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MALAYSIA



2nd ICEL 2014

THE SECOND INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION AND LANGUAGE

20, 21, 22 MAY 2014

Bandar Lampung University, Indonesia

PROCEEDINGS

Hosted by

Teacher Training and Education Faculty (FKIP),
English Education Study Program, Bandar Lampung University (UBL)

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Organized by:
Faculty of Teacher Training and Education (FKIP),
English Education Study Program of Bandar Lampung University
Zainal Abidin Pagar Alam street No.89 Labuhan Ratu, Bandar Lampung, Indonesia
Phone: +62 721 36 666 25, Fax: +62 721 701 467
www.ubl.ac.id

PREFACE

The activities of the International Conference are 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 Second International Conference of Education and Language (2nd ICEL 2014) 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, Philippine - 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, 20 May 2014

Drs. Harpain, M.A.T., M.M

2nd ICEL 2014 Chairman

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The Second International Conference on
Education and Language (2nd ICEL 2014)
BANDAR LAMPUNG UNIVERSITY
Bandar Lampung, Indonesia
May 20,21,22 2014

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AT A GLANCE INFORMATION SYSTEM IN LMS FOR EDUCATION LANGUAGE

Arnes Yuli Vandika*, Eka Imama Novita Sari, Ade Kurniawan, Dina Ika Wahyuningsih
Faculty of Computer Science, University of Bandar Lampung

*Corresponding email: arnes@ubl.ac.id

Abstract

Education can not be separated from the use of technology, especially educational language is sometimes very dependent on the technology itself. It is the one who pushed for the creation of creativity in technology transfer. A frequent problem in learning is often caused by the lack of media to assist students in learning and teaching activities. For that created various models of technology systems. and one of them is the LMS or Learning Management System. LMS or Learning Management System is one example for the application of advanced technology-based learning. Where the use of this technology is a very important role to provide information system to the users of this case is the students.

Keyword : Learning Management System, Educational language ,information system

1. INTRODUCTION

Actually there are various definitions of the various information systems and the definition, it can be concluded that the information system includes a number of components (human, computer, information technology and working procedure) there is something in the process (the data into information) and is intended to achieve a goal or purpose . Truly is an information system does not have to involve a computer. Computer information systems using the so-called computer-based information system CBIS. According to Gelinas, Oram and Wiggins (1990), information system is a man-made system which generally consists of a set of computer-based and manual components are made for collecting, mnyimpan, and managing data and providing output information to the user.

2. INFORMATION SYSTEM IN LMS

According to Turban, Mclean and Wetherbe (1990) an information system to collect, process, store, analyze, and disseminate information for specific purposes. LMS or better known as a Learning Management System is a software or software used to manage (for the purposes of administration) , documentation , training materials and teaching materials and activities report teaching and learning online (connected to the internet) , all it's done online (Ellis 2009) . Other words, the LMS is software that used to make the course materials on-line web-based and manage learning activities and results . According to Ann Gordon LMS is the environment that is used by teachers / lecturers / instructors in creating , storing , reusing , manage and deliver learning materials to students . While according to wikipedia : LMS is defined as an software for delivering , tracking , and managing learning . LMS is an application software for documentation , administration , tracking , reporting program training , classroom and online activities , e-learning programs , and training content .

An LMS should be able to do the following things , namely :

- centralize and automate administration
- use self-service " services " and " self-guided "
- collect and deliver learning content rapidly
- consolidate training initiatives on a scalable web -based platform
- supports portability and standardization - elearning
- personalize content and enable reuse of such knowledge .

In the model of e-learning , learning environment management processes that can occur in the form of the tersistem and not tersiste . For example tersistem is learning management system is planned, directed , and setting measurable , such as the utilization of dalai Moodle e-learning . While the models are not tersistem can be seen on learning with a biased blog used for the learning .

3. LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

3.1. There are several web based learning

There are several types of web -based learning is currently developing , namely :

Commercial Free Course Advantage

For this type of web learning , providers usually provide courses free of charge and everyone can attend this course without the fear of having to pay . Value obtained from commercial advertising or other content providers who are interested in filling the web. Free course typically take the commercial value of the advertisers and the content providers . Of course here the content providers have to carry the mission of " education " . Such models generally use the media text , images , interactive quizzes , chat , and even free e - mail address. Interaction between teachers and learners , learners and other learners performed through mailling list , e - mail or text chat .



Figure 1. Virtual Classroom

Commercial Course

This model is the usual courses conducted by face-to- face , it's just the medium through the internet or the web . Processes such as registration , testing and authorization to be passed first, before you can access the learning materials provided. As conventional courses (face to face) , all existing processes transformed into the web . Starting from the registration process , making subjects , and evaluation . Before the course begins , the learner must first pay the cost of the course. Even some web sites complete with Virtual Library .

Learning Application Service Provider

Generally, doing business models of distance learning are the producers of software applications / distance learning tool . In addition to selling products , they also sell the service (sort of facility rental) use of the device to its customers . These service providers are usually the maker or manufacturer of the software application Distance Learning . So in addition to selling its software products , they also provide a service to use the software . Licensing service is not given to any other company . Buyer or institution may request a license buy products for internal use only . In addition to selling products and services , there is also really only sell its service without selling a product .

Learning Portal

The fourth model as general portals are being developed at this time , especially on the subject of education in this distance learning . This portal can be a gateway to a course , the material or web sites about other distance learning . As with other web - web portal , distance learning is a web portal that serves

as a gateway to other information that is focused on learning , education , learning technology , and information pertaining to the study . This learning portal is diverse . There is specialized in providing free courses , and also that just provide links to other educational information .

The use of Internet technology and application of web -based learning has advantages and disadvantages compared to other systems . Some of the advantages are:

1. Ability of the technique to penetrate the boundaries of time and place .
2. Ease in revision of the learning material or information to be conveyed .
3. Facilitate the relationship between the learner and the resource person .
4. Broad openness opportunity to learn about other cultures .

Challenges of Internet technology in the learning process , among others :

- The opening of a very broad opportunity to study other cultures allow for a more rapid acculturation process , so as to threaten the native culture .
- Allows many different ways to communicate misunderstandings during the process of learning .

Distance learning system needs to be studied more deeply and widely , concerning all aspects , such as technology , curriculum design , the design , and human resources . Human resources is a major factor in this sector . For example , a teacher who will teach over the internet , you should 've also learned over the internet , so that the teachers can overcome any difficulties that would be encountered during the learning process . In this case , it is the duty of the teacher to find the right solution in the learning process to be gone through .

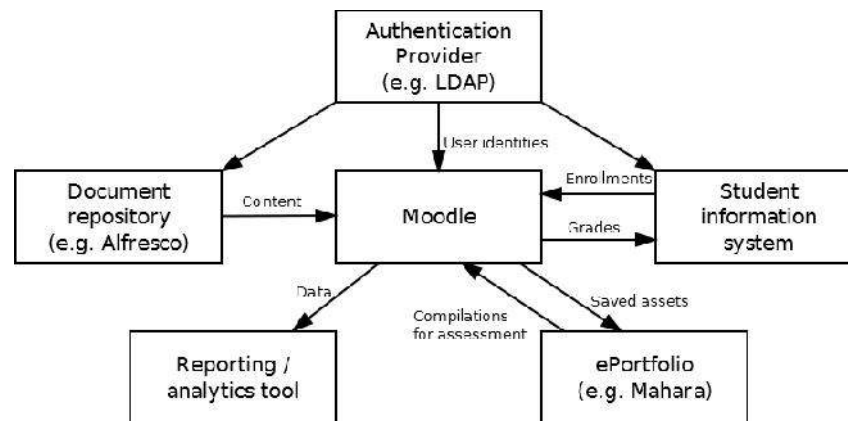


Figure 2. Learning Management System by Moodle

A learner requires strong motivation to complete the process of learning through the medium of the Internet . Because of the distance learning process of learning centered on learner independence . While the teacher acts as a facilitator or enabler learners to learn to construct the information learned. Using the web is a new way of organizing distance learning has several benefits, including :

1. Learning over the web is a learner can learn from anywhere and at anytime .
2. Shorter time and efficiently by using the web , all these things can be reduced in a short time . Just by uploading to the internet , everyone from anywhere and at anytime can access and read the learning material.
3. Reach out to various places .
4. Books / learning module is no longer the only instructional material as well as in the conventional learning .

There is also a need to consider learning to use the web , among others, should consider the cost factor . In terms of cost of course will not be the same as the conventional way of organizing . In addition there are extra fees for Internet subscription or access the Internet through Internet service , web design and development costs itself .. But the provision of education which are cheaper in implementation via the web or conventional , the answer depends on how the pattern relatif services to be executed .

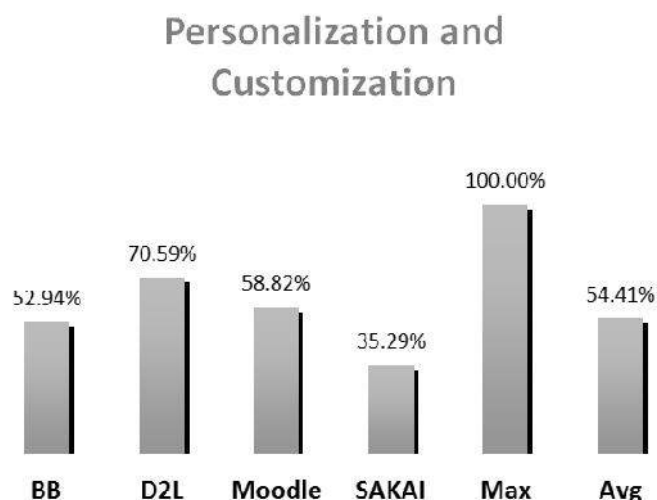


Figure 3. Perbandingan pengguna LMS

3.2. Factors Success Development Learning Management System (LMS)

Development Learning Management System (LMS) requires careful planning and a thorough feasibility study that is able to address development issues in education , work and scientific world . It should be ensured that the LMS has been made in accordance with the principles of pedagogy .For the development of LMS required extensive knowledge of the program for all levels ,facilitating learners to study individual or group ,to build effective communication and creating a learning community ,the learning material can thus be determined which ones need to be added, changed , or updated .

Development of LMS in an agency can not be separated from the following factors : policy and planning , leadership, infrastructure and resources ,management ,the ability and competence of teachers and staff , and the level of technical support .

4. CONCLUSION

Identify policy and planning purposes using information and communication technology in education and determine priorities and resources is the realm of policy and planning .Education authorities and responsibilities in the implementation and monitoring of the implementation of the LMS is the basis of learning the process well . Successful implementation of the policy and planning depends on the role and responsibilities of leadership . Even leaders in the implementation of the LMS become key players who provide the necessary direction and purpose LMS . Infrastructure and resources to support the learning process based on information and communication technologies can enhance the potential of the learning process

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Jl. Z.A. Pagar Alam No.26 Labuhan Ratu
Bandar Lampung 35142 Phone: +62 721 701463
www.ubl.ac.id
Lampung - Indonesia

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