Conference Book
The 3rd International Conference on Islamic Education
“Information Technology and Media: Challenges and Opportunities”
The 3rd International Conference on Islamic Education (3rd icied) “Information Technology and Media: Challenges and Opportunities was held to enrich the education theory and practice, promote the collaborative research excellence among the competent researchers, open wide opportunities to the academics and the professionals to endlessly share current issues in education realm, media and technology to accentuate qualified perspectives to overcome the education dilemmas and sustain the academic cooperation for global citizen. Accordingly, we would like to express our gratitude to the audiences who had sent their papers to be compiled in this conference book. Finally, we expect that this conference book can be worthy reference of the conference.

Malang, October 2018

Chair
FOREWORD

This conference book is compilation of selected papers from The 3rd International Conference on Islamic Education (3rd icied) “Information Technology and Media: Challenges and Opportunities. There are 42 of papers accentuating the topics of the Aims palpably share their perspectives on the Reforming Islamic Institution and education an Era of Globalization. For the conference book, we would like to address our gratitude to:

1. Rector of UIN Maulana Malik Ikbrahimm Malang, Prof. Dr. H. Abd. Haris, M.Ag
2. The Vice Deans of FITK UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Dr. Muhammad walid, MA, Dr. H. Abdul Basith, M.Si, and Dr. H. Moh. Padil, M.Pd
4. Speakers:
   a. Prof. Dr. Ismail Lutfi Japakiya; Fatoni University Thailand.
   b. Prof. Habib Chirzin; International Institute of Islamic Thought (IIIT) Indonesia
   c. Prof. Dr. M. Mahmudul Hasan; Departement of English Language and Literature International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM)
   d. Dr. H. Nur Ali, M.Pd; Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
5. Presenters and PC Members of of The 3rd International Conference on Islamic Education (3rd icied) “Information Technology and Media: Challenges and Opportunities

Finally, we expect this conference book to be worthy reading and consuming for the readers.

Malang, October 2018
Dean,

Dr. H. Agus Maimun, M.Pd
PC MEMBERS OF THE 3rd ICIED

Abdul Fattah
Imam Rofiki
M. Irfan Islamy
Yusuf Durachman
Husni Teja
Tutik Hamidah
Abdullah Hamid
Ahmad Wachidul Kohar
Andi Asrifan
Ani Cahyadi
Auliya Ridwan
Dian eka Indriani
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Mahbub Ghozali
Miftakhul Putra
Moh Wardi
Moh. Zikky
Rasyidah Aisyah
Saidna Zulfiqar Bin-Tahir
Santi Andriyani
Shoffan Shoffa
Abdussakir
Agus Maimun
Agusmukti Wibowo
Akhmad Nurul Kawakip
Alfiana Yuli Efiyanti
Fahim Tharaba
Galuh Nur Rohmah
Luthfiya Fathi Pusposari
Mokhammad Yahya
Nuril Mufidah
Nurlaeli Fitriah
R. Taufiqurrochman
Rohmani Nur Indah
Triyo Supriyatno
Wahyu Henky Irawan
Walid Fajar Antarioka
RUNDOWN

THE 3rd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ISLAMIC EDUCATION (3rd ICIED)
“INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MEDIA: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES”

Wednesday, 24th October 2018 | Venue: Rectorat Hall on 5th Floor

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### PARALLEL SESSIONS

**THE 3rd INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ISLAMIC EDUCATION (3rd ICIED) “INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MEDIA: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES”**

**Thursday, 25th October 2018**  
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**Question and Answer**

10.10-10.30

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**Thursday, 25th October 2018**

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25th October 2018
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25th October 2018
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Moderator: Committee

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<td>10.00-10.10</td>
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USING ONLINE RECOUNT TEXTS TO IMPROVE THE EIGHTH GRADERS’ READING COMPREHENSION

Nur Fitria Anggrisia¹, Maslihatul Bisriyah²
¹,²Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

Abstract. This study was intended to apply online recount texts to solve the problems of the eighth graders of SMPN 1 Sukodono in 2013/2014 academic year in reading recount texts. The reading materials were taken from British Council site. This design consisted of one cycle involving four steps or procedures. They are planning, implementation, observation, and reflection. The finding showed that by using online recount texts, the students could improve their reading comprehension. This was proved by improving the students’ score from 68.6 in the preliminary test to 79.7. The numbers of students who passed the passing grade (75) improved from 36.12% in the preliminary test to 88.88% after the implementation of the strategy. Their reading skills developed, mainly in identifying main idea and detailed information, and classifying the text structure. Lastly, in terms of the students’ attitude or response toward the application of online recount texts, 91% students gave positive responses.

Keywords. online texts; recount text; reading comprehension
THE USE OF ARABIC ELECTRONIC DICTIONARIES IN THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION ERA 4.0

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Abstract. The dictionaries, by students who study Arabic language in Indonesia who are not native speakers, are media and learning resources that take a pivotal role in comprehending language. Now, along with the emergence of the industrial revolution 4.0, the Arabic dictionary of printed version has evolved into an electronic dictionary, both on websites or mobile applications which are certainly more efficient and effective, easier to use and faster to update. This dynamics on the switch of the language learning model from conventional learning to e-learning or blended learning have explored various application features in cyberspace. It is also necessary for the education realm to deeply comprehend electronic dictionaries, including the types, systematics, advantages and disadvantages. Therefore, this paper explores electronic dictionaries that are popularly used by Arabic teachers and students in Indonesia. The data source in this paper comes from the results of the author's dissertation after mapping dictionaries that are commonly used in Indonesia. The author uses a mixed method approach (qualitative-quantitative) involving 120 respondents consisting of teachers, students and the general public. As a result, 100% of respondents claim to have used an electronic Arabic dictionary. They argued that electronic dictionaries were easy to use, faster, and compatible with smartphones. The best Arabic electronic dictionary according to them is Google Translator because it is considered complete, practical, and always updated. While the best printed version of the Arabic dictionary according to them is the Al-Munawwir, an Arabic-Indonesian Dictionary. It is believed to be more complete, although the search for words and meanings in the printed version of the dictionary is more difficult than that of the electronic dictionary.

Keywords. Electronic Dictionary; Industrial Revolution; E-learning
GREEN COMPUTER SCIENCE MILLENNIAL STUDENTS EXAMINATION

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Abstract. Smartphones as one of information technology products have been affected higher education in various aspects. This article explains the useness of smartphones in facilitating online examination in information systems and computer science students. The research objective to be achieved by the researchers through the research, are as follows: 1) Utilizing smartphone as a media test online exam for green computing environment, 2) How to use social information technologies in online test, and 3) Explore the facilities or features that could be used for the online exam implementation. The observation was conducted with 100 students as respondents. Researcher used google forms to disseminate questions for online examination. The findings of the research showed that most the college students used Android OS for their online examination. Social technology like google forms has rich features in supporting online examination for computer science students. The use of smartphones, google forms, and facebook can create an atmosphere of modern, green computer science exams, efficient, and environmentally friendly.

Keywords. IT-based education; millennial students; mobile examination; smartphones
ADAPTIVE MOBILE LEARNING APPLICATION AS AN INNOVATIVE LEARNING MEDIA TO SUPPORT THE QUALITY OF BLENDED LEARNING PROCESS

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Abstract. The purpose of this research is to: (1) developing an Adaptive Mobile Learning (Amol) application based on Android system which meets the eligibility criteria according to media validators, materials and responses from users; and (2) knowing the benefits of Amol in improving student learning outcomes and Amol abilities in supporting quality blended learning processes. This study uses a research and development model developed by Alessi Trollip which consists of the planning, design and development stages. The initial product was validated by media and material experts and then revised (alpha test). Then in the beta phase the product test was tested by several students and continued to test small class products to as many as 30 students. After that the final test is done. The result of the research showed that: (1) Amol products meet the criteria of being eligible as an innovative learning media with the average score of 3.34 with category of “very good”; and (2) Amol product utilization is seen from the difference in student learning outcomes scores in pre-test and post-test with an average increase of 33.81 after using Amol products in all learning style groups, and the ability of Amol products to support the improvement of the quality of the blended learning process with an average score of 3.41 in the “very good” category.

Keywords. adaptive mobile learning; innovative learning media; quality of blended learning process.
HYBRID ACTIVE LEARNING TO DEVELOP THE SCIENCE COMPETENCE OF PRESERVICE ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS TEACHERS

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Abstract. Hybrid active learning through analyzing the science concept and teaching ability of elementary education. In the study which is a action research study based on Kemmis & McTaggart model, consist of planning, implementation, observing, reflection. The study was administered to 30 elementary education preservice teacher to gather data on their science concept and teaching ability. Posttest at the end of learning were used as a performance measure. We applied the online test on the edmodo platform. Therefore, the course consist of face to face and online learning. Simple descriptive method showed that elementary education pre-service teacher’s teaching ability could be developed by hybrid active learning. Meanwhile, science concept of elementary education pre-service teacher needs further training before they do the internship.

Keywords. Science competence; preservice elementary schools’ teacher, active learning, hybrid learning
IMPROVING PHOTOSYNTHESIS LEARNING WITH ADVENTURE 3D GAMES BASED ON AUGMENTED REALITY EXPERIENCE

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Abstract. 3D Games based on Augmented Reality is a new innovation in conventional learning process to describe photosynthesis process of Nature Science subjects. Utilization of learning media with Augmented Reality is due to the rapid growth of technology in education. 3D games based on Augmented Reality on the mobile is expected to facilitate teachers in providing photosynthesis material to students. This game will explain how the plant process makes its own food through the help of sunlight. Students will immediately play, learn and feel the process of how photosynthesis works. The learning process by utilize mobile games will make students become more active in the learning process.

Keywords. Augmented Reality; Photosynthesis; Mobile Game
BLENDED LEARNING APPROACH IN ARABIC TEACHING
FOR NON-NATIVE SPEAKER STUDENTS

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Abstract. The study attempted to measure the impact of the blended learning approach in Arabic teaching to the non-native speaker students of the Islamic state university in Indonesia. This research employed the quantitative method using the quasi-experimental design. There were 60 students participated in this study, which is divided into 30 students in each of the experimental, and control group. The data gained through the writing test have been analyzed by assisting the SPSS program. The results found that the students’ score in the content got the highest score, and then followed by the grammar. It means that there were students who did not have the good score in Arabic writing through blended learning because only their writing content improved while their grammar did not improve significantly. Overall, the students’ posttest score achievement in the experimental was higher than in the control group. Thus, it is crucial for further study to examine other skills of Arabic by using the blended learning approach.

Keywords. arabic writing; blended learning; non-native speaker students
ARABIC LANGUAGE PRODUCTION
CHALLENGES FOR INDONESIAN LEARNERS

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Abstract. Many learners of foreign language face difficulties in the process of language acquisition. In the process, the learner is required to study his second language seriously and passionately, but in practice there are many obstacles or difficulties encountered during the process of language production, such as a student learning Arabic, he will encounter some difficulty in writing or talking or hearing or reading. The purpose of this study is to identify and explore the difficulties in the production process of the second language (Arabic), given the difficulty of language is a natural thing and often found in learning a second language. The method used by researchers in observing the difficulties of this language with descriptive methods and with direct techniques, namely: observing and interviewing the learners in the learning process in the classroom. Researchers can find stages in which learners find learning difficulties in both languages, namely difficulties when composing perfect sentences, and difficulty understanding speech with this foreign language, all this occurs when learners are at the beginning of learning Arabic as a foreign language.

Keywords. Arabic learners; language production; learning difficulties
CONSTRAINTS IN PHONEME LEARNING OF HIJAIYYAH FOR GHAIRU AL-NATIQ IN INDONESIAN CONTEXT

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Abstract. This article discusses the phonological constraints of hijaiyah phonemes for Ghairu Al-Natiq (non-native speaker) particularly for Indonesian learner among children, teenagers, and adults. Pronouncing the phoneme of hijaiyyah letter and Latin letters has its own difficulties because some hijaiyyah phonemes are not contained in the Latin letters phoneme and the sound symbol system used is so much different. Related to this issue, this study employs qualitative descriptive by collecting data through interview and observation to the Ghairu al-Natiq society. The finding shows that every phases of human development starting from children, teenagers until adults have difficulties of Hijaiyah phoneme pronunciation which are influenced by age, culture, environment, education, and family.

Keywords. Difficulty; hijaiyyah phoneme; foreigners (Ghoiru Al-Natiq)
STRATEGIC ANALYSIS OF HUMAN RESOURCES IN MODERNITY CULTURE DEVELOPMENT OF SCHOLAR MUSLIM IN ISLAMIC EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

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Abstract. The focuses of this study are the process of an event, or in details, it is about getting an in-depth understanding about how is the principalship practice of head of madrasah in managing successful madrasah. This research applied the qualitative approach (study case). Data were collected through some techniques, which are in-depth interview, semi-involved observation, and documentation. Then, the obtained data is analyzed by using descriptive qualitative technique (data on a website) and comparative analysis (data from various websites. To measure the validity of the obtained data, the researcher used some standards, such as: credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. Leadership in managing changes in madrasah had some principles, they are: (a) analyzing and identifying the performance of madrasah to respond toward organizational situation in creating the need of changes; (b) distributing authority and decision making process by building and strengthening the team of changes coalition; (c) setting direction of madrasah which covers building and disseminating vision and mission, creating consensus about goals and priorities, and building high expectation of madrasa performance; (d) inspiring good understanding about education and schooling through the implementation of strategies to accomplish goals and creating an effective learning organization; (e) building madrasah capacity, both personal and professional to broaden changes and madrasah development by developing human resources; (f) stimulating appreciation to increase commitment towards madrasah development through short-term-achievement celebration; (g) redesigning organization, identifying, creating, maintaining, and modifying structure of decision making process to consolidate changes; (h) building the collaborative culture which encourages the involvement of school stakeholders in order to strengthen the result of changes.

Keywords. \textit{applied strategy}; \textit{curriculum}; \textit{human resources}
INTERNALIZATION OF ASWAJA VALUES: PREVENTING RADICALISM PRACTICES THROUGH TEACHING READING IN UNIVERSITY

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Abstract. Issue on practices of radicalism and extremism in context of religion in Indonesia have spreader to all levels of society included students. Therefore, filtration effort is seemed to resolve the issues. One of them is internalization of values of ASWAJA (\textit{Ahlu Sunnah wa al Jama’ah}) in university. This paper is aimed at describing the values of ASWAJA lie in Islamic English texts conducted in teaching Reading. The approach used in this paper is an analysis of two texts of the book entitled islamic Studies as Maulvi Abdul Aziz work by using an analysis of Dell Hyme theory. If it is associated with conditions in Indonesia, the contents of the two texts provide a significant contribution to the internalization of ASWAJA values. They are \textit{Tawazun}, \textit{Tasamuh}, \textit{Tawasuth} and \textit{I’tidal}. The finding showed that teaching Reading with Islamic texts which is based on ASWAJA values gave a good impact on students who in turn can contribute to the prevention of radicalism and extremism practices toward religion and Indonesia.

Keywords. \textit{Ahlu Sunnah wa al Jama’ah}; radicalism; Islamic texts; Dell Hyme theory
RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE IN MALANG CITY
(OVERVIEW OF MATURE RELIGIOUS)

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Abstract. This study discusses religious tolerance in the city of Malang, using a review of mature religious. The occurrence of several religious conflicts in Indonesia is one reason in this discussion. The city of Malang was deliberately chosen in this discussion, because for the past decade the city of Malang has become a relatively safe area of religious conflict that leads to violence. This research was conducted using observation methods, interviews with various parties, and documentation both from television, media, internet, bulletins, magazines, and so on informing religious life in the city of Malang. The purpose of this study was to find out the conception of religious maturity in the city of Malang and to know about the practice of religious maturity, to teach the younger generation about life in a better future. The results of this study indicate that, the conception of religious maturity in the city of Malang influences social life. Mature religiosity extends its attention to matters outside of itself, namely by maintaining religious tolerance and enhancing synergic relationships among the components of society to create a harmonious life. This harmonious religious practice has provided a good example for the younger generation to continue to study and work, for the sake of a better life and future.

Keywords. tolerance; religion; mature religious
Abstract. The growing interest of the community to send their children to school in madrasah, such as the slogan "Madrasah is better, better Madrasah" made some madrasahs develop and grow to be modern school. Thus, some strategies need to be analyzed to develop the human resources mainly in this modernity culture. Hence this paper tries to analyze the development specially the human resources development to meet the modernity culture. This paper used case study as a part of qualitative research. The results show that because of the growth modern school, it was finally some institutions which provide the Education Faculty of Madrasah Ibtidaiyah study program to rearrange the curriculum, and to empower their human resources

Keywords. applied strategy; curriculum; human resources
Abstract. Brand image of university is cumulative perceptions of how stakeholders see the brand of university. It is the stakeholder’s experience with the brand that build images. Brand image is a crucial element that contributes to the success of a university and the highest value representing the university. State Islamic Higher Education (Perguruan Tinggi keagamaan Islam Negeri) currently faces unfavorable condition and second-class image in stakeholder’s mind. So, there is a need to be aware the value of brand image building. Therefore, it is very urgent to conduct this research. This is a qualitative approach and case study type. Source of the data is derived from informants and documentation, which are adjusted to the research focus. The result of this research indicates that: (1) The brand image of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang based on stakeholder’s perspective is quite good. According to the data, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang is considered as an Islamic University which integrates science and religion and combines the concept of ma’had and university. (2) The strategy used by UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang is starting with building many advantages, both comparative and competitive advantages. The strategies can be described in 3 steps: building strong positioning, supporting by differentiation then promoting and communicating to the stakeholders.

Keywords. Brand image; brand image building; Islamic higher education
ENGAGING THE FUTURE OF ISLAMIC EDUCATION AS A NEED
CRITICAL REVIEW OF THE HISTORY OF ISLAMIC EDUCATION

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Abstract. Islamic education is in its ideal momentum, a condition that really needs the presence of Islamic Education as a whole. Spiritual drought, the spread of moral decadence is a phenomenon that dominates today. Unfortunately, this momentum is always slow to realize even by practitioners of Islamic education. Islamic education is still a consumer not as an initiator in accordance with their existence and meaning. The historicity of Islamic education always shows that the lack of education syumuliyah and delays in realizing the momentum is a fundamental mistake, which has caused Islamic Education to not yet become a necessity. Whereas the history of Islamic Education shows that Islamic Education is able to survive in all conditions as long as it adheres to its basic principles. First, to strengthen the philosophy of Islamic education based on mentality and spirituality, not material, second, to restore the family and mosque as the first and foremost institutions, third, to make science as a graduation requirement not based on time, and fourth, to comply with scientific classification initiated by educational scholars Islam. This paper is a critical review conducted in relation to the above four (4) matters to be linked to the things that Islamic Education has done in its history to be used to restore the position of Islamic Education as a necessity.

Keywords. Engineering; Islamic Education; Needs
ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS EDUCATION RESEARCH IN THE ISLAMIC HIGHER EDUCATION

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Abstract. Research activities of Islamic Religious Education (PAI) in The Islamic Higher Education (PTKI) still rely heavily on operational problems of education in schools or madrasah and have not spread widely to other fields of work. For this reason, future PAI research is expected to be able to cross dimensions. Thus, it will appear that, the dimensions of the PAI study are quite broad and the scientific methodology is quite varied. Because, scientific studies / scientific methods are not solely carried out with research, but also with development and evaluation. With the expansion of the study area, it is expected that the lecturers can reflect that PAI which is considered to be practical-methodological, must be changed with a philosophical-theoretical scientific approach.

Keywords. Islamic Religious Education Research; Islamic University in Indonesia; New Criticism; Offer
THE EFFECT OF PROBLEM BASED LEARNING ON ENVIRONMENTAL CARE ATTITUDES AND LEARNING OUTCOMES

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Abstract. This study aims to 1) determine the effect of problem based learning on environmental care attitudes and 2) determine the effect of problem based learning on learning outcomes. This research is a quasi-experimental with control group pretest-posttest design. The research subjects were students of the Social Sciences Education Department, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Research data were analyzed by t-test technique at a significance level of 5\%. The results showed that 1) problem based learning effects on the environmental care attitude of Social Studies Education students, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and 2) problem based learning affects the learning outcomes of social studies education students, UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Keywords. problem based learning; environmental care attitudes; learning outcomes
INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH IN SOCIAL STUDIES LEARNING

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Abstract. The interdisciplinary approach can be implemented through an integrated learning. Social studies learning separately raises a number of problems for instance students have a low mastery of Social Studies concepts and difficulties in linking among social studies concepts. This study aims to improve the mastery of the concept of Social Studies by students with an interdisciplinary approach in Social Studies learning. This is a research and development (R & D) research. Data collection techniques use observation, interview and documentation. The results of this study show that Social Studies learning with an interdisciplinary approach can improve the mastery of the concept by students with very good categories. It is suggested that the interdisciplinary approach can be applied in Social Studies lectures.

Keywords. interdisciplinary approaches, learning; social studies
"ENRICHMENT" LEARNING MODEL TO IDENTIFY THE TALENTED PRESCHOOLER BASED ON RENZULLI APPROACH

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Abstract. This paper was written based on a literature review of previous research on the Enrichment learning model based on the Renzulli approach and an overview of its application to preschoolers (3-6 years). The aim of this study is to bring the new ideas for early childhood education’s teacher and the readers to seek identification of talented children in preschool age. It is important because many children with special needed in Indonesia that still not getting the proportional education yet in their school. Findings from the results of this literature study are the relevance of “Enrichment” learning model with Renzulli approach of various learning methods for preschool children such as storytelling, drawing, playing and so on.

Keywords. Talented children; preschooler; enrichment learning model; Renzulli approach
POLITICAL CHANGE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AT TRADITIONAL ISLAMIC BOARDING SCHOOL

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Abstract. It was common to see, during new order regime (Soeharto era), that traditional Islamic Boarding School (pesantren) stayed away from political involvement. In this sense, the Islamic boarding school does not receive assistance from Indonesian government and strives to be as independent as possible in various ways. The paper explores how the role of traditional pesantren has been developing during reform era. Ethnographic approach is employed to explore the conception and practices of Pesantren Sidogiri concerning political change and community development by using community development approach, it argued that Islamic boarding school applied human right approach with its emphasis on equality, dignity and justice.

Keywords. Islamic boarding school; political change; community development
BEARDED TRANSLATION" (THE STUDY OF INDONESIAN ISLAMIC CULTURE AND ITS ROLE IN CHARACTER BUILDING)

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Abstract. Bearded translation is translation of contents or from Arabic to Javanese based on some intra and extra elements of linguistic that is survived taught in Islamic boarding school up to now because beside it gives knowledge, it gives character values as well. The main data was gotten from a deep interview of 10 students of grade III in Al-Ishlahiyah Islamic Boarding School Malang and observations either in a class or out of a class, also from students translated documents. Triangulation was done from questionnaires of character building in 65 students of an Nur 2 Islamic Boarding School who are also university students of Sekolah Tinggi Kitab Kuning (STTK) of An Nur Bululawang, Malang. Studying breaded translation means studying the cultural substances; truthful, aesthetics, ethic, and religious value as well as studying 18-character items namely: religious, honest, tolerant, discipline, work hard, creative, independent, democratic, curious, nationalistic, patriotism, respect of achievement, friendship, communicative, peaceful, like to read enthusiast, socialistic, and responsible. Through breaded translation learning, youth can apply the character building.

Keywords. Bearded translation; Indonesian Islamic culture; character building
Abstract. A declarative knowledge is a crucial component of teacher expertise in education. It describes the utilization of knowledge for noticing highlight in the classroom. However, a teacher may make an error in the teaching and learning process. Therefore, we want to investigate the teacher’s mistakes associated with declarative knowledge in mathematical learning. The research is a descriptive study involving a teacher in Primary School. Data were collected through a videotaped, an observation, and an interview. The results showed that the teacher demonstrated the mistakes in declaring knowledge (facts and concepts) visually and verbally. The teacher did not realize her mistakes. The teacher also did not predict the classroom situations.

Keywords. declarative knowledge; mistakes; mathematical learning
TEACHER TALK TO EARLY AGE CHILDREN APPLIED
IN PAUD LAB. RAUDLATUL QUR'AN

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Abstract. The current age demands the skills in many ways to cope with information enhancement which makes the need for education even higher. Finally, as early as possible the children are invited to start learning in a formal form and an institution appears to be aimed at pre-kindergarten children, or better known as Early Childhood Education (PAUD). This study focuses on how to talk with early childhood so that effective communication occurs with qualitative research models. As a result, the strategy of talking to early childhood is conveying the message by first exemplifying what the teacher asks students and as much as possible without coercion.

Keywords. early childhood; teacher talk; speech strategy
URGENCY OF FORMAL EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN ACCORDING SMALL TRADERS SOCIETY (CASE STUDY IN TULUNGREJO VILLAGE PARE REGENT KEDIRI DISTRICT)

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Abstract. Formal education is important for children because it determines their future. Formal education can’t implementation without parents because parents have an important role to bring their child successful. Parents perception is important factor in continuity their child education. This study aims to describe urgency of formal education for children according small trader’s society. This study uses qualitative approach with type case study analysis. The data in this study collected from interview, observation and document. The key informant as the main source of this study consisted of the head of Tulungrejo village, 4 small merchants and 5 supporting informants. Based on the result in this study show formal education for children according small traders society is very important because: 1) children will get better live rather their parents live, 2) Children will have good general knowledge and religious knowledge to be successful in the world and hereafter, 3) Children will avoid from deceid 4) children will get job and feel more confident, 5) Formal education can improve their status.

Keywords. Urgency of Formal Education; children; small traders’ community
Abstract. Numbers and operations are basic mathematics materials that can be taught to young children. This material is very important because it is the basis for the development of the next mathematical abilities. Therefore, we need to develop developmental progression in this topic, so as to provide a strong mathematical foundation for children. A convenience sample of 20 students was recruited from an elementary school in Malang, Indonesia. Out of 20 students, only 2 of them were chosen as the sample under the consideration that they are the most communicative. The interviews were semi-structured, covering main themes such as the number and their operations, with follow-up questions to ensure that the interviewer had interpreted the answers as intended. The tests were administered to students as individual interviews. The instruments used in this study were mathematics tasks and the mathematics anxiety questionnaire consisting of 20 items with five response choices in the form of face images. Students’ answers to the mathematics task are analyzed based on developmental progression in learning number and operations, that is: (L1) Number-after equals one more, (L2) Mental comparisons of close numbers, (L3) Number-after knowledge, (L4) Counting-based comparisons of collections larger than three, (L5) Meaningful object counting, and (L6) Subitizing (small-number recognition). The results of this study indicate that students who are incomplete in developmental progression have higher math anxiety scores while learning mathematics.

Keywords. number operations; developmental; progression; early childhood
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SELF ASSESSMENT THROUGH READING ACTIVITY TO STIMULATE STUDENT'S METACOGNITIVE SKILL

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Abstract. This research aims to highlights the effect of applying the 10 minutes reading activity before instructional process to stimulate student self assessment for enhancing students metacognitive skill. The researcher use a quasy experiment method with the subject is a students of Social Science Education in Tarbiyah Faculty of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. The subject of this research was taken by purposive sampling technique. The data were collected by questionnaire of student metacognitive improvement. So, the data were analyzed by t test at sign. 0.05. The finding of this research shown that students metacognitive skill in experimental class are higher than student metacognitive skill in control class. It was approved by students metacognitive skill score in experimental class improvement from 76 to 89, and students metacognitive skill score in control class from 76 to 80. It can be concluded that students metacognitive skill improvement in experimental class is higher than student student metacognitive skill in control class.

Keywords. Self-assessment; reading activity; stimulate student; metacognitive skill
FIELD WORK PRACTICE PROGRAM IN APPLYING FOR INTERNSHIP ON THE KKNI-BASED CURRICULUM OF THE IPS DEPARTMENT FITK UIN MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM MALANG

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Abstract. Department of Social Sciences Education (PIPS) Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training (FITK) conducts Field Work Practices (PKL) activities for students in superior schools/madrasah. These activities are developed with an apprenticeship pattern following the provisions in the Indonesian national qualification framework (KKNI). This study focuses on the evaluation of the implementation of PKL program in applying internships to the curriculum of the IPS department based on the KKNI. This study uses a qualitative approach especially using evaluation research. The results are: (1) The results of monitoring and supervision of the implementation of PKL were carried out using standardized statement instrument sheets, (2) Responses and evaluations regarding that implementation showed good results in terms of administration, (3) This internship program is an inseparable part of the PIPS Department of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

Keywords. field work practices Evaluation; internship program, KKNI-Based
GIVING TOPIC OR GENRE FAMILIARITY IN TEACHING READING COMPREHENSION FOR MALE AND FEMALE STUDENTS

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Abstract. Some studies which are concerned with finding the reason why females and males have different reading comprehension discover two possible factors. The factors are topic and genre familiarity. This study is focused in finding the relationship of topic familiarity, genre familiarity, and reading comprehension across gender. Besides, to find the existence of relationship between variables, the researcher also worked to find the strongest factor in affecting reading comprehension across gender. 157 participants were involved in this study. They were 123 females and 34 males from English Department in State University of Malang. This study found that the more the students familiar with the topic, the better they are reading comprehension. However, there is no significant relationship between genre familiarity and reading comprehension. Topic familiarity also became the strongest factor affecting reading comprehension.

Keywords. Topic familiarity; genre familiarity; reading comprehension; gender
QUESTION CONSTRUCTIONS: GENDER DIFFERENCES IN EFL CLASSROOM INTERACTIONS

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Abstract. This study focuses on how teachers produce types of questions used in EFL classroom. The researcher found that there were 48 data of teachers talk and they were reduced to be 27 data and divided into 10 extracts based on the sequence of its appearance. The reduction was done because the data have similar patterns which may give same potential findings. The data were classified by using Long & Satos (1983) Framework of Questions, transcribed by utilizing Jeffersons (1985) Transcription Markings, and analyzed by using Sidnells (2010) Conversation Analysis. Conversation Analysis becomes the approach since it elaborates clearly the meaning of context in interaction. Methodologically, the researcher adopts descriptive qualitative study as the research design. The result shows that both teachers have differences in terms of linguistic features variations and question types used in the classroom. In terms of linguistic features, it is found that the female teacher used more linguistic features than the male teacher did which cover: stress, pause, intonation, contour, and facial expression. Besides, in terms of question types, the female teacher also used more various question types including: referential, display, comprehension check, clarification request, and rhetorical question. In addition, the results found in this research are in line with the studies that have been investigated.

Keywords. Question Constructions; Gender Difference; Classroom Interactions
PHONOLOGICAL ACQUISITION OF FIRST LANGUAGE IN A CHILD WITH SPEECH DIFFICULTY

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Abstract. Phonological acquisition of the mother tongue is something that will never escape from human life. Phonological acquisition in children is strongly influenced by the surrounding environment. There are some children who have difficulty in this phase. Researchers conducted a study with the aim of knowing phonological acquisition of mother tongue in children aged seven years with speech difficulties or lisp. The method used in this research is qualitative research method with "case study" approach. The result of the research that the child has difficulty in reciting some consonant letters i, e, d, g, k, q and t. She hasn’t been able to pronounce well the letters that positioned at the beginning and middle of the word, whereas those consonants placed at the end of the word, he can pronounce well. For words that contain two consonant letters, the pronunciation becomes unclear and especially pronounced with a fast tempo, will make it more difficult for the listener to understand it.

Keywords. Phonological acquisition; early speech; speech difficulties
BUILDING ETHICS OF EDUCATIONAL MORALITY AND STUDENTS WITH ASMAUL HUSNA AS A DIRECTION OF EDUCATIONAL REFORM IN THE GLOBAL ERA

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Abstract. The aim of offering a personal asmaul to be used as educators and students as moral ethics and morally in this challenging global era. This study uses literature review and qualitative methods. Then the research data was analyzed using descriptive methods. The data in this study are information related to topics that come from relevant scientific article books. The findings of this paper are there are several educational institutions, both formal and non-formal have placed al-Asma 'al-Husna in a position parallel to Pancasila and even higher. Al-Asma 'al-Husna is used as a code of ethics for school residents, especially educators and students. This very noble phenomenon was found by writers in various educational institutions in Malang, such as the Saleh Children Elementary School, MIN Malang I, MTsN Malang I, MAN 3 Malang, Miftahul Huda Islamic Boarding School, UIN Malang, and so on. To realize the code of ethics of al-Asma 'al-Husna, the educational institution follows the following methods: 1) Understanding al-Asma 'al-Husna in the lesson 2) Memorizing al-Asma 'al-Husna with beautiful songs and intonation 3) Say al-Asma 'al-Husna before starting and ending the lesson 4) Launching the song al-Asma 'al-Husna at the flag ceremony every Monday before singing the song Indonesia Raya 5) Al-Asma ‘al-Husna echoing every activity. That way al-Asma 'al-Husna and the meaning contained in it can truly be felt in the conscience of teachers and students as the main subject of education. And in the end al-Asma 'al-Husna can be made an absolute code of ethics that has been agreed upon

Keywords. Teachers Morality Ethics; Students Morality Ethics; Asmaul Husna; Educational Reform
CULTURAL RICHNESS OF TEACHER IDENTITY IN MULTILINGUAL ENGLISH CLASSROOM INTERACTIONS IN INDONESIA

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Abstract. The present case study aims at investigating how teacher identity in English as foreign language (EFL) contexts can function as cultural richness which can endorse the students’ English mastery. This topic was selected due to the fact that teacher identity has been an inseparable part of EFL classroom interactions and emerged in sociocultural dimensions of the interactions. The findings show that in projecting their identity, the subject teachers produced certain utterances which function not only as information transfer but also as cultural resources. To a certain extent, these can bridge the differences between local culture and target culture as well as escort the students to interculturality. The findings also entail some significant implications for teaching and learning English which may provide spacious places for teachers to inoculate the students’ identity. However, the conclusion should be carefully made due to short time span of conducting the present research.

Keywords. teacher identity representation; cultural resources; classroom interactions
THE LANDSCAPE OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS SLIPS OF THE TONGUE IN INDONESIAN CONTEXTS

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Abstract. This research aimed to analyses and observe the types of slips of the tongue and the possible condition which caused the international students produce slips of the tongue in their oral presentations at Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. The researchers used descriptive qualitative approach since the data were derived from speakers’ utterances which were transcribed. This research applied the theories proposed by Fromkin (1973) about eight types of slips of tongue, and Clark (1977) about the factors which influenced the slips of tongue. The result showed that there were 127 slips of the tongue found in international students’ utterances. The researchers found the fact that the typology of slips of the tongue mostly produced by Africa speakers was substitutions which occurred 30 times in total, while the typology of slips of the tongue mostly produced by Asia speakers was deletions which occurred 27 times in total. Furthermore, the most possible condition which might influence slips of the tongue in international students’ utterances was situational anxiety. Due to the fact that they felt tired because of their activities and assignments. Thus, it might influence them to produce slips of the tongue when they did the oral presentations.

Keywords. Slips of the Tongue; international students; landscape
Phonology Acquisition through Hijaiyah Learning for Early Age Children

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Abstract. Phonological acquisition is experienced by children up to the age of 5 years. Phonological ability of each child is different, one variation is the variation of the environment as the input received by children. On introducing the letters of hija`iyah in Indonesia, children begin to learn to pronounce the sounds of the symbol in accordance with makhroj and its characteristics. This study aims at examining phonological acquisition through learning the hija`iyah. The method used is qualitative method combined with phonemonology approach. The instruments of data collection include observation, interview, and documentation. Based on the research, the main point that was found is the learning of the letters of hija`iyah in Indonesia is still on the level of learning phonology, it has not reached the goal of language acquisition that unconsciously make children acquire Arabic phonology.

Keywords. Arabic phonology; learning hija`iyah; phonological acquisition