

PROSIDING

Seminar **INTERNASIONAL PENDIDIKAN SERANTAU** **Ke-6**

Kualiti dan Kecemerlangan Dalam Pendidikan

22 & 23 Mei 2013 Rabu & Khamis
Rafflesia Hall NIOSH, Bangi

Anjuran:

Fakulti Pendidikan, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia &
Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan, Universitas Riau

Dengan Kerjasama:

Universiti Malaya

Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta

Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

Universitas Negeri Padang

Universitas Ekasakti Padang

Kolej Universiti Perguruan Ugama Seri Begawan



Seminar Internasional Pendidikan Serantau Ke-6
6th- International Seminar On Regional Education
UKM-UR2013

22 & 23 Mei 2013

**Dewan Rafflesia, NIOSH,
Bandar Baru Bangi, Selangor**

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JADUAL SESI PEMBENTANGAN
Seminar Internasional Pendidikan Serantau UKM-UR2013
22hb & 23hb Mei 2013
Di Pusat Latihan NIOSH, Bandar Baru Bangi

Tarikh: 22hb Mei 2013

Masa: 11.50pg – 1.00tgh

Running tea bermula jam 10.00 hingga 11.00 pagi di lobby

Sesi 1 : Dewan Reffesia	
Tema: Inovasi Pengajaran dan Pembelajaran	
Bil	Tajuk Kertas Kerja
1.	Penentuan Konstruk Pentaksiran Non-Kognitif Dalam Pengajaran Dan Pembelajaran Di Institusi Pengajian Tinggi <i>Fadzilah Abd. Rahman , Kamisah Osman, Norliza Ghazali & Norhafizah Ghazali</i> UPM/UKM
2.	Pengintegrasian Lesson Study dalam Pengajaran Mikro: Membina Kemahiran Bakal Guru dalam Membuat Penilaian Kemahiran Proses Sains <i>Siti Nor Aishah Mohd Nor & Zanaton Hj Iksan</i> UKM
3.	Application of PQ4R Learning Strategies to Improve Learning Outcomes on Complex Analysis of Undergraduate Students of Mathematics Education Studies Program <i>Jalinus</i> Universitas Riau
4.	The Enhancement Of Mathematical Critical Thinking Ability Of High School Students Through Inquiry Learning Of Alberta's Model <i>Kartini</i> Universitas Riau
5.	The Development of Student Worksheet in the Course of Wave to Implant Character Values into the Students of Physics Education Study Program <i>Mitri Irianti & Muhammad Nor</i> Universitas Riau
6.	The Applying Of Fire Up Strategy In Co-Operative Learning Type STAD To Increase The Student's Result Of Linear Program Learning In Program Study Education Of Matematics Majors PMIPA FKIP University Of Riau <i>Rini Dian Anggraini</i> Universitas Riau

9.	Pengaruh Latihan Beban dengan Gerakan Irama Cepat dan Lambat Terhadap Peningkatan Kekuatan <i>Kamal Firdaus</i>
10.	Desain Program Latihan Kelincahan <i>Emral, NP</i>
11.	The Difference Effect Of Instructional Approach Physical Education And Learning Motivation On Physical Fitness Results (An Experimental Study At The Junior High School 26 Lubuk Buaya Padang City) <i>Khairudin, UNP</i>
12.	Kajian Perbandingan terhadap Penyesuaian Sosial dan Strategi Menangani Buli dalam kalangan Pelajar di Pekanbaru dan Hulu Langat <i>Mohd Iskandar Shah Sitam, Mohd Amar Md Arif, Izzati Mohd Yusop, Norhazwah Estiar, Noriha Kasim, Mohd Mahzan Awang & Abdul Razaq Ahmad, UKM</i>

Sesi 4 : Rajawali 5

Tema: Kurikulum dan Pedagogi

Bil	Tajuk Kertas Kerja
1.	The Effects Of Narrative Questions Giving On Early Learning Towards Students' Ability To Solve Narrative Questions And Students' Attitude Toward Mathematics In Grade V Public Elementary School (SDN) 126 Pekanbaru 2012/2013 Academic Year <i>Zulkarnain, UNRI</i>
2.	Application of Creative Thinking and Critical in Teaching and Learning Malay Language in Secondary Schools <i>Chew Fong Peng, UM</i>
3.	Application Of Environment Based Education In Electrochemical Studies Using Inquiry Approach <i>Elva Yasmi A, Rasmiwetti & Johni Azmi, UNRI</i>
4.	Concepts Of Education According To Henry Giroux (The Perspective Of Educational Philosophy) <i>Rukiyati, UNY</i>
5.	Optimalisasi Perkembangan Sosial Anak Usia Dini: Metode Pendidikan Maria Montessori <i>Sri Sulastri</i>
6.	Pengembangan Keaksaraan Anak Melalui Teks Dan Kartu Pelangi <i>Tadkiroatun Musfiroh</i>
7.	Pelaksanaan Pengajaran Dan Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab Di Fakulti Ilmu Budaya Universiti Sumatera Utara Indonesia <i>Maimun Aqsha Lubis, Sabariah Sulaiman, Abdul Razaq Ahmad & Muzaida Mohammad UKM</i>

SENARAI ABSTRAK

Sesi 1/Dewan Refflesia		
Tema: Inovasi Pengajaran dan Pembelajaran		
Bil	Tajuk Kertas Kerja	Abstrak
1.	<p>Penentuan Konstruk Pentaksiran Non-Kognitif Dalam Pengajaran Dan Pembelajaran Di Institusi Pengajian Tinggi</p> <p>FADZILAH ABD. RAHMAN, KAMISAH OSMAN, NORLIZA GHAZALI & NORHAFIZAH GHAZALI</p> <p>UPM/UKM</p>	<p>Perkembangan pengukuran aspek non-kognitif dalam pencapaian akademik didapati lebih sesuai untuk pelajar yang lebih matang seperti pelajar universiti berbanding dengan pengujian aspek kognitif semata-mata. Secara umumnya, non-kognitif merupakan kemahiran yang tidak mengukur atau tidak melibatkan pemikiran. Kajian ini bertujuan untuk menentukan konstruk bagi pentaksiran aspek non-kognitif dalam pengajaran dan pembelajaran di Institusi Pengajian Tinggi. Konstruk pentaksiran aspek non-kognitif bagi pengajaran dan pembelajaran dalam kajian ini diadaptasi daripada Model Lima Faktor-Faktor Non-Kognitif yang Mempengaruhi Pencapaian Akademik Pelajar. Konstruk tersebut ialah Tingkahlaku Akademik, Kecekalan Akademik, Mentaliti Akademik, Strategi Pembelajaran dan Kemahiran Sosial. Kelima-lima konstruk tersebut mempunyai subkonstruk atau subdimensi masing-masing. Setiap subkonstruk mempunyai definisi tersendiri. Subkonstruk dan definisi bagi setiap subkonstruk tersebut diperoleh daripada model yang digunakan dan juga melalui hasil kajian tinjauan literatur yang dilaksanakan. Setiap konstruk, subkonstruk dan definisi bagi subkonstruk yang diperolehi seterusnya akan dikemukakan kepada panel-panel pakar untuk dinilai. Panel-panel pakar diminta untuk menilai aspek pentaksiran non-kognitif tersebut berdasarkan konteks budaya pendidikan di Institusi Pengajian Tinggi di Malaysia dengan lebih menyeluruh. Panel-panel pakar juga digalakkan untuk memberi pandangan dan cadangan untuk menambahbaikkan bagi konstruk pentaksiran aspek non-kognitif tersebut. Konstruk aspek non-kognitif yang dihasilkan seterusnya akan digunakan untuk membina rubrik bagi kajian lanjutan yang akan dijalankan.</p>
2.	<p>The Enhancement Of Mathematical Critical Thinking Ability Of High School Students Through Inquiry Learning Of Alberta's Model</p> <p>Kartini</p> <p>Universitas Riau</p>	<p>The abilities of critical and creative thinking are important for everyone in this life, especially in the era of globalization and information technology. Therefore, the abilities of critical and creative thinking need to be developed in learning at school. The development of critical and creative thinking ability is one of the goals in learning mathematics. However, critical and creative thinking ability of students have not developed yet as expected. The purpose of this study is to enhance of students' mathematical critical thinking ability (MCTA) through the application inquiry learning of Alberta's model (ILAM). This quasi-experimental study with a pretest and posttest control class design. The population in this research was high school students in the city of Pekanbaru. In each school-level (high, middle) was selected two classes. One class was experimental class while other was control class. Students of experimental class were treated under inquiry learning of Alberta's model, while other were under conventional learning (CL). Based on the results of data analysis, it can be concluded that the enhancement of students' MCTA who under inquiry learning of Alberta's model is significantly better than those who under CL.</p>
3.	<p>The Development of Student Worksheet in the Course of Wave to Implant Character Values into the Students of Physics Education Study Program</p> <p>MITRI IRIANTI & MUHAMMAD NOR</p> <p>Universitas Riau</p>	<p>The present developmental research seeks to produce and test the effectiveness of student worksheet in the course of Wave to implant character values into the student. The character values to be developed through the student worksheet are logical thinking, responsibilities, sharing opinions and learning motivation. The steps of the student worksheet include preliminary research, product development and validation. The instruments used to validate the student worksheet are a validity evaluation sheet, a practicality observation sheet and a character assessment, a student response questionnaire, and an achievement test. The results were based on a valid, practical and effective student worksheet which was used in the course of Wave to implant the character values into the students of Physics Education Study Program.</p>

5.	<p>Optimalisasi Perkembangan Sosial Anak Usia Dini: Metode Pendidikan Maria Montessori</p> <p>SRI SULASTRI</p>	<p>Kehidupan ndust berperan penting dalam pembentukan kemandirian anak untuk bersosialisasi dengan lingkungannya. Lingkungan pada dasarnya merupakan media pendidikan anak, namun anak harus dibantu untuk dapat dalam lingkungan masyarakat karena masyarakat memiliki nilai-nilai yang harus dipahami oleh anak. Pengembangan pribadi anak akan membantu anak untuk beradaptasi dengan ndust kulturnya sehingga anak akan berkembang secara optimal. Optimalisasi perkembangan ndust anak akan membentuk pribadi yang mandiri serta anak dapat mengembangkan potensi yang dimilikinya, Potensi tersebut berguna untuk anak maupun lingkungannya. Pengembangan kemampuan ndust anak dibutuhkan sarana pendidikan yang tepat dan Metode pendidikan Maria Montessori salah satu metode yang tepat dalam mengoptimisasi ndust anak. Konsep pendidikan Montessori berkenaan dengan penyediaan suatu lingkungan yang sesuai tempat anak-anak hidup dan belajar. Permainan bagi Montessori adalah latihan-latihan panca indra yang berguna bagi perkembangan jiwa anak-anak. Permainan anak-anak akan lebih sempurna jika bertujuan mengembangkan panca indra anak sehingga permainan anak hendaknya bersuasana laboratorium. Permainan adalah latihan untuk kehidupannya dikemudian hari, karena permainan kanak-kanak mengandung langkah-langkah hidup manusia dalam masyarakat.</p>
6.	<p>Pengembangan Keaksaraan Anak Melalui Teks Dan Kartu Pelangi</p> <p>TADKIROATUN MUSFIROH</p>	<p>Introducing literacy is a part of the children language learning. This activity can be done in various ways, including through the rainbow text "Teks Pelangi" and rainbow card "Kartu Pelangi". The introduction of text-based literacy and colors are done in ways that fit their needs, through play and non-formal way. "Teks Pelangi" made with regard to component form, color, composition, and genre, and is made on the level of shape-color, shape-noncolor, and shape-stirring. The level is made in accordance with the children's literacy development. Based on the genre, rainbow text is in form of descriptions and simple explanations. The text uses few action words and explores the characters or a specific entity. The content of the text is value-dimensional characters with factual knowledge. Meanwhile, the "Kartu Pelangi" is made by considering the components and the composition patterns of groups of letters. The game "Kartu Pelangi" is played in stages, namely random shape, same-shape, and the shape-up. The text and the rainbow card are made in Indonesian language and they aim at raising children literacy through literacy interest, literacy games, and literacy stage.</p>
8.	<p>The Utilization Of Projector To Improve Learners Absorb The Information Mochamad Wilky</p> <p>RIZKYANFI UPI</p>	<p>The success of teaching learning process of a teacher in the classroom is very complex. One of the success can be supported by the facilities and infrastructures prepared by teachers in their classroom. Learning medias can be categorized as a good supporting factor in the understanding of the information provided by the teacher to the student. One of these learning medias is projector. The projector can be used as a tool for teacher to communicate materials in the attractive and sophisticated forms. Views which are generated in the projectors are typically in slide form using software Microsoft Power Point, and Adobe Flash. The effectiveness of the use of the projector is believed to give a concrete impression to students so that they are easier to remember what they hear and what they see. The information in the form of text, images, and charts delivered through the projector can be projected onto a large screen so it will look bigger and more obvious. This is what can affect the improvement of student's understanding of information during learning in the class.</p>