

**DEVELOPING A LEARNING MODULE
IN IMPROVING ENGLISH GRAMMAR ABILITY
IN SMA NEGERI 9 KOTA BEKASI**

REFERENCES

Submitted to the School of Foreign Languages - JIA as a partial fulfillment of requirements for the undergraduate degree in English Literature Programme



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**ENGLISH LITERATURE PROGRAMME
SCHOOL OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES – JIA
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2023**

Overview of the Understanding of Learning Modules and Main Functions

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Overview of the Understanding of Learning Modules and Main Functions

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Educators certainly understand very well about the meaning of learning modules, which serve as a guide in teaching in class. The definition of the learning module itself is quite diverse, because each expert provides its own definition.

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Overview of the Understanding of Learning Modules and Main Functions

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General Functions of the Learning Module

Through the explanation above, it can also be seen that the learning module has the same meaning as a learning medium that replaces the teacher or teaching staff. Because it contains all learning material within the scope of educational institutions.

Students can also rely on the information in the module to understand material after material at school without having to find the source themselves. Through the explanation of the understanding of the learning module above, it can be seen that the learning module has several functions.

This is in line with what was conveyed by Prastowo (2012: 107) which explains the understanding of the learning module as a form of teaching material which then has four functions. These functions are:

- 1. Substitute for the teaching staff**
The first function of the learning module is to replace the teaching staff, namely teachers. Meanwhile, the teacher's function in the classroom is to convey learning material well so that it is easy for students to understand.
- 2. Independent Teaching Materials**
The second function of the learning module based on the explanation of the meaning of the learning module above is to become an independent teaching material. The material that is written clearly in the module becomes the provision for students to learn.
- 3. Become an Evaluation Tool**
Basically, the module does not only contain learning material that is very likely to be studied independently by students who receive it. But it also functions as a medium for evaluating learning.
- 4. Become a Reference Material**
The content of the learning module according to the explanation of the definition of the module above also makes it function as a reference material. It is said so because in the learning module you will find additional explanations and information.

So that with this learning module, each student can understand that his ability has improved or not. Can also find out if there is a decrease in understanding of the material, which of course needs to be addressed immediately.

So that the contents are facts and can be proven, which then makes it a reference material that is also credible or trusted. This will help each teacher and student to find additional material and references when they need it.

The preparation of a learning module should follow the understanding of the learning module itself. So that it can fulfill the various characteristics that are characteristic of the learning module.

This then has an impact on the function of the learning module which can be fulfilled properly. So as to encourage independent learning activities among students, and reduce the level of their dependence on the presence of teachers in the classroom.

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PENGEMBANGAN BAHAN AJAR PERKEMBANGAN ANAK USIA SD SEBAGAI SARANA BELAJAR MANDIRI MAHASISWA

**Kasina Ahmad
Ika Lestari**

Abstract

Instructional material is one of teh important learning resources in teaching and learning process. However, the course of The Development of Primary School Age Children at the Department of Primary School Teacher Education, School of Education, State University of Jakarta, has not a reference which can be used as a main text book. This research, therefore, developed a text book to meet the need. Applying research and development method introduce by Borg and Gal and tried out, this research has produce a main text book that has proved a high readability and signifiacnt to the course. It was also found out that the text book produce is able to motivate the students to learn and has improved the students' learning achievement.

Keywords :instructional materials, text book, readability, independent learning.

Abstrak

Bahan ajar sebagai salah satu sumber belajar, saat ini, memiliki peran penting dalam proses pembelajaran. Kendala dalam mata kuliah Perkembangan Anak Usia SD yaitu menemukan sebuah buku sumber yang khusus membahas mengenai perkembangan Anak Usia SD. Penelitian ini berusaha untuk mengurangi kendala tersebut dengan menghadirkan sebuah bahan ajar yang telah terbukti validitas dan reliabilitasnya sehingga dapat digunakan sebagai sumber belajar mahasiswa di perguruan tinggi PGSD FIP UNJ. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan di jurusan PGSD FIP UNJ untuk mahasiswa yang mengikuti mata kuliah Perkembangan Anak Usia SD, sebanyak 48 mahasiswa. Metode penelitian yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah R & D dari Borg dan Gall yang melibatkan dua instrumen yaitu data cloze test dan tes pilihan ganda. Penelitian ini menemukan tingkat keterbacaan dari bahan ajar mata kuliah Perkembangan Anak Usia SD cukup tinggi yang berarti bahan ajar mudah dipahami mahasiswa. Selain itu, penguasaan isi bahan ajar oleh mahasiswa adalah baik. Diharapkan bahwa hasil studi ini dapat menjadi salah satu rujukan untuk penelitian lebih lanjut.

Kata-kata kunci: bahan ajar, buku teks pelajaran, keterbacaan, belajar mandiri

PENDAHULUAN

Latar Belakang Masalah

Perkembangan IPTEK turut menuntut pendidik untuk selalu kreatif dalam mewujudkan hasil belajar peserta didik yang optimal. Dampak perkembangan IPTEK terhadap proses pembelajaran adalah diperkayanya sumber dan media pembelajaran, seperti buku teks, modul, *overhead transparansi*, film, video, televisi, slide, *hypertext*, web, dan sebagainya.

Bahan ajar adalah sumber belajar yang sampai saat ini memiliki peranan penting untuk menunjang proses pembelajaran. Bahan ajar sebaiknya mampu memenuhi syarat sebagai bahan pembelajaran karena

banyak bahan-bahan ajar yang digunakan di dalam kegiatan pembelajaran, umumnya cenderung berisikan informasi bidang studi saja dan tidak terorganisasi dengan baik. Kualitas bahan ajar yang rendah dengan pembelajaran konvensional akan berakibat rendahnya perolehan prestasi belajar peserta didik.

Selain itu, pergeseran pendidik yang awalnya sebagai sumber belajar satu-satunya dan saat ini mengarah sebagai fasilitator peserta didik menuntut kehadiran sebuah bahan ajar/buku pegangan agar menjembatani permasalahan keterbatasan kemampuan daya serap peserta didik dan keterbatasan kemampuan pendidik dalam proses belajar mengajar di kelas. Kehadiran bahan ajar bisa untuk memahami dan memberikan perlakuan sesuai dengan

siswa SD dari sudut pandang Piaget.

Tingkat keterbacaan teks bahan ajar mata kuliah PAUSD dilakukan untuk mengetahui sampai sejauh mana atau pada kategori apakah teks bahan ajar dapat dipahami oleh mahasiswa. Tes keterbacaan ini penting untuk dilakukan mengingat bahwa mahasiswa adalah *user* dari bahan ajar ini. Di samping itu, bahan ajar ini bersifat mandiri sehingga ketergantungan bimbingan dari dosen diharapkan dapat digantikan oleh bahan ajar ini meskipun tetap tidak bisa untuk meniadakan peran dosen karena bahan ajar ini sebagai pendukung atau salah satu sumber belajar yang dirancang oleh dosen untuk membantu dalam kegiatan belajar dan membelajarkan.

1. Uji lapangan 1

Dilakukan dengan tes keterbacaan melalui pengambilan sampel untuk kegiatan belajar yang diteliti terdiri dari 3 kegiatan belajar. Dengan asumsi kegiatan belajar yang diambil adalah awal, tengah, dan akhir yaitu kegiatan belajar 1, 4, dan 8.

Dari hasil penghitungan diperoleh bahwa keterbacaan pada bahan ajar PAUSD, kegiatan belajar 1 mudah dipahami karena memiliki nilai rata-rata 63.31%. Hal ini berdasarkan kriteria keterbacaan (dalam Sitepu, 2006: 133) yaitu $> 50\%$ "Mudah" dalam arti mahasiswa memahami isi bacaan. Sedangkan di kegiatan belajar 4, hasil tes keterbacaan menunjukkan mudah dipahami oleh mahasiswa karena memiliki nilai rata-rata 58.75%. Lalu, untuk kegiatan belajar 8 diperoleh hasil tes keterbacaan yaitu 57.18% yang menunjukkan mahasiswa memahami isi bacaan.

2. Uji lapangan 2

Dalam uji lapangan 2, dilakukan kembali tes keterbacaan dengan responden mahasiswa sebanyak 30 orang. Dari hasil penghitungan diperoleh bahwa keterbacaan pada bahan ajar PAUSD, kegiatan belajar 1 mudah dipahami karena memiliki nilai rata-rata 63.26%. Hal ini menandakan bahwa mahasiswa memahami isi bacaan. Sedangkan di kegiatan belajar 4, hasil tes keterbacaan menunjukkan mudah dipahami oleh mahasiswa karena memiliki nilai rata-rata 55.92%. Lalu, untuk kegiatan belajar 8 diperoleh hasil tes keterbacaan yaitu 61.03% yang menunjukkan mahasiswa memahami isi bacaan.

Selain tes keterbacaan, dilakukan tes penguasaan materi untuk melihat kemampuan mahasiswa dalam menguasai materi-materi yang diberikan. Dari hasil penghitungan diperoleh bahwa kemampuan mahasiswa dalam menguasai materi bahan ajar PAUSD adalah "Baik" dibuktikan dengan perolehan rata-rata skor mencapai 62.33%.

Pembahasan

Berdasarkan hasil deskripsi data di atas, diperoleh gambaran bahwa bahan ajar Perkembangan Anak Usia SD memiliki tingkat keterbacaan yang mudah dipahami serta penguasaan materi oleh mahasiswa dinilai baik. Besar kecilnya tingkat keterbacaan teks dari bahan ajar tergantung pada panjang pendeknya kalimat yang digunakan, struktur bahasa dan juga penggunaan bahasa sebagai media komunikasi antara penulis dan pemakai.

Bahan ajar yang dibuat telah melalui prinsip-prinsip instruksional yang disarankan, dimulai dari melakukan sebuah analisis instruksional, silabus, hingga menjadi sebuah bahan ajar. Dengan kemudahan dalam memahami kedua bahan ajar yang dibuat menunjukkan dampak positif bagi pendidik (dalam hal ini peneliti) yaitu akan mempunyai lebih banyak waktu untuk membimbing peserta didik dalam proses pembelajaran, membantu peserta didik untuk memperoleh pengetahuan baru dari segala sumber atau referensi yang digunakan dalam bahan ajar, dan peranan pendidik sebagai satu-satunya sumber pengetahuan menjadi berkurang

Bahan ajar ini sengaja dibuat dalam bentuk modul untuk konsep belajar mandiri bagi mahasiswa karena pada hakikatnya mahasiswa memiliki kemampuan untuk bekerja sendiri dan lebih bertanggung jawab atas tindakan-tindakannya. Dikarenakan bahan ajar ini berbentuk modul, maka memiliki beberapa karakteristik yaitu *pertama*, *self instructional* karena membuat mahasiswa mampu membelajarkan diri sendiri dengan bahan ajar dua mata kuliah yang dikembangkan. Untuk memenuhi karakter *self instructional*, maka di dalam modul diberikan tujuan yang dirumuskan dengan jelas, baik tujuan umum (standar kompetensi) maupun tujuan khusus (kompetensi dasar). Kegiatan belajar yang disajikan dalam bahan ajar pun dikemas ke dalam unit-unit atau kegiatan yang lebih spesifik seperti kegiatan belajar 1,dst. Dalam akhir setiap kegiatan belajar diberikan evaluasi untuk mengukur ketercapaian tujuan yang ingin dicapai di setiap kegiatan belajar.

Kedua, *self contained* karena seluruh materi pelajaran dari satu unit kompetensi atau subkompetensi yang dipelajari terdapat di dalam satu bahan ajar secara utuh.

Ketiga, *stand alone* (berdiri sendiri) karena kedua bahan ajar bagi mahasiswa tidak tergantung pada bahan ajar lain atau tidak harus digunakan bersama-sama dengan bahan ajar lain. Mahasiswa sudah dapat memahami isi dari bahan ajar yang dimaksud, hal ini dibuktikan dengan tes keterbacaan yang telah



**PENGEMBANGAN BAHAN AJAR BERBAHASA INGGRIS
POKOK BAHASAN BESARAN DAN SATUAN BAGI
SISWA KELAS VII SMP SEMESTA SEMARANG
TAHUN AJARAN 2009 / 2010**

SKRIPSI

untuk memperoleh gelar Sarjana Pendidikan Fisika
pada Universitas Negeri Semarang

Oleh

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PERPUSTAKAAN
UNNES

**JURUSAN FISIKA
FAKULTAS MATEMATIKA DAN ILMU PENGETAHUAN ALAM
UNIVERSITAS NEGERI SEMARANG**

2010

- (6) Merevisi hasil coba,
- (7) Uji pelaksanaan lapangan,
- (8) Penyempurnaan produk akhir,
- (9) Diseminasi dan implementasi.

2.1.3 Tinjauan mengenai Bahan Ajar

Bahan ajar adalah segala bentuk bahan yang digunakan guru/instruktur dalam melaksanakan kegiatan belajar mengajar. Bahan yang dimaksud bisa berupa bahan tertulis maupun bahan tidak tertulis. Dengan bahan ajar memungkinkan siswa dapat mempelajari suatu kompetensi atau kompetensi dasar secara runtut dan sistematis sehingga secara akumulatif mampu menguasai semua kompetensi secara utuh dan terpadu. Bahan ajar merupakan informasi, alat, dan teks yang diperlukan guru/instruktur untuk perencanaan dan penelaahan implementasi pembelajaran (Majid 2007: 173).

Dalam penelitian ini, bahan ajar dikembangkan sesuai dengan kaidah-kaidah pengembangan bahan ajar. Konsep penyusunan bahan ajar menurut Widodo (2008: 42) diantaranya adalah sebagai berikut :

- (1) Bahan ajar harus disesuaikan dengan peserta didik yang sedang mengikuti proses belajar-mengajar,
- (2) Bahan ajar diharapkan mampu mengubah tingkah laku peserta didik,
- (3) Bahan ajar yang dikembangkan harus sesuai dengan kebutuhan dan karakteristik diri,
- (4) Di dalam bahan ajar telah mencakup tujuan kegiatan pembelajaran yang spesifik,

Developing Learning Video with Addie Model on Science Class For 4th Grade Elementary School Students

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ABSTRACT

This research was conducted based on online learning during covid-19 pandemic. The use of less innovative learning media has an impact to the students' interest and understanding to the learning material. The objective of this research is to develop instructional learning video. This research was limited to the development stage, due to pandemic situation which is impossible to involve a lot of students. This research used research and development design. Therefore, data collection of this research used questionnaire method. The data analysis method used in this research are descriptive qualitative analysis and quantitative descriptive analysis. The result of the research based on the subject content expert, it was found 91.67 percentage and it was qualified as excellent qualification, the review result by learning media expert, it was found 90.00 percentage and it was qualified as excellent qualification, the review result by learning design expert, obtained 100 percentage and it was qualified as excellent qualification, the evaluation results from individual testing showed 93.33 percentage and qualified as excellent qualification, and the last result by the evaluation from the small group testing showed 95.00 percentage and it was qualified as excellent qualification. Based on the review results by experts as well as the results of product testing, it can be concluded that the Learning Video development product is highly eligible to be used as a learning media in the science subject for 4th grade elementary school students

Keywords: Development, Learning Videos, ADDIE Model, Science Content

1. INTRODUCTION

Education has highly important role in improving the quality of human resources. Education is used to increase the quality of human resources. For human, education is useful as means and facilities which can directing, developing, and leading human to have better life, and it is not only for one person but it is also for the other people. Therefore, in relation to the development science and technology, education carries out various kinds of reform for the purpose of realizing national education. In the learning process, the interaction between the teacher and students can happen through direct and indirect communication which used media to support the learning process. Hence, one of important component in learning process is learning media. Learning media is something that can be used to convey message to the students, so that it can stimulate students' thought, feeling, attention, and students' interest to learn something [1]. The students who learned by using learning media, they tend to be more interested than the students that only listen to

teacher's explanation [2]. In addition, the current situation of covid-19 pandemic has changed direct learning process at school into online learning as one of the ways to implement social distancing in order to prevent the spread of covid-19 outbreak [3]. The online learning process affects towards the implementation of learning media. So, the learning media that can be utilized by the teacher is online learning media. According to Purwanti [4] online learning media is a form of distance learning media that supported by internet facilities, so both teacher and students are able to communicate. WhatsApp group is a common learning media that usually used by the teacher to deliver learning material to the students. The utilize of same learning media in repeatedly can affects students' interest in learning.

The use of various learning media in the learning process is expected to give better learning experiences to the students and have better understanding to learning's material. But, based on observation and interview result

Table 4. Several Points of Instruments Individual and Small Group Testing

No	Aspect	Indicator	Number of point	Total point
1	Display's Design	a. The interest of learning video	2	4
		b. Text legibility	1	
		c. Image clarity	4	
		d. Voice clarity	3	
2	Material	a. The Material easy to be understood	7	3
		b. The clarity of material's description	6	
		c. The Media gives students support to learn	5	
3	Evaluation	a. The clarity of the instructions on using the questions	9	3
		b. The questions are appropriate to the material	10	
		c. The language is easy to be understood	8	
Total				10

(Source: [9])

The questionnaire instruments was arranged by using Likert scale [10] and it can be presented as follow.

Table 5. Likert Scale

No	Score	Qualification
1.	Score 1	Strongly disagree
2.	Score 2	Disagree
3.	Score 3	Agree
4.	Score 4	Strongly agree

(Source: [10])

Analysis technique used in this study is quantitative data analysis. Descriptive quantitative data analysis is a type of quantitative analysis data in which arrange the data systematically in form of number of percentages to get common conclusion [11]. The data result from questionnaire such as validation assessment from content lesson expert, instructional design expert, learning media expert, and the result of questionnaire from the subject of individual testing and small group testing was analyzed using quantitative data analysis.

The result of assessment from the experts and the subject testing will analyze quantitatively using formulas to calculate the percentage of each subject.

$$\text{Percentages} = \frac{\sum(\text{correct answer} \times \text{weight})}{N \times \text{highest weight}} \times 100\%$$

(Source: [12])

Note:

Σ = Total

N = Total all item of statement

Based on calculation percentage from each item, the data was analyzed in order to make decision towards the quality and suitability of the product. The decision was made based on several criteria such as:

Table 6. The Guideline of Data Conversion using 5 scale

Interval (%)	Qualification	Categorization
90 – 100	Excellent	It does not need revision
75 – 89	Very good	Need a bit revision
65 – 74	Good	Need some revisions
55 – 64	Fair	There are a lot things need to revise
1 – 54	Poor	Make the product from the beginning

(Source: [12])

3. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This study is developing learning media especially video learning media for science subject to 4th grade Elementary school students. There are two main things of this study such as developing learning video and the result of learning video validity based on review from the experts and the students through individual testing and small group testing.

Developing model used in this study is using ADDIE model with five stages such as Analyze, Design, Development, Implementation, and Evaluation. The limitation in developing learning video was experienced in implementation stage in which it could not be conducted. Therefore, the implementation stage was conducted after the product was eligible and can be used during learning process in order to know the effectiveness of the product. But, due to covid-19 pandemic, the implementation includes summative evaluation through direct learning process between teacher and students could not be conducted. However, there are several stages in developing learning video, namely:

Analyze stage. In this stage, the researcher analyzes learning needs, analyze the facilities, and analyze learning materials that related to develop the product. It needs learning media that can be used independently and

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL REVIEW

A. The Importance of Learning Grammar

Grammar is important because it is a part of language that makes possible for people to talk about their idea, opinion and feeling both in spoken and written forms. The people will speak English correctly and clearly by having good grammar ability. English grammar is a set of rules by which people speak and write. It is not taught separately from the four language skills: listening, reading, speaking, and writing. The language class is a place where learners receive systematic instruction in grammar, which provides with opportunities for practicing the new features of the language. To use a language properly, one has to know the grammatical structures of their language and their meaning. Therefore, someone who wants to learn a language has to understand its grammar.

For example: when someone wants to say “Santi belajar bahasa Inggris dua jam yang lalu”. In English, he should arrange the word in such a way that the construction becomes “Santi studied English two hours ago”. If he does not know English grammar, he will probably say “Shanti is studying English two hours ago”. It is reasonable that someone who does not know English will not be able to produce sentences correctly.

One who wants to be able to communicate easily in spoken and written languages has to master knowledge of grammar. By studying grammar, people know how to produce grammatical sentences.

Although grammar is not the first priority and one of the teaching learning goals in English teaching, it does not mean that grammar is not necessary and important to be learnt. Nunan (1991: 154) says that the primary purpose of instruction in grammar is to help students use English correctly and appropriately will make a fluent communication with others easily.

The writer knows that by having good knowledge of grammar, he will be able to form accurate or correct English sentences easily. Robbert (1995: 132) says that grammar is the basic signal, in which a language transmits meaning. Therefore, if a learner knows his language grammar, he also knows how to construct sentences in order to express his/her ideas correctly. It shows that a student cannot learn a language well without learning the grammar of the language.

The rules of grammar are about how to change words and how to put them into sentences. Grammar may also mean an analytical and terminological study of sentences. Then, when a learner of English learns grammar, he will learn the part of speech, their names of phrase, clause, interrogative sentences, etc. Therefore, if a learner knows his language grammar, he also knows how to construct sentence in order to express his ideas correctly. One of the aspects is grammar, and for the Junior High School students, the English grammar is difficult.

From the definition above, it can be concluded that grammar itself is a part of the language and consists of the use of language arranged. So, grammar will usually control the use of language both in oral and written forms. Basically, the grammatical terms are used in helping the students see the form, meaning, position, and function of any new items.

CAMBRIDGE

The Teacher's Grammar *of* English

A COURSE BOOK and REFERENCE GUIDE

Ron Cowan

CHAPTER 3

Teaching Grammar

INTRODUCTION

The ability to arrange the words of a second language (L2) into meaningful sentences is absolutely basic to communicating in that language. Given this fact, it would seem that adult learners need grammar instruction if they are ever to develop the ability to communicate effectively in an L2. However, this raises an important question: what if adult learners have the ability to learn an L2 grammar without being taught its grammar? In other words, what if adults can learn the grammar of an L2 in the same way that small children learn the grammar of their native language (L1) – by simply being exposed to the speech of native speakers?

The questions posed above highlight a long-standing debate within the language teaching community over whether adult language learners need grammar instruction. The debate is based primarily not on the question of whether learning grammar is important, but on the question of how it is that adult learners best acquire an understanding of L2 grammar. Is grammar best learned “naturally,” that is, by simply being immersed in an L2 environment, or does the process require, or at least benefit from, instruction? This is one of the important questions we take up in the sections that follow.

In this chapter we consider evidence that supports the usefulness of teaching grammar to learners of English and the debate over how this should be done. We summarize some current methods and techniques for teaching grammar and also examine issues related to the treatment of learner errors.

WHY TEACH GRAMMAR AT ALL?

For some time, many teachers and second language acquisition (SLA) researchers have recognized that L2 learning seems to be fundamentally different from L1 learning.¹ Some of the basic differences between these processes were summarized by Bley-Vroman (1989). Among the observations made by Bley-Vroman is the fact that L1 learners are always completely successful in learning to speak their language, whereas adult learners often fail in their quest to learn an L2. The fact that success is guaranteed for child learners has been taken as evidence that they are endowed with

**DESIGNING ENGLISH LEARNING MODULES FOR THE HIDDEN
TEMPLES TOUR GUIDES IN VIAVIA TRAVEL AGENTS**

A THESIS

**Presented as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Attainment of
the *Sarjana Pendidikan* Degree in English Language Education**



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2013

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The theories relevant to this study which mainly aimed at developing learning materials for guide in Viavia travel agency had been reviewed. This chapter subsequently will emphasize on the research methodology comprising the type of the study, the setting, the population and sample, the research procedure, the data collection technique, the research instruments, and the data analysis technique.

A. Type of the Research

As the aim of this study is to develop learning materials, this research study is classified into Educational Research and Development. Educational Research and Development (R & D) is a process used to develop and validate educational products. The term of ‘product’ includes not only material objects, such as textbooks, instructional films, and so forth, but it is also intended to refer to establish procedures and processes such as method of teaching or method for organizing instruction. It is important to analyze the need and validate the effectiveness of product in order to produce the product that can give good contribution in educational field (Borg & Gall, 1983: 772)

Furthermore, Gay (1987 :8) states that the major purpose of R & D is not to formulate or to test theory but to develop effective product for being used in educational programs. Products which are produced by R & D efforts include teachers’ training materials, learning materials, sets of behavioural objectives, media, materials, management system, etc. Products are also tested and revised

**DEVELOPING THE ENGLISH LEARNING MODULE FOR
MAHASANTRI MA'HAD AL-JAMI'AH STATE ISLAMIC
UNIVERSITY OF RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG**

(A Thesis)

**Submitted as partial fulfillment of the requirements for S-1
Degree**



By:
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Co-Advisor : Agus Hidayat, M.Pd

**ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF RADEN INTAN
LAMPUNG
2021/1443 H**

clearly and specifically.³ The module is designed with a combination of learning activities, starting with the learning materials, some learning instructions, and also exercises. The module is used as a facility for teachers to guide the learning process.

Based on some definition above module is a learning book consists of a series of learning activities to help and facilitate the teacher to teach the students to achieve some learning objectives.

b. Module quality elements

The module needs to be design and developed by observing elements that become a requirement to producing modules that can act out the function and roles of modules in learning. According to Daryanto there are 6 elements:⁴

1. Format

Some of the things you should be aware of related to the format of the module are as follows:

- a. Use proportionately single or multi-column format. The use of a single or multi-purpose column should match the shape and size of the paper used.
- b. Use the correct paper format (vertical or horizontal). Vertical or horizontal use of paper formats should pay attention to the layout and typing format.
- c. Use icons that are easily captured and that aim to emphasize things that are important or special. A sign could be an image, a bold print, italics, etc.

³ Affi Roffi, Fatiyat Murtadho, and Aceng Rahmat, “Model of Contextual-Based Academic Writing Learning Module,” *English Review: Journal of English Education* 6, no. 2 (2018): 51.

⁴ Daryanto, *Menyusun Modul*, ed. Suryatri Darmiatun, 1st ed. (Gava Media, 2013).

2. Organization

- a. Show maps or charts that illustrate the material covered to be discussed in modules.
- b. Organize the content of the learning materials in systematic order and arrangement, making it easier for learners to understand the learning materials.

3. Attraction

The lure of the module can be placed in several parts:

- a. Cover, by combining colors, illustrations, and letter size.
- b. The contents of the module by placing stimuli of pictures or illustrations, printing bold, italic, underline, or color.
- c. An interest exercises.

4. Size and shape

The requirements of shape and font size on the module are:

- a. Use the shape and sizes of letters that are easily read based on the characteristics of learners.
- b. Use proportional letter comparisons between titles, subheadings, and text contents.
- c. Avoid the use of capital letters for the entire text, because it makes reading difficult.

5. Space (blank)

Use space without a text or picture to enhance contrast in the module's appearance. Blank space can serve to add important notes and give pause to the learners. Someplace to give a blank space:

- a. The place around the chapter and subchapter titles.
- b. Margin.
- c. Space between columns.
- d. Paragraph change and it starts with a capital letter.
- e. Chapter or section substitution.
- f. Use shapes and letters consistently from page to page.
- g. Use consistent space.
- h. Use consistent typing layout, both the typing pattern and the margin of typing.

6. Consistency

All the elements found in the module whether related to the writing format, organization, shape of both letters, and space must be consistent.

c. Material in module

Material development is an important aspect that discovers the success of the language teaching-learning process. Materials are a key element in learning an English program. Based on the national education department the characteristics of a good module are:⁵

- 1. Self-instructional: The learners can use the module independently without guidance from the teacher.
- 2. Self-contained: All the necessary materials are in the module, so the learners can study completely.
- 3. Stand Alone: No need the other media nor be used together with other learning media.

⁵ Direktorat Tenaga Kependidikan, *Penulisan Modul* (Departemen Pendidikan Nasional, 2008).

4. Adaptive: The module should have high adaptability with the science development and technology.
5. User Friendly: Every instruction and information are helpful for the learners, enables the learners to respond, can access based on the learners' want.
- d. Module development principle

There are six principles of materials design identified by Nunan:⁶

1. Materials should be connected.
2. Materials should be original in terms of text and task.
3. The material should stimulate cooperation.
4. Materials should let the learners focus on formal aspects of English learning.
5. Materials should support the learners to develop learning skills, and skills in learning.
6. Materials should support the learners to implement their developing skills to the world beyond the classroom.

- e. Students' responses to module

A module that had been drafted, even though the composition had taken good steps but still needed improvement in terms of its content and effectiveness. Improvements are intended through review and trials. The review and trials are conducted to get responses from several people to developed modules, so the result will be used for module improvement. Review and trials are about the content of materials presented and the presentation or effectiveness of learning.⁷

⁶ Brian Tomlinson, *Developing Materials for Language Teaching*, second (USA: Bloomsbury, 2013).

⁷ Daryanto, *Menyusun Modul*.

PERILAKU ORGANISASI

Nur Asni Gani
Rony Edward Utama
Jaharuddin
Andry Priharta

mirqat

Status Perkawinan

Riset secara konsisten menunjukkan bahwa karyawan yang menikah memiliki tingkat kemangkirian yang lebih rendah, mengalami pergantian yang lebih rendah, dan lebih puas terhadap pekerjaan mereka dibandingkan dengan rekan kerja yang bujangan. Perkawinan memaksakan peningkatan tanggung jawab yang dapat membuat suatu pekerjaan yang tetap (*steady*) menjadi lebih berharga dan penting. Tanggung jawab perkawinan yang lebih besar untuk memenuhi kebutuhan keluarga juga menjadikan mereka lebih rajin bekerja.

Masa Kerja

Masa kerja merupakan variabel yang penting dalam menjelaskan keluar masuknya karyawan. Riset menyatakan bahwa perilaku masa lalu merupakan peramal yang terbaik dari perilaku masa depan. Bukti menunjukkan bahwa masa kerja pada suatu pekerjaan sebelumnya dari seseorang karyawan merupakan peramal yang ampuh tentang keluar masuknya karyawan itu di masa mendatang. Bukti menunjukkan bahwa masa kerja dan kepuasan saling berkaitan positif.³⁷

KEMAMPUAN

Kemampuan dan keterampilan berpengaruh secara signifikan terhadap perilaku dan kinerja individu. Perlu diingat perbedaan antara kemampuan dan keterampilan. Kemampuan merupakan bakat (bawaan) seseorang untuk melakukan tugas fisik atau mental, sedangkan keterampilan merupakan bakat yang dipelajari untuk melaksanakan suatu tugas. Kemampuan dapat digunakan untuk membedakan antara karyawan yang berkinerja tinggi dengan yang kurang tinggi. Secara spesifik, kemampuan dibedakan menjadi lima: kemampuan mental, inteligensi emosi (*EQ*), *tacit knowledge*, kemampuan intelektual, dan kemampuan fisik.

1. Kemampuan mental, terdiri atas beberapa kategori, antara lain kelancaran dan pemahaman verbal, penalaran induktif dan deduktif, memori asosiatif, serta orientasi spasial.

³⁷ Sentot Imam Wahjono, *Perilaku Organisasi*, Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2010, Edisi 1, hlm. 50–56.

2. Intelektual emosi (*EQ*) adalah kemampuan seseorang untuk menyadari perasaan, mengelola emosi, memotivasi diri sendiri, mengekspresikan empati, serta menangani hubungan dengan orang lain.
3. *Tacit knowledge* adalah pengetahuan praktis yang diperoleh seseorang melalui pengalaman langsung.³⁸
4. Kemampuan intelektual adalah kemampuan yang diperlukan untuk menjalankan kegiatan mental yang terdiri atas kemampuan berhitung, pemahaman (*comprehension*) verbal, kecepatan perceptual, penalaran induktif, penalaran deduktif, visualisasi ruang, dan ingatan (*memory*). Suatu tinjauan ulang yang saksama terhadap bukti memperlihatkan bahwa tes yang menilai kemampuan verbal, numeris, ruang, dan perceptual merupakan peramal yang sah (*valid*) terhadap kemampuan pekerjaan pada semua tingkat pekerjaan.
5. Kemampuan fisik khusus memiliki makna penting untuk melakukan pekerjaan yang kurang menuntut keterampilan dan yang lebih terbakukan dengan sukses. Misalnya, pekerjaan yang menuntut stamina, kecepatan tangan, kekuatan tungkai, dan lain-lain. Sembilan kemampuan dasar yang dilibatkan dalam melakukan tugas jasmani, yaitu: kekuatan dinamis, kekuatan tubuh, kekuatan statis, kekuatan, keluwesan *extent*, keluwesan dinamis, koordinasi tubuh, keseimbangan, dan stamina.

KESESUAIAN PEKERJAAN DENGAN KEMAMPUAN

Kemampuan intelektual atau fisik khusus yang diperlukan untuk kinerja yang memadai pada suatu pekerjaan bergantung pada persyaratan kemampuan yang diminta dari pekerjaan itu. Jika kemampuan seorang karyawan jauh melampaui yang diperlukan untuk melakukan pekerjaan itu, manajemen akan membayar lebih daripada yang diperlukan, dan dapat juga mengurangi kepuasan kerja karyawan itu bila ia sangat berhasrat menggunakan kemampuannya dan akan frustasi oleh keterbatasan pekerjaan itu.³⁹

Ketidaksesuaian antara pekerjaan dan kemampuan yang dimiliki oleh seseorang akan membawa dampak pada kinerja dari pekerjaan itu sendiri. Kemampuan yang rendah atas suatu tuntutan dari suatu pekerjaan akan berdampak pada kegagalan

³⁸ Astadi Pangarso, *Perilaku Organisasi*, Yogyakarta: CV Budi Utama, 2016, cetakan pertama, hlm. 61–64.

³⁹ Sentot Imam Wahjono, *Op.cit.*, hlm. 57–59.



Dilengkapi dengan cara Citasi
menggunakan Mendeley

METODE PENELITIAN

Kualitatif & Kuantitatif



Hardani, S.Pd., M.Si
Helmina Andriani, M.Si
Jumari Ustiawaty, S.Si., M.Si
Evi Fatmi Utami, M.Farm., Apt
Ria Rahmatul Istiqomah, M.I.Kom
Roushandy Asri Fardani, S.Si., M.Pd
Dhika Juliana Sukmana, S.Si., M.Sc
Nur Hikmatul Auliya, Grad.Cert.Biotech



Penerbit :
CV. Pustaka Ilmu Group



B. Analisis Data Model Miles dan Huberman

Dalam pendekatan kualitatif sangat berbeda dengan pendekatan kuantitatif, terutama dalam menyajikan data. Menurut Mathew B. Miles, psikologi perkembangan dan Michael Huberman ahli pendidikan dari University of Geneva, Switzerland, (Miles dan Huberman, 1992) analisis kualitatif, data yang muncul berwujud kata-kata dan bukan rangkaian angka. Data itu mungkin telah dikumpulkan dalam aneka macam cara yaitu pengamatan terlibat, wawancara, dan selanjutnya diproses melalui perekaman, pencatatan, pengetikan, tetapi analisis kualitatif tetap menggunakan kata-kata yang biasanya disusun ke dalam teks yang diperluas.

Analisis menurut Miles dan Huberman (1992) dibagi dalam tiga alur kegiatan yang terjadi secara bersamaan. Ketiga alur tersebut adalah (1) reduksi data (*data reduction*); (2) penyajian data (*data display*); dan (3) penarikan simpulan.

1. Reduksi Data (*Data Reduction*)

Data dalam penelitian kualitatif umumnya berupa narasi deskriptif kualitatif, kalaupun ada data dokumen yang bersifat kuantitatif juga besifat deskriptif. Tidak ada analisis data secara statistik dalam penelitian kualitatif. Analisisnya bersifat naratif kualitatif, mencari kesamaan-kesamaan dan perbedaan-perbedaan informasi.



Reduksi data diartikan sebagai proses pemilihan, pemusatan perhatian pada penyederhanaan, pengabstrakan, dan transformasi data yang muncul dari catatan-catatan lapangan (Patilima, 2004). Reduksi data berlangsung secara terus menerus selama pengumpulan data berlangsung. Sebenarnya reduksi data sudah tampak pada saat penelitian memutuskan kerangka konseptual, wilayah penelitian, permasalahan penelitian, dan pendekatan penelitian dengan metode pengumpulan data yang dipilih. Pada saat pengumpulan data berlangsung, terjadilah tahapan reduksi selanjutnya membuat ringkasan, mengkode, menelusur tema, membuat gugus-gugus, dan membuat catatan kaki. Pada intinya reduksi data terjadi sampai penulisan laporan akhir penelitian.

Reduksi data merupakan bagian dari analisis yang menajamkan, menggolongkan, mengarahkan, membuang yang tidak perlu, dan mengorganisasi data dengan cara sedemikian rupa hingga simpulan-simpulan akhirnya dapat ditarik dan diverifikasi. Dengan reduksi data, data kualitatif dapat disederhanakan dan ditransformasikan dalam aneka macam cara melalui seleksi ketat. Melalui ringkasan atau uraian singkat, menggolongkannya dalam satu pola yang lebih luas, dan sebagainya.





Menurut Riyanto (2003) menyatakan bahwa reduksi data (*data reduction*) artinya, data harus dirampingkan, dipilih mana yang penting, disederhanakan, dan diabstraksikan. Dengan begitu dalam reduksi ini ada proses *living in* dan *living out*. Maksudnya, data yang terpilih adalah *living in* dan data yang terbuang (tidak terpakai) adalah *living out*.

Dalam suatu situasi sosial tertentu, peneliti dalam mereduksi data mungkin akan memfokuskan pada orang miskin, pekerjaan sehari-hari yang dikerjakan, dan rumah tinggalnya. Dalam bidang manajemen, dalam mereduksi data mungkin peneliti akan memfokuskan pada bidang pengawasan, dengan melihat perilaku orang-orang yang jadi pengawas, metode kerja, tempat kerja, interaksi antara pengawas dengan yang diawasi, serta hasil pengawasan. Dalam bidang pendidikan, setelah peneliti memasuki setting sekolah sebagai tempat penelitian, maka dalam mereduksi data peneliti akan memfokuskan pada, murid-murid yang memiliki kecerdasan tinggi dengan mengkategorikan pada aspek, gaya belajar, perilaku sosial, interaksi dengan keluarga dan lingkungan, dan perilaku di kelas.

Dalam mereduksi data, setiap peneliti akan dipandu oleh tujuan yang akan dicapai. Tujuan utama dari penelitian kualitatif adalah pada temuan. Oleh Karena itu, kalau peneliti dalam



melakukan penelitian, menemukan segala sesuatu yang dipandang asing, tidak dikenal, belum memiliki pola, justru itulah yang harus dijadikan perhatian peneliti dalam melakukan reduksi data. Ibarat melakukan penelitian di hutan, maka pohon-pohon atau tumbuhan-tumbuhan dan binatang-binatang yang belum dikenal selama ini, justru dijadikan fokus untuk pengamatan.

Selanjutnya jawaban dari seorang informan (*ekspert*) yang diperoleh dari wawancara dicek dengan pengamatan, dicek lagi dengan data dokumenter (ini yang disebut triangulasi), kalau perlu diulangi lagi dengan wawancara, observasi dan dokumen lain, sehingga ditemukan kenyataan yang sesungguhnya (bukan buatan atau pura-pura). Walaupun sudah merupakan hal yang sesungguhnya dari seorang informan atau informan ekspert ranking pertama tetapi masih harus dicek dengan informan ranking kedua (dengan prosedur yang sama dengan pada informan ranking pertama). Inilah makna dari member check, atau mencek data (yang sudah sesuai kenyataan) dari seorang informan dengan informan lain. Demikian proses pengumpulan dan analisis data dilakukan secara terus menerus melalui proses cek dan re-cek, analisis dan re-analisis, sehingga ditemukan kenyataan-kenyataan yang sesungguhnya secara menyeluruh. Dalam proses analisis juga dilakukan kegiatan mencari kesamaan-



kesamaan dan perbedaan-perbedaan, baik dalam persepsi, rencana, dan pelaksanaan pada seseorang (pimpinan umpamanya) maupun antara seseorang dengan yang lainnya (anak buah).

Reduksi data merupakan proses berpikir sensitif yang memerlukan kecerdasan dan keluasan dan kedalaman wawasan yang tinggi. Bagi peneliti yang masih baru, dalam melakukan reduksi data dapat mendiskusikan pada teman atau orang lain yang dipandang ahli. Melalui diskusi itu, maka wawasan peneliti akan berkembang, sehingga dapat mereduksi data-data yang memiliki nilai temuan dan pengembangan teori yang signifikan.

2. Penyajian Data (*Data Display*)

Penyajian yang dimaksud Miles dan Huberman, sekumpulan informasi tersusun yang memberi kemungkinan adanya penarikan simpulan dan pengambilan tindakan. Penyajian yang paling sering digunakan pada data kualitatif pada masa yang lalu adalah bentuk teks naratif. Teks tersebut terpencar-pencar, bagian demi bagian dan bukan simultan, tersusun kurang baik, dan sangat berlebihan. Pada kondisi seperti itu, peneliti menjadi mudah melakukan kesalahan atau bertindak secara ceroboh dan secara gegabah mengambil simpulan yang memihak, tersekat-sekat, dan tak berdasar. Manusia tidak cukup mampu sebagai pemroses informasi yang besar jumlahnya; kecenderungan



kognitifnya adalah menyederhanakan informasi yang kompleks ke dalam satuan bentuk yang disederhanakan dan selektif atau konfigurasi yang mudah dipahami.

Dalam penelitian kualitatif, penyajian data bisa dilakukan dalam bentuk uraian singkat, bagan, hubungan antar kategori, *flowcard* dan sejenisnya. Dengan mendisplaykan data, maka akan memudahkan untuk memahami apa yang terjadi, merencanakan kerja selanjutnya berdasarkan apa yang telah dipahami tersebut.

Dalam prakteknya tidak semudah apa yang didapat di lapangan karena fenomena sosial bersifat kompleks, dan dinamis, sehingga apa yang ditemukan pada saat memasuki lapangan dan setelah berlangsung agak lama dilapangan akan mengalami perkembangan data. Untuk itu maka peneliti harus selalu menguji apa yang telah ditemukan pada saat memasuki lapangan yang masih bersifat hipotetik itu berkembang atau tidak. Bila setelah lama memasuki lapangan ternyata hipotesis yang dirumuskan selalu didukung oleh data pada saat dikumpulkan di lapangan, maka hipotesis tersebut terbukti dan akan berkembang menjadi teori yang *grounded*. Teori *grounded* adalah teori yang ditemukan secara induktif, berdasarkan data-data yang ditemukan dilapangan, dan selanjutnya diuji melalui pengumpulan data yang terus menerus.



Ada 9 (sembilan) model penyajian data menurut Miles dan Huberman (Muhamad, 2010) yaitu: (1) model untuk mendeskripsikan data penelitian, seperti dalam bentuk organigram, peta geografis dan lainnya; (2) model yang dipakai untuk memantau komponen atau dimensi penelitian yang disebut dengan *check list matrix*. Karena matrix itu berupa tabel dua dimensi, maka pada barisnya dapat disajikan komponen atau dimensinya, dan pada kolomnya disajikan kurun waktunya, atau penelitiannya. Isi check list hanyalah tanda-tanda singkat apakah data atau tidak, data sudah terkumpul atau belum dan semacamnya; (3) model untuk mendeskripsikan perkembangan antar waktu. Model ini pada kolomnya disajikan kurun waktunya, sebagaimana model 2 di atas. Bedanya pada model 3 ini isi tiap segmen bukan sekedar tanda check, tetapi deskripsi verbal dengan satu kata atau phrase; (4) model keempat ini berupa matrix tata peran, yang mendeskripsikan pendapat, sikap, kemampuan atau lainnya dari berbagai pemeran, seperti siswa, guru-kepala sekolah. Misalnya, barisnya berupa sswa atau guru, pada kolomnya disajikan metodenya, seperti wawancara, observasi dan lainnya; (5) model kelima adalah matrix konsep terklaster. Keterhubungan variabel dapat tampak ketika diberi penjelasan atau diberi kriteria pengklasteran. Model ini terutama untuk



meringkaskan berbagai hasil penelitian dari berbagai ahli yang pokok perhatiannya berbeda; (6) model keenam adalah matrix tentang efek atau pengaruh. Model ini hanya mengubah fungsi kolom-kolomnya, diganti untuk mendeskripsikan perubahan sebelum dan sesudah mendapat penyuluhan, sebelum dan sesudah deregulasi dan semacamnya; (7) model ketujuh adalah matrix dinamika lokasi. Melalui model ini diungkap dinamika lokasi untuk berubah. Pada barisnya diisi tentang komponen atau fungsi, sedangkan pada kolomnya efek jangka pendek, jangka panjang atau barisnya diisi dengan hambatan atau kesulitan, sementara kolomnya diisi issuesnya, bagaimana dilaksanakan dan bagaimana dipecahkan. Model ini untuk melihat dinamika sosial suatu lokasi; (8) model kedelapan adalah menyusun daftar kejadian. Daftar kejadian dapat disusun kronologis atau diklasterkan; (9) model sembilan adalah jaringan klausal dari sejumlah kejadian yang diteliti.

3. Penarikan Simpulan dan Verifikasi

Langkah ketiga dari analisis data kualitatif menurut Miles dan Huberman adalah penarikan simpulan dan verifikasi. Simpulan awal yang dikemukakan masih bersifat sementara, dan akan berubah bila tidak ditemukan bukti-bukti yang kuat yang mendukung pada tahap pengumpulan data berikutnya. Tetapi



apabila simpulan yang dikemukakan pada tahap awal, didukung oleh bukti-bukti yang valid dan konsisten saat peneliti kembali ke lapangan mengumpulkan data, maka simpulan yang dikemukakan merupakan simpulan yang kredibel.

Simpulan adalah intisari dari temuan penelitian yang menggambarkan pendapat-pendapat terakhir yang berdasarkan pada uraian-uraian sebelumnya atau, keputusan yang diperoleh berdasarkan metode berpikir induktif atau deduktif. Simpulan yang dibuat harus relevan dengan fokus penelitian, tujuan penelitian dan temuan penelitian yang sudah dilakukaninterpretasi dan pembahasan. Ingat simpulan penelitian bukan ringkasan penelitian.

Dengan demikian simpulan dalam penelitian kualitatif mungkin dapat menjawab rumusan masalah yang dirumuskan sejak awal, tetapi mungkin juga tidak, karena seperti yang telah dikemukakan bahwa masalah dan rumusan masalah dalam penelitian kualitatif masih bersifat sementara dan akan berkembang setelah peneliti berada di lapangan.

Simpulan dalam penelitian kualitatif adalah merupakan temuan baru yang sebelumnya belum pernah ada. Temuan dapat berupa deskripsi atau gambaran suatu obyek yang sebelumnya masih remang-remang atau gelap sehingga setelah diteliti menjadi



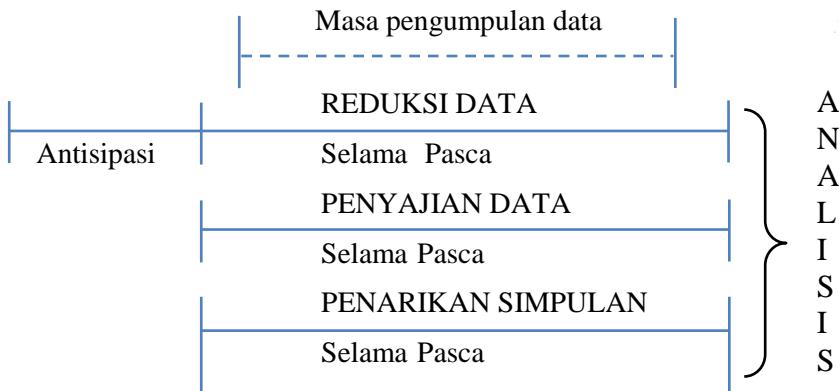
jelas, dapat berupa hubungan kausal atau interaktif, hipotesis atau teori.

Dalam pembuatan simpulan proses analisis data ini dilanjuti dengan mencari hubungan antara apa yang dilakukan (*what*), bagaimana melakukan (*how*), mengapa dilakukan seperti itu (*why*) dan bagaimana hasilnya (*how is the effect*).

Dalam analisis data, Miles dan Huberman memperkenalkan dua model. Model yang dimaksud adalah:

1. Model alir dan
2. Model interaktif

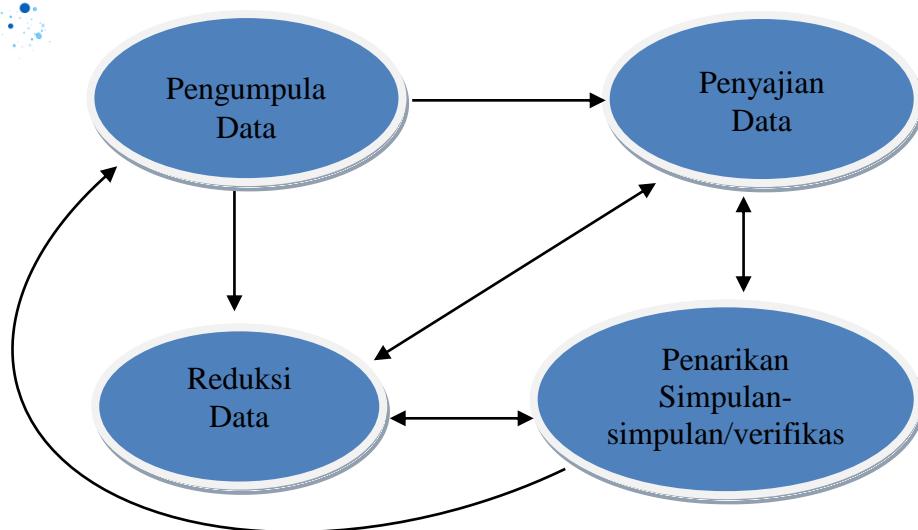
Pada model alir, yang menjadi perhatian peneliti adalah pengaturan waktu, penyusunan proposal penelitian, pengumpulan data dan analisis data, dan pasca pengumpulan data. Pada model alir ini, peneliti melakukan ketiga kegiatan analisis secara bersamaan antara reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan simpulan. Selengkapnya dapat dilihat pada gambar di bawah ini:



Gambar 7.1: Komponen Analisis Data: Model Alir

Sumber: Miles dan Huberman, 1992

Sedangkan pada model interaktif, reduksi data dan penyajian data memperhatikan hasil data yang dikumpulkan, kemudian pada proses penarikan simpulan dan verifikasi. Lengkapnya lihatlah gambar di bawah ini.



Gambar 7.2: Komponen Analisis Data: Model Interaktif
Sumber: Miles dan Huberman, 1992.

C. Analisis Data Model Spradley

Spradley membagi analisis data dalam penelitian kualitatif berdasarkan tahapan dalam penelitian kualitatif. Tahapan penelitian kualitatif menurut Spradley: (1) analisis domain; (2) analisis taksonomi; (3) analisis komponensial; (4) analisis tema cultural.

1. Analisis Domain

Seperti yang dikemukakan Spradley bahwa analisis sebenarnya merupakan suatu cara berpikir untuk menguji sesuatu hal secara sistematis dari data yang terkumpul pada catatan

THE PRACTICE OF
ENGLISH
LANGUAGE
TEACHING

Jeremy Harmer



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THIRD EDITION

COMPLETELY REVISED AND UPDATED

2

Describing language

A Grammar

The grammar of a language is the description of the ways in which words can change their forms and can be combined into sentences in that language. If grammar rules are too carelessly violated, communication may suffer, although, as we shall see in A2, creating a 'good' grammar rule is extremely difficult. Linguists investigating native-speaker speech (and writing) have, over the years, devised various different systems to describe how the language works.

A typical tree diagram will show us one such description and demonstrate how grammar rules provide the scaffolding on which we can create any number of different sentences. If we take a simple sentence like *The mongoose bit the snake*, we can represent it in the following way:

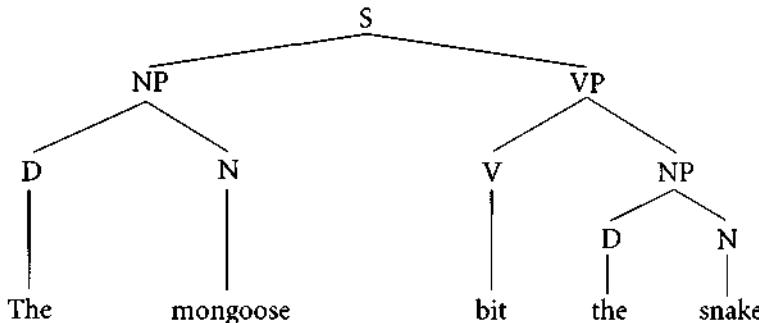


FIGURE 3: A grammar tree diagram

This formulation tells us that the sentence (S) contains a noun phrase (NP) and a verb phrase (VP). The noun phrase contains a determiner (D) and a noun (N) whilst the verb phrase contains a verb (V) and another noun phrase (NP).

What is important is not so much the particular way the grammar is represented here, but the fact that the representation shows us how this simple sentence is structured. It allows us to substitute different words yet retain the same structure, so that *The boy kicked the dog* or *The teacher praised the student* would also qualify as sentences with the same grammatical structure. This type of formulation also allows us to show how sentence structure can be transformed so that the active utterances (e.g. *The mongoose (NP1) bit (VP) the snake (NP2)*) can be transformed into passive ones (e.g. *The snake (NP2) was bitten (V) by the mongoose (NP1)*):

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NEEDS ANALYSIS

Lecture notes and summary.

Last updated 7 December 2009

Definitions

1. **Target Situation Analysis.** A study of the situations in which the language is used. This provides a guide as to what language to teach.
2. **Present situation analysis.** What are the students like at the beginning of the course? What is their learning background? For those in institutions this may be known, and very similar. For other classes the background may vary widely.
3. **Lacks analysis (deficiency analysis).** This means what it says. Students are evaluated to see what language they lack. Commonly, a diagnostic test is used in the analysis.
4. **Learning needs analysis (strategy analysis)** in terms of language, learning skills such as autonomy etc
5. **Constraints analysis (means analysis).** The limitations in the actual teaching context are identified.
6. **Pedagogic needs analysis.** A term which groups together ie Lacks analysis, Learning needs analysis, and Constraints analysis (3, 4, and 5 above)
7. **Wants analysis (subjective needs analysis).** The teacher finds out what the learners think they want to learn.



1

Hakikat Modul Pembelajaran

A. Pembelajaran Sebagai Proses Komunikasi

Kegiatan merupakan sebuah proses komunikasi antara pendidik dan peserta didik, di mana pendidik yang biasa disebut sebagai guru menyampaikan informasi (komunikator) kepada peserta didik (komunikan). Proses ini nantinya akan berpengaruh terhadap keberhasilan suatu pembelajaran. Apabila baik proses komunikasi yang terlaksana, maka hasil pembelajaran pun akan sejalan dengan keberhasilan komunikasi. Sebab, keberhasilan komunikasi ini berkaitan erat dengan beberapa komponen inti dalam proses pembelajaran. Bahkan, jika terdapat salah satu komponen yang hilang, maka pembelajaran akan mengalami hambatan atau mungkin tidak dapat terlaksana dengan baik.

Adapun beberapa komponen dalam proses pembelajaran adalah sebagai berikut (Musfiqon dalam Suryani, 2018):

1. Guru, dalam proses komunikasi berfungsi sebagai penyampai pesan/informasi

Modul Elektronik

Prosedur Penyusunan dan Aplikasinya

Najuah - Pristi Suhendro Lukitoyo - Winna Wirianti

B. Kedudukan Modul dalam Sistem Pembelajaran

Modul merupakan salah satu alat bantu pembelajaran yang dapat digunakan oleh peserta didik dalam proses pembelajaran. Melalui modul, siswa dapat melakukan pembelajaran secara mandiri dengan berpedoman pada unsur-unsur yang terdapat dalam modul. Penggunaan modul pembelajaran ini selaras dengan perkembangan kurikulum di Indonesia, di mana modul dapat menjadikan proses pembelajaran lebih berpusat pada keaktifan siswa (student centered) dari pada guru (teacher centered). Modul juga dapat membantu guru dalam membimbing peserta didik dan menambah pertambahan sumber belajar mereka.

Keberadaan modul dan penggunaannya dapat membuat peserta didik untuk belajar sendiri tanpa bantuan atau keberadaan pendidik yang biasanya ada dalam setiap pembelajaran. Ini akan menjadikan siswa memiliki keterampilan untuk menggali informasi maupun materi dan mengembangkannya secara mandiri, tidak selalu harus bergantung kepada guru (Imran, 2014). Hal ini sangat sesuai dengan tantangan masa kini, terlebih ketika para guru dan peserta didik ataupun pihak terkait tidak dapat melaksanakan pembelajaran secara tatap muka. Penggunaan modul baik cetak maupun non-cetak (digital) akan sangat membantu proses pembelajaran.

Sebagai sebuah bahan ajar, modul tentu memegang peranan penting dalam proses pembelajaran. Bahan ajar yang digunakan dalam proses pembelajaran bila dikembangkan sesuai kebutuhan guru dan siswa serta dimanfaatkan secara benar akan menjadi salah satu faktor yang dapat meningkatkan mutu pembelajaran. Dengan adanya bahan ajar, maka peran guru dan siswa dalam proses pembelajaran akan bergeser. Jika semula guru dipersepsikan sebagai satu-satunya sumber informasi di kelas dan siswa diposisikan sebagai penerima informasi yang pasif, maka dengan adanya bahan ajar, guru bukan lagi merupakan satu-satunya sumber belajar. Dalam hal ini, guru lebih diarahkan untuk berperan sebagai fasilitator yang membantu dan mengarahkan siswa dalam belajar.

Dengan memanfaatkan bahan ajar yang telah dirancang sesuai kebutuhan pembelajaran, siswa diarahkan untuk menjadi pembelajar yang aktif. Sebab, mereka dapat membaca atau mempelajari materi yang ada pada bahan ajar terlebih dahulu sebelum mengikuti pembelajaran di kelas. Sehingga, ketika

**DEVELOPMENT OF INTERACTIVE LEARNING MODULE
IN COMPUTER ACCOUNTING SUBJECT TO IMPROVE
STUDENT MOTIVATION OF CLASS XI AK 1
IN SMK NEGERI 1 YOGYAKARTA**

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

This undergraduate thesis is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements to
obtain the degree of Bachelor of Education in Faculty of Economics
Yogyakarta State University



By:
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2017**

first developed by Thiagarajan, Semmel, and Semmel in 1974 (Trianto, 2011: 189-192). Stage of development using the 4D model is as follows:

1) Define

This stage consists of five main steps, namely: a preliminary analysis, student analysis, task analysis, concept analysis, and the formulation of learning objectives.

2) Design

This stage consists of three main steps, namely: preparation of the test, media selection, and selection of media formats.

3) Develop

This stage consists of three main steps, namely validation along with revisions, learning simulations, and limited trial. Then will be implemented on a larger area.

4) Disseminate

Product printed and disseminated so that people can use it.

b. The ADDIE Model

The mid-1990s, educational technology experts equate their perceptions of instructional design which is based on a system approach called ADDIE. ADDIE Model is an acronym for Analysis, Design, Development or production, Implementation or delivery, and Evaluations. And then this model was developed by Dick and Carey in 1996 to design a learning system. Stages of

development of this learning model or method according to Mulyatiningsih (2011: 185-186) is as follows:

1) Analysis

Development of a model/learning method starts from the background problems caused by model/method that is already not fit the needs of students. This stage includes the process of answering the questions: (1) whether the models/methods can solve problems of learning, (2) whether the models/methods has the support facilities to be used, (3) whether the teacher is able to use the model/new learning methods.

2) Design

This design is conceptual and will guide the further development process. Design process begins with the formulation of learning objectives, lesson plan, and develop a learning tool.

3) Development

At this stage, a concept that has been prepared in the design stage is realized in the product ready to be implemented.

4) Implementation

At this stage, the design is implemented for students to get feedback on the next application of models/methods.

5) Evaluation

The evaluation results are used to provide feedback and revision. Evaluation can see the impact of learning, to measure the achievement of the objectives product development, what has been achieved the object, and find out how to make students achieve better results.

c. The ASSURE Model

According to Prawiradilaga (2007: 59) ASSURE models initiated by Heinich, et al. since the 1980s, and continues to be developed by Smaldino, et al. until now. Development stages ASSURE model is as follows:

1) Analize learner

Things that need to be identified is a common characteristic, an initial competence, and learning styles.

2) State objectives

Things that need to be considered is the factor A (Audience = Students), B (Behavior = Behavior Learning), C (Condition = Learning Environment), and D (Degree = requirements/criteria of success).

3) Manage the material and content of subjects.

Things that need to be analyzed are kinds of knowledge, the nature of knowledge, and an alternative presentation.

E. Types of Data

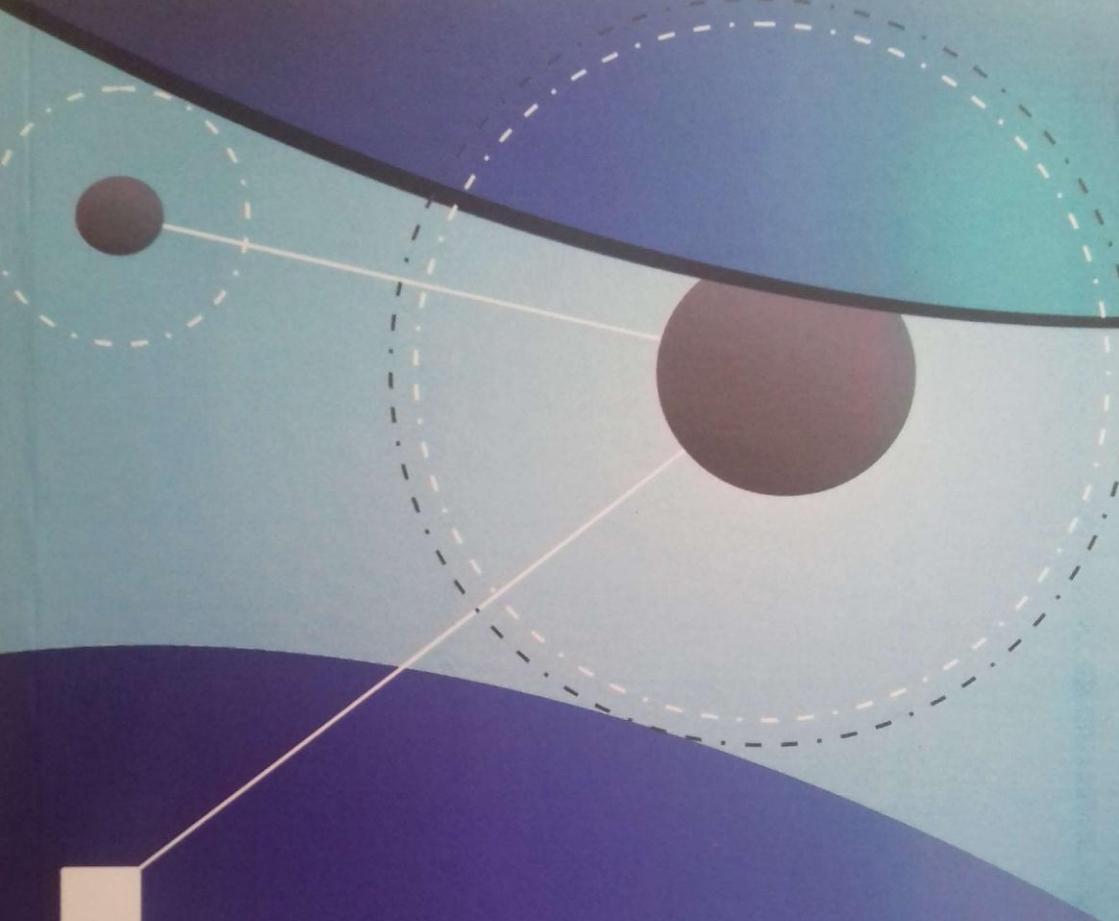
Data collected in this research includes qualitative and quantitative data, namely:

1. Qualitative data was data about the development process of learning media such as criticism and advice from material expert, media expert, and accounting learning practitioner.
2. Quantitative data was data fundamental in research about validation media from material expert, media expert, accounting learning practitioner, students' responses data about the products that have been developed, and data about the improvement of the students' learning motivation.

F. Data Collection Techniques

Data collection techniques in this research were using questionnaires. The questionnaire is a data collection technique is done by giving a set of questions or a written statement to the respondent (Sugiyono, 2015: 199). Questionnaire on this development research used to obtain data from media expert, material expert, accounting learning practitioner, and students to evaluate the learning media that was developed.

There were three kinds of questionnaires, namely validation questionnaire, students' response questionnaire, and students' motivation questionnaire. Validation questionnaires filled by material expert, media expert, and accounting teacher. Students' response questionnaire filled by students to know their feedback and suggestions about the feasibility of



PENGANTAR METODOLOGI PENELITIAN

Rahmadi, S.Ag., M.Pd.I.



ANTASARI PRESS
BANJARMASIN

Pendekatan lainnya yang secara umum dan lazim digunakan dalam penelitian, yaitu pendekatan kuantitatif dan pendekatan kualitatif. Di samping itu, ada pula pendekatan yang digunakan berdasarkan perspektif disiplin tertentu seperti pendekatan historis, pendekatan psikologis, pendekatan sosiologis, pendekatan antropologis, pendekatan fenomenologis, pendekatan filosofis dan lainnya.

B. Menentukan Sumber Penelitian

Sumber penelitian disebut juga dengan sumber data. Sumber data adalah subjek dari mana data diperoleh. Bisa juga didefinisikan sebagai benda atau orang tempat peneliti mengamati, membaca atau bertanya mengenai informasi tertentu yang berkaitan dengan masalah penelitian. Informasi yang diperoleh dari sumber penelitian ini kemudian disebut data. Jika peneliti menggunakan teknik kuesioner dan wawancara dalam mengumpulkan data maka sumber datanya disebut dengan responden yaitu orang yang memberi respons dan menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan yang diajukan peneliti baik tertulis maupun lisan.²

Penentuan sumber penelitian lapangan atau subjek penelitian dapat melalui teknik sampling (untuk penelitian kuantitatif) atau melalui teknik pemilihan informan kunci (untuk penelitian kualitatif). Sementara untuk penelitian kepustakaan penentuan sumber penelitiannya dapat dilakukan melalui pemilihan sumber primer dan sumber sekunder (buku primer dan buku sekunder).

Ada tiga jenis sumber data yang disingkat dengan 3P, yaitu (1) *Person* (sumber data berupa orang), (2) *place* (sumber data berupa tempat atau wilayah), dan (3) *paper*

²Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian...*, h. 114.

METODOLOGI PENELITIAN



oleh

Syafrida Hafni Sahir



Buku ini di tulis oleh Dosen Universitas Medan Area

Hak Cipta di Lindungi oleh Undang-Undang

Telah di Deposit ke Repository UMA pada tanggal 27 Januari 2022

a) Statistik Deskriptif

Teknik analisis deskriptif menurut Sugiyono (2012) merupakan salah satu metode dalam menganalisis data dengan menggambarkan data yang sudah dikumpulkan tanpa membuat kesimpulan yang berlaku untuk umum. Dalam teknik ini akan diketahui nilai variabel bebas dan terikatnya

Teknik analisis ini akan memberi gambaran awal pada setiap variabel dalam penelitian. Di mana pada gambaran data tersebut, setiap variabelnya bisa dilihat dari nilai mean, maksimum – minimum dan standar deviasi. Biasanya, metode analisis ini akan dipaparkan dalam bentuk:

- Diagram
- Tabel, frekuensi, tabulasi silang.
- Rata-rata, nilai tengah, nilai paling banyak
- Kuartil, desil, persentil.
- Standar deviasi, mean deviasi, deviasi kuartil, varian, range dan lainnya.

b) Statistik Inferensial

Teknik analisis inferensial yaitu analisis yang lebih luas dari deskriptif, analisis inferensial melihat kereratan hubungan antara variabel. Analisis inferensial lebih melihat pada proses generalisasi yang lebih luas, sehingga dapat membentuk kesimpulan berdasarkan hasil penelitian, pada sejumlah sampel terhadap populasi yang lebih besar. Analisis inferensial dibagi menjadi 2 yaitu untuk penelitian korelasional dan komparasi. Analisis korelasional lebih menekankan pada adanya pengaruh atau hubungan antara 2 variabel atau lebih.

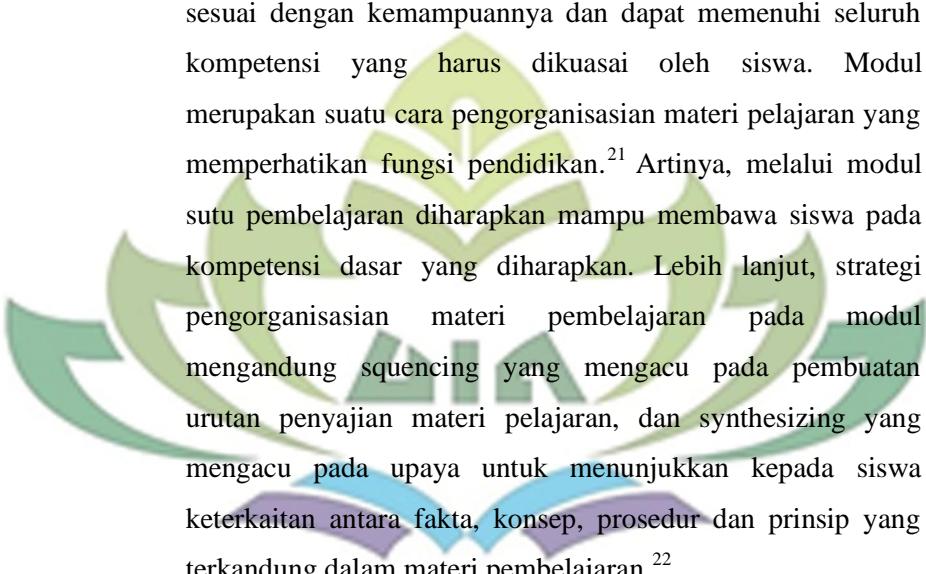
**PENGEMBANGAN MODUL ELEKTRONIK PADA
MATA PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA INGGRIS
MATERI *FAMILY TREE* SEBAGAI SUMBER
BELAJAR SISWA**

SKRIPSI



**RIKI SAPUTRA
NPM. 1711100124**

**PRODI PENDIDIKAN GURU MADRASAH IBTIDAIYAH
FAKULTAS TARBIYAH DAN KEGURUAN
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI RADEN INTAN
LAMPUNG
1443 H/ 2022 M**



Modul merupakan alat atau sarana pembelajaran yang berisi materi, metode, batasanbatasan, dan cara mengevaluasi yang dirancang secara sistematis dan menarik untuk mencapai kompetensi yang diharapkan sesuai dengan tingkat kompleksitasnya.²⁰ Modul dapat menfasilitasi siswa dalam belajar mandiri maupun konvensional. Modul dilengkapi petunjuk untuk belajar sendiri, sehingga siswa dapat belajar sesuai dengan kemampuannya dan dapat memenuhi seluruh kompetensi yang harus dikuasai oleh siswa. Modul merupakan suatu cara pengorganisasian materi pelajaran yang memperhatikan fungsi pendidikan.²¹ Artinya, melalui modul suatu pembelajaran diharapkan mampu membawa siswa pada kompetensi dasar yang diharapkan. Lebih lanjut, strategi pengorganisasian materi pembelajaran pada modul mengandung sequencing yang mengacu pada pembuatan urutan penyajian materi pelajaran, dan synthesizing yang mengacu pada upaya untuk menunjukkan kepada siswa keterkaitan antara fakta, konsep, prosedur dan prinsip yang terkandung dalam materi pembelajaran.²²

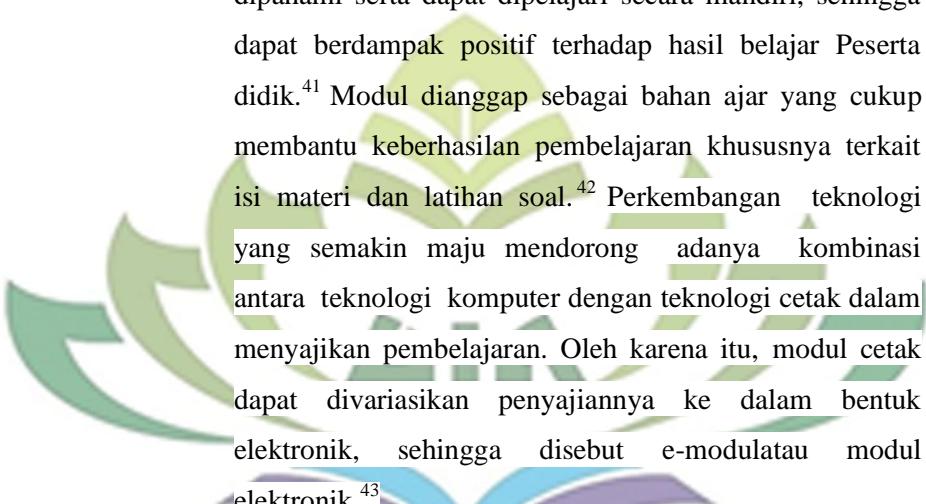
Merancang materi pembelajaran, terdapat lima kategori kapabilitas yang dapat dipelajari oleh siswa, yaitu (1) informasi verbal, (2) keterampilan intelektual, (3) strategi kognitif, (4) sikap, dan (5) keterampilan motorik. Strategi pengorganisasian materi pembelajaran terdiri dari tiga tahapan proses berpikir, yaitu (1) pembentukan konsep, (2) interpretasi

²⁰ Departemen Pendidikan Nasional tahun 2008.

²¹ Santyasa, I Wayan. *Teori Pengembangan Modul*. (Bali: Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha., 2009) 1.

²² *Ibid.*, h. 2.

kerja, lembaran tes, dan kunci lembaran tes.³⁹ Modul adalah suatu unit yang lengkap yang berdiri sendiri dan terdiri atas suatu rangkaian kegiatan belajar yang disusun untuk membantu siswa mencapai sejumlah tujuan yang dirumuskan secara khusus dan jelas.⁴⁰



Modul merupakan salah satu bahan ajar yang disusun secara sistematis menggunakan bahasa yang mudah dipahami serta dapat dipelajari secara mandiri, sehingga dapat berdampak positif terhadap hasil belajar Peserta didik.⁴¹ Modul dianggap sebagai bahan ajar yang cukup membantu keberhasilan pembelajaran khususnya terkait isi materi dan latihan soal.⁴² Perkembangan teknologi yang semakin maju mendorong adanya kombinasi antara teknologi komputer dengan teknologi cetak dalam menyajikan pembelajaran. Oleh karena itu, modul cetak dapat divariasikan penyajiannya ke dalam bentuk elektronik, sehingga disebut e-modul atau modul elektronik.⁴³

Pengertian modul berdasarkan uraian diatas dapat disimpulkan bahwa modul merupakan suatu paket bahan

³⁹ Rudi Susilana.Cepi Riyana, *Media Pembelajaran*. (Bandung :CV Wacana Prima, 2018), 14.

⁴⁰ Nasution. S. *Berbagai Pendekatan dalam Proses Belajar dan Mengajar*. (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2013), 205.

⁴¹ Purwoko, R. Y., Yuzianah, D., & Miftakhudin. Integrasi Etnomatematika pada Pengembangan E -Modul dengan Pendekatan Saintifik untuk Menstimulasi Berpikir Logis Siswa SMP. 2, (2019). 510–515.

⁴² Istiqomah, Purwoko, R.Y., Dan Nugraheni, P. Pengembangan E-Modul Matematika Berbasis Realistik Untuk Meningkatkan Kemampuan Berpikir Kreatif Siswa, 7 (2020): 63-71

⁴³ Meliana, Simamora, A. H., Sudarma, I. K., & Prabawa, D. G. A. P. Pengembangan E-Modul Berbasis Proyek Pendidikan Undiksha. *Journal of Education Technology*, 2, No.1 (2022): 1-13.

ajar yang disusun terdiri atas rangkaian kegiatan belajar sistematis guna membantu kegiatan belajar siswa secara mandiri dengan harapan siswa dapat mempelajari suatu materi pelajaran secara mandiri sesuai dengan tingkat kebutuhan dan pengetahuannya.

2. Karakteristik Modul Pembelajaran

Menghasilkan modul yang meningkatkan motivasi dan efektifitas hasil belajar siswa, maka dalam pengembangan harus memperhatikan karakteristik ⁴⁴ sebagai berikut:

a. *Self Instructional*

Siswa menggunakan modul agar mampu belajar mandiri sehingga tidak tergantung kepada pihak lain. Untuk memenuhi karakter self instructional maka dalam modul meliputi; (a) Berisi tujuan yang jelas; (b) Berisi materi pembelajaran yang dikemas ke dalam unit-unit kecil spesifik sehingga memudahkan belajar secara tuntas; (c) Menyediakan contoh dan ilustrasi yang mendukung kejelasan pemaparan materi pembelajaran; (d) Menampilkan soal-soal latihan, tugas dan sejenisnya yang memungkinkan pengguna memberikan respond an mengukur tingkat penguasaanya; (e) Kontekstual yaitu materi-materi yang disajikan terkait dengan suasana atau konteks tugas dan lingkungan penggunanya; (f) Menggunakan bahasa yang sederhana dan komunikatif; (g) Terdapat

⁴⁴ Rudi Susilana.Cepi Riyana. *Media Pembelajaran*. (Bandung: CV Wacana Prima, 2008), 127-129.

DASAR METODOLOGI PENELITIAN



Dr. Sandu Siyoto, SKM., M.Kes
M. Ali Sodik, M.A

- dirinya
- d. Kuesioner tidak langsung, responden menjawab pertanyaan yang berhubungan dengan orang lain
 - e. Check list, yaitu daftar isian yang bersifat tertutup, responden tinggal membubuhkan tanda check pada kolom jawaban yang tersedia
 - f. Skala bertingkat, jawaban responden dilengkapi dengan pernyataan bertingkat, biasanya menunjukkan skala sikap yang mencakup rentang dari sangat setuju sampai sangat tidak setuju terhadap pernyataannya.

Setelah bentuk kuesioner ditetapkan, langkah selanjutnya adalah membuat pertanyaan dengan mempertimbangkan jumlah pertanyaan agar tidak terlalu banyak atau terlalu sedikit, yang penting disesuaikan dengan indikator yang ditetapkan. Kemudian tidak menanyakan hal yang tidak perlu semisal nomor telp responden yang jelas tidak akan diolah dalam penelitian.

Dalam menata tampilan pada lembar kuesioner, perlu diperhatikan hal-hal yang berkaitan dengan keindahan, kemudahan mengisi, dan kemudahan memeriksa jawaban. Oleh karena itu diperlukan kreativitas untuk membuat tampilan kuesioner menjadi enak dibaca, seperti penggunaan garis-garis dan kotak pada hal-hal yang dianggap penting, penggunaan warna-warna dan hiasan, serta meletakkan kelompok pertanyaan tentang identitas pengisi, pengantar, dan pertanyaan inti pada tempat yang berbeda.

Bentuk tes seperti ini dapat saudara laksanakan salah satunya ketika menyelesaikan tugas akhir terkait dengan bidang garapan ke SD an diantaranya membuat laporan tugas akhir penyelesaian studi seperti skripsi.

3. Bentuk Instrumen Interviu

Suatu bentuk dialog yang dilakukan oleh peneliti untuk memperoleh informasi dari responden dinamakan interview. Instrumennya dinamakan pedoman wawancara atau interview guide. Dalam pelaksanaannya, interview dapat dilakukan secara bebas artinya pewawancara bebas menanyakan apa saja kepada

The Importance of Grammar Teaching at College

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Keywords: Grammar Teaching, Importance, College.

Abstract. This paper attempts to elaborate the importance of grammar teaching at college from its relation with four important linguistic skills, that is listening, speaking reading and writing. Grammar is an indispensable part in the cultivation of the four skills, without which, language can not be mastered systematically and its communicative function can not be achieved effectively.

Introduction

Grammar, as an important element of language learning, has played a significant role in the mastering of a language. All the skills of language such as listening, speaking reading and writing can not be enhanced without a solid knowledge of grammar. However, in the process of language teaching, people's attitude towards grammar has gone through many changes, some people even hold the view that communicative ability is the end of language, therefore, as long as it doesn't influence communication, sentences with some grammatical mistakes can also be accepted. Therefore, grammar has been put in a less important position and some teachers even neglect grammar teaching in classroom language teaching. There is no doubt that communication is the most important purpose of language learning, however, what kind of attitude should English learner possess towards grammar learning determines a language learners overall development of language proficiency and accuracy level. In regard to this, this paper first elaborates the current situation of grammar teaching at college, then intends to dig out the importance of grammar teaching in relation with four skills.

Listening, speaking, reading and writing are four major skills in language. Cultivating these four skills are very important in college English teaching. "Speaking and writing are obviously skills which involve some kind of production on the part of the language user, that is, productive skills. Listening and reading are receptive skills in which the language user is receiving written or spoken language."(Berman, 2003) As these four skills often help people to convey information by showing certain forms and certain structures directly or indirectly, there exists a close relationship between grammar and the four language skills. If paying no attention to grammar, students cannot gain the four language skills completely and not improve themselves in real communication. Grammar may help people express their ideas and signal their message successfully.

The condition of grammar teaching at college English teaching

In China, our English teaching is much influenced by traditional teaching theories and goes to the extreme of teaching knowledge on the balance of knowledge teaching and competence cultivation. It overemphasizes grammar teaching and ignores skills cultivation. As a result, the students have great advantage in language accuracy but poor at listening, speaking reading and writing. College grammar teaching are either isolated with language skills cultivation or neglected in classroom English teaching. The traditional grammar teaching method such as the grammar translation method is usually employed in the process of teaching, which only help students to consolidate the grammar rules they have learnt rather than foster their language skills. On the other hand, direct method or communicative approach is over exaggerated in college English teaching in which the communicative skills are overemphasized, in this case, students only care about the fluency of language rather its accuracy, as a result, a lot of grammatically incorrect sentences have been uttered, which is harmful for the long-term development of students language skills.

range of expressive possibilities at his command. Apart from the actual words he uses, he can vary his intonation and stress which helps him to show which parts of what he is saying are more or less important, or whether, for example, he wishes to be taken seriously”(Harmer, 2013).If speaking occurs in a conversation, the speaker may use some facial expression, gesture and body posture to help to convey his message. But for a speech maker, he may not be asked for clarification,thus he has to pay attention to grammar and style used in his speech. Only correct grammatical knowledge and adequate style can make the listeners understand what the speaker means. By paying attention to grammar, the students will know how to use the correct tenses to talk about what happens and facilitate the communication.

In the process of expression, many students are found to have the thought and ideas that they want to convey in communication, the only problem for a smooth communication on the one hand is the inadequacy of exact vocabularies, on the other hand is the lack of grammar knowledge. The essential reason influencing the fluency of English expression is that most learners take words as the basic units for expression rather than sentences. Therefore, mastering a vast amounts of grammatical structure is very essential for English output. Mastering a large amount of sentence pattern or sentence structure and sufficient vocabularies is the basis of language output. Grammar combined with vocabulary and good pronunciation is the first step towards the proficiency of speaking.

Grammar and reading

In recent years, people’s attitude towards grammar is different. Some people think that grammar has little effects on students’ ability to use language, therefore, they ignore or give up grammar teaching. Some English teachers even believe that students don’t need grammar in reading. However, the truth is that grammar plays a fundamental role in reading.

Reading is an exercise dominated by the eyes and the brain. It is also a receptive skill just like listening. Reading could be achieved through reading skills like scanning, skimming, thorough comprehension or critical reading. In order to achieve the purpose of reading, readers must master some linguistic knowledge and reading strategies. Generally, it is also up to the reader to decide how fast he wants to read a text. The reader’s grammatical competence usually influences the reading speed, the reading result and understanding effect. If the reader lacks of grammatical competence, he will meet with many blocks during the reading process such as misunderstanding the meaning of the sentence, isolating the discourse of the text and getting little information from reading, and he will fail to achieve the reading aim. Besides, a passage is consisted of a series of sentences, and some sentences are extremely long and complex, therefore, grammar knowledge is very essential in helping the students to comprehend some difficult sentences in a passage, which will be essential to the overall understanding of the whole passage. Thus, grammar plays an important role in reading.

Grammar learning and reading enhancement are mutual beneficial with each other. On the one hand, grammar knowledge could be improved through reading by employing a variety of activities such as comparison analysis, cultural exploration and using inductive and deductive approach to master grammatical rules through reading so that students are able to master the grammatical structure accurately. On the other hand, in the process of reading, students are able to infer and guess the meaning of the passage by using grammatical knowledge, which will in turn cultivate students’ reading ability.

Grammar and writing

As one of the four linguistic skills, writing, just like speaking, is a productive skill. In order to make readers understand what has been written, the writer usually pays much attention to the use of grammatical and stylistic techniques for focusing attention on main points. When writing a composition, the students know that they have to write correct sentences first so as to get their minds understand. This composition is usually made up of many sentences. Good sentences are the essence of good writing. But how do we define good sentences? One way to define a good sentence is to describe its parts or its grammar. A good sentence must be a grammatically correct sentence, it is a reflection of a learner’s basic language skills. A sentence with grammar mistake will be

regarded as a bad sentence even with sufficient vocabularies. Looking only at sentence in your piece of writing is insufficient, unless you treat each sentence in isolation. You need to consider not only grammar but also style. When we evaluate a sentence, we first focus on grammar and then on style especially in the elementary level of writing though a good sentence in grammar may not be a good sentence in style. Therefore, in the process of writing teaching, it is necessary for teachers to emphasize grammatical knowledge.

It is known that passage is consisted of a series of sentences, in order to be a meaningful passage, all of these sentences should first and foremost be grammatically correct sentences. A clear passage should first follow its grammatical rules such as the coordination in tense and aspect and in various structures. A beautiful passage is the combination of meaning and grammatically correct sentences with logical senses. Mastering the grammatical rules and structure is the first essential element for a successful passage, without which, no matter how adequate vocabularies you are using, it is not a complete and successful passage. To write a successful passage, a mastery of a complete system of grammar knowledge is required as the most essential element. Therefore, passage is the highest demonstration of how well a learners proficiency of language is. To write a passage well requires the learners solid knowledge of grammatical rules, without which, the quality of the passage will be reduced and the overall language skills will be influenced.

With the development of international communication, the skill of writing is demanded unprecedently whether you are writing a recommendation letter or an introduction resume or plan an international business schedule, there will be too many chances for students to employ this skill. Therefore, to deliver a passage without any grammatical mistakes at any situation will leave a good impression upon people, which is a testimony of an English learners language proficiency level and will benefit the learners in the long run.

Conclusion

With the urgent requirement of communicative competence in modern society, the social communicative function is emphasized in language teaching. This paper states that grammar is the fundamental basis of foreign language teaching. Therefore, in order to cultivate students communicative competence and the overall development of the language skills, grammar teaching should be put in an important position. College English teachers should pay great efforts in improving the efficiency of grammar teaching. The accurate using of grammar determines the proficiency of learners language skills, without which, language skills could not develop healthily and systematically.

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PART ONE: GUIDELINES

1 Grammar

1 What is grammar?

Grammar may be roughly defined as the way a language manipulates and combines words (or bits of words) in order to form longer units of meaning. For example, in English the present form of the verb *be* in the third person has two distinct forms, one (*is*) being used with a singular subject, and the other (*are*) with a plural; and if the plural *are* is combined with a singular subject, the result is usually unacceptable or ‘ungrammatical’. Thus, a sentence like: *This is a book* is grammatical, whereas *This are a book* is not. There is a set of rules which govern how units of meaning may be constructed in any language: we may say that a learner who ‘knows grammar’ is one who has mastered and can apply these rules to express him or herself in what would be considered acceptable language forms.

I have not attempted here to describe the structures themselves, nor to define what is grammatically acceptable and what is not; for this you should refer to books of English grammar or usage (see BIBLIOGRAPHY). The function of this book is only to provide ideas for classroom practice.

2 The place of grammar in language teaching

There is no doubt that a knowledge – implicit or explicit – of grammatical rules is essential for the mastery of a language: you cannot use words unless you know how they should be put together. But there has been some discussion in recent years of the question: do we have to have ‘grammar exercises’? Isn’t it better for learners to absorb the rules intuitively through ‘communicative’ activities than to be taught through special exercises explicitly aimed at teaching grammar?

If you are (voluntarily!) reading this book, then your answer to the last question is probably either a straight ‘no’ or at least a cautious ‘not necessarily’. The fact that a learning process is aiming for a certain target behaviour does not necessarily mean that the process itself should be composed entirely of imitations of that behaviour. In other words, ability to communicate effectively is probably not attained most quickly or

efficiently through pure communication practice in the classroom – not, at least, within the framework of a formal course of study.

In ‘natural learning’ – such as the learning of a first language by a child – the amount of time and motivation devoted to learning is so great that there is no necessity for conscious planning of the learning process: sooner or later the material is absorbed. However, in a formal course of study, there is very much less time available, and often less motivation, which means that learning time has to be organized for optimum efficiency. This means preparing a programme of study – a syllabus – so that bits of the total corpus of knowledge are presented one after the other for gradual, systematic acquisition, rather than all at once. And it also means preparing an organized, balanced plan of classroom teaching/learning procedures through which the learners will be enabled to spend some of their time concentrating on mastering one or more of the components of the target language on their way to acquiring it as a whole. These components may be things like spelling or pronunciation or vocabulary – or grammar.

Grammar, then, may furnish the basis for a set of classroom activities during which it becomes temporarily the main learning objective. But the key word here is *temporarily*. The learning of grammar should be seen in the long term as one of the means of acquiring a thorough mastery of the language as a whole, not as an end in itself. Thus, although at an early stage we may ask our students to learn a certain structure through exercises that concentrate on virtually meaningless manipulations of language, we should quickly progress to activities that use it meaningfully. And even these activities will be superseded eventually by general fluency practice, where the emphasis is on successful communication, and any learning of grammar takes place only as incidental to this main objective.

3 What does learning grammar involve?

Before planning the organization of our teaching, we need to have clear in our minds exactly what our subject-matter is: What sorts of things are included under the heading *grammar*, and what is involved in ‘knowing’ a structure?

The sheer variety of all the different structures that may be labelled ‘grammatical’ is enormous. Some have exact parallels in the native language and are easily mastered; others have no such parallels but are fairly simple in themselves; while yet others are totally alien and very difficult to grasp. Some have fairly simple forms, but it may be difficult to learn where to use them and where not (the definite article, for example);

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TEORI

Pembelajaran Dan Pengembangan Bahan Ajar Dalam Pendidikan



tertulis. Contohnya adalah buku teks pelajaran karena buku pelajaran disusun berdasarkan kurikulum yang berlaku (Prastowo, 2011:166). Buku disusun dengan menggunakan bahasa sederhana, menarik, dilengkapi gambar, keterangan, isi buku, dan daftar pustaka. Buku akan sangat membantu guru dan siswa dalam mendalami ilmu pengetahuan sesuai dengan mata pelajaran masing-masing.

Secara umum, buku dibedakan menjadi empat jenis (Prastowo, 2011:79) yaitu sebagai berikut.

1. Buku sumber, yaitu buku yang dapat dijadikan rujukan, referensi, dan sumber untuk kajian ilmu tertentu, biasanya berisi suatu kajian ilmu yang lengkap.
2. Buku bacaan, yaitu buku yang hanya berfungsi untuk bahan bacaan saja, misalnya cerita, legenda, novel, dan lain sebagainya.
3. Buku pegangan, yaitu buku yang bisa dijadikan pegangan guru atau pengajar dalam melaksanakan proses pengajaran.
4. Buku bahan ajar, yaitu buku yang disusun untuk proses pembelajaran dan berisi bahan-bahan atau materi pembelajaran yang akan diajarkan.

Dari pengertian buku diatas, maka dapat dipahami bahwa pada dasarnya buku adalah bahan tertulis berupa lembaran dan dijilid yang berisi ilmu pengetahuan yang diturunkan dari kompetensi dasar yang ada dalam kurikulum yang berlaku untuk kemudian digunakan oleh siswa.

Modul merupakan bahan ajar yang ditulis dengan tujuan agar siswa dapat belajar secara mandiri tanpa atau dengan bimbingan guru, oleh karena itu, modul harus berisi tentang petunjuk belajar, kompetensi yang akan dicapai, isi materi pelajaran, informasi pendukung, latihan soal, petunjuk kerja,

evaluasi dan balikan terhadap hasil evaluasi (Prastowo, 2011:104-105). Dengan pemberian modul, siswa dapat belajar mandiri tanpa harus dibantu oleh guru. Siswa yang memiliki kecepatan belajar yang rendah dapat berkali-kali mempelajari setiap kegiatan belajar tanpa terbatas oleh waktu, sedangkan siswa yang kecepatan belajarnya tinggi akan lebih cepat mempelajari suatu kompetensi dasar. Pada intinya, modul sangat mewadahi kecepatan belajar siswa yang berbeda-beda.

Lembar kerja siswa (LKS) adalah materi ajar yang sudah dikemas sedemikian rupa, sehingga siswa diharapkan dapat materi ajar tersebut secara mandiri. Dalam LKS, siswa akan mendapatkan materi, ringkasan, dan tugas yang berkaitan dengan materi. Selain itu, siswa juga dapat menemukan arahan yang terstruktur untuk memahami materi yang diberikan dan pada saat yang bersamaan siswa diberikan materi serta tugas yang berkaitan dengan materi tersebut (Prastowo, 2011:204).

Sedangkan bahan ajar noncetak meliputi bahan ajar dengar (audio) seperti kaset, radio, peringan hitam, dan *compact disc audio*. Bahan ajar pandang dengar (audio visual) seperti video *compact disc* dan film. Bahan ajar multimedia interaktif (*interactive teaching material*) seperti CAI (*Computer assisted instruction*), *compact disk* (CD) multimedia pembelajaran interaktif, dan bahan ajar berbasis web (*web based learning materials*).

Bahan ajar yang dimaksud dalam buku ini lebih kebahan ajar cetak berupa modul yang dapat digunakan siswa untuk belajar mandiri tanpa harus tergantung dengan keberadaan seorang guru sehingga proses pembelajaran dapat terus berlangsung meskipun tidak dilakukan di kelas.