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PROGRAM BOOK



Integrated STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) for Future Education

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Table of Contents

TABLE OF CONTENTS
PREFACE1!
COMMITTEE1
KEYNOTE SPEAKER 119
KEYNOTE SPEAKER 22
KEYNOTE SPEAKER 324
KEYNOTE SPEAKER 4
KEYNOTE SPEAKER 5
KEYNOTE SPEAKER 6
GENERAL INFORMATION
CONFERENCE PROGRAM
SESSION PROGRAM
Paper Abstract
Mobile Web Based Information System for thesis's Administration in University PGRI Yogyakarta
Empowering Women Groups With Technology Cultivation and Processing Medicine and Family Plants as Improvement of Productivity to Reduce Poverty
Batik Nusantara Pattern in Design of Mathematical Learning Model for Elementary School 56 R Y Purwoko, E P Astuti and M S Arti
Does Technology Improve SMEs Business Success? an Empirical Research from Indonesian SMEs
Ningrum Pramudiati, Rani Eka Diansari, Dekeng Setyo Budiarto
New Tradition of Pesantren in Character Education
Hat Kind of Relationship is Between Ki Ageng Suryomentaram and Ki Hadjar Dewantara? :Two Figures of Indonesian Education
Dhiniaty Gularso, Sugito, Zamroni
Science Learning Integrated Ethnoscience to Increase Scientific Literacy
and Scientific Character

Implementation of Indonesian Language Learning Based on Information and Communication Technology in Improving Senior High School Students' Achievement in Surakarta5 K Saddhono, I K Sudarsana, and A Iskandar	
Multimedia Use for Beginner Level of Teaching Languages for Deaf Children: Study in Specia Schools in Surakarta5	
K Saddhono, A Amalia, I K Sudarsana, and A Indahingwati	
Facebook as A Learning Media in TISOL (Teaching Indonesian to Speakers of Other Languages) Learning to Support The Independency of Foreign Students in Indonesia 6 K Saddhono, A Hasibuan, and M I Bakhtiar	0
Indonesian Language Teachers' Attitudes toward ICT Utilization in Learning for Elementary School in Surakarta6	
K Saddhono, I Mulyaningsih, I K Sudarsana, and R T Manurung	
Entrepreneurial Orientation on Small Medium Enterprises	1
Instagram as Media Development of Religious Character Education Values among Teenagers6 K Saddhono, Y M Raharjo, and Nurroini	51
The Development of Automatic Essay Scoring to Measure The Mathematics Literacy Skill6 Palupi Sri Wijayanti	2
Internet of Things Technology Implementation for Hydroponic Planting Culture6 R. Hafid Hardyanto, Prahenusa Wahyu Ciptadi	2
Cooperative Learning Model Based on Rithmical Movement Method to Embed The Operation Concept of Whole Number	3
An analysis of Regional Financial Management Information System (SIMDA) in improving the Quality of Financial Statements in Jombang	3
Working Memory on Mathematical Problem Solving Activity: Case Study in Low Ability Students6 Niken Wahyu Utami	64
Model of Character Education Based on Local Wisdom in The Framework of The 2013 Curriculum in Sma Negeri District Bantul	64
Urgency of Interactive Animated Learning Media Development for Facilitating Literath Skills for The Student of Primary School6 Taufik Muhtarom, Danuri	5
Analysis of Mathematical Prolem Solving Ability in The Implementation of Apos Modified Learning Model (M-apos)6	6





Least Squares: A Study on PGRI Yogyakarta University	
Development of Mathematics Module on the Material of Flat Side Space Building in DIY Culture-Based. Kintoko and Padrul Jana	67
Character Education Based on Social Sense Local Culture for School Basic School	67
Potential Estrogenic Yam Bean (Pachyrhizus Erosus) in Blood and Reproductive Organs of Rat Female	68
Intellectual Property Rights and E Commerce as a Strategy to Strengthen The Competitiveness of SMEs	69
The Factors Affecting of Farmer Participation in Sustainable Private Forest Management at Pajangan Sub-District, Bantul District, Special Regions Yogyakarta, Indonesia	
IoT Technology based for Context-Aware Smart Farm Design in Agroshop Marti Widya Sari, Ahmad Bahrum	70
The Use of Edmodo-based E-Learning Media in Improved Reading Interest with Whole Language Approach	71
Technology in Traditional Material: Savi in Tembang Dolanan	71
Development of Pension System of Uzbekistan Through The Experience of The Countries of The European Union	72
Robotics Instruction: Effect on Junior High School Students' Technological Literacy and Proficiency in Electronics	73
Heart-centered Management Training Program for Public Secondary School Principals in The Island of Panay, Philippines	73
Predictors Associated with the Curricular Performance of Student Athletes	74
Use of Video as an Enhancement in Teaching Reproductive System and their Functions	75
Translated Literatures of Western Visayas: An Evaluation	75

Implementing Hangaway Mobile Game for Teaching Grade 11 Statistics and Probability 76 Irene Divinagracia Suganob, Ph.D
Glossary of Selected Hiligaynon Words: Development and Evaluation
Literatures of Western Visayas: Collection and Categorization
The Life Experiences of Sciencce and Mathematics Teachers – Mentors in Formulating Action Research to Enhance Learners' Performance
Actual and Virtual Simulations: Effect on High School Students' Proficiency in Electronics 76 Maria Cecilia D. Galupar
Western Visayas Folklore: A Socio-Cultural Analysis7 Julie Gay B. Quidato, PhD
Teachers on the Move: An Assessment on the Effective Use of Kindergarten Mathematics Instructional Materials
Level of Competence Among Kindergarten Teachers in Handling Blocks of Time: Proposed Training Program
Explaining the Academic Performance of Grade 7 Students as Influenced by Social Media 8 Raymund M. Igcasama, Imee A. Borinaga, Edward C. Mutia
Calculation of Special Angles in Trigonometry via Visual Mathematical Hand Mnemonic Tactic (VMHMT)8 Romnick M. Ureta
Development and Production of Computer Generated Instructional Materials for College Geometry
Salvador P. Bacio, Jr., Roberto G. Sagge, Jr.
Evaluation of the Developed and Produced Computer Generated Instructional Materials for College Geometry
Roberto G. Sagge, Jr., Salvador P. Bacio, Jr.
Meta-Ethnography Modification of Student Facilitator and Explaining (SFE) Learning Model and Cooperative Learning Model of Time-Token Type
Anti Corruption Perception and Modeling a Critical Study among Educational Institutions in Pacitan, Indonesia
Mukodi, Afid Burhanuddin, Haryono
The Identification Difficulty of Quantitative Reasoning Process toward the Calculus Students' Covariation Problem
Svarifuddin. T Nusantara, A Qohar, M Muksar





The Implementation Media Bigbook Writing Based Brainwriting Learning Toward The Writing Story Learning at The Primary School
Dian Permatasari Kusuma Dayu, Sugirin, Haryanto
The Development of a Web-Based Creative Writing Learning
The Increase in Child-Friendly Learning Management Towards The Formation of Character Students in SD Inclusive
Moh Toharudin, Totok Sumaryanto Florentinus, Rasdi Ekosiswoyo, Joko Sutarto
A Simple Arduino-LINX-LabView Based Characterization of g Vector Components on Accelerometer ADXL34586 Nanang Suwondo
A Simple Experiment Based on Arduino-LINX-LabView to Show Radiation Absorption of Incandescent Bulbs on Several Colours Cloth
Teaching Translation Through Cultural Interactive Storytelling by Using Three-step Interview Technique
Query Optimization : A Metaheuristics Approach Using Memetic Algorithm
The analysis of mathematic problem solving ability by polya steps on material trigonometric reviewed from self-regulated learning
The Virtual School of Indonesian for Speakers of Other Language (Bipa) Using Video Blog (Vlog): The Effort of Indonesian Language Internationalization by Current Online Media 89 Eko Widianto, M.Pd.
Open Ended Mathematical Problem Solving: an Analysis of the Creative Thinking Ability of Elementary School Students
Open Ended Mathematical Problem Solving: an Analysis of Elementary Students' Creative Thinking Abilities90
H E Rudyanto, A Winanto, A Novianto, M Santika
Differential Problems with Different Type Solutions
Community Service of Traditional Lurik and Leather Material Processing to Improve Market Access91
Laela Sagita, Marti Widya Sari, Nendra MS Dwipa
Community Service as A Teaching Method and its Impact on Student Performance91 Ana Liza P. Caliwag
Nutritional Status And Its Impact on Academic Performance of Selected Grade 8 Students 92 Beredo, Aubrey Aceron

Enteropathogenic Bacteria on Processed and Prepared Foods in Naguillan Public Secondary Schools
Carmela M. Velasco
APEC Learning Community Builders (ALCOB) Green Heroes
Technology Innovations Initiated, Leadership Practices and Performance of Secondary School Heads: Bases for Enhancement Development Program94 Elvira Agno Tubungbanua
LNU Pre-service Secondary Science Teachers' Scientific Literacy and Science Teaching Self-Efficacy
Students' Difficulty in Solving Algebraic Expressions and Equations: Focus on Structure Sense
Constructively aligned teaching sequence (CATS): a tool for teaching organismal biology in STEM senior high school education
"Spiral Progression Approach in Teaching Science and the Performance of Learners in District I, Capiz"
Student-Team Achievement Division (STAD) and Its Effect on the Academic Performance of Grade 8 Students
He Is Dancing Her Groove?: Coping Gender Stereotyping In Dance
Anti -Bullying Mission- A step towards betterment of education
Level of Awareness on Disaster Preparedness
Diglossic Approach in Teaching Elementary Science: an Innovative Strategy
Problem-Based Lesson on Gas Laws Utilizing PhET Simulations: Its Effect on Meranao students' Conceptual Understanding, Critical thinking Skills and Attitudes
Behavior and Academic Performance of Overseas Filipino Workers' (Ofws) Children 100 Maria Genesia S. Aton
Orton-gillingham Approach and Grade I Pupils' Reading Ability100





ment Among Central School Teaching and Non –Teaching Staff; Proposed Enhancement Measures	
Marlyn P. Bongoyan	101
Choose your Patty: The Sensory Characterization and Consumer Acceptance of Burger Patt with Oyster Mushroom (Pleurotus ostreatus) Enrichment	
Predictors Associated with the Curricular Performance of Student Athletes	102
Sayaw, Antique: Inside Antiqueños' Wedding Dance Ritual	103
Antioxidant Activity of Ginger (Zingiber Officinale), Turmeric (Curcuma Longa) and Shell Ginger (Alipinia Zerumbet)*Raymund B. Moreno, DBM	104
Singapore Bar Model Approach in Teaching Math VI	104
Factors That Affect Learners at Risk Of Getting Failing Grades: Proposed Remedial Measure	105
Implementation of Pedagogical Content Knowledge Model in Mathematics Learning for High School	106
Improving Teacher Professionalism Toward Education Quality in Digital Era	106
Compliance and Infringement of Politeness Principle in Online Social Media Conversation	107
Integrative Learning Model Containing Local Wisdom by Using Multimedia Animation-based for Elementary School Students	108
Acoustic Analysis on The Voice of Choir Singers Using Spectroid	109
Effect of Service Based Online Passion and Employee Performance to Employee Loyalty at PT Pegadaian Syariah Cluster Surabaya	109
Community Empowerment of Muarareja's Vulnerability in Implementation of Pkk Tourism Town of Tegal City	110
Nutgrass Response to Drought Stress in Various Types of Soil	110

Student Mathematical Connection Ability in Representing Multiplication at The Elementary School	111
Climate Change Literacy of Elementary School Students in Buleleng District, Bali Province, Indonesia	111
Light Intensity Measurement on Sun-earth System Model Using Logger Pro Light Sensor	112
Characteristics of Intuitive Thinking Students in Solve Mathematical Issue Based on Cognitive Style	112
Angular Velocity and Acceleration Using Logger Pro Magnetic Sensor Dewi Oktaviyanti, Yudhiakto Pramudya	113
The Increase in Child-Friendly Learning Management Towards The Formation of Charact Students in SD Inclusive	
Community Service of Business Group at Sendangsari Village Pajangan Bantul District Yogyakarta Province	114
The Acquisition of Japanese Numeral Quantifiers Through Song	114
Development of Learning Devices: Brain Based Learning and Mathematic Critical Thinking	115
The Use of Instagram as Effective Promoting Medium for Small Medium Enterpise Aditya Wahana M.Kom	115
Assessing Student Acceptance of Virtual Classroom in Higher Education Using The UTAUT B R Aditya and A Permadi	116
Research-Based Oriented Student Worksheet Development for Increasing Creative Thinking Skills in Solving and Applying Problems	117
Development of Textbook Based on E-Learning Media 'Matlab Simulation' in Numerical Analysis Courses	117
Cinema Kethoprak (Cineprak) as a Way to Teach The Javanese Traditional Drama Using Multimedia Technology	118
Cross-Cultural Bussiness Influence Based on Communication and Social Media to Improving Marketing Traditional Drinks Jamu in Surakarta	118





Nely Indra Meifiani, Urip Tisngati, Dwi Cahyani Nur Apriyani, Martini
Effectiveness of H-hope Plus Kinesthetic with Virgin Coconut Oil (Vco) on Body Weight in Premature Infants
Lia Dian Ayuningrum, Mardiyono, MNS, PhD, Dr. Dr. Imam Djumaludin, M.Kes
The Effect of Using Window Card Technique in Improving the Performance of Grade 8 Students
Precision Livestock Farming
Anadara Skin Ointment
A Comparative Analysis of Learning Styles and Teaching Practices: its Implication on College Students' Science Anxiety
The Effect of Ibse Integration to The K-12 Grade -9 Curriculum At Passi National High School, Passi City, Iloilo S.y. 2017-2018
Vulnerability And Resiliency of Some Coastal Schools in The Philippines
Enhancing Action Research Skills and Knowledge of Science and Mathematics Teachers Through Intesified Workshop
School Climate and Public Secondary School Performance in the Division of Iloilo City and Passi City
Perception of Gender Inequality12! Kalpana Dogra
Industrial Technology Students Competency Level Under The Ladderized Education Program (Lep)
Programmed Practice Sheet (PPS) and Technology-enhanced Drills: Inputs to Instructional Material Development in Badminton
Characterizing the Environmental Knowledge and Attitude of 8th Grade Students
Students' Technological Skills and Performance in Advanced Statistics: Inputs to Blended Learning Package
Batuan (Garcinia Binucao) Fruit Preservation 128

Youth Acumen and Preference in Green Marketing	. 128
Metacognitive Skill and Achievement in Problem Solving Heuristics in Mathematics	. 129
Art Appreciation Neeta Mishra	. 129
Rhythmic Drills in Students' Dance Steps Performance	. 130
Embracing the K-12 Curriculum: Accounts of Philippine Teachers and Students	. 130
Preparedness, Response, and Mitigation in Disaster Prone Areas: Basis for the Developmer of Community Based Learning Materials	
Teachers' Awareness and Students' Perspective Towards Technology- Enhanced Learning Tools in Science	. 131
Ecological Justice from the Perspectives of Moulders of Society	. 132
Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge of Mathematics Teachers: Basis for the Devopment of Grade 10 Geometry Module	
Indonesian Stock Market Capitalization Model on Syariah Share Pricing in Syariah Indonesian Index	. 133
A History of Wellness Counseling Enik Nur Kholidah	. 134
Development of Mathematics Module Based on M-APOS Learning Model to Improve Students' Mathematical Problem Solving Ability	
An Analysis of Regional Financial Management Information System (Simda) in Improving The Quality of Financial Statements in Jombang Dwi Ermayanti Susilo, Rachyu Purbowati, Yuniep Mujati Suaidah	
The Effect of Characteristics of Entrepreneur, Social Support, Product Innovations on Business Trade Development in Diy Giwangan Market	. 135
Design and Implementation of CNC (Computer Numerical Control) Based Automatic Stamp Batik Machine Program with Automatic Gripper Using Mach 3 Theofilus Bayu Dwinugroho, Dhananjaya Yama Hudha Kumarajati	. 136
An analysis of Regional Financial Management Information System (SIMDA) in improving the Quality of Financial Statements in Jombang	. 136





Math Anxiety With Self Efficacy Using Fuzzy Correlations Analysis	137
The Implementation of Ips Education at Higher School (Case study at SMA Negeri Arjasa and Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Jember)	138
Urgensi Identitas Diri Bagi Mahasiswa Iis Lathifah N. dan Arum Setiowati	138
Character Learning in Children: Pattern of Introduction Outstanding in Building Children's Personal Process	138
The Establishment of Youth - in - School Council to Prevent Students from Leaving School	139
My Dragon Fruit Skin, Color is Seen	139
Organizational Commitment and 21st Century Skills Among Teachers of Caraga South District Division of Davao Oriental Eric Paul Benson	140
A Causal Model on Personal Attributes' Influence to Secondary School Teachers' Sense of Efficacy Franco Gil A. Vega	141
DNA Extraction and Characterization of Escherichia Coli (ATCC) Using Different Liquid Detergents as Surfactants	141
The Environmental Kuznets Curve: as it Appears in the Rice Sector of The Philippines Grace Edmar Elizar-Del Prado	142
Environmental Literacy of 8th Grade Students in The Philippines	143
The Internationalization Program of Iloilo Science and Technology University, Lapaz, Iloilo City, Philippines	143
Development of Geometry Modules Anchored on the Conceptualization and Contextualization Skills of Pre-Service Mathematics Teachers	144
Greening Program in Higher Education Institution	145
Modified Lab Rotation Model: A Blended E- Learning Approach to Improve Student's Conceptual Understanding of English Verb Tense and Aspect	145

Needs Assessment Survey of Barangay Nabitasan, La Paz, Iloilo City: A Basis for Extension Services of ISATU	146
Readiness of Grade 7 English Teachers	147
Level of Effectiveness of Instruction and Activities of Faculty with Managerial Functions	147
The Effect of Cooperative-inferential Method of Teaching Organism Biology Proserpina Abam	148
Near Real-time Watershed Streamflow Forecasting Using the Soil and Water Assessment Tool	149
Action Research on the Effectiveness of Differentiated Instruction in Teaching Science for Grade Five Classes	149
Increasing The Happiness Quotient Through Peace Education	150
The Mighty Electric Fan	150





PREFACE

Dear distinguished Authors and Guests,

The organizing committee warmly welcome you to 1st UPY International Conference on Applied Science and Education (UPINCASE) and 5th International Conference and Sustainable Development (ICESDev), held on October 24-26, 2018, Yogyakarta, Indonesia.

On behalf of 1st UPINCASE and 5th ICESDev, we would like to thank all the authors that contributed to this conference. We would like to extend our special gratitude to the Keynote Speakers who support this conference.

- 1. Prof. Jasper L. Pastrano from Iloilo Science and Technology University, Philippines
- 2. Prof. Allan Leslie White from University of Western Sydney, Australia
- 3. Prof. Cathy S. Lin from National University of Kaohsiung, Taiwan
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Universitas PGRI Yogyakarta (UPY), Indonesia with Iloilo Science and Technology University (ISAT-U), Philippines, together with SEAMEO Qitep in Math and Indonesian Lecturers Association (ADRI) are willing to held a kind of conference to provide researchers, scientists, engineers and scholar students for presenting paper in the fields of Integrated STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) for Future Education.

After the peer review process, the submitted papers were selected on the basis of originality, significance and clarity for the purpose of the conference. We hope that the conference results constituted significant contribution to the knowledge in these up to date scientific field.

The topics covered in this conference include Technology for Education, Science and Science Education, Mathematics and Mathematics Education.

We will be committed ourselves to make this conference more and more professional with fully and enjoyable academic research and discussion platform for authors and attendees. Sincerely as always, we look forward to your attention and support to the next UPINCASE and ICESDev.

With our warmest regards, Marti Widya Sari

Conference Chair October 24, 2018, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

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Conference Chair October 24, 2018 Yogyakarta, Indonesia

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Technology In Traditional Material: SAVI In Tembang Dolanan

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Technology In Traditional Material: SAVI In Tembang Dolanan

Endang Sri Maruti ¹, Panji Kuncoro Hadi²

^{1,2}Universitas PGRI Madiun

Abstract. The purpose of this research is to develop teaching material of SAVI approach on Play song "tembang dolanan" material for elementary school students in Madiun residency. This development research refers to the 4-D method. The research instrument used is the validation sheet, questionnaire, and students singing (nembang) test. The Data collection techniques were validation and observation. Data were analyzed descriptively qualitative. The results showed that: (1) the process of developing teaching materials SAVI approach on the material tembang dolanan for fourth graders of an elementary school in the Residency Madiun consists of three stages. The stage is the stage of definition, stage of design stage, and stage of development; (2) student textbooks SAVI approach on materials "tembang dolanan" for fourth graders of elementary school in Madiun Residency reliability level is very high, that is 89.7%; And (3) based on the calculation, the t count is 7.31, while the t table is 3.56. Because t count > t table then H1 accepted. It is stated that the teaching materials SAVI approach on the material "tembang dolanan" for fourth-grade elementary school in Madiun Residency was effectively used.

1. Introduction

Character and character education is no longer a novelty plus the emergence of a competency-based curriculum (KBK) in 2001, accompanied by Guidelines for the Development of Cultural Education and the National Character of Balitbang Puskur Depdiknas. From the guidebook, it is expected that all subject areas/subjects can be to galvanize the culture and character of the nation. But in reality, not all items can teach the culture and nature of the country. Reflecting on the lack of clarity in the application of character education, there must be a new method.

The SAVI approach is a learning approach that combines physical movement with intellectual activity and the use of all the senses. In other words, this approach emphasizes that all students have potential and talent and creativity. The potential in students must be trained and developed. To train and develop student potential, students must experience their own learning activities, undertake or demonstrate the meaning of the learning activity, and use their thinking skills to take action.

According to [1], learning can take place effectively as well as attractively if learning can involve all elements of SAVI (Somatic, Auditory, Visual, Intellectual) Somatic is learning by doing motion and deeds Auditory is learning by speaking and listening. learning by observing and describing and intellectual is learning by solving problems and reflecting. In other words, the SAVI approach will benefit in learning activities when the four elements of SAVI exist in a learning event [2].

Based on the observations and the facts, as well as the results of interviews with teachers concerned, so far the learning of tembang dolanan in the subjects of the language of the Region especially Java language is still very minimal. In addition to less well-conceived material, the lack of media is also an obstacle. In learning in the classroom, the classroom teacher taught only classical tape material

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without any media. Even the simple media, for instance, manila or cardboard was not exist, the teacher only writes the lyric or tembang (songs) text on the blackboard, then the teacher gives an example by singing just one song to be taught, then classically, the teacher tells the students to repeat and lastly held a thorough test [3].

The learning of school through the SAVI approach in schools is expected to help the students to recognize themselves and their environment, to apply in their cultural manners, to appreciate the potential of their people, to be able to express ideas and feelings, to participate in society, and to discover and use their analytical and imaginative abilities.

Based on the above description, this paper pursues to teach the character through teaching materials SAVI approach especially on the material tembang dolanan. The SAVI approach fits the material of the dolanan tembang because in the dolanan song, the students are invited to move (Somatik) mimic the movement that is in the lyrics of the dolanan song, then redevelop the dolanan tune that is heard (Audio) and seen (Visual) through VCD, and last search (Intellectual) messages contained in the lyrics of the dolanan song. In each step there is a character education that can be inserted or taught to the students. In addition, to help teachers in improving fun and exciting learning atmosphere[4],[5],[6].

2. Literature and Methods

2.1. Character Education

Character education is basically character education by inculcating moral values to students. These moral values become the norm or rule of religion, law, moral, and custom in society. The character has a positive behavior that can be in the form of deeds, words, feelings, attitudes, and personality. With such high identity, it reminds us of Ki Hadjar Dewantara's teachings in the 1930's about the great step. Ki Hadjar Dewantara explained that the great step consists of adicipta (creation), adikarsa (intention), adirasa(feeling), and adiraga(body). From the four elements, the 'whole human' can be measured, such as in the current ESQ test which is rampant [7].

Character education aims to (1) support the habits and behavior of students who are praised and in tune with the universal values and religious traditions of the nation, (2) inculcate the soul of the leader and the attitude of responsibility as the next generation, (3), strong and resilient, so as not to lapse into individual and social crimes, and (4) to increase the willpower to avoid disgraceful qualities that can harm others, or the environment.

The function of character education is (1) development, that is to increase the commendable acts on the students, (2) channeling, ie petrified students with certain talents in order to develop and useful optimally in harmony with the nation's culture, (3) improvement, lack of student behavior every day, (4) exploration, ie effort to prevent students from negative deeds that are not in accordance with the teachings of religion and culture of the nation, (5) cleaners, ie as cleaning themselves from hurt like arrogant, egotistical, jealous, , and so on, and (6) filters, ie, filtering out the culture of the nation itself and other peoples cultures that are inconsistent with the values of character.

Character education has values associated with attitudes and deeds that must be possessed by students as a basis for realizing their personality. These values include (1) believing in the existence of God Almighty, (2) obedience to the teachings of religion, (3) having and developing tolerance, (4) self-respect, (5) self-discipline, (6)) developing a work ethic, (7) having a sense of responsibility, (8) having a sense of openness, (9) self-controlling, (10) positive thinking, (11) developing self-potential, (13) has a sense of shame, (17) has a sense of shame or embarrassment, and (18) the growth of an honest attitude (Adipitoyo, 2008).

Suherman (2011) mentions the values of the characters there are also 18, among them: (1) religious, (2) honest, (3) tolerance, (4) discipline, (5) hard work, (6) creative, (7) self-esteem, (8) democratic, (9) curiosity, (10) national spirit, (11) love of the homeland, (12) respect for achievement, (13) friendly / communicative, (14) reading, (16) care about the environment, (17) social care, and (18) responsibility.

Substantially, the eighteen values based on the two opinions above are the same, only those terms used differently. For that, there will be taken eighteen amounts according to Suherman, because it is considered more representative and can represent the complete character. Theoretically, the eighteen aspects of the nation mentioned above is not difficult and does not require a long time to explain the

1254 (2019) 012006

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definition by the teacher to learners. With one or two meetings in the classroom, the teacher can explain the meaning and meaning of the nation's character value. But in the level of implementation in the attitude and everyday behavior of eighteen values of the nation's character is not easy to apply in daily life [8].

2.2. Student Handbook which using Approach SAVI on Tembang Dolanan

When learning a student not only use the ability to think or move but in learning, students are required to combine the knowledge of movement and thinking. Physical changes are related to intellectual activity and the use of all the senses during learning. Events that combine these four aspects according to [1] called SAVI. Somatic (S) is learning by moving and doing, A (Auditory) is learning by speaking and listening. V (visual) is learning by observing and describing. While I (intellectual) learn by solving problems and contemplate. To gain a clearer understanding of these four ways of learning will be described more fully [9].

"Somatic" is derived from Greek meaning soma-body (as in psychosomatic). If associated with learning it can be interpreted to gain by moving and doing. So, learning physical means learning with the sense of touch, kinesthetic, practical-involving the physical and using and moving the body while learning. This means that when students learn not only involves the brain alone and have nothing to do with what lies beneath it but discovers that a student combines or consists of the mind and body movements.

Somatic learning is reinforced by a neurological study that has uncovered the false Western cultural belief that mind and body are two separate entities. Their findings show that the brain is spread all over the body. The essence of the body is the mind, and the mind is the body. One unity that can not be separated. So the bodily learner is indirectly learning that combines between the motion (involving the body) and the intellect or their brain. To stimulate the mind-body connection, it should create an atmosphere of learning that can get people up and up from their seats and be physically active from time to time [10].

When hearing the sound of the woof, in mind surely it is the figure of a four-legged animal, has feathers, can be used as pets. It is impossible that in mind is a reptile. From the illustration illustrated that the auditory learner obtains information by listening. In other words, the auditory learner is a learner who gets an understanding of the activities performed orally.

Auditory learning is a standard way of learning for all societies since the beginning of history. Before Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press in the 1440s, much of the information was delivered from generation to generation verbally. Epics, myths and fairy tales in all ancient cultures are conveyed through oral tradition. In other words, the auditory learner is able to learn from sounds, from the dialogue, from reading aloud, from telling others what has just been experienced, heard or learned, from talking to oneself from remembering sounds and rhythms.

Visual learning means learning by observing and describing. In the brain, there are more devices for processing visual information than all the other senses. Visual acuity is more prominent in some people. That's because in the brain there are more devices to process visual information than other senses. Basically, everyone is easier to learn if they can see directly the object in question. Students will more easily understand the function of the vehicle if students see directly the vehicle in question. In learning activities, intellectual power or the ability to think someone is needed. The child can not understand the function of the vehicle if he does not have the intellectual ability. It can be interpreted that intektual is an activity that learners do in their mind internally when they use intelligence to reflect on an experience and create the relationship, meaning, plan and value of that experience. In other words, the intellectual is a part of the self that is pensive, creating, solving problems and building meaning [11].

2.3. Research Method

This research is descriptive qualitative. Data collection was done by observation (participants and nonparticipants) and in-depth interviews. The main instrument is the researcher, while the supporting instrument is the interview guide. Recorders and record tools are positioned as a data collection tool. Test the validity of data is done by extending the duration of observation, persistence, accuracy, and

1254 (2019) 012006 doi:10.1088/1742-6596/1254/1/012006

triangulation. Data analysis is done by flow model in which there is data reduction, data presentation, verification, and inference [12][13].

3. Result

Character education in the textbook of students SAVI approach on the material tembang dolanan is classified based on 4 stages in SAVI approach, namely somatic, auditory, visual and intellectual. Where in each of these steps there are several characters that can be displayed. The following are the more details of the result.

3.1. Characters in Somatic Learning Step (Ayo Obahor Let's Move!).

Learning somatic means learning with the sense of touch, kinesthetic, practical-involving the physical and using and moving the body while learning. This means that when students learn not only involves the brain alone and have nothing to do with what lies beneath it but discovers that a student combines or consists of the mind and body movements. In learning somatic in this material tanjung dolanan there are six characters, namely discipline, hard work, friendship / communicative, love of peace, democratic, and responsibility.

Discipline

Discipline is an action that demonstrates orderly conduct and complies with various rules and regulations. The implications of this study are the sophistication of the SAVI approach at the time of the somatic learning step, i.e. moving, students are taught to walk or dance by the rhythm and also the rules that have been agreed previously. For example, when playing mushrooms, students have to dance with discipline, and should not dance to his heart.

Hard work

Hard work is a behavior that shows a genuine effort to overcome obstacles to learning, tasks and complete tasks as well as possible. At this stage of education, the character of hard work is realized with the student's effort to dance or enirukan every movement on the dolanan song. For example, in the tembang dolanan cublak-cublak suweng, students who act as pak empong must work hard to find where suweng or small stone that is being hidden by other students.

Friendly/communicative

Being friendly is an act that shows the pleasure of talking, getting along, and working with others. In this case, it appears in the students' excitement when communicating with their classmates to discuss dance duties by the dolanan song. All movements in the dolanan are done together and interspersed with the games, so this game makes the students become more friendly and also can work together well.

Love peace

Peaceful love is the attitude, the words, and the actions that cause others to feel happy and secure for their presence. Master creates a friendly classroom atmosphere, familiarizes the class's anti-violent behavior, gender unbiased learning, and loving class kinship. In this case, teachers do not discriminate between types of games suitable for men or women, as all games in the dolanan song are played together without discrimination.

Democratic

Democratic is a way of thinking, acting, and acting that judge equal rights and obligations itself with the powers and duties of others. The class implications related to the learning of dolanan tembang are at the time of the cublak-ublak suweng game, all students, both male and female, both smart or underprivileged students, or wealthy and disadvantaged students, all have the same chance to be elected become player pak empong. Likewise in the game mushrooms, all students can be caught when the game takes place.

Responsible

Responsibility is the attitude and behavior of a person to carry out his duties and obligations, which he should do, to oneself, society, environment (nature, society and culture), state and God Almighty. For example, in the dolanan tembang cublak-cublak suweng, students acting as pack empong must be responsible for finding where suweng or small stone is being hidden by other students.

3.2. Characters in Auditory Learning Step (Ayo Ngrungokake! Or Let's Listen!)

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Auditory learning is a standard way of learning for all societies since the beginning of history. Before Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press in the 1440s, much of the information was delivered from generation to generation verbally. Epics, myths and fairy tales in all ancient cultures are conveyed through oral tradition. In other words the auditory learner is able to learn from sounds, from dialogue, from reading aloud, from telling others what has just been experienced, heard or learned, from talking to oneself from remembering sounds and rhythms. In learning auditory on the material tembang dolanan there are three characters, namely independence, tolerance, and curiosity.

Independent

Independent is an attitude and behavior that is not easy depending on others in completing tasks. In this case, teachers can create a classroom atmosphere that provides the opportunity for learners to work independently. In relation to learning Java *tembangan*(songs), teachers provide individual tasks to listen to every lyrics that are played then students independently also work on the problems associated with the song.

Tolerance

Tolerance is an attitude and action that respects different religions, ethnicities, ethnicities, opinions, attitudes, and actions of others who are different from themselves. Examples of learning on the material *tembang dolanan* is the students should respect each other friends. Learning by listening also teaches that students are taught to always listen well, and without discriminating who is heard.

Curiosity

Curiosity is the attitude and action that always strives to know more deeply and extends from something learned, seen, and heard. In this case, the teacher can create an inviting classroom atmosphere. When listening to the dolanan song being played by the teacher, students have a high curiosity about the lyrics and the content of the song.

3.3. Characters in the Visual Learning Step (Ayo Ndeleng!Or let's see!)

Visual learning means learning by observing and describing. In the brain there are more devices for processing visual information than all the other senses. Visual acuity is more prominent in some people. It is because in the brain there are more devices to process visual information than other senses. Basically everyone is easier to learn if they can see directly the object in question. Students will more easily understand the function of the vehicle, if students see directly the vehicle in question. In learning visual on this material *tembang dolanan* there are three characters, namely love the homeland, love to read, and care about the environment.

Love the country

Love the homeland is a way of thinking, acting, and doing that shows loyalty, awareness, and high appreciation of the language, the physical, social, cultural, economic, and political environment of the nation. In learning *nembang dolanan*, when students are invited by teachers to see a video about the beauty of al: am as in the *tembang ilir-ilir*, students are invited to always love their prosperous fertile homeland.

Like to read

Fond of reading is the habit of providing time to read the various readings that give good to him. In addition to watching the video *tembang dolanan*, students are also invited to read the lyrics of *tembang dolanan* that exist in textbooks. In addition, students also read the stories contained in the tembang dolanan. Thus in this learning, students not only passively receive information from teachers only, but students also actively read to dig deeper information.

Environmental care

Caring for the environment is the attitude and action that always seeks to prevent damage to the surrounding natural environment and develop efforts to repair the already existing natural damage. After the students are invited to see the video *tembang dolanan* which contains beautiful nature around, then the students are taught also to always care about the environment.

3.4 Characters in Intellectual Learning Step (Ayo mikir! Or Let's Think!)

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In learning activities, intellectual power or the ability to think someone is needed. The child can not understand the function of the vehicle if he does not have the intellectual ability. It can be interpreted that intellectual is an activity that learners do in their mind internally when they use intelligence to reflect on an experience and create the relationship, meaning, plan and value of that experience. In other words, the intellectual is a part of the self that is pensive, creating, solving problems and building meaning. In intellectual learning in this material *tembang dolanan* there are two characters, namely religious and creative.

Religious

Religious is attitudes and behaviors that adhere to the implementation of religious teachings that are adhered to, tolerant of the implementation of other religious services, and living in harmony with the followers of other religions. When studying the content or message contained in the *tembang dolanan*, the students become more religious.

Creative

Creative is thinking and doing something to produce a new way or result from something you already have. This value can be familiarized by the teacher by creating learning situations that can cultivate thinking power and act creatively, as well as by giving tasks that challenge the emergence of new works both authentic and modified. One example of learning in *tembang dolanan* is when students are asked to make a *tembang gancaran*, students are required to be creative in making imagination about the lyrics of *tembang dolanan* with the intention of able to yield good work.

4. Conclusion

Broadly speaking, during the process of learning *dolanan* tuition by using teaching materials SAVI approach for fourth graders of elementary school in Madiun Residency, then the students are also taught about the characters. During the learning process, starting from somatic learning, students are invited to discipline, hard work, friendly / communicative, love peace, democratic, and responsibility, on learning auditory students are invited to independence, tolerance, and add curiosity, on student visual learning invited to always love the homeland, love to read, and care about the environment, and on the students' intellectual learning is invited to be more religious and creative. The characters mentioned in each of SAVI's learning steps are just a few that teachers can teach, there are many other characters that can be taught, of course, with more interesting methods.

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