





ICEL 2013

The First International Conference on Education and Language (ICEL)

28,29,30 January 2013 Bandar Lampung University (UBL) Indonesia

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PROCEEDINGS

THE FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION AND LANGUAGE

ICEL 2013

28 - 30 January 2013



Organized by:

Faculty of Teacher Training and Education (FKIP), English Education Study Program
Bandar Lampung University, Jl. Zainal Abidin Pagar Alam No.89 Labuhan Ratu,

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PREFACE

The activities of the International Conference is in line and very appropriate with the vision and mission of Bandar Lampung University (UBL) to promote training and education as well as research in these areas.

On behalf of the First International Conference of Education and Language (ICEL 2013) organizing committee, we are very pleased with the very good responses especially from the keynote speakers and from the participants. It is noteworthy to point out that about 80 technical papers were received for this conference

The participants of the conference come from many well known universities, among others: University of Wollongong, NSW Australia, International Islamic University Malaysia, Kyoto University (Temple University (Osaka), Japan - Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India - West Visayas State University College of Agriculture and Forestry, Lambunao, Iloilo, Philipine - Bahcesehir University, Istanbul, Turkey - The Higher Institute of Modern Languages, Tunisia - University of Baku, Azerbaijan - Sarhad University, KPK, Pakistan - Medical Sciences English Language Teacher Foundation Program, Ministry of Health, Oman - Faculty School of Arts and Sciences, Banga, Aklan Philippines - Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa, Banten, - Pelita Harapan University, Jakarta - STIBA Saraswati Denpasar, Bali - University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta - Ahmad Dahlan University Yogyakarta - Sriwijaya University, Palembang - Islamic University of Malang - IAIN Raden Fatah Palembang - Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia - Universitas Haluoleo Kendari - State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati, Bandung - Tadulako University, Central Sulawesi - Sanata Dharma University - Lampung University and Open University,

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the International Advisory Board members, sponsors and also to all keynote speakers and all participants. I am also grateful to all organizing committee and all of the reviewers who contribute to the high standard of the conference. Also I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the Rector of Bandar Lampung University (UBL) who gives us endless support to these activities, so that the conference can be administrated on time.

Bandar Lampung, 30 January 2013

Mustofa Usman, Ph.D ICEL 2013 Chairman

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BANDAR LAMPUNG UNIVERSITY

Bandar Lampung, Indonesia January 28, 29, 30, 2013

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SCENARIO OF MATHEMATIC LEARNING BASED ON BRUNER AT SCHOOL

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Abstract

This study attempts to discuss the scenario of learning by BUNER's theory at school. In designing the Lesson Plan of Learning, the teachers often confused to make an interesting and students actively. However, Lesson Plan (Scenario Learning) is a very important element to succeed the goal of learning. In this research, the writer used Bruner's theory of learning to help the teacher in designing the activities of teaching and learning process. Bruner's theory of Learning is based on four activities as below: (1) Construction, (2) Notation, (3) Contrast, (4) Connectivity. According to Bruner's theory, successful learning is the process of teaching which oriented with the concept and the structure in the process of learning related to the four activities which has been discussed in the previous statement.

Key Word: Scenario, Construction, Notation, Contrast, Connectivity

1. INTRODUCTION

In designing the activity of teaching and learning process, one of the parts which are very important is the scenario of learning. In my opinion, many students and teachers are not able to describe and design appropriately, clear and more simple in the scenario of learning. This is not difficult work because it is only to apply the theories of learning. By understanding what problems found in designing the scenario of learning, the writer wants to make the teachers more easily in designing the scenario of learning in teaching and learning process.

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Scenario (Modul PLPG, 2011) "rancang bangun alur kegiatan pembelajaran yang diharapkan dapat mencapai tujuan belajar yang ditentukan". There are three steps in designing the scenario of lesson planning which in each steps describes the strategy of method an time allocation that considered these indicators:

- a. The strategy and method with the indicators
- b. The strategy and method with the learning materials
- c. The strategy and method with the characteristics of the students
- d. The procedure with the time allocation (Opening: 5-10%; 70-80%; 10-15%)

Related to the theories of learning which is best known (Ruseffendi, et al: 1993) and used in Mathematic teaching and learning process is Bruner's theory. According to Bruner, successful learning is oriented to the conceptual and the structures related to the material. Bruner classifies into four activities as below:

1. Construction

Construction is a learning activity to build the conceptual from the students' activity to present their idea related to the activity of the construction.

2. Notation

Notation is a learning activity to formulate, to make a formulation of the conceptual which is built by the construction.

3. Contrast

Contrast is a learning activity to compare or to shape the difference between the conceptual material one with another material. This learning activity can be done by various learning activity such as giving examples to make the understanding more clearly.

4. Connectivity

Connectivity is a learning activity which relates to other material to see that there is a connection between one material with other material.

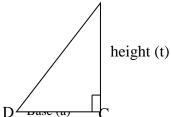
3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on Bruner's theory above we make the scenario of learning for the material in order to calculate the area of triangle as the following (this can be integrated in the students' answer sheet LKS):

- 3.1. Students' Activity
- a. Pre Activity (Opening)
- a1. Draw a square. Measure what you have drawn and determine the area of the square.
- a2.Draw two triangle and sebangun.
- a3. Mention the criterias of the two tirangle and sebangun.
- b. Main Activity
- b1. A

Brais below picture is Bangun....

- b2. D Draw the lineCfrom A to C.
- b3. Mention what will happen?.
- b4. Does the line congruent and sebangun? Why?
- b5. Area 1 (one) bangun aboved =X square.



C

В

Considering the above result of area, thus the area of the triangleBCD is

b7.

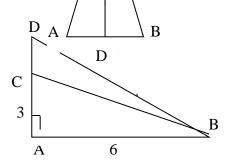
b6.

Mention the kinds of the triangle ABC in the above explanation. Is it sebangun? If the answer is yes, you mention! Draw the triangle ABC to be drawn with other form. What kind of bangun is formed? Determine the area!

/, | X/

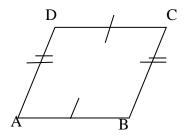
b8. The area is cont uent wit the area of the triangle ABC as the following:......

b9.



From the above picture, determine the area of the triangle ABC.

b10.



By using the above formula, measure and calculate the area of ABCD

b11. The triangle area KLM iscompared with the triangle area PQR is 3:7. Length of the triangle KLM 8 cm and height 6 cm.

Count the triangle height of PQR if the base length is 7 cm.

c. CLOSING

c1. The area of triangle is

The area of triangle BCD =
The area of triangle BCD =

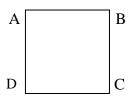
From the below picture, Count:

The area of triangleADC =....

The area of triangleABC =....

- 3.2. Teacher's Activity
- a. Pre Activity (Opening)
- a1. To help the students to draw the square. Measure the picture and determine the area of the square!
- a2. To help the students to draw the two triangle and sebangun.
- a3. To help the students to mention the criterias of the two triangle and sebangun
- b. Main Activity

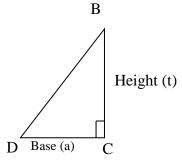
b1.



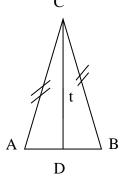
To help the students to mention the name of the picture

- b2. To help the students to draw the line from A to C.
- b3. To help the students to mention what happens with the square.
- b4. To help the students to mention what happens with the square.
- b5. To help the students to determine the area 1 (one) the above bangun =X Square.

b6.



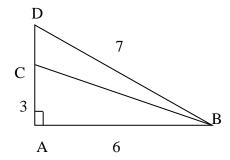
b7.



Membantu siswa menyebutkan jenis segitiga ABC. Membantusiswamenyebutbentuk yang sebangun.Membantusiswamembuatsegitiga ABC menjadibentukbangunlaindanmenentukanluasbangun yang terjadi.

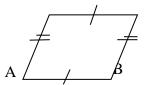
b8. Membantu siswa menentukan luas bangun yang terjadi samadengan luas segitiga ABC

b9.



To help the students to determine the area of the triangle CBD

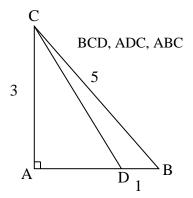
b10.



To help the students to count the area of ABCD

- b11. To help the students to determine the height of the trianglea PQR
- c. Closing
- c1. To help the students to conclude the area of the triangle

c2.



To help the students to count the area of the triangle

4. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Based on the above explanation, the writer draws the conclusion and suggestion as the following:

4.1. Conclusion

The theory learning by Bruner can be applied to design the scenario of teaching and learning activity in the classroom particularly in Math learning.

4.2. Suggestion

For the teachers and the candidates of teacher: Bruner's theory of learning can be applied to design the scenario of learning with other material in the process of teaching and learning.

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