified that the meaning of the -tte particle which are classified into -tte, -datte, -ndatte, -desutte forms in the end of the sentences can be functioned as a hearsay and quotation, in way to indicates speaker’s positive or negative thoughts and emotions, indicating a strong evaluation and judgement.

Keywords: corpus of spontaneous Japanese, hearsay, quotation, speaker's opinion, -tte particle



ABS-ICOLLITE-22045

**Irai Hyougen on Children's Conversations in The Variety TV Show
"Hajimete No Otsukai"**

Nabila Siti Mahdiyyah, Herniwati

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

nabilamady@upi.edu, herniwati@upi.edu

The purpose of this research is to examine the types of irai hyougen used by children in conversational Japanese. Irai hyougen is an expression of request from the speaker to the interlocutors that requires an appropriate communication strategy, so it is essential to know the politeness strategies used in Irai Hyougen. The data is taken from conversations containing irai hyougen from the variety tv show "Hajimete no Otsukai". This research is conducted using a descriptive analysis method. Analysis was done qualitatively by identifying, classifying, and explaining the results. There were 23 conversations containing the form of a request or irai hyougen from 3 episodes in the variety show Hajimete no Otsukai. The data were analyzed based on Yanagi's theory of irai hyougen classification in Nikkan no Irai Danwa no Taishou Kenkyuu and Ogawa's opinion in Nihongo Kyoiku Jiten. From 3 episodes, there are 23 conversational data containing irai hyougen, the results showed that the types of irai hyougen that are often used by children are the "choudai, kudasai " form, and the "tai" form. irai hyougen forms that do not have an irai bun, but do have an irai hyougen context based on the situation that occurs, are also used.

Keywords: irai hyougen, sociolinguistic, variety of children's languages

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22047

Indonesian Pronunciation Skills of Korean Speakers as Indonesian Language Program for Foreign Speakers (BIPA) Learning Materials

Nunung Sitaresmi, Lilis Siti Sulistyaningsih, Rahmawati, Rohima Auliya Sukmawaty

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

Nunungsitaresmi@upi.edu, lilissulistyaningsih@upi.edu, rahmawati@upi.edu, rohimaauliyas@upi.edu

A number of Korean YouTubers create YouTube content in Indonesian, such as Yura Nuna, Sanghoya Oppa, and Bandung Oppa (Jongdae). YouTube as a digital platform is widely used by the world community as a medium for learning Indonesian for foreign speakers. This is because YouTube can reach a wider target. Thus, this study aims to describe Korean YouTubers' Indonesian pronunciation skills and the results are expected to be used as learning materials for the Indonesian Language Program for Foreign Speakers (BIPA). Data were in the form of the transcription of YouTuber's speech taken from the YouTube channels of Yura Nuna, Sanghoya Oppa, and Bandung Oppa. Data were collected using note-taking and listening techniques. This study used the International Phonetic Alphabet application as the main reference in determining the phonetic symbols of speech. This study used the descriptive-qualitative method with a phonetic theoretical approach. The results of this study indicated that the three YouTubers often pronounced labial sounds of [w]. Besides, the pronunciation of Yura Nuna and Sanghoya Oppa tended to be in accordance with the rules of language sounds. Meanwhile, Bandung Oppa added a lot of aspirated sounds of [h] to the phonemes /b/, /p/, /k/, /j/, /s/, /t/, /n/, /g/, /h /, /m/, and /d/. The results of the Indonesian pronunciation analysis of Bandung Oppa's channel showed that he added too many aspirated sounds of [h]. Therefore, the channels that can be used as BIPA learning materials due to the lack of pronunciation errors are Yura Nuna and Sanghoya Oppa's YouTube channels.

Keywords: Indonesian, BIPA, phonetics, YouTube channel, Korean speakers.



ABS-ICOLLITE-22048

**Language Attitudes of Prospective TNI and Polri Students towards
Indonesian: Sociolinguistic Studies**

Afina Naufalia

Universitas Padjadjaran

Afinanaufalia@upi.edu

This study discusses the language attitudes of prospective TNI and Polri students towards Indonesian. The purpose of this study is to explain and describe language attitudes through aspects of language loyalty, language pride, and awareness of Indonesian norms that apply based on the theory of Garvin and Mathiot. This research will also describe the relationship between the TNI and Polri professions in language attitudes as a form of nationalism. The method used in this study is descriptive qualitative. The subjects of this study were 23 prospective students who were members of the BPV (Bimbel Polisi Virtual) as prospective students of the TNI and Polri. The data collection technique carried out is to spread the questionnaire through Google Form. From the results of the questionnaire, it can be concluded that respondents tend to have a positive language attitude. The most spec is the aspect of awareness of the norms of Indonesian, evidenced by the choice of strongly agreeing to be the most numerous answer. This result shows that prospective students of the TNI and Polri feel responsible for obeying the norms or rules of good and correct Indonesian language in carrying out their duties as state servants, especially to preserve the language of Indonesian unity. This shows that the profession that is the ideal of the casis greatly influences the positive language attitude towards Indonesian.

Keywords: Language attitude, nasionalism, sociolinguistics



ABS-ICOLLITE-22049

Strategy for the Translation of the Verses of Qur'an that are Related to Sexual Intercourse

Zaka Al Farisi, Yusuf Ali Tantowi
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
zaka@upi.edu, yusuf_tantowi@upi.edu

Sexual intercourse is considered as a taboo which is usually mentioned in indirect and non literal speech acts. This also applies to some of the verses of Qur'an, where sexual intercourse is cited in indirect and non literal speech acts in kinayah (metonymy) stylistics, hence the absence of the impression of taboo. Kinayah presents denotative and connotative meanings, both of which are usually related. Although kinayah tries to deliver the connotative meaning to the readers, kinayah can still be understood denotatively. This is what distinguishes kinayah from majaz (metaphor), where the latter can only be understood connotatively. The allowance for readers to understand kinayah both denotatively and connotatively has caused its translation becomes complicated. A descriptive-evaluative research design with an embedded case study research design is used in this research. The data are selected purposively in the form of Qur'anic verses which contain kinayah regarding sexual intercourse. These verses are elaborated by focusing on the diction used. This research finds that the kinayah regarding sexual intercourse in Qur'an tend to use various dictions, such as al-ityān (to come to), al-qurb (to approach), al-rafās (to seduce) and al-massu (to touch). In general, these verses are translated connotatively in the UMT translation. In this case, UMT uses a lot of modulation techniques to deliver the connotative meaning in the target text.

Keywords: kinayah, sexual intercourse, taboo, indirect speech act, non literal speech act



ABS-ICOLLITE-22051
Javanese and the Young Generation
Dwi Atmawati
Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional
dwi_bbs@yahoo.co.id

Indonesia has many islands inhabited by people consisting of various tribes. Javanese people have Javanese as their mother tongue and Indonesian as their second language. In its development, some Javanese people, especially the younger generation, are less able to speak Javanese properly. The Javanese language which has the speech level of ngoko and krama is no longer controlled by some of the younger generation. This qualitative research aims to reveal the Javanese language skills of Javanese krama in the young generation of Java. The data collection technique is done by listening and recording techniques. The research location is the household and public places in the Magelang area. This research problem is examined from a sociolinguistic point of view. The data analysis technique was carried out using the speech component theory proposed by Hymes (1974) and the Javanese speech level theory by Poedjosoedarmo (1968). Based on the results of this study, it is known that some of the young generation are less able to speak Javanese krama correctly. They tend to only be able to speak Javanese ngoko. When they use Javanese, both ngoko and krama, there tends to be interference with Indonesian. This is caused, among other things, by the absence of Javanese language inheritance from parents or families to their children. In some Javanese people, Javanese is no longer used as a mother tongue. They tend to use Indonesian, both in the family sphere and in public places.

Keywords: Identity, Javanese, krama, young generation



ABS-ICOLLITE-22052

Language Disruptive in Industry Era 4.0

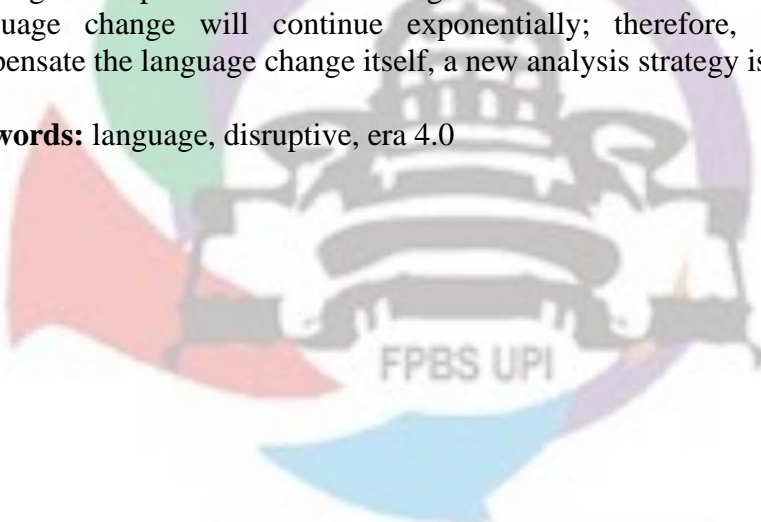
Benedikta Mayirga

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

mayirgamamola@gmail.com

In this era of disruption, linguistics encounters both considerable challenges and opportunities since language undergoes radical changes at various levels. This fundamental change is triggered by the development of information technology which has radically changed the way humans think. These changes are frequently concluded in two most popular concepts of change: the era of disruption and the industrial revolution 4.0. social change due to technology has tangible implications to the change of form and function of language. Language change will continue exponentially; therefore, in order to compensate the language change itself, a new analysis strategy is necessary.

Keywords: language, disruptive, era 4.0



ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22053

Women and Exile in the Colonialism in the Novel De Liefde

Laila Nabilal Huda

Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta

lailanabilal.2020@student.uny.ac.id

The term exile in the colonial period was synonymous with political rebellion or idealism against the authorities. The place of exile is also synonymous with the existence of men. It does not rule out the possibility of women's rebellion against the law of exile. Afifah Afra raised the issue of women and exile in her novel *De Liefde* (2010). That theme appointed by Afra is quite rare and becomes one of the interesting points to be studied. This research is a descriptive qualitative research and data analysis using the principles of postcolonial theory and supported by feminism theory. The results of the study show that there are experiences of exile experienced by women involving the language experiences, the community experiences, the historical experiences, and the experiences of resistance to identity erosion. This research has also discovered that a spirit of women in the practice of anti-colonial nationalism causes women not to be afraid of the punishment of exile given by the authorities.

Keywords: Colonialism, Exile, Women



ICOLLITE

ROOM 14

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22054

The Influence of CERDIK and Short Story Videos on Students' Learning Motivation in Indonesian Prose Fiction Appreciation

H. Halimah, S. Sumiyadi, Y. Yulianeta, Sri Ulina Br Sembiring

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

halimah_81@upi.edu, sumiyadi@upi.edu, yaneta@upi.edu,

uulsembiring@upi.edu

Short story appreciation is a literary appreciation taught early from elementary schools to universities. Short stories contain various lessons, including moral, religious, nationalism, and other didactic values. The current digital era encourages the use of technology to facilitate short story learning. Technology is expected to motivate students to learn. The short story didactic application (CERDIK) is an android-based learning application that can support short story learning in this digital era. This paper discussed the influence of CERDIK and short story videos on students' motivation in the study of Indonesian prose fiction appreciation. The respondents consist of students of the Language and Literature Education program of UPI. The results showed a unidirectional relationship between the use of CERDIK and students' learning motivation. The contribution given by the variable X1 to Y is $= (r)^2 \times 100\% = (0.752)^2 \times 100\% = 56.55\%$. In addition, there is a positive unidirectional relationship between the second variable, which is the use of short story videos, and student learning motivation. The contribution of X2 to Y are $= (r)^2 \times 100\% = (0.677)^2 \times 100\% = 45.83\%$. Therefore, it can be concluded that the use of CERDIK and short story videos can increase students' learning motivation in Indonesian prose fiction appreciation.

Keywords: CERDIK application, Indonesian prose fiction appreciation, learning motivation, short story videos.



ABS-ICOLLITE-22059

Understanding German Cross-Cultural Communication to Enhance BIPA Teacher Competence

Nuny Sulistiany Idris, Vietcia Meiruly

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

vietciameiruly@upi.edu, nuny@upi.edu

The incompetence of BIPA teachers to understand the culture of their students is one of the causes of the failure of the BIPA teaching and learning process. Therefore, intracultural competence is a substantial component in improving the teaching competence of BIPA teachers. Germany is a country that has quite a lot of BIPA institutions for the European scope. There are at least 15 BIPA institutions spread across various cities such as Hamburg, Berlin, Bremen, München, Leipzig, Passau, Konstanz, Frankfurt, Köln, Heidelberg, Koblenz, Freiburg, Göttingen, and Bonn. Thus, understanding German cross-cultural communication becomes a material that BIPA teachers require to accomplish. This study discusses German cross-cultural communication consisting of verbal communication, nonverbal communication, stereotypes, and values adopted by Germans using the cross-cultural communication theory of Samovar (2010) and Mulyana (2016). The research method uses qualitative methods with note-taking and interview techniques. The data sources are posts about German cross-culturalism on various social media, German people, and the German diaspora.

Keywords: Intracultural Competence, German Cross-Cultural Communication, Stereotypes, Values

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22060

**Dialectal Variations of Sundanese Language in Kinship System
Vocabulary: A Case Study in Lampung Province**

Mukhammad Isnaeni, Diah Meutia Harum

Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional

mukhammad.isnaeni@brin.go.id, diah.meutia.harum@brin.go.id

This study discusses the dialectal variations of the Sundanese language outside its homeland. The variations described are lexical variations and phonological variations that appear in the vocabulary of the kinship system found in Sundanese-speaking observation areas in several districts in Lampung Province. Data collection was carried out using the field survey method and interview techniques with eighteen informants from 18 observation areas. At the time of the interview, the main informant was accompanied by 2 additional informants to triangulate the data and avoid idiolek speech. The informants selected are informants who are between the ages of 40--60 years old with good speech tools and were born and raised in the village. The interview was conducted by providing a question list in the form of 25 vocabulary lists of the kinship system. Data processing is carried out by means of dialectometry calculations to determine the distance of vocabulary and the preparation of isoglos files to determine their distribution and distribution. Based on dialectometry calculations with the inter-rural triangle technique, it is known that the distance of the Sundanese vocabulary for the kinship system in Lampung only comes to the variation of subdialects. Lexically, there are some new vocabularies that are innovations from local communities due to the influence of language touches that occur in these areas.

Keywords: Sundanese language, dialect, ethone, isoglos, lexical variation



ABS-ICOLLITE-22061

Bilingualism and Diglossia in West Java Society in the Frame of Sundanese Language Learning

Temmy Widyastuti

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

temmy.widyastuti@upi.edu

West Java society is a bilingual society. Although able to use two or more languages, Sundanese is still the main one in communication, but whether Sundanese becomes the main language in any situation and condition, what kind of Sundanese is used by the people of West Java in various situations, what is the position of Sundanese when compared to the national language or foreign language that always lives in everything, then how does it affect the learning of Sundanese at the educational level. The purpose of this study is to explain the position of Sundanese in West Java society where Sundanese is the mother tongue of the people on trial, and its influence on education in schools. The method in this study uses a descriptive method, using questionnaires, documentation, and interviews. This study will describe in detail how the position of the Sundanese language in the community of its speakers, and its influence on learning Sundanese in schools.

Keywords: Bilingualism, Diglossia, Sociolinguistics, Sundanese Language Learning



ABS-ICOLLITE-22065

A Corpus Linguistic Analysis of the Word of Aku and Saya in Indonesian Children Essay

Devi Ambarwati Puspitasari, Hernina, Indah Okitasari, Yenny Karlina

Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional

devi018@brin.go.id, hern007@brin.go.id, inda021@brin.go.id,

yenn010@brin.go.id

Composing essays or writing tasks in Indonesian lessons are considered to be difficult tasks for some Indonesian children. The linguistic factors like choosing words and constructing sentences still complicate them and put a limit on their creativity in conveying ideas. In this research, a hundred children aged 6--10 years from various cities in Indonesia have filled out a questionnaire and composed four short essays with the theme of self-introduction. They are directed to the theme and free to write without rules and restrictions. The research aims at figuring out the word patterns in the Indonesian children's essays through linguistic corpus analysis and identifying the thoughts and desires of Indonesian children conceived in the essays. The four hundred Indonesian children's essays have been processed into the Indonesian Children's Story Corpus consisting of 7,815 tokens and 1,650-word types. Based on the frequency analysis, it has been found that the domination of the used word is aku as 5,6% compared to saya merely used as 3,6% of all over the tokens. In other words, 63% of respondents wrote essays using aku, whereas 27% of the rest respondents chose saya. Based on the collocation analysis, aku in the children's essays tended to use three expressions, namely (1) 11% preference, (2) 7% ownership, and (3) 6% desire of the 440 hits. Meanwhile, saya used to express (1) 25% desire, (2) 19% name, and (3) 18% negative sentences followed by the word of tidak of the 77 hits. The concordance and cluster analyses of the corpus identified three sub-essay topics: selves, families, and hobbies. This research also described how Indonesian children thought of their school lives, social media and personal wishes. The essays revealed that most Indonesian children experienced bullying and learning difficulties in their schools. Smartphone use was also common for the children to actively access and play social media such as Instagram, Youtube and TikTok. Besides dreaming of cell phones, toys and bicycles, Indonesian children necessarily yearned for family relationships and enjoyed quality time with parents.

Keywords: children, corpus, essay, writing



ABS-ICOLLITE-22066

A Cultural Arts Educator's Perspective on the Presence of Literary Education in Indonesia's New Independent Curriculum

Reza Achmad, Khaerudin Kurniawan, Dewi Jayana, Fasa Imani Pebrianti
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
rezakhaidar@upi.edu, khaerudinkurniawan@upi.edu, dewijayana@upi.edu,
imanifasa@gmail.com

Literature learning in school is known to be full of challenges, such as the low interest of students, low quality of teachers, and obstacles from the curriculum. Meanwhile, the newly created Merdeka Belajar–Kampus Merdeka Campus Curriculum is claimed to have several advantages like being simpler, more freedom for teachers and students, and more relevant. The purpose of this study is to obtain an opinion from a literary educator and practitioner regarding literary education and the impact of the new Kurikulum Merdeka on it. This qualitative study used the in-depth interview method for collecting data. The interviewee is a cultural arts educator, poet, and playwright working as a principal in a middle school in the Bandung Regency. The results showed that the interviewee agreed that the freedom provided by the Kurikulum Merdeka is suitable for supporting arts and language teachers to facilitate the students' interests and talents in learning literature. However, the interviewee also stated that the mastery of the materials by the teacher has become increasingly important in the implementation of the Kurikulum Merdeka. With these findings, we concluded that the next step in developing literature learning with the Kurikulum Merdeka should be to develop the teaching materials that can be used to increase its effectiveness and appeal to the students.

Keywords: Literary education, Kurikulum Merdeka, educator interview



ABS-ICOLLITE-22071

Teiuka in Japanese Conversation

Ilmi Adha Istiqomah, Nuria Haristiani

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

ilmiaist@gmail.com, nuriaharist@yahoo.com

Teiuka, the word that is frequently brought up as one of Japanese wonders, is a word that has various roles in Japanese spoken language. Teiuka was mainly used to rephrase things in the middle of utterance. However, nowadays teiuka could also be used at the beginning and the end of an utterance. The functional use and the use of other forms (ikeitai) of teiuka have also changed over time. This study is corpus-based research on the use of teiuka in Japanese conversation. Two corpora with about 18 years difference, “Nagoya University Conversation Corpus” (2001-2003) and “Corpus of Everyday Japanese Conversation” (2018-2020), were used to collect the conversation data. The data which contains teiuka, teka and tsuuka were analyzed for each semantic role, then classified into five main functions of teiuka (1) ku no iikae (rephrasing word), (2) setsu no iikae (rephrasing sentence), (3) zenken ya kouken no shouryaku (omitting first or second clause), (4) topic shift and (5) maeoki (preface). From a diachronic perspective, the data from both corpora will be compared and the shifting usage in 18 years will also be analyzed.

Keywords: Teiuka, diachronic study, spoken language, language shift

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22073

Public Ideology of Campus Sexual Violence Policy in Online Mass Media: A Critical Discourse Analysis

Laily Rahmatika, Markhamah, Atiqa Sabardila

Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta

lailyrahmatika20@gmail.com, mar274@ums.ac.id, as193@ums.ac.id

In each response, there would agree and disagree on the issue happened. Over the past year, reporting on a new policy toward campus sexual violence had triggered biased responses from various parties through online mass media against the concept of 'persetujuan korban' or 'consent'. The trigger responses are different perspectives in looking at the issue. Such every person who responds brings ideologies that have been their own belief in determining whether it is a proper policy or neither. This study aims to identify public ideological friction in online mass media against campus sexual violence policy. This research is qualitative research that intends to understand phenomena that occur such as responses, comments perceptions, etc. holistically. Data were utterances identified as containing responses of rejection and approval. Data sources were public responses in interviews on television uploaded on YouTube and responses in online mass media. Data collection was done by a collation of transcriptions of the utterances identified through a series of rejection and approval responses and thematic grouping based on public ideological friction. For data analysis, Fairclough's critical discourse analysis approach was used to address the research questions of the study. The results revealed that public ideological frictions are liberal, Pancasila, religion, nationalism, mental health, horizontal and vertical, and unity ideologies. In addition, with the findings in the study, new ideology friction variations emerged that will continue to grow from several multicultural perspectives our public societies have now in their own mind.

Keywords: public ideology, campus sexual violence policy, Critical discourse analysis.



ABS-ICOLLITE-22080

Contrastive Analysis of Word Abbreviations in Japanese and Indonesian Languages (From a Syntactical Viewpoint)

Ilham Zhulfikar Sakti, Herniwati

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

ilhamzhulfikars@gmail.com, herniwati@upi.edu, dedisutedijepang@upi.edu

The intention of this research aimed to describe the similarities and differences between Japanese and Indonesian abbreviations from online newspaper media through a contrastive analysis. Japanese and Indonesian abbreviations in online newspapers became the main object of this research. The type of research is qualitative descriptive research. Object in this study is words formed from the abbreviation contained in online newspaper media such as Asahi Shinbun, NHK news, Detik, Kompas, and such. The result of the research shows that there is a total of 8 similarities between Japanese and Indonesian abbreviations. Meanwhile, abbreviation not found in Japanese has 25 forms, and abbreviation not found in Indonesian has 2 forms.

Keywords: Contrastive, Abbreviation, Japanese, Indonesian

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22081

Interaction Patterns in Word of Mouth (Wom) at Shopee as a Strategy to Increase Brand Awareness of Fashion Products (Sociolinguistic Study)

Afi Fadlilah, Windy Fitra Hardianti, Denny Iskandar

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

shafitra@upi.edu, afifadlilah@upi.edu, dennyiskandar@upi.edu

With the widespread use of virtual store applications such as Shopee, it is imperative to increase the awareness of potential buyers in choosing trusted products and stores. Store reviews are one of the determining factors for buyers to determine whether they will buy the product or not. Buyers can see in terms of the language used by the reviewers; whether the review can be guaranteed the truth or not. Especially when the online shop owner replies to these reviews. Therefore, this research is considered important to help the community in buying and selling activities. This encourages researchers to conduct research on language barrels through sociolinguistic studies in product reviews from the Shopee platform as a form of Word of Mouth. This study uses a sociolinguistic theoretical approach with a focus on interaction patterns, studies of language barrels, and language functions. The results of this study will describe how the interaction patterns, language tunings, and language functions occur in the @izdihaar_olshop13 store reviews.

Keywords: sociolinguistics, language variation, language function, word of mouth, Shopee

ICOLLITE



ICOLLITE

ROOM 15

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22083

Analysis of Assumption Adverbs in Japanese

Azila Dinda Amalia, Juju Juangsih

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

azilaamalia@yahoo.com, jujujuangsih@upi.edu

Foreign language proficiency, particularly in Japanese, is regarded as critical, particularly in this day and age. One of the most fundamental aspects of learning a foreign language is understanding a wide range of new vocabulary in the language being studied. However, when attempting to memorize foreign language vocabularies, students frequently struggle to distinguish the meaning of the various vocabularies in the foreign language. In this study, the author departs from this phenomenon by contrasting one of the language elements, namely the variety of adverbs in Japanese that express assumption. The goal of this study is to determine the similarities and differences in adverbs so that the data can be analyzed using a qualitative approach with the substitution technique can be used to analyze the data obtained.

Keywords: Adverb, Assumption, Contrastive

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22085

Investigating German Language Students' Perception toward Online Learning in German Classroom

Muhammad Isya Rubyansyah, Pepen Permana, Irma Permatyawati
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
misyarubyansyah@upi.edu

The COVID-19 pandemic has completely changed how learning and teaching delivered in every educational setting. Students are forced to do remote learning online at home. However, online learning is still seen as problematic. On the one hand, the learning must go on, but on the other, some students are still negatively impacted by lack of digital technology and accessibility. Therefore, it is important to understand students' experiences and opinions when implementing online learning. This study aims to determine the experiences and perspectives of the German language education study program Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia who engaged in online learning during the pandemic. Using a descriptive case study method, this study utilizes an online survey delivered to 165 students to explore their perceptions during online learning. The results of the study indicate that students have diverse experiences and perceptions regarding the implementation of online learning, both positive and negative, which will be described in more detail in this article. The results of this research are expected to help academics in identifying the weaknesses and strengths of online learning and in finding areas of improvement in the implementation of learning in the future.

Keywords: Covid-19, Online Learning, Student's Perception

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22086

Directive Speech Acts Analysis in Tourism Communication

Roswati Abdul Rashid, Ahmad Shamil Kamaruzaman

Universiti Malaysia Terengganu

roswati@umt.edu.my, p4458@pps.umt.edu.my

Directive speech acts are categorized as speech acts that can intimidate a recipient's face. If the directive speech is used at an inappropriate time and context, the FTA (Face Threaten Act) will occur and lead to conflict. This is no exception in the context of tourism communication which is involve various backgrounds, languages, cultures, beliefs, and others. Therefore, the objective of this study is to examine the categories of directive speech act by Japanese-speaking Malaysian tourist guides towards Japanese travellers during the tour guide sessions. Data were obtained through recordings via audio, visual and observation of the interactions of Malay tourist guides using Japanese language when interacting with Japanese travellers. Four sets of Free Independence Travelers (FIT) package tour guide sessions were used in this study. The results of the study show that there are categories of directive speech act applied by tourist guides to ensure the smoothness of the tour sessions. The results of the study summarize these categories are the result of the interaction of two cultures – Malay / Japanese which has created a process of harmonization and adjustment of communication behavior for the smooth running of the tour guide sessions. The utterance of directive speech act in cross-cultural contexts even though it contradicts with cultural norms, but it does not tend to lead to conflict. This study is expected to be a reference for those involved in Japanese language education for tourism. Besides, it can be used as a guide in improving and enhancing the cross-cultural communication mastery of Japanese tourist guide in Malaysia.

Keywords: Directive speech acts, Tourism communication, Tourist guides, Japanese tourists, Categories of DSA



ABS-ICOLLITE-22087

Exploring Sentence Variations in Context Building Activities in Text-Based Language Learning

Mulyono Mulyono, Rusdhiyanti Wuryaningrum
Universitas Negeri Surabaya
mulyono@unesa.ac.id, rusdhiyanti.fkip@unej.ac.id

Learning the relationship between sentence variations and types of discourse remains a challenging and fundamental problem in language learning. Sentence variants are discourse incarnations. Language education must be exploring how the social, cultural, and even societal context becomes a formula that is no longer absurd in discourse learning. In this paper, we study the problem of sentence variety in interpreting discourse types. Preliminary data have shown that 83% of students define sentence types language in writing is correct and proper. That means, what is in the minds of students is the standard language. In fact, there are three basic types of discourse studied and each basic type of discourse has a different social function. Isn't learning a language learning to use language in a social context? Hence, it is fundamental to understand whole construction of discourse through a variety of sentences. We demonstrate the effectiveness of our approach by both understands the basic discourse of its function, and by enabling discourse-based investigation of sentence context. We have applied the observation method after previously we applied a questionnaire to junior and senior high school students to search for data to examine the definition of sentences used in the discourse. From this search, we determined that there are three basic discourses. From each type of discourse is further divided into several types. For example, narrative discourse is divided into narrative, recount, anecdote, spoof, and news. By enabling sentence-based investigation of discourse, we can expose the dominant language features, including the use of opening sentences for adverbs of time, allow for rhyming and archaic words, action verb, organized in chronological order. Furthermore, this article shows the language features for the types of discourse that students need to learn. Through sufficient understanding of it, students can apply the social function of discourse and the features of the language used. From this thought, we can hope, the pragmatic aspect in constructing discourse context will be built in their knowledge. Thus, a variety of sentences can be selected. Every discourse has a social function of sentence from scientific formal to casual. We conjecture the understanding of the sentence features of each discourse will be applicable to grow text writing skills.

Keywords: Keywords: discourse, text-based language learning, sentences variation



ABS-ICOLLITE-22088

Analysis of Code-Switching and Code-Mixing on Japanese Students Learner's Basic Level and Intermediate Level

Thurfatun Nadhifah, Nuria Haristiani, Herniwati

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

thurfa.nadhif@gmail.com

This research aims to analyze code-switching and code-mixing between Japanese and Indonesian languages, also the cause of those code-switching and code-mixing happened. A method used in this research is a descriptive qualitative were taken using the note-taking technique where the data identified were in the form of recordings of discussions with elementary and intermediate level Japanese language learners in zoom meetings. The results obtained from this research were found that (1) external code-switching and code-mixing include the transition of Japanese-Indonesia and Indonesia-Japanese; (2) internal code-switching and code-mixing include the transition of formal-informal and informal-formal. There is also the code-mixing with the insertion of the elements in the form of words, phrases, and clauses; (3) the difference in the number of uses of Japanese vocabulary is influenced by various topics of discussion and the length of time learning Japanese.

Keywords: Code-switching, code-mixing, elementary level, intermediate level



ABS-ICOLLITE-22089

**Building a Proper Understanding of the Learning Theories
Underpinning the Mandarin Mobile Learning Framework Through a
Qualitative Case Study**

Nurul Ain Chua Abdullah
Universiti Malaysia Terengganu
ain.chua@umt.edu.my

Theories as the philosophical structures affirm the correct pedagogical method used during instruction. In implementing mobile learning (M-learning), pedagogy based on learning theories should be the primary focus rather than the technology tool. Typically, educators are ambiguous and tend to neglect the guiding theories in practice. Furthermore, M-learning is a novel concept, and its concepts are still evolving. They may be radically different from or reinforced by existing theories that depend on the situation. Hence, knowing the underlying theories is crucial to present effective m-learning pedagogically. Thus, this study aims to identify the underpinned theories through a self-reflection on a 14-week course. The data were gathered from the instructor's reflection on self-journal and students' views during a focus group discussion. Fourteen participants of a convenient sampling from a Malaysian public university were involved in the study. The students were interviewed to gather their perceptions of the M-learning learning experience. The results show that Mandarin students are frequently exposed to software-based, web-based, and socialisation applications in learning Mandarin. Mobile affordances and contexts of use were listed based on the instructional activities via mobile apps. The underpinned theories are discovered based on the mobile affordances of Six Theories. The finding showed that Mandarin M-learning supported theories of Behavioural, Constructivism, Community of Practices, and Connectivism. But less exposed to Experiential Learning and Situated Learning. Also, the finding informed that continuously reflecting, searching, planning, and applying appropriate learning theories into instruction can help educators understand and implement effective mobile instruction. The shared information may interest anyone involved in mobile learning design, preparation, and implementation.

Keywords: Learning theories, mobile affordance, Mandarin M-learning, pedagogical



ABS-ICOLLITE-22092

Analysis of Translation Japanese Directive Speech Act to Indonesian

Yudha Dwi Permana, Dedi Sutedi, Susi Widianti

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

yudaflaga@gmail.com

Live in globalization era mean there's no border between people with different language to interact. Therefore, Translation skill is one of skill which is very important nowadays. Directive speech act is one of speech act which is frequently used in daily life, Also Directive speech act is one of the subfields in pragmatics which requires the translator to deliver the message as a whole. Translating directive speech act needs particular attention to make sure the interlocutor not only got the message, but the force of the utterance transferred also. This paper aims to identify the translation technique of directive speech act in Japanese that frequently used in daily live with Based on Molina and Albir (2002) Theory. It also aims to find out the translation shift that occurred on the translation product by Catfort (1965) and Simatupang (1999) theories. The data of this research were taken from the, the Japanese novel named Mado Giwa no Totto chan by Tetsuko Kuroyanagi, and the Indonesian translation version Totto-chan Si Gadis Kecil Di Tepi Jendela which translated by Latiefah H. Rhamat and Nandang Rahmat. The collected data then divided into five categories of directive speech act accordance with the theory of Namatame (1996). The descriptive qualitative method was used in presenting the data. The total number of the collected data are 177 utterance. From the results of data analysis it was found that directive speech acts in the novel dominated by Command function, Followed by Request function, Permission function, Sugestion function, and the last is Prohibit function. The most used technique is, Literal techniques (42%). Finally, the used of translation techniques can effect the shift on translation product. The most occurred translation shift is level shift (42%).

Keywords: Speech, Speech act, Translation



ABS-ICOLLITE-22093

The Implementation of School from home in English for Young Learners' Classrooms

Azharra Al Farid, Ika Lestari Damayanti

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

azharraninda@upi.edu, ikalestaridamayanti@upi.edu

The sudden occurrence of the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) has affected the education sector in Indonesia. The Indonesian government responded to this matter and issued a policy on the implementation of distance learning or known as the school from home. School from home has been applied to all education levels in Indonesia, including primary schools. Within this scope, this qualitative case study aims at investigating the implementation of school from home in English for young learners' classrooms at a primary school in Indonesia. The data was collected through online classroom observation and interviews with five English teachers. Data from the interview were analyzed using thematic analysis and resulted in three generated themes on the implementation of school from home in English for young learners' classrooms. The themes include teachers' readiness in conducting school from home, learning delivery strategies during school from home, and response to the emerging challenges during school from home. The results of the study revealed that the implementation of school from home requires thorough preparation and has the potential to be implemented in English for young learners' classrooms, especially in the upper-grade classrooms of primary schools.

Keywords: COVID-19, Distance Learning, English for Young Learners, School from Home



ABS-ICOLLITE-22095

The Positive Politeness Strategy on Ordering (Meirei Suru) and Requesting (Irai Suru) Speech Act in Japanese Companies Communication

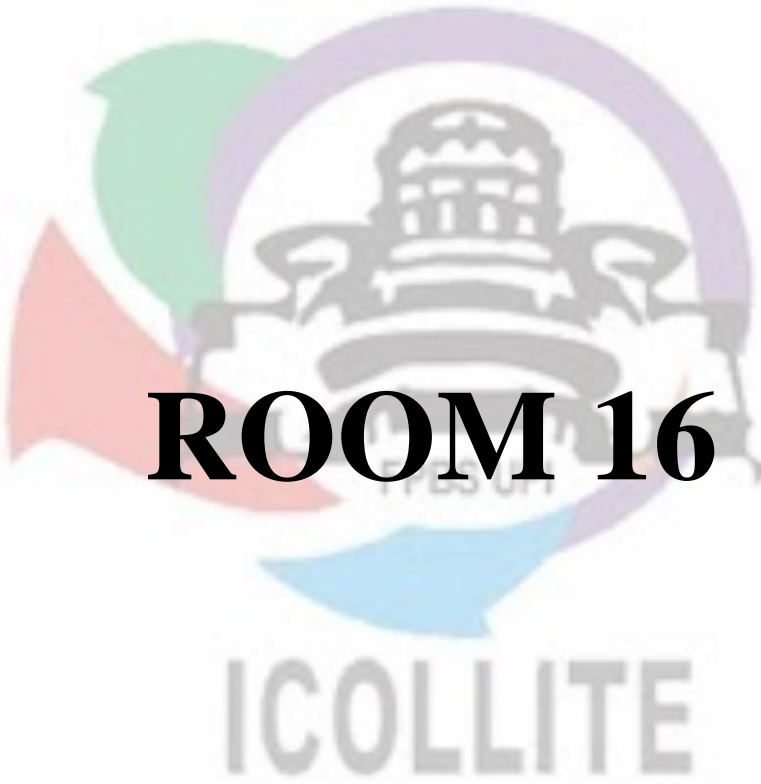
Dina Dwi Astartia, Susi Widiанти
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
dina.astartia@gmail.com, susiwidiанти@upi.edu

Politeness is a rule of behavior that is determined and mutually agreed upon by a certain community so that politeness is also a prerequisite for social behavior. This study aims to determine politeness strategy in Japanese communication, especially the use of positive politeness strategy in Japanese companies. The data are focused on the utterances that accommodate positive politeness strategy in ordering speech act (meirei suru) and requesting speech act (irai suru). The methods in this study are case study, literature studies, focus group discussion, and interview of 21 workers of Japanese Company in Indonesia, with various position from staff to manager. The results show that the practice of the directive speech act and politeness strategy implemented between superiors and subordinates can affect to work performance related to communication process. The results also show the similarity and differences between Indonesian and Japanese communication culture at work. The findings of the study have some pedagogical implications, especially to overcome the difficulties and language errors made by Japanese language learners. Beside that, this study also expected as an effort to improve communication skill from graduates of Japanese language education study programs in society, especially into Japanese companies or institutions to overcome communication barriers, and streamline the communication process.

Keywords: communication, culture, pragmatic, politeness, sociolinguistic, speech act, strategy



ICOLLITE



ROOM 16



ABS-ICOLLITE-22101

A Study of Self-Disclosure in First Encounter Conversation between Indonesian and Japanese -Focusing on the Self-Introduction Part of Online Conversations between University Students-

Rahmana Nur Arini
Osaka University
rahmananurarini2502@gmail.com

The conversational act of disclosing information about oneself to others is called self-disclosure. In the first few minutes of a first meeting conversation, basic information about oneself such as name, affiliation, and hometown are presented to the other party to form a first impression. This paper presents a contrastive analysis of Indonesian and Japanese in examining the self-disclosure to see how conversation participants disclose their personal information during the self-introduction stage in the first encounter conversation. We examined 5 groups of 10 Indonesian speakers and 5 groups of 10 Japanese speakers. Conversation data was collected online using Zoom. The topics in both conversations during the 5 minutes were analyzed using the conversation analysis method. In the discussion, we find the linguistic behavior of self-introduction between Indonesian and Japanese. In Indonesia conversations, the participants described their names and decided the avocation to the listener to aim to build a close relationship even though seniority and titles were confirmed. While in Japanese conversations, calling out tended to be avoided regardless of whether they were confirming name and status. In addition, we observed the possibility of topic development and the avoidance of topic development of the information in the self-introduction. In Indonesia, there was a trend of topic development in the self-introduction stage. In contrast, in Japanese conversation, topics that arise during self-introduction tend not to develop immediately but become a list of issues generated after self-introduction.

Keywords: first meeting conversation, self-disclosure, sequence organization, conversation analysis



ABS-ICOLLITE-22102

Contrastive Analysis of Conjunction in Japanese and Indonesian

Hafizah El Khair, Dedi Sutedi, Nuria Haristiani

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

vzakhair46@gmail.com, dedisutedijepang@upi.edu, nuriaharist@upi.edu

To understand a foreign language as a second language, a learner need to have proper knowledge about their mother tongue and foreign language that they want to learn. In the learning process, there are some parts of a foreign language would confused to learn because of the differences and similarities of language with their mother tongue. Contrastive study was needed to overcome this problem. There are various subjects for contrastive study, included conjunction. Conjunction used to connect phrases, clause or paragraph. This study focused on conjunction which signified contrastiveness between phrases, clause or paragraph in Japanese and Indonesian. Aim of this study is to describe the differences and similarities of conjunction that signified a contrastiveness in Japanese and Indonesian.

Keywords: Contrastive analysis, conjunction, Japanese, Indonesian

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22107

The Effect of Therapeutic Poetry on Mental Relaxation: A Neurolinguistic Study

Jatmika Nurhadi, Dheka Dwi Agustiningih, Nurul Ashyfa Khotima, Sintia
Hapsyah Rahman

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

jatmikanurhadi@upi.edu, agustiningih.dhekadwi@upi.edu,
ululysn@upi.edu, sintiahapsyah@upi.edu

Poetry can be an alternative means of therapy, whether listening, reading, or writing. However, this research will focus on therapy through listening to poetry. Meanwhile, poetry therapy is aimed at increasing mental relaxation. For this reason, mental relaxation in this study will be reviewed from changes in brain wave frequency patterns. This study aims to perform a simple comparison of the provision of therapeutic poetry stimulus, binaural beats, and the combination of therapeutic poetry with binaural beats in providing a relaxing effect on the brain. In this study, the respondent's brain waves will be recorded using a EEG device, Muse Headband device that is connected to the Mind Monitor software with a sampling rate of 300Hz. The analysis was carried out by comparing changes in brain waves that indicate relaxation, such as alpha and theta. The results of this study are expected to show the effect of poetry as an alternative therapy.

Keywords: brainwave, EEG, poetry therapy, neurolinguistics

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22109

Contrastive Analysis of Irony Utterance in Japanese and Indonesian

Oktari Hendayanti, Nuria Haristiani, Susi Widiанти

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

oktarihendayanti@gmail.com, nuriaharist@upi.edu, susiwidiанти@upi.edu

This study aims to determine the similarities and differences in the violation of politeness maxims (Leech, 1983) which are found in the utterances of irony in Japanese and Indonesian. The data source of this research is the irony utterances found in Japanese and Indonesian films. Furthermore, the data are classified based on the category of irony utterance according to Okamoto (2006) and Leech's (1983) maxim violation. The results showed that there were similarities and differences between the utterances of irony in Japanese and Indonesian. The similarities between irony utterance in Japanese and Indonesian are: First, irony utterance in Japanese and Indonesian is mostly found in the subcategory of questions with affirmative answers. Second, the violation of the sympathy maxim, the approbation maxim, the agreement maxim, the tact maxim, and the modesty maxim in the irony utterance of the two languages. Meanwhile, the difference between the expressions of irony in the two languages, i.e.: the irony utterance in Japanese, the most common violation of maxims is the violation of sympathy maxim. Meanwhile, in Indonesian irony utterance, the most common violation is the violation of approbation maxim.

Keywords: Indonesian, Irony utterance, Japanese, Violation of Maxim

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22111

How can language be used to reduce zoom fatigue?

Jatmika Nurhadi, Dadang Sudana, Wawan Gunawan, Sintia Hapsyah

Rahman, Nurul Ashyfa Khotima

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

jatmikanurhadi@upi.edu, dsudana@upi.edu, wagoen@upi.edu,

sintiahapsyah@upi.edu, ululysn@upi.edu

The phenomenon of zoom fatigue developed along with the Covid-19 pandemic due to too frequent virtual meetings. Zoom fatigue is also a form of mental fatigue. This problem is not only caused by virtual meetings, exposure to computer and cellphone layers can also trigger this fatigue. One of the efforts to reduce or even eliminate mental fatigue is the use of hypnotherapy. Therefore, this study aims to describe how language can reduce zoom fatigue. This is done by providing a language stimulus in the form of language in hypnotherapy to a number of participants. Participants will be recorded brain waves using electroencephalography software, namely Muse Headband. The results of the recording were then analyzed to review the effect before and after being given a stimulus. Neuropragmatic analysis will be used to describe the use of speech in the language used to reduce the impact of zoom fatigue.

Keywords: brainwave, EEG, zoom fatigue, neurolinguistics



ABS-ICOLLITE-22113

A Phenomenological Study of Facilitating Children's Reading Literacy

Sarah Aisha

Universitas Padjadjaran

aisha@unpad.ac.id

Children's literacy activists play an important role in developing the low level of reading literacy in Indonesia. This research focuses on the the experiences of children's literacy activists of Cerita Sore, a club aiming to foster the love of reading through reading aloud picture books and follow-up activities. The purpose of the research is to discover the meaning, motives, and challenges of the activists in facilitating the literacy program. A phenomenological approach was used to gather the data though observation and interviews. The informants consisted of four active members who has at least four-year experience in taking part actively in the reading program. The study reveals that there the motives of the activists include having a place to contribute while developing their skills, and having a place to improve their mood. The experiences of the activists include conducting the regular program on Saturday afternoons to young learners and very young learners and also in children's orphanages. Several challenges were also experienced during the read-aloud activities, which includes difficulties in bridging the gap among diverse socio-economical background children as well as the age gap.

Keywords: children's literacy, informal education, volunteering, picture books

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22114

Japanese Language Teachers' Perception and Ability of Implementing Class Action Research (CAR)

Nuria Haristiani, Dewi Kusriani, Herniwati
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
nuriaharist@upi.edu

Research ability is an important skill needed in order to improve the quality of teaching by teachers, including Japanese language teachers at the high school level. To analyse the Japanese language teachers' perception and abilities of research, this study conducted a survey about Classroom Action Research (CAR) to 100 Japanese language teachers from various high schools in Indonesia. The survey results found that most teachers considered that research is important, but believe that they do not have sufficient knowledge and ability to conduct research. While regarding the implementation of CAR, the survey results showed that most of the teachers have never done CAR, or have never done CAR according to the structured manner. However, some of the teachers answered that they had done CAR with the aim of getting promoted, and only a small number of the teachers had done CAR to improve the quality of teaching. This shows that the Japanese language teachers' awareness of the importance to do research to improve the quality of teaching is quite high, but the ability to conduct the research is still need to be improved.

Keywords: Classroom Action Research (CAR), Japanese language education, Japanese teachers, quality of teaching

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22115

Function of Using Emoji in Japanese Sentences in Social Media "Twitter"

Via Luviana Dewanty, Ghaida Farisyaa
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

luvianadewanty@upi.edu, ghaidafarisyaa@gmail.com

Emoji comes from a Japanese word, literally meaning "image letter", which is a small digital image or pictorial symbol that represents something, feeling, or concept used in text messages and other electronic communications. This study aims to describe the role and function of emoji used by twitter users in Japanese. The research data is sourced from twitter accounts of Japanese idols who use twitter to convey messages/news to fans. From the results of data analysis, it was found that the role and function of emoji on Twitter are as Pictograms (symbols that represent concrete objects), Ideograms (symbols that represent concepts or ideas about something), Emoticons (symbols that represent feelings), and Phatic expressions (expressions to establish or maintain contact between the communicator and the communicant).

Keywords: Emoji, Japanese sentences, Social media, Twitter

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22116

How Japanese Criticize each other? A Speech Act Analysis Based on Uchi-Soto

Afiana Qanita, Nuria Haristiani

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

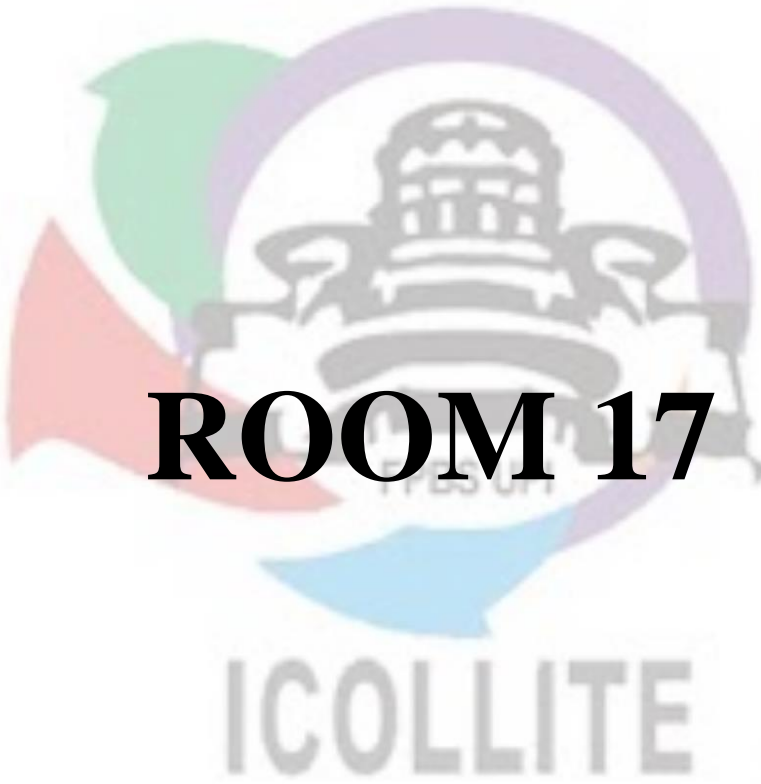
afiana.qanita@gmail.com, nuriaharist@yahoo.com

This study aims to analyze how criticism is delivered in based on sociocultural value Uchi-Soto in Japanese and also their traits. The data comes from anime and manga called 3-gatsu no Lion, which depicted the protagonist's complex relationship with people around him and how the sociocultural relationship could influence the output of criticism which were represented in the manga. Criticism Speech Act are categories from Nguyen (2013) classification for criticism speech act strategies and modifier. The method used is descriptive qualitative method with note-taking technique. The results shown that there are total of 116 lines that contain criticism. The most frequent strategies that are used in Uchi group are direct criticism and request for changes, while Soto group are more often use Hint strategies which consisted of presupposing and sarcasm. Family and the people that the character are considered close does not hold back their criticism, thus the direct criticism and request for change are mainly used to criticize each other. meanwhile, the the Soto group might be less forthcoming mainly because that the criticism are intended for the people that rarely interacted with, in hope to maintain the speaker's face. Some traits were also found in Japanese criticism speech act, which consist of ending particle such as deshou/darou, jyanaika/desuka, naa, etc. These particles are often used to not impose the hearer's face and gave the hearer space to decide for themselves of what is right or wrong.

Keywords: Speech Act, Criticizing, Socioculture, relationship, Uchi-Soto



ICOLLITE



ROOM 17



ABS-ICOLLITE-22118

Politeness Strategies Used by Japanese Learners in Language-learning Mobile App HelloTalk

Hani Sarila, Nuria Haristiani

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

rilahanisa@gmail.com, nuriaharist@yahoo.com

This study aims to analyze Japanese as second language learners' use of politeness strategies when asking Japanese native speaker to do the language exchange in the mobile app HelloTalk based on Brown and Levinson's classifications of politeness strategies. The research was conducted using descriptive method with qualitative approach. The data collected from 30 HelloTalk accounts of Japanese as second language learners, consisting of the request expressions to Japanese native speaker to learn and teach about each other's language (language exchange activity). According to the results, most Japanese learners used negative politeness strategy. It shown by the way they maintain the distance between the hearer and the speaker, and the use of sentences in a very polite form. Most of the Japanese learners also giving an apologize to the improper Japanese language they use. Meanwhile, the least strategy used by Japanese learners in the HelloTalk app is the bald on record strategy.

Keywords: HelloTalk, Japanese learners, mobile app, language exchange, politeness strategy

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22119

Apologies in JFL: An Interlanguage Pragmatic Study on Indonesian Learners of Japanese

Devy Christinawati, Nuria Haristiani, Sudjianto
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
devychristina@upi.edu, nuriaharist@upi.edu

Apologies play an important part in maintaining a human relationship. The realization of the apology speech act is often culturally specific and challenging for most foreign or second language learners to master. This study aims to investigate the apology speech act strategy used by Japanese language learners in universities. The data on this research were collected using Discourse Completion Test (DCT), which investigated four apology situations focused on the relations with the interlocutors. The subject of this study were 30 beginner Japanese learners (BJL) and 30 intermediate Japanese learners (IJL). The collected data were classified into eight semantic formulas. The result showed that beginner Japanese learners and intermediate Japanese learners use main similar strategies overall. They tend to express an apology directly (meikakuna shazai hyoumei), followed by responsibility (sekinin shounin). However, the frequency of using the "offer of repair" strategy by intermediate Japanese learners tends to increase when compared to beginner Japanese learners. This shows that there is a development of pragmatic competence in line with the increasing level of learners. This research is expected to provide a reference for learning Japanese as a foreign language and pragmatic interlanguage research.

Keywords: apology speech act, Japanese learners, interlanguage pragmatic

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22121

Analyzing the Use of Expressive Illocutionary Acts in Unordinary Online Webtoon Comic Script by Chelsey Han

Ihsan Noor Fauzanie Rahman, Rojab Siti Rodliyah

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

ihsannoorfauzan@gmail.com, rojab.siti@gmail.com

The research focuses on six forms of expressive illocutionary acts John employs in the online webtoon comic. John is the main character of the online webtoon comic Unordinary, who acts as a disabled person or does not have superpowers due to internal reasons before revealing his true superpower as the most potent student of Wellston school. The study aims to identify explicit illocutionary acts, define the most prevalent expressive illocutionary acts, and explain the motivation behind expressive illocutionary acts. The online webtoon comic Unordinary data is John's discourse to his listeners. This study utilizes Searle's (1969) theory, Clark's (1995) theory, Mersky & Bogduk's (1994) theory, and Merriam Webster an online dictionary, to answer the research questions, which explains the expressive illocutionary act consisting of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, and sorrow. This study is a descriptive qualitative technique that confined John's utterances to his addressee. The findings demonstrate that John's statements in chapters 1-50 of the online webtoon comic Unordinary deploy six forms of expressive illocutionary acts. Pleasure (4 utterances, 9.7%), Joy and Like (1 utterance, 2.4%), dislike (3 phrases, 7.3%), pain (2 words, 4.8%), and sorrow (2 reports, 4.8%) are the top 6 (30 utterances, 73.1 per cent). John recognizes the flaws in his culture, where power is everything and can subjugate those who are weaker than them. Individuals who do not possess superpowers are regarded as useless and do not deserve to live their life as they choose.

Keywords: Expressive illocutionary acts, online webtoon unordinary, superpowers



ABS-ICOLLITE-22122

Politeness Strategies in Japanese Refusal Speech Act

Maria Gustini

STBA YAPARI ABA Bandung

mariagustini19@gmail.com

Nishijima (2007) stated that communicative behaviors are different in every language because of its socio-cultural background. Japanese is a language that often considers other people's feeling, especially interlocutor's when they speak. This study aims to analyze and explain how Japanese native speaker use politeness strategies in refusal, especially on work place. The theoretical framework used is politeness theory of Brown and Levinson (1987). Subject of this study focused on refusal in work place, therefore the participants of this study were Japanese who currently working in company, school, etc with the age-range from 22 to 50 years. This study used descriptive method and the data in this study collected through Discourse Completion Test (DCT), consisting a single role-play situation which participant will read to elicit the response from another participant. DCT situations were categorized based on power and familiarity/social distance between speaker and hearer. The results of study suggested that Japanese using apologize, reason, and fuka in refusal act. Japanese tend to make an excuse for the things that they can not do and ask if it may make their interlocutor in trouble because of their incapability. Japanese also tend to use expressions of apology appropriately according to their power (hierarchical position).

Keywords: Japanese, Politeness Strategies, Refusal, Speech Act

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22123

Nodding, Aizuchi and Final Particles as a Conversation Strategy

Parwati Hadi Noorsanti
Universitas Gadjah Mada
parwatihadi@gmail.com

The existence of parallel relationships and social ties is one of the characteristics of conversations carried out by Japanese people. Social bonding can be obtained by using verbal language through final particles and aizuchi or nonverbally by nodding. Nods, aizuchi and final particles are expressions of symbols in a close relationship and usually appear in casual conversation. In general, aizuchi has a function as pathic communion, by breaking the silence with 'communion' (sharing) words'. In this paper, the author describes the function and role of nodding, aizuchi, and final particles performed by the Governor of Tokyo Yuriko Koike in an online conversation with a youtuber. The theme in the conversation was about how to prevent the spread of COVID-19 that every citizen can do. The conversation strategy used by Governor Koike is indirectly a means to attract the attention of the community so that what she conveys can be well received. In the conversation, Governor Koike carried out a conversation strategy by using nods, aizuchi and final particles as one of the strategies in verbal and non-verbal conversation. The function of using aizuchi, nods and final particles to show closeness and involve the interlocutor in his speech.

Keywords: Aizuchi, Nodding, Final Particles, Conversation Strategy

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22125

Korean Terms of Address in Drama Hospital Playlist 2: Sociolinguistic Study

Asma Azizah, Dias Eka Putri, Savina Putri Aryana, Afifah Nur Sakinah,
Velayeti Nurfitriana Ansas

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

asma.azizah@upi.edu, diaseka21@upi.edu, savinaputriaryana@upi.edu,
afifah830@upi.edu, velaansas@upi.edu

This study aims to describes the types of terms of address used by Korean people in daily conversation. Differences in levels in age, social status, education, etc. result in the speech different depending on the situation. This study uses a qualitative method with a sociolinguistic approach. The data is in the terms of address made by the drama players of Hospital Playlist 2. Data collection is done by listening and noting the greetings made by the drama players. The collected data is then selected, classified, interpreted, and explained its meaning and types. The result of this research shows that there are four types of terms of address used in the drama Hospital Playlist season 2. Those are terms of address based on work position with a frequency of use of 389 times, kinship terms with a frequency of use 142 times, terms of address based on personal name with a frequency of use of 201 times, and interjection terms with a frequency of use 27 times. In terms of address based on work position, the use of 선생님 [seonsaeng-nim] and 교수님 (kyosunim) are usually used to address the teacher or professor. 교수님 used for specialist doctors who already have tittle of professor while 선생님 is usually used as for grades below. But the use of there words in the drama have a wider meaning such as to be used to honor people who have more experience even though they are not teachers.

Keywords: sociolinguistic, terms of address, Korean society, politeness



ABS-ICOLLITE-22128

The Methods and The Ideology of Japanese Compound Sentences Translation into Indonesian in Yukiguni by Yasunari Kawabata

Laily Fitriani, Dedi Sutedi, Nuria Haristiani

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

fitlaily@gmail.com, dedisutedi66@yahoo.co.jp

In carrying out the translation process, obstacles are often found for several reasons, one of which is caused by differences in the sentence structure of the source language and the target language. Indonesian sentence structure with a pattern of subject-predicate-object is different from Japanese sentence structure with a pattern of subject-object-predicate. The existence of this significant difference in grammatical structure often creates difficulties in translating Japanese into Indonesian, especially the translation of written texts with long sentences or compound sentences. This paper attempts to examine what translation methods and the translation ideology are used in translating Japanese compound sentences into Indonesian in Japanese novel and the translated novel in Indonesian. This research is descriptive qualitative research. The method used is the observation method and the data analysis method. The data sources of this research were taken from Japanese novel entitled Yukiguni by Yasunari Kawabata with Indonesian translation novels. Compound sentences are divided into three, namely compound sentences, complex sentences, and complex compound sentences. The data were collected as 150 compound sentences, then classified based on the translation methods according to Newmark (1988) and the translation ideology according to Venuti (1995). The results showed that the translation methods used are literal translation method (11), faithful translation method (15), semantic translation method (53), communicative translation method (37), free translation method (19), and idiomatic translation method (15). The most commonly found translation method is the semantic translation method. The translation ideology used is the ideology of foreignization.

Keywords: Translation methods, Japanese compound sentences, Japanese compound sentences translation



ABS-ICOLLITE-22129

Self Learning of Intonation for Declarative Sentences and Interrogative Sentences in Japanese

Puti Nur Sya'bani, Nurul Zia Aida, Aep Saeful Bachri, Neneng Sutjiati, Dewi Kusrini Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
putisyabani210@gmail.com, dewikusrini@upi.edu, sutjiatineneng@upi.edu

This study aims to find the independent learning process of Japanese language learners in improving the intonation of the same sentence, however, it still requires different intonations to express different intentions, namely declarative sentences and invitation sentences. From experiments using three approaches, it has known the following three things. First, from the experiment of pronouncing sentences in a conversation form, too much data becomes difficult to analyze with the OJAD (Online Japanese Accent Dictionary) application. Second, from the pronunciation experiment per sentence only for declarative sentences and invitation sentences without the help of audio examples and visualization of intonation curves, students can only pronounce sentences with flat intonation in both sentences. Third, from the shadowing technique experiment, there was an improvement in intonation in the two sentences, but it did not last long. Fourth, from the experiment of adding information to visualize the intonation curve when the audio has played, it is easier for students to pronounce sentences with the correct intonation. And the correct intonation can be mastered by students relatively stable. The results of this study make it clear that Japanese textbooks are not only equipped with audio but also need to include a visualization of the intonation curve so that students can pronounce Japanese sentences correctly according to their meaning.

Keywords: japanese intonation, declarative sentences, invitation sentences, intonation learning, OJAD



ABS-ICOLLITE-22131

Critical Thinking Abilities and Korean Reading Skills: To what extent do they correlate?

Dwi Oktavianto, Didi Sukyadi, Risa Triarisanti

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

bhaktioktavianto@upi.edu, dsukyadi@upi.edu, risatriarisanti@upi.edu

According to the PISA published in 2018, Indonesia ranks third lowest in terms of reading skills, indicating that reading skills among Indonesian learners are still quite inadequate. This is perhaps due to the fact that critical thinking abilities are still lacking in Indonesia as well. Previous literature has highlighted the interplay between reading skills and critical thinking abilities. Hence, this study aims to determine to what extent critical thinking abilities have a relationship with learners' reading skills of Korean texts. A quantitative approach with a correlation design was used in this study. Sixty-two undergraduate students majoring in Korean language education were involved. Ennis' Theory was used to measure the critical thinking skills, while Tampubolon's Theory was used to measure the reading skills. The instruments used in this study included a critical thinking questionnaire and a reading test. The results showed that the critical thinking abilities of the students were categorized as good. Meanwhile, the students exhibited fairly good reading skills. Furthermore, the correlation between the two variables was found to be not strong enough, with a correlation coefficient 0.371. The effect of critical thinking abilities on the reading skills is 13.7%, with a coefficient of determination (R square) of 0.137. Based on the results, while critical thinking abilities were high, reading skills were not strong enough. It can be concluded that there is a weak correlation between the students' critical thinking abilities and their skills in reading Korean texts.

Keywords: critical thinking, Korean texts, Indonesian students, reading skills



ABS-ICOLLITE-22133

EFL Teacher's Perception and Engagement of Reflective Practice in Indonesia

Asep Dedeh Permana

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

asepdedehpermana@upi.edu

Reflective practice is important for the professional development of foreign language teachers. It was also used by teachers to improve their teaching practice. Reflective practice, its benefits and role in teaching has received much scholarly attention. However, this study aimed to investigate EFL teachers in Indonesia defined and engaged in the concept of reflection. This study took a qualitative exploratory study and applied the purposive sampling method to choose the participants. Data was collected through in depth interviews, observation, and reflective journals. The data were analyzed qualitatively for content. The findings suggested that the participant conceptualised reflective practice as a flashback activity to enhance teaching practice as professional development. Additionally, the participants engaged in four types of reflection: reflection-before-action (RbA), reflection-in-action (RinA), reflection-on-action (RonA), and reflection-for-action (RfA). However, this finding determined that the participant's different types of reflections intersected separately. Therefore, Reflective teaching practice in a full cycle of those types of reflection should be encouraged in teachers professional development activities for EFL teachers in Indonesia.

Keywords: Cycle of reflection, EFL teachers, Reflective practice, Teacher's professional development

ICOLLITE



ICOLLITE

ROOM 18

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22137

**UPI Branding Strategy in Internal Online News (Berita.upi.edu):
Corpus Analysis**

Undang Sudana, Eka Rahmat Fauzy, Jatmika Nurhadi, Anggun Kurnia
Likawati, Amellia Oktiaputri
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
undangsudana@upi.edu, ekarahmatfauzy@upi.edu,
jatmikanurhadi@upi.edu, anggunkurnia@upi.edu,
amelliaoktiaputri@upi.edu

Branding is needed by university to show the identity, vision, and mission of the institution. The use of language in the news can show the branding strategy carried out by the institution. For this reason, this study aims to describe the branding strategy of the Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia (UPI) through the institution internal online news, namely UPI News (Berita.upi.edu). The branding strategy will be reviewed through the use of the corpus used in the news. Data collection is done by means of documentation. The collected data is then processed using AntConc. The result of this research is the level of suitability of the use of words and phrases in UPI News with the keywords contained in the vision and mission of UPI. In addition, the use of branding strategies is reviewed through the use of certain sentence patterns.

Keywords: linguistics corpus, vision, mission, branding strategy

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22140

The Improvement of Students' Reading Comprehension by Using Porpe Method in Hybrid Learning: Analytical Exposition Text

Rita Harisma, Vivin Agustin

Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

ritaharisma@umsu.ac.id, Agustin.vivin04@gmail.com

The objectives of this research was to find out the improvement of using PORPE (Predict, Organize, Rehearse, Practice, Evaluate) method of the students' achievement in reading analytical exposition text in hybrid learning. This research focused to improve students' achievement in reading comprehension by using PORPE method. This research was an experimental research which conducted at Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. The population of this research was the students of 2021/2022 academic year which consist of 80 students and distributed into 3 (three) classes. By using purposive sampling technique, 2 classes were chosen as the sample, III A morning as the experimental group and III B morning as the control group. The experimental group was taught by using PORPE method and the control group was taught by using lecturing method. Experimental quantitative method was applied in this research. In order to collect the data, the researcher was chosen multiple choice test consist of 20 items were administrated to the students, the result showed that the t-test was higher than t-table ($3,65 > 2,01$), at $\alpha=0,05$ and $df= 68$. It meant that H_a was accepted. There was a significant improvement of using PORPE method.

Keywords: PORPE method, Reading Comprehension, Analytical Exposition Text, Hybrid Learning

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22141

**Translating Heritage Book: A Study on the Quality of Teacher
Translation in Islamic Boarding Schools**

Mohamad Zaka Al Farisi, Yusuf Ali Tantowi, Anwar Sanusi, Rinaldi
Supriadi, Hikmah Maulani, Shofa Musthofa Khalid, Mia Nurmala
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
anwarsanusi@upi.edu, anwarsanusi@upi.edu

The translation results are considered good quality if the translation results can divert messages that are spread from a source language into the target language with an accurate, clear, and natural choice of words. This study aims to investigate the quality of ngalogat of the heritage book by teachers in Islamic boarding schools. This study used a qualitative descriptive method with a content analysis model. In the practice of ngalogat, the teacher translates the heritage book literally, even word for word. The problem is whether this kind of tendency can produce an appropriate translation. In this regard, evaluation of the quality of translation becomes very important to determine the degree of quality of the translation of heritage books. The ability to evaluate the quality of this translation will help the teacher improve the translation of the heritage book.

Keywords: heritage book, ngalogat, translation quality



ABS-ICOLLITE-22143

Digital Platform Rating and Contrapuntal Reading on Negeri 5 Menara

Elisa Wardani, Pujiharto

Universitas Gadjah Mada

elisadw777@gmail.com, pujiharto@ugm.ac.id

Ahmad Fuadi's *Negeri 5 Menara* is a novel that keeps being reprinted until now, has been translated into English, filmed in 2012, made into a trilogy, brought to the Frankfurt Book Fair in 2012 and 2015, and remains in the 10 Indonesian best novels of the netizen-based goodreads list. In addition to that, it is also in the list of recommended novels for student literary appreciation issued by Badan Standar Nasional Pendidikan. However, if Said's approach of contrapuntal reading is applied to the novel, it can be seen that there is a colonial narrative which places the West as the center. Said's approach of contrapuntal reading allows the polyphonic dimensions of a text, contradictions, narratives and their counter narratives, to be recognized and elaborated simultaneously as juxtaposed elements in the text. It has enabled the exposure of the muted, underplayed dimensions of the subjugation which is curiously related to the indistinct colonial subject experiences found in the text. This article offers an alternative reading of a novel to show that politics of representation and hegemonic colonial discourse in the novel must be attended simultaneously, or contrapuntally, despite the fact that the novel is celebrated by the world's largest social cataloging platform and state educational board to reveal the colonial discourse operating in the novel.

Keywords: colonial discourse, contrapuntal, digital platform

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22144

The Word "ganz" in the German Language Textbooks Netzwerk A1, A2 and B1

Hafdarani Hafdarani, Nuki Nurhani, Rifqi Fakhri Santoso

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

hafdarani@upi.edu, nukinurhani@upi.edu, rifqifsantoso@upi.edu

The word "ganz" in German can be categorized into three types of word classes, namely adjectives, adverbs and particles. One adjective can function attribute (as substantiva attribute), it can also be predictive (as a complement to the predicate). The word "ganz" as an attributive functioning adjective undergoes a declination process that is adjusted to the case that accompanies it and is used in standard languages on singular substantiva. According from its function in the sentence "ganz" it also carries different functions. This study aims to analyze the words "ganz" in German teaching books Netzwerk A1, A2, and B1. In textbooks with these three levels there is the word "ganz" which includes the type / class of adjective, adverb and particle words; functioning as attributive, adverbial adjectives, and meaning *vollständig* 'whole;complete', *ziemlich* 'somewhat / tolerable' *völlig* 'whole', and *sehr* 'very', Superlativ 'the most; truly'. There is no explanation of the word "ganz" from the type/class of words, functions in the sentence and semantic meaning in teaching books Netzwerk. Therefore, in textbooks there should also be an explanation of the word "ganz", so that learners can understand the meaning of the word "ganz" well, so there is no misunderstanding of the meaning of the word.

Keywords: The word „ganz“, type/class of words, adjectives, adverb, particles of German



ABS-ICOLLITE-22148

**Stylistic Analysis of the Study of the Meaning of the Truth of
Information Based on the Alquran Surah Al Hujurat: 6**

Nunung Nursyamsiah, Tatang, Hikmah Maulani

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

nunungnursyamsiah@upi.edu, tatang@upi.edu, hikmahmaulani@upi.edu

Today the dissemination of information is very easy to obtain, this much information is often related to problems of daily life so it is often used as a reference to address or solve a problem, maybe even in deciding something. Yet such information does not necessarily have a truth value. In the context of today's life, there are many cases related to this information issue. In the context of today's life, there are many cases related to this information issue. As a result of this case, there was a backlash against the problem and it turned out that one day the information could be proven that it had no truth value. Meanwhile, in the Qur'an, Allah has given instructions on how to respond to any information obtained. There are a number of verses that explain and relate to the information so that many commentators provide explanations on how to respond to the information. This research is to examine more deeply through research on how the meaning of the verses of the Qur'an are related to this information problem in the context we are facing today. This study uses qualitative research related to the process of obtaining correct and accountable information both in relation to humans and to God. This research produces alternative strategies in understanding and responding to analyzing information that is still doxa in nature so as to produce beliefs to be the basis for responding or following up on the contents of the information

Keywords: Stylistics, Qur'anic Verses, Information, Tafsir



ABS-ICOLLITE-22149

Meaning of Social Media Texts: Consumption of Information Culture

Burhanuddin Arafah, Muhammad Hasyim

Universitas Hasanuddin

hasyimfrance@gmail.com, hasyimfrance@unhas.ac.id

Social media as an information gateway provides the widest range of media users to read and understand social media text messages. With the flow of information through social media that lasts 24 hours, media users can give birth to a culture of consumption of various information. The main problem in this context is the meaning of social media texts by media users. This paper will explore the meaning text of social media which will give birth to a consumption culture. The formulation of the problem that can be posed is what kind of information consumption culture is found on social media and how readers interpret social media text messages. The source of the data obtained to answer the problem is an online questionnaire for social media users and the approach used is media semiotics. This paper concludes that media users who have roles as readers, publishers, and producers of social media texts, show a higher tendency for users to read information and ways to actualize themselves as active media users. The higher interest in reading various information will result in the use of various social media texts and has the potential to produce problems with the meaning of media text messages between users. The contribution of this research is the importance of increasing cultured digital media literacy, by having a critical attitude towards various information received.

Keywords: meaning, the text of social media, the consumptive culture of the information

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22154

**Promoting Students' Intercultural Awareness through Digital
Storytelling in EFL Challenging Interactions: Voices from Digital
Native Teachers in a Secondary School Context**

Fitri Agustin, Fazri Nur Yusuf, Sri Setyarini

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

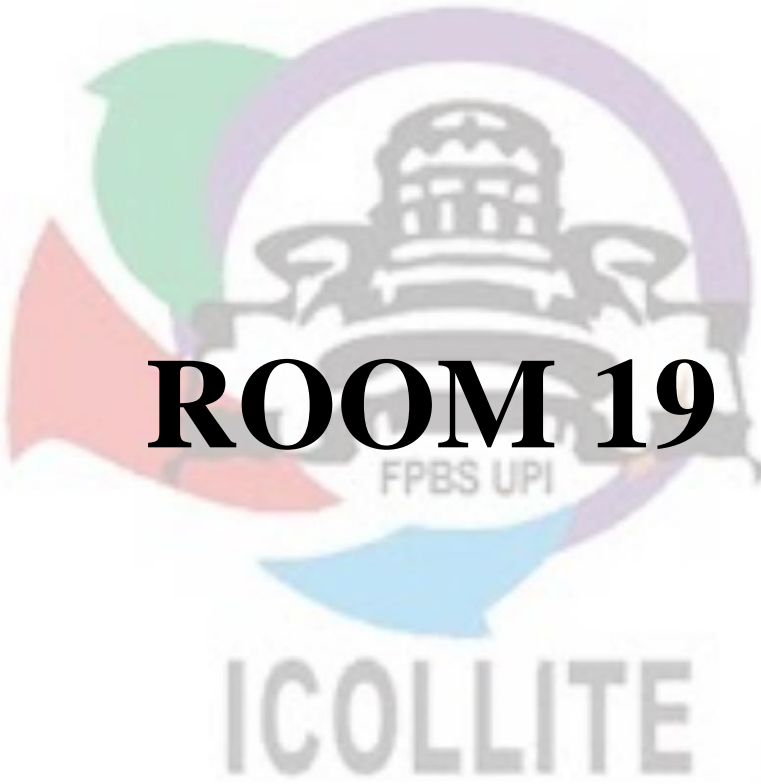
fitriagustin78@upi.edu, fazrinuryusuf@upi.edu, setyarini.english@upi.edu

Digital literacy has been an emerging and increasing topic in ELT, with numerous studies conducted to explore how digital-mediated tasks promote students' critical awareness of cultural realities. This study explored how digital native secondary school teachers implement digital storytelling in EFL challenging interactions. The study focuses on the pedagogical approaches employed by digital native teachers to stimulate students' intercultural awareness in EFL challenging interactions. The study participants were identified from an empirical study conducted to test the predictive strength of some attributes of digital nativeness, as determined by Teo's Digital Native Assessment Scale. Eight teachers detected as digital native teachers volunteered to participate in the study. The data were gathered from online group discussions, students' artefacts, and interviews. Interviews were conducted in the initial process of the study to get the teachers' understanding of digital storytelling and intercultural teaching. Results indicated that teachers' digital nativity contributes to their theoretical approach to intercultural communication in promoting students' intercultural awareness in EFL challenging interactions. Digital intercultural pedagogy is highly proposed to be included in the Indonesian secondary EFL curriculum. Therefore, the EFL curriculum development at all levels in Indonesia is suggested to get adapted to diverse sociolinguistic contexts along with various multicultural backgrounds.

Keywords: digital native teacher, digital storytelling, intercultural awareness, EFL challenging interaction



ICOLLITE



ROOM 19



ABS-ICOLLITE-22155

Inventory of King's Names with Special Mark “Varman”

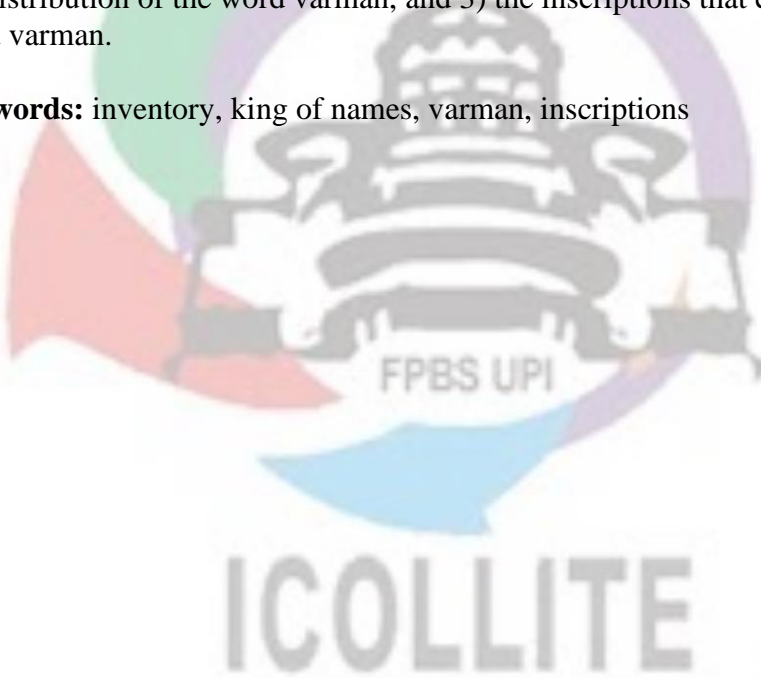
Gelar Taufiq Kusumawardhana, Retty Isnendes

UIN Sunan Gunung Djati

gelartaufiqkusumawardhana@gmail.com, retty.isnendes@upi.edu

This paper is the result of a literature review on the names of kings who use the special marker varman that is considered very popular and old based on Hindu or Sanskrit literacy. The name spread to various parts of the world, including in Nusantara. This research used descriptive analysis method with historical and linguistic perspectives. By using a corpus, some elements of varman names were traced, including: 1) the meaning of the word varman, 2) the distribution of the word varman, and 3) the inscriptions that contained the word varman.

Keywords: inventory, king of names, varman, inscriptions





ABS-ICOLLITE-22156

The Influence of Counseling Guidance on Changes in Student Behavior

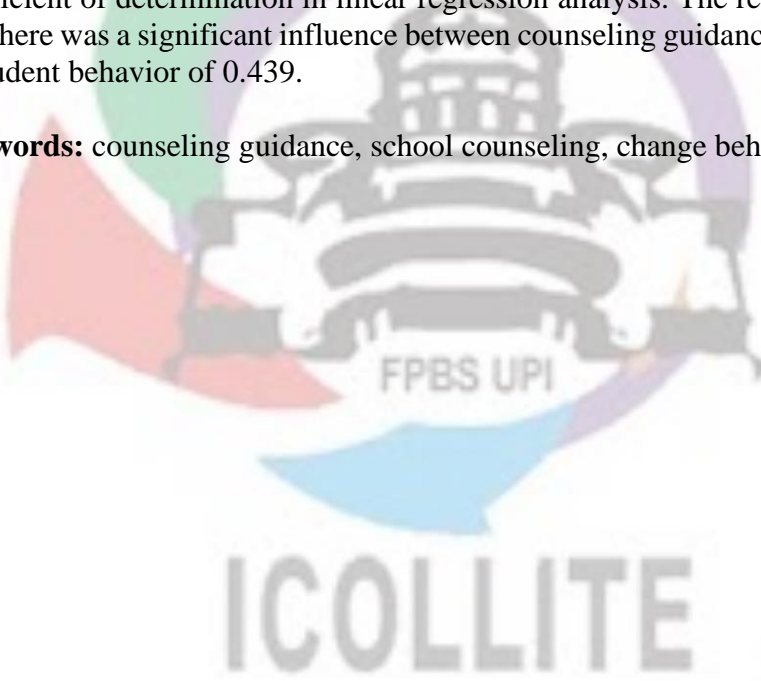
Okta Rosfiani, Mahmudin Sudin, Umu Salamah, Diah Mutiara

Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta

rosfianiagus@gmail.com

This study aims to link counseling guidance to changes in student behavior in a high school in South Tangerang City, Banten Province, Indonesia. The sample in this study was 30 eleventh-grade students majoring in Social Sciences 3. Data were collected using questionnaires and documents. The data were analyzed through the product-moment correlation test. Hypothesis testing using simple regression analysis is a simple regression equation, the coefficient of determination in linear regression analysis. The results showed that there was a significant influence between counseling guidance on changes in student behavior of 0.439.

Keywords: counseling guidance, school counseling, change behavior





ABS-ICOLLITE-22172

Can Fairy Tales Instil Literacy Awareness?

Rahmah Fauziyah, Zahra Adinda Nismara, Y. Yulianeta
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

yaneta@upi.edu, rahmahfauziyah@upi.edu, zahraadindan@upi.edu

Reading activities have not become a habitual culture of everyday life. This is evident from students' lack of interest in reading which attitudes affects attitudes towards literacy. Children's literature, in this case fairy tales, can be a medium to instill students' awareness of literacy. The use of fairy tales has an impact on students' literacy awareness. The goals of this research are (1) to find out what factors influence students' literacy awareness; (2) to reveal the benefits of fairy tales in increasing students' literacy awareness. The method used in this research was descriptive qualitative with observation, interview, and literature study. The data collection in State Elementary Schools used random sampling technique. The results showed that the factors that influenced students' literacy awareness were (1) parents' educational background, (2) the provision of fairy tale books in schools, (3) freedom and limit in the use of electronics, and (4) environmental influences.

Keywords: fairy tales, literacy, reading, students

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22162

Anomalies in the Speech Production of Patients with Broca's Aphasia after Encephalitis

Ninah Hasanah, Dadang Sudana, Eri Kurniawan

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

perpus83@gmail.com, dsudana2013@yahoo.com, erikurn@gmail.com

A person's ideas or thoughts are expressed through the production of speech. However, this is not the case for the informant, a post-encephalitis patient with Broca's aphasia as a bilingual speaker. Informants have difficulty in producing the form of the word in the repetition of the verb. The purpose of this study is to reveal anomalies in the form of repeated words produced by informants on the type of verb. The researcher uses a qualitative approach through a single case study method to reveal word forms in the form of anomalies in the type of rephrase by referring to Halliday's (2004) theory. The conclusions in this study are, the informants produce anomaly or deviation word formations in the production of verb types with the pattern of "repeating initial syllables + basic form + suffix-an" namely in the words llihatan, titingali, bebejaan, nanamaan, ngangantukan, pupulangan, lelewatan, kekempesan, bebertarungan, ngangantosan, babalanjaan, miminuman, and wawartosan. Based on these findings, in producing utterances in the formation of repeated words, the informants experienced difficulties resulting in anomalies in the formation of verbs.

Keywords: Anomalies, Speech production, Broca's aphasia, Encephalitis

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22168

Pahrasat Manuscript (SD 55): Information or Promotion?

Ruhaliah Ruhaliah

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

ruhaliah@upi.edu

The manuscript, entitled Pahrasat (SD 55) is one of the manuscripts in the Indonesian Library's collection. It is 66 pages, 21.5 x 33.5 cm., contains 34 handwritten manuscripts using Latin cursive script. The manuscript is thought to have been written in the mid to late 19th century. The manuscript is unique, because various data are presented in an essay in the form of guguritan (dangding, written in a pupuh standard). The content of the manuscript is very important because it contains documents related to the life of the Sundanese people in the past. The purpose of this study was to describe and classify the contents of the manuscript. The method used is descriptive. Based on an interim study, this manuscript contains data on various texts related to culture, education, natural disasters, epidemics, health, government, ethics, taxes, coffee cultivation, security, environment, agriculture, famine, transportation, and the pilgrimage, that occurred in Sundanese society in the 19th century.

Keywords: guguritan, manuscript, National Library of Indonesia, pupuh

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22169

**Web- based Arabic BIPA Learning and Efforts to Improve Student's
Maharah Lughawy (Language Skills)**

Rinaldi Supriadi, Mia Nurmala, Andika Kurnia Rachman

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

rinaldisupriadi@upi.edu, nurmalamia7@upi.edu,

kurniarachmanandika@upi.edu

This study examines the effectiveness of the website-based Arabic BIPA learning model to increase the maharah lughawiy (language skills) of Arabic Language Education students at Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. The research departs from the description of the problem observed by the researcher in teaching BIPA to Arabic Language Education students at UPI in the BIPA course. The object of BIPA teaching has implications for the importance of the level of maharah lugwiyah (language skills) which includes the main competence in teaching Arabic BIPA in addition to Indonesian language knowledge and skills. The aims of this research are 1) to increase the maharah lughawiy (language skills) of Arabic students in Arabic BIPA learning; 2) to assess the effectiveness of the application of the website-based Arabic BIPA learning model. Study This is an empirical study that is included in the type of classroom action research (classroom action research) which is descriptive and qualitative. Based on that goal and the use of relevant methods, the expected result is an increase in maharah lughawiy, students of Arabic Language Education, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia by because of the development of a website-based Arabic BIPA learning model.

Keywords: BIPA, language skills, web based learning

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22171

Utilization of Information Literacy to Enrich Students' Indonesian Knowledge

Kusmadi Sitohang, Ninit Alfianika

Universitas Prima Indonesia

kusmadisitohang@gmail.com, ninitalfianika@gmail.com

This study aims to describe the utilization of information literacy to enrich the knowledge of students, especially in learning Indonesian. This research is a conceptual research using description method. The source of data in this research is documentation data, while the data are theories related to information literacy and Indonesian language learning. Data collection techniques were carried out by reading various literatures related to information literacy and Indonesian language learning. After that, designing Indonesian language learning by utilizing information literacy. Data analysis was carried out by means of descriptive analysis. The results of this study will be an overview of learning Indonesian by utilizing information literacy. So that later the results of this research can be used by educators in learning Indonesian.

Keywords: Utilization, information literacy, Indonesian language

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22173

A Mathematical Model of Vocabulary Development in Children

Ruswan Dallyono

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

dallyono@gmail.com

The critical period is significant for children's vocabulary development. At the ages of roughly from 1 to 5 years old, there is a linguistic explosion that occurs in their cognition due to exposure to linguistic input from the environment. This study proposes a mathematical model of vocabulary development in children aged 1-3 years old. By drawing on empirical data obtained from children aged 1 and 3 years old, we aimed to develop a mathematical model using the method of mathematical linguistics and describe their linguistic structure. The findings of the study show that children's vocabulary development typically follows an exponential model and their linguistic performance is realized through holophrastic and telegraphic forms.

Keywords: Keywords: holophrastic; mathematical linguistics; mathematical model; vocabulary development

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22214

How Do Most Productive Lecturers Write Their Articles Published in Scopus-indexed Journals? A Rhetorical Move Analysis of Research Articles across Two Different Fields

Eri Kim Kurniawan, Arif Husein Lubis, Fathia Maharani Putri, Athirah Jihan Khairani

ALTI

eri_kurniawan@upi.edu, lubis_ah@upi.edu, fathiamp@upi.edu,
athirah.jihan@upi.edu

Many previous studies have conducted a rhetorical move analysis of research articles in various disciplines. However, only a few have looked into the entire structure of research articles across disciplines. This study explores the move-step structure of two disciplines such as natural sciences and social humanities. We analyzed four different English research articles published in an internationally reputable, Scopus-indexed journal written by state university lecturers, who are not only representatives of two distinct fields—science and humanities, but also deemed as most productive in international publications. As we are primarily interested in exploring the potential influence of a career time window on the quality of international publications, we picked out two articles from their early career and two from their latest career. Each section of the research articles was analyzed by adopting different models of rhetorical patterns such as Abstract (Hyland, 2000), Introduction (Swales, 2004), Literature Review (Kwan, 2006), Methodology (Cotos, Huffman, & Link, 2017), Results (Pho, 2008), Discussion (Moreno & Swales, 2018, Yang & Allison, 2003). The findings revealed that most of their moves in abstract, introduction, methodology, results, discussion, and conclusion were conventional across the two disciplines. Moreover, in the methodology section, it was found that Move 2, Step 5 until Step 7 was very rare. Implications of and recommendations from these findings will also be discussed.

Keywords: international journals, lecturers, research articles, rhetorical move analysis, Scopus



ICOLLITE

ROOM 20

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22215

How Do Indonesian Lecturers Write Their Articles Published in Internationally Reputable, Impact Journals? A Comparative Move Analysis of Research Articles across Two Different Fields

Eri Kim Kurniawan, Arif Husein Lubis, Violita Zarkasih Suryawinata, Anggia Lyana Julieta

ALTI

eri_kurniawan@upi.edu, lubis_ah@upi.edu, suryawinataviolita@upi.edu, anggialj@upi.edu

Lecturers are arguably competent to write research articles and publish them in international journals. However, only some can be published in high-impact international journals. Many studies have analyzed the rhetorical structure of articles, but few have investigated the rhetorical move of the research articles produced by lecturers by specifically comparing their publications in high-impact versus low-impact Scopus-indexed journals. This study sought to investigate the moves of low-impact and high-impact articles of the two lecturers of a state university in Indonesia across two subdisciplines: science and humanities. Four articles were analyzed through the framework of move proposed by Hyland (2000) in abstract, introduction (Swales, 2004), literature review (Kwan, 2006), methodology (Cotos, Huffman, & Link, 2017), findings (Pho, 2008), and discussion (Moreno & Swales, 2018; Yang & Allison, 2003). The study found that the articles published in a low-impact journal did not have Move 4 in their abstract. The four analyzed articles did not incorporate a literature review. The results also showed that the four research articles have both obligatory and optional moves, but the conventional one was not evident. It is expected that this research is significant for the Indonesian lecturers to produce articles with desired, conventional structures.

Keywords: international journals, lecturers, research articles, rhetorical move analysis, Scopus



ABS-ICOLLITE-22176

The Development of RADEC Learning Model (Read-Answer-Discuss-Explain-Create) Assisted by Powtoon Media in Writing Learning of Exposition Text

Anugerah Agung Pohan, Khaerudin Kurniawan, Isah Cahyani
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
agungpohan75@gmail.com, khaerudinkurniawan@upi.edu,
isahcahyani@upi.edu

This research motivate by the obstacles experienced by students in learning to write exposition texts. One of the obstacles experienced by students is the difficulty in developing ideas into an exposition text. This leads to a low ability of students to write exposition text. In addition, the use of appropriate learning models can improve student learning outcomes. The solution given to the difficulties experienced by students is to develop a learning model that actively engages students with the use of interesting learning media. The solution offered is in the form of developing a RADEC learning model (read, answer, discuss, explain, and create) assisted by Powtoon Media. RADEC learning model is used to overcome students' difficulties in developing ideas and the use of powtoon media to interest students. The method used in this study is a research and development (R & D) with the ADDIE model (analysis, design, development, implementation, and evaluation). This study aims to improve the ability of write exposition texts at the high school level who had difficulty in developing ideas into an exposition text. The findings of this study show that this combination of learning models and media contributes well to improving students' exposition text writing ability. This study will provide educators with insights into the design of writing learning model that can be apply in online learning as well as in classroom learning.

Keywords: RADEC model, powtoon media, exposition text



ABS-ICOLLITE-22178

A Comparative Move Analysis of Religious Sermons by Female and Male Influential Islamic Scholars

Tri Rina Budiwati, Amir Ma'ruf, Tofan Dwi Hardjanto
Universitas Gadjah Mada

tri.rina.budiwati@gmail.com, amirmaruf@ugm.ac.id, deha@ugm.ac.id

Swales' framework of move analysis has motivated essential studies on academic and professional texts (Upton and Cohen, 2009). As complete professional texts, sermons could be analyzed based on the framework to reveal their conventional schematic structure. Thus, the current study aims at investigating the rhetorical moves in English sermons by female and male most influential Islamic scholars using Swales', Biber's, and Wang's model of genre analysis. The research consists of a small corpus of four Islamic sermons of Yasmin Mogahed, Dalia Mogahed, Mufti Menk, and Omar Suleiman. The result depicts that there are three obligatory moves (i.e. opening, content, and closing), obligatory steps (i.e. mentioning God's name, introducing the concept of the topic, explaining the topic supported with Al Qur'an verses and/or Hadith, prototypical steps (i.e. saying the opening greetings, delivering sholawat and salaam to Prophet Muhammad saw in Arabic, stating the topic, taking good lessons from the words and/or true stories of the prophet's life, and emphasizing the topic, and optional steps. Moreover, male scholars tend to praise Allah in Arabic, connect the topic with life phenomena, and state the concluding remarks by encouraging the audience; whereas female scholars tend to say the opening greetings, state the topic, and take good lessons from the words and/or true stories of the prophet's life.

Keywords: Genre analysis, religious sermons, female and male, Islamic scholars.



ABS-ICOLLITE-22181

Perlocutionary Effect of Praising in Hypnotherapy: A Neuropragmatic Analysis

Jatmika Nurhadi, Dadang Sudana, Wawan Gunawan, Nani Darmayanti

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

jatmikanurhadi@upi.edu, dsudana@upi.edu, wagoen@upi.edu,

n.darmayanti@unpad.ac.id

Praise is included in expressive speech acts. Praise is used in various contexts, one of which is in the context of hypnotherapy. Praise is given by the hypnotherapist to the patient, to praise the success in the hypnotherapy process, for example when the patient achieves relaxation. This study will compare the effect of perlocutionary speech in hypnotherapy that contains praise with those that do not contain praise. The data in this study utilizes electroencephalography recording using a Muse Headband device. The analysis was carried out by comparing the immediate response after the stimulus was given. The results of this study are expected to show the difference between hypnotherapy speech with and without praise.

Keywords: hypnotherapy, neuropragmatics, perlocutionary effect, praising, speech act

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22184

The Relief of the Tantri Story at the Site of Gunung Kawi Bebitre and Pura Dalem Tampuagan in Comparison

Agustijanto Indradjaja

Organisasi Riset Arkeologi, Bahasa dan Sastra, Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional

agustijanto2004@gmail.com

Both The Gunung Kawi Bebitra and the Pura Dalem Tampuagan sites are known to have a number of reliefs, some of which can be linked to the Tantri Kāmandaka story. Although both depict the same story, they both have differences in the depiction and the story scenes depicted. It is certainly interesting to study how the artists at the Gunung Kawi Bebitre and Pura Dalem Tampuaga sites express their inspiration with describing story scenes that refer to the same script. This paper uses a qualitative research method by conducting iconographic analysis for the reliefs found at both sites. The difference in iconographic and artistic values in the reliefs found at the two sites is caused by differences in the quality of the artist, and the place (site).

Keywords: Gunung Kawi Bebitre, Pura Dalem Tampuagan, Tantri Kāmandaka story, Comparison

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22188

The Use of Language in Tiktok Social Media as a Means of Entertainment for the Public

Wening Handri Purnami

Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional, Pusat Riset Bahasa, Sastra, dan Komunitas

weninghp@gmail.com, weninghp@gmail.com

In this all-digital era, the types of social media are very diverse. One of the social media that is entertaining and to express their creativity is the Tiktok application. This research is entitled "The Phenomenon of Using Language in the Tiktok Application as an Entertainment Medium for the Community". The purpose of the study was to find out what are the uses of language and what are the forms of language used in the Tiktok application. The theory used structural. The research method used by researchers in this study is the study of documents in the form of Tiktok. The type of research conducted is qualitative. Data collection techniques using listening and note. The results showed that the use of language in Tiktok media has three languages, namely Indonesian-Javanese, Javanese-English, Javanese-Japanese, and Indonesian-Javanese-English. The tiktok media or application as a means of entertainment has three forms, namely (1) antonyms or opposites, (2) expressions or idioms and (3) humor or cuteness.

Keywords: Form, Java, Media, Tiktok

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22194

Error Analysis of Compound Sentence Particles that Express Contradictions in Intermediate Japanese Language Learners

Annis Wahidatul Hasanah, Herniwati

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

anniswahidatulh@gmail.com, herniwati@upi.edu

In second language acquiring process, there are always some language errors. This study aims to analyze errors in the use of compound sentence particles that express contradictions toward Japanese learners. To find out the types and causes of these errors, this study used a qualitative descriptive approach to analyze language errors. Data collection conducted in this research were obtained from intermediate level Japanese learners from UPI and STBA. The results showed that there are 5 types of errors: (1) language transfer; (2) over generalization; (3) transfer ranking strategy; (5) communication strategy. These types of errors are usually influenced by some internal and external factors.

Keywords: Error Analysis, Japanese Particles, Japanese Contradiction Particles

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22175

Genre Analysis in Reading Material Twelve Grade English Textbook

Sofi Yunianti

Universitas Muhammadiyah Surabaya

anawidyamaria1@gmail.com

Reading plays an essential role in learning the language because it obtains information in written text. As a result, this study aims to analyze genre in Twelve grade English textbooks. This study analyzes genre in systemic functional linguistics because it is pivotal for critical language awareness. In collecting the data, the first step is downloading the twelve-grade English textbook. Then, search the reading passage in each chapter. For analyzing the data, categorizing based on genre types is the first step. In addition, Find out the generic structure. It is therefore this study find out that there are ten genres in twelve-grade English textbooks. Moreover, it also reveals several generic structures such as description, background, and evaluation.

Keywords: Genre, twelve-grade English textbooks

ICOLLITE



ICOLLITE



ROOM 21



ABS-ICOLLITE-22196

Freedom to Learn Learning Model Based on Trigatra Language Practice

Tri Indri Hardini, Dadang Sunendar, Y. Yulianeta

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

tihardini@upi.edu, dadangsunendar@upi.edu, yaneta@upi.edu

Indonesia is listed as the second largest country in the world that has the most number of languages. As a pluralistic nation that has many languages, Indonesia needs the right language planning policy. For Indonesia, the issue of language is not only a means of communication, but also a symbol of unifying the nation, a portrait of the establishment of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, ethnic diversity and the parameters of the nation's competitiveness at the international level.

Within the framework of the Republic of Indonesia, there is a Trigatra of Languages, namely Indonesian, regional languages, and foreign languages. This Trigatra Language is a portrait of national harmony that has been maintained for more than nine decades. Indonesian language functions as a unifying tool for the nation, national identity, national pride, a means of interregional and intercultural communication. This means that the Indonesian language acts as the main unifying tool. Regional languages function as symbols of national diversity that must be preserved. Foreign languages are languages other than Indonesian and regional languages, which are one of the parameters of the nation's competitiveness at the global level. National borders are areas that are vulnerable to the decline in the harmony of the Trigatra Language, especially the use of the Indonesian language. Regional languages become one of the important issues in certain border areas when they get stronger, but must be 'subject' to the use of the state language in formal situations or government work relations.

Keywords: Freedom to learn, Trigatra, Learning model



ABS-ICOLLITE-22206

Applying Appraisal Analysis to the Study of Legal Texts: The Case of the Judges' Considerations in the Court Verdict of Hate Speech Cases

Aisah

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia & Universitas Negeri Jakarta

ais_ye@yahoo.com

Appraisal analysis has been used to study many different types of texts with various purposes. Some studies try to find out about the sentiment analysis of the texts, some evaluate the texts by focusing on some or all the three aspects of appraisal theory, namely attitude, graduation, and engagement. This preliminary study applies the appraisal theory to the analysis court verdicts, particularly the part of judges' consideration of hate speech cases. Two court verdicts on hate speech cases against Articles 45A paragraph 2 and Articles 28 paragraph 2 Law No. 11/2008 on Electronic Information and Transaction (UU ITE) were selected as the data. This study attempts to analyze how the panel of judges consider the cases before rendering their decisions based on the perspective of Appraisal theory. The study shows that in considering the hate speech case, panel of judges as appraiser of objects of the appraisal, the defendant, words of hate speech employ heteroglossic engagement by referring to both theory of law, rules and regulation and expert witness. In addition, the heteroglossic engagement were mainly proclaiming and attributing engagement. This implies that the panel of judges carefully consider the hate speech cases not merely based on their judgment on the content of the hate speech but they also consider the contexts or legal facts presented during the trial.

Keywords: appraisal analysis, legal texts, hate speech, UU ITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22225

The Existence of the Leumpang Lexicon: Semantic Studies in Cikalong Village, Cikalong Wetan, West Bandung

Rizki Hidayatullah Nur Hikmat, Jaka Lordra Ardita
SMKN 5 Kota Tangerang
rizkihidayatullah@stai-siliwangi.ac.id,

Communities in Cikalong Village, Cikalong Wetan District, West Bandung Regency have variations of the lexicon that are expressed to express walking activities or in Sundanese called leumpang. People in Cikalong Village have the knowledge to mention walking variations with various speech contexts, for example, jingjet, ngadigle, ngagitek, ingkud-ingkudan, ngegeboy, ngeteyep, nyirintil, and so on. The variations of the leumpang lexicon used by the community in Cikalong Village have various meanings, according to certain contexts or situations. In exploring the existence of variations in the leumpang lexicon, this study uses a semantic point of view. That is, the phenomenon of leumpang lexicon variations used by the Cikalong Village community will be explored in terms of meaning, both textually and contextually. There are two formulations of problems that will be studied in this study, namely as follows: (1) how is the description of the lingual unit which includes the word formation process and the types of word classes from the leumpang lexicon; and (2) how the meanings contained in the leumpang lexicon are adapted to the context of use in the Cikalong Village community. To answer the formulation of the problem, this study uses a qualitative method. That is, the data that has been collected is then explored in depth in order to describe the lingual unit and the meaning contained in the leumpang lexicon.

Keywords: leumpang, form, word class, meaning, semantics



ABS-ICOLLITE-22211

Profile of Student Scientific Article Writing Ability

Hernawan Hernawan, Dadang S. Anshori, Syihabuddin, Yeti Mulyati

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

hernawan@upi.edu, dadanganshori@upi.edu, syihabuddin@upi.edu,

yetimulyati@upi.edu

There are many difficulties faced by students when writing scientific articles, one of which is expressing and compiling writing ideas. The background factors, such as low writing ability due to mastery of language, low interest in reading, and lack of knowledge about research. These factors will be more prominent when the learning method used does not match the learning outcomes of the course. The purpose of this research is to reveal and describe how to learn to write scientific articles for students of the Sundanese Language Education Study Program. The method used in this study is a descriptive method with documentation study techniques, questionnaires, observations, interviews and learning outcomes tests. From the problems expressed, the GBW (genre-based writing) method was tested and became a solution in improving the ability to write scientific articles which will be presented in full in this paper.

Keywords: Keywords: genre-based writing, writing scientific articles



ABS-ICOLLITE-22213

Utilization of Critical Reading Evaluation Tools for Critical Reading Ability Profiles

Nurita Bayu, Yeti Mulyati, Vismaia S. Damaianti, Andoyo Sastromiharjo
Universitas Negeri Jakarta
nuritafbs1@gmail.com

This study aims to obtain an overview of students' ability in critical reading with evaluation tools that have been prepared. Critical reading skills in this study are the ability to (1) determine topics, main ideas and details; (2) organize information by interpreting visual aids; (3) determine the author's purpose and rhetorical mode; (4) determine transition words and organizational patterns; (5) inference; (6) figurative language; (7) tone; (8) facts and opinions; (9) point of view; (10) biased; (11) analyze and evaluate arguments. The research method used in this research is survey method. Respondents used in this study were 331 students consisting of students from the Indonesian Language and Literature Education study program, and MKU students. Data were collected through a critical reading ability test. This instrument consists of 30 multiple choice questions which are divided into 5 dimensions/aspects of critical reading ability. Based on the results of statistical testing, it was found that the level of students' ability in critical reading in the Indonesian Language Education Study Program group of students with an average of 13.87; while the level of critical reading ability of students in the MKU student group with an average of 15.54. Based on the results of data analysis, it can be concluded that (1) the ability to determine topics, main ideas and details is the aspect that is mostly mastered by students of Indonesian language and literature study program and MKU students; (2) analyzing bias is the aspect that is the least controlled by students of the Indonesian language and literature study program; analyzing figurative language and analyzing bias are the aspects that MKU students master the least.

Keywords: critical reading ability, evaluation tool



ABS-ICOLLITE-22217

Use of Sundanese Vocabulary by Students at SMP Negeri 2 Ciawi-Tasikmalaya

Siti Mustika Dewi, Yayat Sudaryat, Haris Santosa Nugraha
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
siti.mustika.dewi09@upi.edu, yayat.sudaryat@upi.edu,
harissantosa89@upi.edu

This research is motivated by the students' vocabulary which is not precise and the Sundanese language is still used. This research was conducted with the aim of training students' communication skills, especially in conveying what is on their minds using appropriate Sundanese vocabulary. The method used in this study applies a descriptive survey method to the students of SMP Negeri 2 Ciawi-Tasikmalaya. Data collection techniques using questionnaires and interviews. Based on the results of the study found four components, namely the use of Sundanese vocabulary by students in the family environment almost entirely using Sundanese, in the school environment also mostly using Sundanese, in the community almost entirely using Sundanese, while the use of Sundanese vocabulary by students in social media began to rarely use Sundanese. Based on this, it can be concluded that most of the students of SMP Negeri 2 Ciawi-Tasikmalaya use Sundanese vocabulary in daily life, but on social media, they have started to switch to using Indonesian.

Keywords: junior high school, sundanese language, vocabulary

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22224

Using Blended Learning for Teaching Requests to Undergraduate Indonesia EFL Learners: A Study of Semantics

Wawat Srinawati

STKIP Muhammadiyah Bogor

wawatsrinawati@gmail.com

This study aims to explore the use of blended learning for teaching by Indonesia undergraduate EFL students to develop their language. Research design used a mix methods research. It was used to collect quantitative and qualitative data from 40 undergraduate students enrolled at the English Departments in two universities in Indonesia. In the first phase of the study, 10 students were interviewed to obtain information about their use of blended learning to develop their English language in semantics. Following the analysis of the interview data, a questionnaire was built to collect quantitative data, and the second phase of the study was carried out with 30 undergraduate students. The findings revealed that students developed blended learning that they used in semantics. These blended learning included using media, being inspired by someone, accessing platform and websites. Students reported that these blended learning helped them develop their words in writing, listening, speaking and reading skills. While they also reported that their vocabulary was enhanced over grammar and pronunciation. The study findings can be of benefit not only for helping to raise students' awareness of blended learning to develop their English skills outside the classroom but also for teachers to rethink the importance of integrating learning and digital resources in their teaching practice. The results could also guide curriculum designers to augment textbook materials by blended learning. This is the first study on this topic conducted in the context of higher education in Indonesia and offers unique insights into teaching request of Indonesia students. In addition, the findings of the study open new dimensions for rethinking the classification of blended learning to undergraduate Indonesia EFL students.

Keywords: EFL students, semantics, blended learning, teaching



ABS-ICOLLITE-22208

Entrepreneurship Training for Students of the Department of Japanese Language Education Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

Juju Juangsih, Via Luviana Dewanty, Noviyanti Aneros

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

juujuangsih@upi.edu, luvianadewanty@upi.edu, aneros.noviyanti@upi.edu

The existence of Merdeka Belajar Kampus Merdeka (MBKM) policy encourages and facilitates students to carry out entrepreneurial activities, including in the Department of Japanese Language Education UPI. Since the last few years, the Japanese Language Education has held entrepreneurship courses, which provide students with insight and creativity in their lives in general while anticipating entrepreneurial opportunities, both related to their expertise and the field of study being studied at the moment, namely Japanese language education. However, the existence of entrepreneurship courses is apparently not enough to be able to explore the potential and creativity of students to be active in entrepreneurship. It is necessary to take special actions in the form of debriefing and entrepreneurship training from the experts. The purpose of this research is to provide entrepreneurial briefing to students regarding the business fields that are their focus. The training was carried out through a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) which was held online using the Zoom Meeting application. The research method used is qualitative research, with data collection techniques using questionnaires through the Google Form platform and in-depth interviews. The object of research is the students of the Department of Japanese Language Education FPBS UPI from Level 1 to Level IV as many as 400 people. The results of data collection show that the fields of business carried out by students of the Japanese Language Education Department are illustration by 40%, translation by 30%, handicrafts by 20%, and culinary by 10%. Entrepreneurship training activities are divided into two sessions. The first session is a session of notification of basic knowledge about entrepreneurship in general. Meanwhile, in the second session, participants were grouped based on the business field they were in. Entrepreneurship training activities are divided into two sessions. The first session is a session of notification of basic knowledge about entrepreneurship in general. Meanwhile, in the second session, participants were grouped based on the business field they were in.

Keywords: Entrepreneurship; Mapping of student business fields; Entrepreneurship training



ABS-ICOLLITE-22221

Use of Sundanese Vocabulary by Students at SMP Negeri 2 Ciawi-Tasikmalaya

Siti Dewi, Yayat Sudaryat, Haris Santosa Nugraha
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
siti.mustika.dewi09@upi.edu

This research is motivated by the students' vocabulary which is not precise and the Sundanese language is still used. This research was conducted with the aim of training students' communication skills, especially in conveying what is on their minds using the appropriate Sundanese vocabulary. The method used in this study applies a descriptive survey method to the students of SMP Negeri 2 Ciawi-Tasikmalaya. Data collection techniques using questionnaires and interviews. The results of the study found four components, namely the use of Sundanese vocabulary by students in the family environment almost entirely using Sundanese, in the school environment also mostly using Sundanese, in the community almost entirely using Sundanese, while the use of Sundanese vocabulary by students in social media began to be rare. who use Sundanese. Based on this, it can be concluded that most of the students of SMP Negeri 2 Ciawi-Tasikmalaya use Sundanese vocabulary in their daily life, but in social media they have started to switch to using Indonesian.

Keywords: Junior high school students, Sundanese language, Vocabulary

ICOLLITE



ICOLLITE



ROOM 22



ABS-ICOLLITE-22006

Foreign Media Focusing on Indonesia's New Capital Relocation: An Attitude Analysis Using Appraisal Approach

Retno Hendrastuti

Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional

retnohendras@gmail.com

Today the Indonesian new capital relocation got a big attention not only from Indonesia media but also from foreign media. Then, how foreign mass media took a position in broadcasting it? It is a qualitative descriptive study that aims to describe the attitude of foreign media discussing Indonesia's new capital relocation. The data of the study are linguistic features such as attitudinal lexis, phrases, and metaphors that reflecting attitude. The data collect from English news texts about Indonesia's new capital from three big foreign media, those are ABC, BBC, and VOA. The data are analyzed with appraisal approach to find out their attitude toward Indonesia's new capital relocation.

Appraisal is the branch of Systemic Functional Linguistics that extend the interpersonal meaning in social context. In appraisal, attitude realized in three aspects that can be positive or negative, those are affect, judgment, and appreciation. Affect deals with the expression of emotions such as like, dislike, etc. Judgment is the evaluation of character that is legal/illegal, moral/immoral, polite/impolite, etc. Appreciation relates with evaluation of the quality of things, processes, and products (White (2006), Martin, & Rose (2003)). Using the appraisal theory of attitude, how foreign media's mindset about Indonesia's new capital relocation can be explored. The focuses and objects of the attitude will determine how someone or something is evaluating. Moreover, the domination evaluation, whether it will be positive or negative, also can emphasize the media attitudes about Indonesia's new capital relocation. Then, there was a tendency that the media support or not support plan.

Keywords: Indonesia's new capital relocation, foreign media, attitude, and appraisal theory



ABS-ICOLLITE-22032

Transformation of Folklore Texts into Interactive Multimedia Digital Forms as a Blended Learning Teaching Material

Titin Setiartin, Titin Setiartin

Universitas Siliwangi

titinsetiartin@unsil.ac.id, titinsetiartin@unsil.ac.id

Generation Z students spend much of their time accessing digital devices, exploring the virtual world, and communicating and interacting on social media. This generation is more pragmatic and analytical in thinking. They will be challenged to find information through digital devices and be able to learn independently to absorb knowledge online. Digital teaching materials are widely available on the internet; however they do not meet the criteria for teaching materials. Interactive multimedia-based folklore teaching materials are a solution for blended learning of appreciative reading. In this study, the transformation of folklore texts into interactive multimedia digital forms and documentation into digital teaching materials was carried out. Digitalization of interactive multimedia teaching materials facilitate students to appreciate folklore. The main teaching materials for digital literacy can help teachers and students in the blended learning process. This study used a qualitative descriptive research method with a mixed qualitative and quantitative subsequential exploratory design. Exploratory Sequential Mixed-Methods Design initiates with the qualitative phase by describing the product design with qualitative data, and followed by the quantitative phase. The design of the transformation model goes through the stages of suitability test of materials and phenomenal instruments, data collection, data analysis, and recommendation for transformation models of folklore text into interactive multimedia-based digital forms. The final result of this research is an interactive multimedia application in the form of animations based on the action script programming language that can be inserted into flash files (frames, movie clips, or buttons); the stages of interactive multimedia application.

Keywords: Blended Learning, Folklore, Interactive Multimedia, Teaching Materials



ABS-ICOLLITE-22056

Malay Language as a Meaning of Self-Existence in the Pontianak Community in Communication on Social Media

Wahyu Damayanti, Martina, Syamsurizal, Musfeptial, Binar Kurniasari
Febrianti

Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional
damayantiwahyu18@gmail.com

Social media has an important role as a means of effective and effective communication for its users. The latest news can be obtained only by reading on social media, this is because the role of social media as a forum for socializing with the outside world is increasing. Access to the latest news or information is very easy and has wide reach in all regions. Likewise in the Pontianak area, the people of Pontianak currently have a very good and affordable network in communicating. For the people of Pontianak, social media is a means of self-existence in using local languages, especially Pontianak Malay as a characteristic of their local language. This is found in news posts on social media that report about an incident that occurred around Pontianak, netizens competed to respond in Pontianak Malay. This study aims to determine the use of the Pontianak Malay language as a form of self-existence of the Pontianak community on social media. The research method uses a qualitative descriptive approach. Data obtained from social media Instagram and Facebook, namely responses from netizens in a post. The results of the study concluded that the use of the Pontianak Malay language was found in the form of statements, vocabulary, terms, phatic sentences, curses, hopes, greeting words and imperative sentences. The conclusion of this study is that the existence of the Pontianak community is shown by the intense use of the Pontianak Malay language in communicating with fellow netizens on social media.

Keywords: language, Malay, Pontianak, media, social



ABS-ICOLLITE-22069

Maudy Ayunda as Spokesperson for the G20 Indonesia 2022 in Online News Headlines: Is it Strategic or Just a Gimmick?

Nadya Inda Syartanti
Universitas Brawijaya
nadya.indasy@gmail.com

After the appointment of Maudy Ayunda as the spokesperson for G20 Indonesia 2022 by the Ministry of Communication and Information on March 31, 2022, news emerged regarding this matter both from local, national, and foreign news media. There are several local and national news media that praised the appointment, but there are also foreign news media that criticized it. This research will explore several local, national, and foreign news media related to the news about Maudy Ayunda's appointment as a spokesperson for G20 Indonesia 2022 which will be held in November 2022 in Bali. This research is a qualitative descriptive study using observation methods and documentation techniques in data collection. As data analysis, this research will use Norman Fairclough's critical discourse analysis approach through elements in the textual dimension (microstructure), the dimensions of the practice of discourse (mesostructure), and the socio-cultural (macrostructure) dimension. It is hoped that the results of this study can reveal the construction of news media headlines that reported Maudy Ayunda's appointment as a spokesperson for G20 Indonesia 2022.

Keywords: critical discourse analysis, Maudy Ayunda, online news headlines, spokesperson

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22104

The Urgency of Using Learning Media in Arabic Learning

Nalahuddin Saleh, Salma Nur Fauziah, Hikmah Mualani, Shofa Musthofa
Khalid

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

nalahuddinsaleh@upi.edu, salmanurfauziah28@gmail.com,

hikmahmaulani@upi.edu, shofelia@upi.edu

Learning media has an important role as a learning tool and one of the components of the learning process. Scrabble is a learning media used to make learning Arabic more innovative, interactive, and fun. This study aims to explain the Urgency of Using Learning Media in Arabic Learning. This study uses a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The participant in this study is a student in 3 semesters of Arabic education at Indonesia university of education. Techniques Data collection in this study is observation and interview. The results showed that learning media can improve the ability of motivation, interest, and the student spirit in learning Arabic, improve students understanding of the materials learned and create an innovative, interactive, and fun learning atmosphere.

Keywords: Arabic, Learning Media, Urgency

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22112

The Role of Digital Media in Language Learning for Blind Students at Junior High School

Mahiratun Fadlilah

Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta

mahiratunfadlilah.2020@student.uny.ac.id

Indonesia implements a standardized curriculum that can be applied to all schools, both public and private. However, some of them cannot follow the lesson in the usual way. One of the problems experienced in this case is students with special needs, such as blind people. This study tries to reveal various cases of applying digital media to overcome various problems experienced by blind students in adjusting the implementation of learning as desired by the government. This research is a case study research that is expressed in a qualitative descriptive manner which is taken through interviews with students and language teachers at a special school for the blind, MTS Yaketunis Yogyakarta. The results in this study are 1) digital media that play a role in learning Indonesian are websites, android applications and electronic books; 2) The role of digital media in learning Indonesian is in the aspects of reading and listening; and 3) The use of digital media by teachers is applied before learning, during learning, and during assessment or evaluation of learning.

Keywords: Indonesian Teacher, Junior High School student, digital media

ICOLLITE



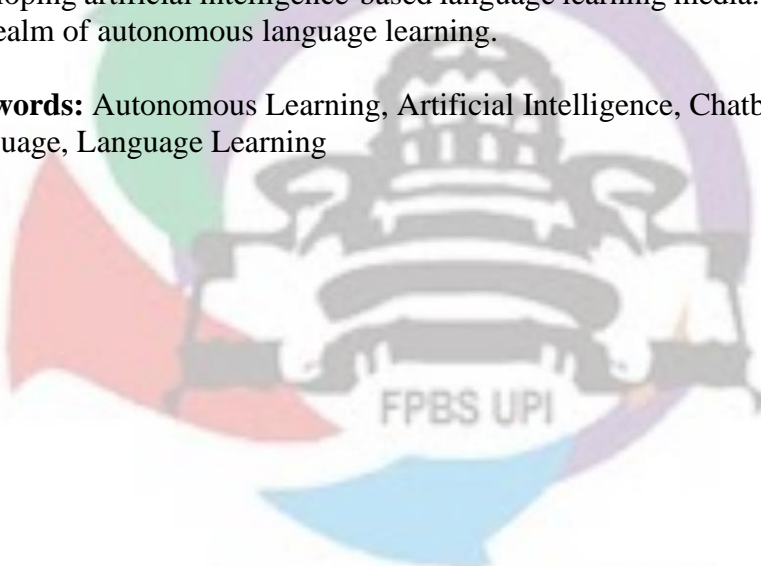
ABS-ICOLLITE-22117

Artificial Intelligence Based Application as Autonomous Language Learning Media

Mumu Muhammad Rifai, Nuria Haristiani
Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
murifai96@gmail.com, nuriaharist@upi.edu

The purpose of this study is to find out how artificial intelligence-based applications can be used as Autonomous Language Learning Media. Especially in learning Japanese. The method used in this research is the Literature Study method. This research can be used as a reference for developing artificial intelligence-based language learning media. especially in the realm of autonomous language learning.

Keywords: Autonomous Learning, Artificial Intelligence, Chatbot, Japanese Language, Language Learning



ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22120

Analyzing the Issues of Using Problem-Based Learning in an Online Platform from a Private Lecturer's Perspectives

Ihsan Noor Fauzanie Rahman, Rojab Siti Rodliyah

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

ihsannoorfauzan@gmail.com, rojab.siti@gmail.com

The covid-19 disease has cut off the face-to-face interaction between lecturers and students in physical meetings. The alternative way to cover the missing part is by using the technologies as a tool to keep communicating, such as Zoom, google meet, and WhatsApp. This research aims to figure out the difficulties and limitations and how Mia (Private Lecturer), who works as a facilitator or instructor to her students, handles and discovers a way to fill the emptiness in virtual learning. This research used thematic content analysis to select the subtext, define the content categories, sort materials into the categories, and conclude the results (Lieblich, Tuval-Mashiach, and Zilber (1998)). The findings reveal that the private lecturer has encountered external and internal issues that prevent her from giving her best service as an instructor in a virtual classroom. As an elder lecturer, Mia could not keep up with the alteration of education's way of teaching. The difficulties and limitations of Mia as the lecturer were on the usage of the technologies and operating the virtual classroom, such as Zoom as the primary platform for the implementation of the problem-based learning at a particular subject, which did not work for her to apply.

Keywords: Covid-19, difficulties, lecturers, limitations, problem-based learning, students virtual l

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22185

Technology, Literature and the Digital World on Applications Reading Novels

Suryami, Erlis Nur Mujiningsih

Organisasi Riset Arkeologi, Bahasa dan Sastra, Badan Riset dan Inovasi Nasional

mimisuryami@yahoo.co.id, erlisnur2021@gmail.com

Digital publishing is defined as publishing dependant upon the World Wide Web as its communication channel, producing digital content based on either domestic or global platforms. This article purposely analyzed to understand how changes in understanding literature that produced digitally accepted by society, at this moment and potentially in the future. Data was collected through questionnaire of reader and their observation to 15 apps to read novels. The analysis conducted with qualitative method. In discussion, there is change in reading pattern according to the result of the questionnaire. On the other hand, writers make technology as formal elements of their profession and the new media has changed circulation production and marketing his work significantly.

Keywords: novel digital, pola pembacaan, sirkulasi produksi

ICOLLITE



ABS-ICOLLITE-22223

Animated Film Media in Sundanese Language Politeness Learning

Aldi Mulyana Ramdan, Haris Santosa Nugraha, Nunuy Nurjanah

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

aldimulyanaramdan@upi.edu, harissantosa89@upi.edu,

nunuy.nurjanah@upi.edu

This research is motivated by the importance of mastering Sundanese manners in the era of the industrial revolution 4.0. Sundanese manners have social values that are very useful for the life of the Sundanese people. However, monotonous learning in this growing era has become one of the factors causing the low ability of Sundanese manners, especially among students. This is evident from the pre-research data regarding the average value of Sundanese etiquette of students at SMP Yastrib Bandung, which has not yet reached the KKM. One effort to overcome this problem is to use animated film learning media. This study aims to describe the Sundanese language etiquette skills of students before and after using animated film media. The method used is an experimental method with one group pretest-posttest design for class VII students of SMPN 2 Depok. Based on the results of the study found three things, first, the ability of Sundanese manners before using animated film media was in the unable category, secondly, the ability of Sundanese manners after using animated film media was in the capable category, thirdly there was a significant difference between abilities before and after using film media. animation in Sundanese language etiquette learning in seventh-grade junior high school. Based on this, it can be concluded that animated film media can improve students' abilities in learning Sundanese manners in junior high school.

Keywords: Animated Film Media; Learning Media; Sundanese Language Politeness