4th HICE

PROCEEDING

THE 4th HAMZANWADI INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION 2018

"Elevating Human Resources through Education, Language, and Culture"

ISBN 978-602-53294-0-1

Lombok, 3rd - 4th November 2018

Partner

NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY

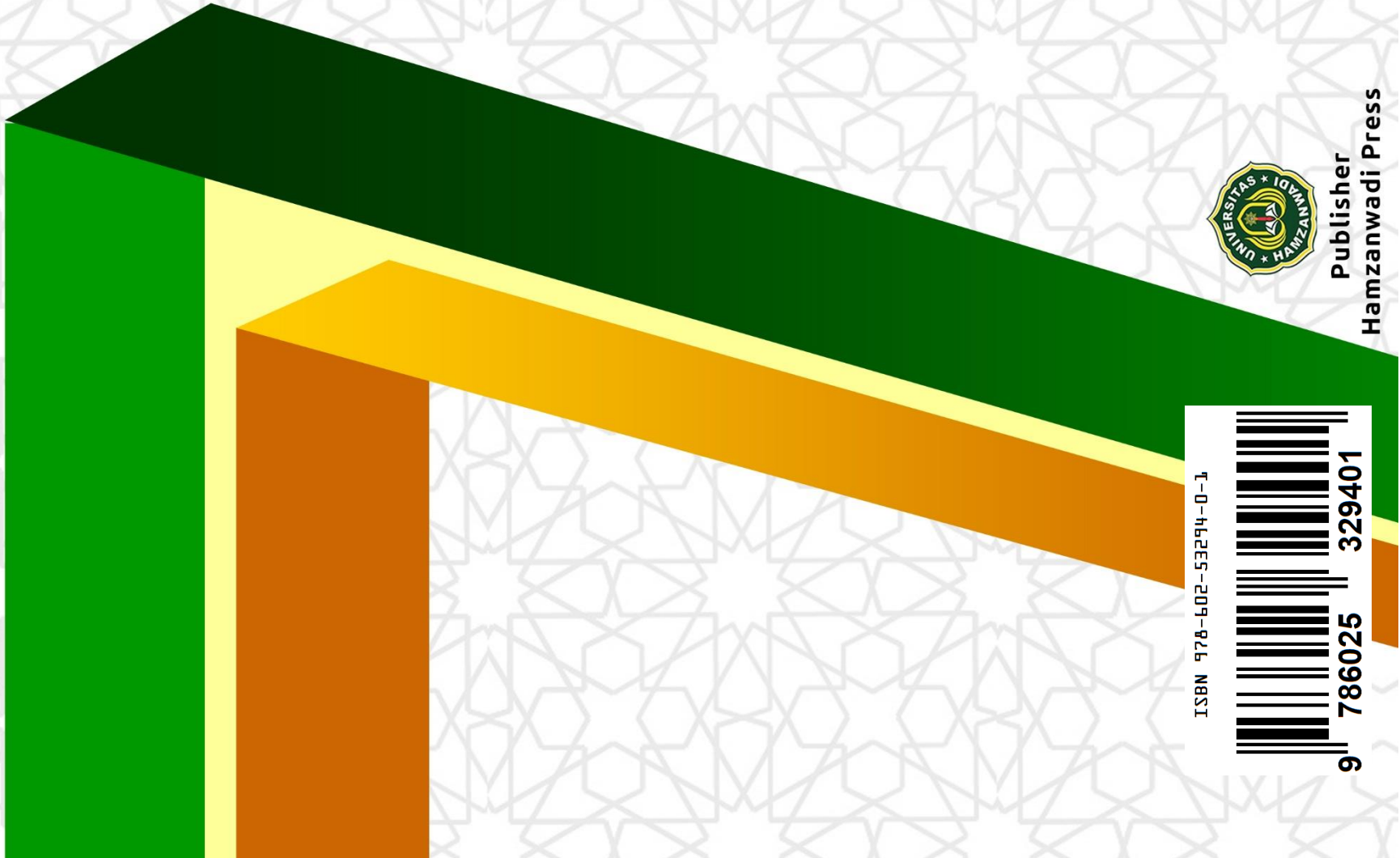
UTM UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA

Windesheim

4th HICE

THE 4th HAMZANWADI INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION 2018

"Elevating Human Resources through Education, Language, and Culture"



Publisher
Hamzanwadi Press

ISBN 978-602-53294-0-1

PROCEEDING

THE 4TH HAMZANWADI INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION

Theme :

"Elevating Human Resources through Education, Language, and Culture"

Lombok Raya Hotel, November 3rd – 4th, 2018

Speakers:

Prof. Keith Robert John Wood (Universiti Brunei Darussalam)
Prof. Muhammad Sukri Bin Saud (Dean of Education, Universiti Teknologi Malaysia)
Prof. Dr. Joko Nurkamto, M.Pd. (President of TEFLIN, Indonesia)
Gerard Marchesseau (Associate Professor of Naruto University of Education)
Ravinesh Rohit Prasad (Ministry of Education, Fiji)

HAMZANWADI UNIVERSITY

PROCEEDING

THE 4TH HAMZANWADI INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION

"Elevating Human Resources through Education, Language, and Culture"

Copyright © 2018 by Universitas Hamzanwadi
All rights reserved. Reproduction of this paper in any form or by any means is prohibited without a prior written permission of the publisher.

Patron
Dr. Ir. Hj. Sitti Rohmi Djalilah, M.Pd. (Rector of Hamzanwadi University)

Steering Committee:
Dr. H. Khirjan Nahdi, M.Hum. (Hamzanwadi University, Indonesia)
Dr. H. Edy Waluyo, M.Pd. (Hamzanwadi University, Indonesia)
Musifuddin, M.Pd. (Hamzanwadi University, Indonesia)
Abdullah Muzakkar, M.Si. (Hamzanwadi University, Indonesia)
Prof. Muhammad Sukri bin Saud (Universiti Teknologi Malaysia, Malaysia)

Organizing Committee:
Dr. Padlurrahman, M.Pd. (Hamzanwadi University, Indonesia)
Selamet Riadi Jaelani, M.Pd. (Hamzanwadi University, Indonesia)
Hj. Dukha Yunitasari, M.Pd. (Hamzanwadi University, Indonesia)
Dr. Muhammad Halqi, M.Pd. (Hamzanwadi University, Indonesia)

Editor
Heri Kuswanto, M.Pd.

Secretariat Division
Herman Wijaya, M.Pd.
Zainul Muttaqin, M.Hum.
Muh. Taufik, M.Pd.
Hamzani Wathoni, M.Ed.
M. Marzuki, M.Pd.
Roni Amrulloh, M.Hum.

Event Division
Hary Murcahyanto, M.Hum.
Zainul Yasni, M.Sc.
Riyana Rizki Yuliatin, M.A.

Alwan Hafiz, M.Sn.
Dr. Sri Wahyuni, M.Pd.

Publication Division
Yuspianal Imtihan, M.Sn.
Dr. Muhammad Halqi, M.Pd.
Yudi Handoko Himawan, M.A.
Syamsul Lutfi, S.Ag.
Dr. Muh. Fahrurrozi, M.Pd.

Transportation Division
Moh. Irfan, M.Pd.
Dr. Aswasulasikin, M.Pd.
Dana Prio Utomo, M.M.
Eva Nurmayani, M.Pd.
Zahratul Fikni, M.Pd.B.I.
Bq. Suprapti Handini, M.Pd.
Usuluddin, M.Pd.
Muhammad Husnu, M.Pd.
Husnul Mukti, S.Pd.
Saeful Bahri, S.Pd.

Reviewer:

Prof. Keith Robert John Wood	(Universiti Brunei Darussalam, Brunei Darussalam)
Assoc. Prof. Gerard Marchesseau	(Associate Professor of Naruto University of Education, Japan)
Moedjito, Ph.D	(Hamzanwadi University, Indonesia)
Dr. Syukrul Hamdi, M.Pd.	(Hamzanwadi University, Indonesia)
Dr. Nurun Soleh, M.Si.	(Hamzanwadi University, Indonesia)
Maman Asrobi, M.Pd.	(Hamzanwadi University, Indonesia)
Laila Wati, M.Pd.	(Hamzanwadi University, Indonesia)
M. Adib Nazri, M.Pd.	(Hamzanwadi University, Indonesia)
Siti Maysuroh, M.Pd.	(Hamzanwadi University, Indonesia)
Ahmad Yusri, M.Pd.	(Hamzanwadi University, Indonesia)
Ari Prasetyaningrum, M.Pd.	(Hamzanwadi University, Indonesia)

ISBN 978-602-53294-0-1

Universitas Hamzanwadi Press
Jln. TGKH. Muhammad Zainuddin Abdul Madjid 132
Pancor, Selong, Lombok Timur, Nusa Tenggara Barat, Indonesia 83612 Telp. 0376- 22954
Email: universitas@hamzanwadi.ac.id
Website: www.hamzanwadi.ac.id

FOREWORD

November 01, 2018

Praise and gratitude to *Allah Subahanahu Wa Taala*, the Almighty God who pours us with His grace and gifts. In His willpower, The 4th Hamzanwadi International Conference on Education with the theme "**Elevating Human Resources through Education, Language, and Culture**", can be accomplished well and this Proceedings can be published.

The theme is chosen to give more attention to the academic field dealing with the importance of developing and strengthening the role of educators and practitioners in education, language, culture, and human resources. This is to prepare each element to face the dynamic of global development of the competence of educators, teachers, lecturers, practitioners, language users and culture observers.

The most serious problem in education today is the professionalism of educators. This shall not be ignored. Efforts are endeavored to deal with this problem and to improve educators' capability in order to produce better quality graduates. Therefore, this conference is conducted to instill and upgrade educators' competence by presenting the results of their research, observation, and innovation in the fields of education, language and culture.

This conference is annually held by Hamzanwadi University as a form of real contribution to improve educators' competence and to offer new concepts and innovations to education in Indonesia, especially Lombok.

Some experts are invited for this conference. Those include Prof. Dr. Joko Nurkamto, M.Pd. (Indonesian TEFLIN Chairperson), Prof. Gerard Marchesseau, Ph, D. from Japan, Prof. Keith Robert John Wood, PhD. from Berunai Darussalam, Prof. Ravinesh Rohit Prasad, Ph.D. from Fiji, and Prof. Moh.Sukri Bin Saud, Ph.D. from Malaysia.

Finally, our gratitude goes to the Rector of Hamzanwadi University, Keynote Speakers, Presenters, Participants, and Committees who have done the best to bring this conference into success. May *Allah Subahanahu Wa Taala*, the Almighty God bless all our good efforts. Thank you.

Dr. Khirjan Nahdi, M.Hum.
The Academic-Vice Rector
Universitas Hamzanwadi

TABLE OF CONTENT

Cover Page
Copyright ..... **i**
Foreword ..... **iv**
Content

Synopsis: What and how do teachers learn through Lesson Study? **1**
Keith Wood

Does Japanese Education Live up to the Promise? -A Look at Three Specific Areas- **5**
Gerard Marchesseau

The Fijian Education System at a Glance **13**
Ravinesh Rohit Prasad

Didactic Values And Pattern Of Inheritance Of Islamic Malay Poetry In East Lombok 1998 – 2014. **17**
Muhammad Shulhan Hadi[a], Abdul Hafiz[a], Bambang Eka Saputra[a]

Musical Elements of Gendang Beleq Art Teruna Jaya Sakra Village **24**
Alwan Hafiz[a], Ridwan Markarma[a]

The Form and Aesthetic Performance of Qasidah Music of Wasiat renungan masa by TGKH. Muhammad Zainuddin Abdul Madjid at Pancor East Lombok. **39**
Ashwan Kailani

Preservation of Pangkur Sasak Song in the Sakra Timur Village, Lombok Timur Regency, Sakra District, Nusa Tenggara Barat Province, Indonesia **43**
Hary Murcahyanto

Domination of Noble Groups Village Apparatuses Against the Semparu Community in Kopang District Central Lombok. **50**
Lalu M. Istiqlal[a], H. Zulkarnain Hadi[a]

Values of National Construction in the History of Nahdlatul Wathan. **56**
Khirjan Nahdi

The Analysis onthe Cultural and Religion Values in the Ontology of Sasak Lombok Folk Tales. **69**
Mimi Alpian[a], Jannatul Aini[a]

Impact of Hizib Nahdlatul Wathan on Social Integration (A Case Study in Pringgasela Village, East Lombok). **73**
Muzakki[a], Dewita Hartanti[a]

Romance in Indonesia Modern Literature: A Comparison between 1920s and 2000s Novel Periods **78**
Riyana Rizki Yuliatin

The Analysis of Tongkek (a Traditional Musical Instrument) in Pancor, East Lombok 90
Yuspianal Imtihan[a], Muhammad Alfian Nur Khair[a]

Development of Interview and Joke Learning Model in Speaking Courses at IKIP Mataram 96
Agus Salim[a], Muhamad Suhaili[a], Arif Rahman[a]

Developing an Interculture-Based English Speaking Material for English Department Students. 103
Aprianoto[a], Sofia Maurisa[a], Haerazi[b]

Awareness of Multilingualism in Foreign Language Teaching Style 110
Baiq Suprapti Handini[a]

A Study on Ilocationary and Perlocutionary Act in Indonesian Stand-Up Comedy (SUCI) 115
Intan Rawit Sapanti

Comparison Study between Sasaknese Language of Toya Dialect and Sasaknese Language of Northern Aikmal Dialect. 121
Moh. Irfan[a],Yudi Handoko Himawan[a]

Deviation of Cooperation Principles in the Interactive Dialogue between Rhoma Irama in Najwa Program on Metro TV (A Pragmatic Study). 132
Mudarman[a]

Prototype Semantic of the Concept of Word "Kuliah" among College Students 140
Ulaya Ahdiani[a], Muhammad Hafiz Kurniawan[a]

Communication Procedure to Improve Fluency Element of English Speaking at EFL Class. 151
Muhammad Husnu[a]

Formula Analysis in Detective Novel The Lost Symbol by Dan Brown 156
Resneri Daulay

Students'Critical Thinking Ability and Learning Achievement of Sociology Education in the Industrial Sociology Courses. 165
Abdullah Muzakar

The Effectivess Of Gallery Walking Strategy In Teaching Writing For English Foreign Language Classroom. 173
Ari Prasetyaningrum

The Impacts of Social Media Facebook to the Education Pattern of Elementary School Students. 178
Aswasulasikin[a]

The Development of Android-based Digital Dictionary for Sasak Language using String Matching Method. 184
Baiq Desi Dwi Arianti[a], Ahmad Fathoni[a], Ahmad Hamdi[a]

The Student Responses on Implementation of Lesson Study for Learning Community in Biology Subject. 189
Baiq Fatmawati

The Development of Outbond Learning Model in Recreation Subject to Improve Students' Care Attitude on Social Environment at Hamzanwadi University at Selong East Lombok. 198
Baiq Mahyatun

The Development of Macromedia Flash-Based Learning Media in Social Studies of Fifth Graders at SDN 2 Suradadi in Academic Year 2018-2019. 203
Burhanuddin

Socialization and Workshop of Social and Family Education in Students Guidance and Counseling of Hamzanwadi University. 209
M. Deni Siregar[a], Dukha Yunitasari[a]

The Effectiveness of Inquiry-Based Drill Method in Arithmatic Lesson toward the Third Grade Students' Achievement. 214
Dina Aprian[a], B. Eliza Aprianti Susana[a]

The Understanding Level of Various Field Synonyms Using Rotating Rainbow Technique in Class VI at SDN 3 Sandubaya in Academic Year 2017/2018. 219
Donna Boedi Maritasari[a]. Rosdiana[a]

The Implementation of Group Investigation, Problem Based learning and Critical Thinking in Geometry Learning. 223
Edy Waluyo

The Effect of STAD and TGT-Type Cooperative Learning toward Learning Achievement Referring to Physics Learning Interest on Heat Material 230
Fartina

Developing EFL Critical Reading Syllabus and Materials for Students of the English Department-IKIP Mataram 236
Fathurrahman Imran[a]; Heri Hidayatullah[a]

Sociopedia of Sociology Lesson at Senior High School in Selong 244
Abdurrohman[a], Huldiya Syamsiar[a]

The Development of Android-based Digital Dictionary for Sasak Language using String Matching Method

Baiq Desi Dwi Arianti [a], Ahmad Fathoni, Ahmad Hamdi [a]
[a] Study Program of Informatics Education, Hamzanwadi University

Corresponding Author: baiqdesidwiarianti@gmail.com

Abstract: This study aims to building and developing Sasak language dictionary based on android system use the string matching as a searching method and to investigate the eligibility of this product. Sasak language is the mother language of Sasak ethnic in Lombok, Nusa Tenggara Barat, but it become a second language now day. There are many factors influence this condition. One of them is because of Sasaknes has mixing with other Indonesia ethnic. Many of Sasaknes doesn't mastered lexicography of Sasak language now day. Based on that potential problem, this study use Research and Development (R&D) method to build an electronic dictionary with String Matching for searching method. The R&D method has 10 steps, which are (1)potential and problem analysis (2)data collecting (3)product design (4)validation (5)design revision (6)product trial (7)product revision (8)usage test (9)improvement product (10)mass production. The study use 45 peoples as a respondents. The result of this study indicate that the product is very eligible to use as an auxiliary tool to improve Sasak language vocabulary skills. This can be seen from the calculation of the percentage of eight aspects of product eligibility. These eight aspects are the language used everyday: 92.86%, the category of the interlocutors when using Sasak language: 90.67%, the variety of Sasak language used: 86.89%, assessment of Sasak language: 85.33%, the difficulty in using Sasak language: 89.19%, vocabulary in the Sasak dictionary: 88.89% , the menu in the Sasak dictionary:87.56 %, and font in the Sasak dictionary application: 89.33%. The average percentage of all aspects is 88.85%

Keyword : Sasak language, digital dictionary, R&D, string matching

Language is an important aspect of society. According to Gorys Keraf (in Suyanto, 2011), language is communication tool between members of society in the form of a symbol of the sound produced by human vocal organs. In other definition, Kraf states that language is a communication system that uses arbitrary vocal symbols (speech sounds). In other opinion, language has been interpreted as systematic system, perhaps for generative systems also, and as a arbitrary symbol (Tarigan, 2011).

At present, the traditional language as a local language has experienced a decline in use as a communication tool for society. This condition can be seen from the habits of young peoples who prefer to communicate with slang rather than traditional language, even though it is very important to preserve the traditional languages in the midst of the evolution of technology. Strengthened by the results of the interview of one of the teachers in Sasak language class, VII grade of Sengkerang 2 Junior High School, East Praya District, Lombok Tengah, stated that students found it difficult to follow Sasak language subjects and tended not to use Sasak language when communicating with teachers or older people. The reason is that it lacks control over the Sasak language dialect. This phenomenon is influenced by several factors. The first factor is that the Sasak population is not entirely the Sasak people. Urbanization of the population triggered the mixing of the Sasak tribe with other communities. As a result, Sasak language is in the middle of diglossic society, this means that Sasak languages have their own function and role in one area. The existence of the Sasak language as a noble language becomes the second language because of these conditions. This problem can be solved by build a dictionary digital with Sasak language as vocabulary.

Dictionary is a tool to translate a word. In present one form of dictionary is a digital dictionary. Digital dictionaries can make it easier for user to translate words, and the weight is lighter than dictionaries in other forms, so user mobility is easier and more effective. There are several search

methods in digital dictionaries, one of them is String Matching method. String matching is an algorithm method used to find the accuracy of the result of one or more given text patterns. String matching is an important subject in computer science because text is the main form of information exchange between people, for example in literature, scientific work, web pages and so on (Syarif Muhamad, 2017). String matching can also be used to search for bit patterns in a large number of binary files. In the string matching algorithm, the text is assumed to be in memory, so that if we search for a string in a text, all text content needs to be read first and then stored in memory. String matching focuses on searching one, or more generally, all the presence of a word (more commonly called a pattern) in a text. All algorithms that will be discussed issue all the patterns present in the text (Syarif Muhamad, 2017). The current research was aimed at answering the following questions:

1. How to develop an android-based digital dictionary for Sasak language using string matching as a searching method?
2. How do users respond to Sasak language digital dictionary?

Method

Participants

The participants of the present study were 45 peoples in Lombok area. This participants selected from students, tourists, Lombok people and government officials. Lombok Timur region was represented by 15 students of Hamzanwadi University, 10 peoples in Lombok Tengah, 10 peoples in Lombok Barat, 5 peoples from the Department of Tourism and Culture, and 5 peoples from local and foreign tours.

Data Collection

To solve the proposed research questions, the data of the study was collected by eight different aspects as a variable on questionnaire. These eight aspects are divided into 15 questions as an instrument. The eight aspects are: the language used everyday, the category of the interlocutors when using Sasak language, the variety of Sasak language used, assessment of Sasak language, the difficulty in using Sasak language, vocabulary in the Sasak dictionary, the menu in the Sasak dictionary, and font used in the Sasak dictionary application

Data Analysis

The data collected from the questionnaire were quantitatively analysed. In addition to descriptive statistics, the data were submitted to a calculation formula to examine whether the product is significantly feasible or not. The calculation formula used is percentage of eligibility (Arikunto, 2009:35):

$$P = \frac{\sum x}{\sum xi} \times 100\%$$

Where,

P = percentage of eligibility

x = total scores of respondents' answers

x_i = total scores of ideal scores per indicator

Then the percentage data obtained is transformed into tables so that the readability of the results is more easily understood. To determine qualitative criteria is determined in the following manner (Arikunto, 2009):

- Determine the ideal score (maximum score) = 100%

- Determine the lowest percentage percentage (minimum score) = 0%

- Determine range = 100 - 0

- Determine the interval = 5

- Determine the width of the interval = (score max / number of intervals) = 100/5 = 20

Based on the calculation above, the range of qualitative percentages and criteria can be specified in the following table:

Table 1 *Assessment of criteria*

Percentage range	Interpretation
84% ≤ Score ≤ 100%	Very eligible
63% ≤ Score ≤ 83%	Eligible
42% ≤ Score ≤ 62%	Eligible enough
21% ≤ Score ≤ 41%	Ineligible
0% ≤ Score ≤ 20%	Very Ineligible

Results and Discussion

After analysing the potential problem and collecting data for the product, next step is to build the product use Android Studio as an androids' editor software. After then, the product must be validation by experts to make sure the software whether good enough to the next lever or not. In this study use two expert, first expert is software experts and the second one is Sasak language experts. Validation result by experts indicate that the product were eligible to next level. This can be seen from the table below:

Table 2 *Expert validation*

Area of expertise	Percentage (%)	Interpretation
Software expert	88	Very eligible
Sasak language expert	83	Eligible

Software expert suggest to add menu for edit the words. Meanwhile language expert suggest to: (1)change the dictionary logo, (2)the level of Sasak language needs to be divided into Sasak Persaje and Sasak Utame, (3)need to add more Sasak vocabulary.

Based from the advice of the expert, the product were revised. After revised, the product was tested on 45 respondents. The result can be seen in the table below:

Tabel 3 *Percentage of aspect*

Variable (aspect)	Number of Indicator	Total score of indicator	Maximum score of indicator	Indicator Percentage (%)	Average of Percentage (%)	Total of average (%)
The language used everyday	1	214	225	95.11	92.89	88.85
	2	204	225	90.67		
The category of the interlocutors when using Sasak language	3	199	225	88.44	90.67	
	4	213	225	94.67		
	5	200	225	88.89		
The variety of Sasak language used	6	190	225	84.44	86.89	
	7	201	225	89.33		
Assessment of Sasak language	8	192	225	85.33	85.33	
The difficulty in using Sasak language	9	205	225	91.11	89.19	
	10	199	225	88.44		
	11	198	225	88.00		
Vocabulary in the Sasak dictionary	12	200	225	88.89	88.89	
The menu in the Sasak dictionary	13	197	225	87.56	87.56	
The Font used in the Sasak dictionary application	14	203	225	90.22	89.33	
	15	199	225	88.44		

From the table above on columns of total of average (%) can seen the percentage obtained is 88.85% . This mean, that the product eligibility is very eligible.

Conclusion

The current study aims to developing Sasak language dictionary and to investigate the eligibility of this product. Use research and development (R&D) as developing method and String matching as a searching method. To measure the eligibility, this study use percentage of eligibility method. The result of this study, indicate that the product is very eligible to use as an auxiliary tool to improve Sasak language vocabulary skills. This can be seen from the calculation of the percentage of eight aspects of product eligibility. These eight aspects are the language used everyday: 92.86%, the category of the interlocutors when using Sasak language: 90.67%, the variety of Sasak language used: 86.89%, assessment of Sasak language: 85.33%, the difficulty in using Sasak language: 89.19%, vocabulary in the Sasak dictionary: 88.89%, the menu in the Sasak dictionary: 87.56 %, and font in the Sasak dictionary application: 89.33%. The average percentage of all aspects is 88.85%

References

Ardhana, Y. K. (2014). *Android Black Box*. Jakarta: Jasakom.

Arikunto, Suharsimin (2013). *Prosedur Penelitian : Suatu Pendekatan Praktik.* Jakarta. Rineka Cipta

Kurniawan, D. E., & Simon, R. (2013). *Aplikasi Kamus Aneka Bahasa Daerah Berbasis Smartphone Android*. Simetris , 2 (3), 1-5

Lestari C.P, & Hasibuan N.A (2016). *Perancangan Aplikasi Kamus Istilah Medis Berbasis Android Dengan Algoritma Boyer Moore*. Simetris 2 (3), 1-6

Purwanto, Andri. 2013. *Pembuatan Aplikasi Kamus Bahasa Indonesia – Bahasa Jawa – Aksara Jawa*. Yogyakarta: Amikom

Suyanto, (2011). *Pengembangan Kamus Bahasa Jawa-Bahasa Indonesia Menggunakan Java 2 Micro Edition*. Simetris 2 (4), 1-7

Sugiyono. (2013). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Sudirman, & Bahri. (2014). *Studi Sejarah dan Budaya Lombok. Peringgabaya Lombok Timur*: Pusat Studi dan Kajian Budaya Prov. NTB (PUSAKANDA).

Syarif, M. (2017). Implementasi Algoritma String Matching Dalam Pencarian Surah dan Ayat Dalam Al-Quran Berbasis Web. *Journal on Networking and Security , 6*(2), pp.70-76

Tarigan, (2011). Perancangan Kamus Bahasa Sunda Berbasis Android dan Desktop (Studi Kasus : PT. FICC Semarang). *Journal on Networking and Security, 4*(4), pp.28-33.

Widoyoko, E. P. (2017). *Evaluasi Program Pembelajaran*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.

Waruwu & Mesran, (2014). *Implementasi Algoritma Knuth Morris Pratt Pada Aplikasi Kamus Istilah Latin Flora dan Fauna Berbasis Android*. Majalah Ilmiah 2 (4) 1-6

Yudisti, Renditia. 2011. *Aplikasi Kamus Dwibahasa Indonesia – Inggris Berbasis Android*. Surabaya : UPN Veteran Jawa Timur