BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

ICECED 2018

International Conference on Early Childhood Education

“The Roles of Parents in Shaping Children’s Characters”

Banda Aceh, Aceh, Indonesia
December 3 - 4, 2018
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Dear all participants. Welcome to Aceh, and enjoy your visit and stay in Banda Aceh, the capital city of Aceh, Indonesia. We also welcome you to Syiah Kuala University, a university that started its missions as the center for spreading Islam to the Nusantara in the early 1600s when it was under the Al-Jami’atul Baitur Rahman (Al-Jami’atul means a university) with its 17 faculties and 68 departments. This university with its library was located at the present Pasar Aceh (Downtown of Banda Aceh) and had published thousands of books on Shahadah, Tauhid, Ibadah, Sciences, and others, and sent them to other parts of the countries in the Nusantara. This university continued to be the center of sciences until it was burned down, together with its library, when the Dutch army stormed Banda Aceh on April 10th, 1873. It was later rebuilt in 1961, and now, with its student population of 32,000, it continues to flourish its teaching, research and community development for the welfares of the Acehnese and Indonesians.

This conference, themed the Roles of Parents in Shaping the Children’s Characters, is conducted jointly between Syiah Kuala University and the Aceh Family Welfare and Empowerment (PKK Aceh), aiming at developing awareness among families and other stakeholders of education in Aceh on how important the character is for building our nation. This is the third activity where Syiah Kuala University collaborates with PKK Aceh. The first one was on Developing Innovative Pedagogy for Special Education followed by providing services to children with learning disabilities, and the second was on Developing Strategic Pedagogies in Teaching STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) for teachers of primary and secondary school teachers of Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar. We have conducted three main events for 2018 alone. We will continue working together with PKK Aceh in empowering women in Aceh.

We do hope that the participants enjoy the presentations from the conference keynote speakers: the Rector of the Kolej-Universiti Perguruan Ugama Seri Begawan (KUPU-SB), Brunei Darussalam, the Deputy Rector of International Relations of Fatoni University in Pattani, Thailand, the Fellow Researcher at the Center for Guidance and Counseling of the Sultan Idris Education University, Malaysia, a well-known motivator for early childhood education of Indonesia, the Deputy Chairwoman of PKK Aceh, and one of the academicians from Syiah Kuala University. Family, as the Prophet Rasulullah SAW said, is the foundation of a nation and the role of PKK Aceh is laying down and developing a strong foundation of our nation.

The university would also like to thank to all members of PKK Aceh, the staff of Syiah Kuala University, the alumni of the Sultan Idris Education University, and to all committee members who have been specifically assigned for this conference. May Allah bless us all.

Banda Aceh, November 27, 2018

Prof. Dr. Ir. Samsul Rizal, M. Eng.
Rector of Syiah Kuala University
ACEH FAMILY WELFARE AND EMPOWERMENT

The Aceh Family Empowerment and Welfare (PKK Aceh) is working closely with Syiah Kuala University in empowering and in developing the welfare of women in Aceh by expanding its programs beyond its regular ones, focusing on developing awareness among its members on theories and foundations of education for the purposes of laying down characters as guided by the Presidential Decree No. 87, 2017, issued on September 6, 2017. The Deputy Rector of Syiah Kuala University for International Affairs and his special staff is assigned by the Rector of Syiah Kuala University to work closely with us in developing education-related programs.

Among the programs that we have been working together this year are: (1) Innovative Pedagogies for Teaching Students with Special Needs followed by providing services to the parents and pupils with special needs, 2) Strategies for Teaching STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering and Mathematics) for teachers of primary and junior high schools of Banda Aceh and Aceh Besar, and (3) this conference on the Roles of Parents in Shaping Children’s Characters.

The participants for this conference are mostly the members of PKK Aceh, followed by the teachers and lecturers of state and private universities in Aceh, the educators and all stakeholders of education in this province, and international participants from countries in South-East Asian nations. The main purposes of conducting this conference are to expand the horizons of the members of PKK Aceh beyond its regular programs and develop links with other teacher training institutions in Indonesia and abroad. There is also a special program designed for members of PKK Aceh from all districts in Aceh on how to develop guidance and counseling strategies for children using the Prodigy approach, provided by a specialist in Prodigy from the Sultan Idris Education University, Perak, Malaysia on the second day (full day) of the conference. PKK Aceh extends its thanks and appreciations to Syiah Kuala University.

PKK Aceh would also like to thank to its member who has been working closely with Syiah Kuala University, to the special staff of Syiah Kuala University, to the alumni of the Sultan Idris Education University, and others who have been working hard to make this conference a successful forum for our members in expanding their links with national and international education institutions. We would also like to express our appreciations to Prof. Dr. Haji Adanan bin Haji Basar Rais, the Rector of the Kolej-Universiti Perguruan Ugama Seri Begawan (KUPU-SB), Brunei Darussalam; to Assoc. Prof. Dr. Shukree Langputeh, the Deputy Rector of International Relations of Fatoni University in Pattani, Thailand; to Encik Aziz Mohd Yatim, the Fellow Researcher at the Center for Guidance and Counseling of the Sultan Idris Education University, Malaysia; Mr. Petro Alexy, to our national motivator for early childhood education of Indonesia, and to Assoc. Prof. Dr. Qismullah Yusuf as one of the academicians from Syiah Kuala University who have made themselves available to give keynote speeches at this conference.

Enjoy your stay and visit to Banda Aceh. May Allah bless us all.

Banda Aceh, 27 November 2018

Dr. Ir. Dyah Erti Idawati, M.Eng.
Deputy Chairwoman of Aceh Family Welfare and Empowerment
Conference Venue Map

Keterangan:
1. Restaurant : R. Paralel Session Kelas A
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#### Session I

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**Moderator**: Dr. Harbiyah, ST, M.Pd

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**Moderator**: Dr. Harbiyah, ST, M.Pd

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<td>The Islamic Pedagogy Embedment in Character Development at An Islamic Elementary School</td>
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<td>Dian Fajrina</td>
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**Date/Time:** December 3, 2018/ 11.00-12.30  
**Room:** III  
**Moderator:** Dr. Kismullah, M.App.Ling.

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**Date/Time:** December 3, 2018/ 14.00-15.45  
**Room:** III  
**Moderator:** Dr. Kismullah, M.App.Ling.

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**Date/ Time** : December 4, 2018/ 10.15-12.15  
**Room** : I  
**Moderator** : Saptiani, S.Pd.I., M.Pd.I

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## Session II

**Date/ Time** : December 4, 2018/ 13.30-15.00  
**Room** : I  
**Moderator** : Saptiani, S.Pd.I., M.Pd.I

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**Date/Time:** December 4, 2018/ 10.15-12.15  
**Room:** II  
**Moderator:** Febri Nurrahmi, S.Sos., M.MP

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**Date/Time:** December 4, 2018/ 13.30-15.00  
**Room:** II  
**Moderator:** Febri Nurrahmi, S.Sos., M.MP

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INTRODUCING STEM, DIGITAL SKILLS AND ARCHITECTURE IN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Dyah Erti Idawati, *3,4 Fitriyani Insanuri Qismullah

1Faculty of Engineering, Syiah Kuala University, Banda Aceh, Indonesia
2Aceh Family Welfare and Empowerment, Banda Aceh, Indonesia
3Department of Architecture, Ar-Raniry State Islamic University, Banda Aceh, Indonesia
4Kiddos English School, Banda Aceh, Indonesia

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Abstract

To attract children to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics, known as STEM, it should start as early as they can. These subjects should be in the minds and souls of the children since they start to know shapes, sizes, spaces, changes, movements, and others around them. Technology is the application of scientific concepts, and with these concepts, humans can create technology that we now live with. Children have high curiosity on the phenomena that occur around them. The parents and teachers should appropriately use their concerns on the environment to develop their future interests on STEM, and one of them is architecture. The children can be given many kinds of architectural shapes, sizes, and spaces, and when they are shown an architectural design, their minds should be questioning their previous knowledge on these architectural forms that are useful in creating an architectural design. Their eagerness to know can be geared to understand more about architectural products by showing the architectural megastructures, such as the Borobudur in Indonesia, the Taj-Mahal in India, The Great Wall in China, The Twin-Tower in Malaysia, The Eifel Tower in Paris and other world monumental buildings. All of these were created by engineers by using shapes, sizes, and spaces in designing the structures. When children have basic knowledge on architectural structures and designs and combine them with digital skills, that is the time that they lay down their professional KSAs (knowledge, skills, and attitudes) in architectures and create mega designs for their community in the decades to come.

Keywords: STEM, Curiosity, Digital Skills, Design.
DIGITAL CULTURE AND DIGITAGOGY: A LIFE OF A DIGITAL CULTURALIST AND A DIGITAGOGIST

‘Qismullah Yusuf, Yunisrina Qismullah Yusuf

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Abstract

Digital culture has been permeated into the minds and souls of all of us; the teachers, the parents, the community and also our students. Some of us are still in our second industrial revolution era, the printed culture. Others are in the third industrial era framed by electronic gadgets. Our students are now in the digital culture where each digit of the culture is regulating our life. Many of our teachers, aware or not aware of this change, will be trapped in their own era. Meanwhile, students are moving towards the digital life, where each part of our life is regulated by the digits that inform the current blood pressure, the beats of our heart, what to eat, what to drink, when to rest and how many hours of sleeping are needed to maintain good health. The teachers should move fast since the digital culture keeps changing at high speed of paces. They should be provided with early childhood education, pedagogy, andragogy, gerontology, peeragogy, digitagogy, cybergogy, and heutagogy. All of these ‘gogies’ will make the life of the teachers easy if they are competent with the digital system that regulates the educational life in this 21st century. The life of a person with a digital culture is entering our classroom, our bedroom, our house, and our community. The choice for us to adapt and or to adopt, and there are no ways to escape.

Keywords: Digital Culture, Peuragogy, Digitagogy, Cybergogy, Heutagogy, Digitalist.
LITERACY, FAMILY CULTURE, AND CHARACTER BUILDING IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

Petro Alexy

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Trainer of Move and Creativity for Young Children
Consultant for Indonesia’s Early Childhood Education

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Abstract

Any event or occurrence happening for the first time in life is always impressed and has marks. The event can be education. The first education or learning experience for the first time is found by a child in the family environment (household). Therefore, a family is crucial in determining child education success, especially in building a good character of the child. Here, parents have an important role as an educator (teacher or facilitator). A child is an excellent imitator. It means that s/he is able to imitate well and perfect for what s/he sees and hears. And, the result of the imitation (learning results) appears from what s/he says and hears. In order to get the imitation well (internalized), parents need to comprehend culture, cultivating, and cultivated. Thus, good imitation or behavior needs to get habitual in a household environment: happy to think good things, to do good things, to feel good things. It is done repeatedly so that it becomes a building of good characters. This good character building is kept and maintained by consensus, commitment, consistency, and consequence among members of the family. In addition, the child is stimulated by good languages, such as, speaking, listening, and imitating. Through oral and body language, messages and values of the religious teaching are sent and the child comprehends. And, parents need to understand how the child thinks and feels. Education in the household environment needs to do in a planned, directed, and systematic way.

Keywords: Literacy, Good Characters, Education in the Household.
PRODIGY: AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH FOR CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

The formation and development of healthy and effective characters among the students are closely related to the role played by a counselor at school which includes assisting students toward positive change and development in terms of academic, career, personal and social. In addition to parents and teachers at school, counselors are among the key individuals in shaping the character and personality of students through activities and programs conducted in schools. Thus, the role of the counselor is vital in developing the student to become an outstanding student and individual in the future. However, in the era of globalization, the role of the counselor in the development of good character in students is more difficult and complicated. Thus, apart from the knowledge and skills, a counselor should have an effective strategy in encouraging the development of good character in young children. In relation to this, previous literature has consistently supported the notion that administrators and counselors were responsible for determining the best practices for guiding students to become ethical, productive, and responsible citizens (Benninga & Wynne, 1998) and they must plan programs that were intentional, proactive, and comprehensive. Based on this premise, the purpose of this paper is to introduce a ‘Prodigy’ (Aziz, 2003), as an approach to assist the guidance and counseling teachers as well as other individuals who play vital roles in the development and improvement of students’ behavior. As for character building, Prodigy is unique and innovative because it helps counselors and teachers to understand the essential elements for the improvement and enhancement of human development in schools. Prodigy modules also are comprehensive as they integrate the affective, cognitive and behavioral components of character development. This paper discusses relevant course modules for character development which include the five domains study skills, unconditional love, creative thinking, the alternative discipline management, and leadership. The final section touches the benefits of using Prodigy in fostering character development.

Keywords: Counselling, Character Development, Character Counselling, Counselling Modules, Prodigy.
PARENTAL RELIGIOSITY IN SHAPING ADOLESCENT SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

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2Department of Human Development and Family Studies, Faculty of Human Ecology, University Putra Malaysia, Selangor, Malaysia
3Department of Government and Civilization Studies, Faculty of Human Ecology, University Putra Malaysia, Selangor, Malaysia

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Abstract

Religiosity has been identified by many scholars as an important aspect in family process and interaction. However, the impact of parental religiosity on the development of adolescent social responsibility has rarely been studied especially in Banda Aceh. To address this paucity, the study aimed to explore the relationship between parental religiosity and social responsibility among adolescents in Banda Aceh. A total of 331 adolescents aged between 11 to 18 years old from four high schools in Banda Aceh were selected using multistage cluster random sampling. Parental religiosity was measured using a scale that developed in this study based on dimensions of Islamic religiosity by Azimi et al. (2006), and social responsibility was assessed using Social and Personal Responsibility Scale that adapted from Conrad and Hedin (1981). Findings from correlation analysis showed parental religiosity had a significant and positive relationship with adolescent social responsibility (r mother=0.10, p<0.05; r father=0.13, p<0.01). The result of the study indicates that higher score in parents’ religiosity would also higher in adolescent social responsibility. It implies that adolescents who have religious parents tend to be socially responsible people.

Keywords: Social Responsibility, Parental Religiosity, Adolescent, Banda Aceh.
CURRICULUM OF 2013: TEACHERS’ UNDERSTANDING AND LEARNERS’ CHARACTER

Cut Zahri Harun, Amsal Amri, Kismullah

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2Department of English Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Syiah Kuala University, Banda Aceh, Indonesia

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Abstract

Character education reinforcement at school in the current context is highly relevant to overcome the crisis of morality taking place in Indonesia; Aceh Province is no exception. The irrefutable reality is the moral crisis among school-aged teenagers. To deal with this problem, the Ministry of Education and Culture issued Character-based Curriculum of 2013. The implementation of Curriculum of 2013 requires teachers as the agents to shape the character and competency of the learners based on the existing characteristics of the individual learner. There have been no studies conducted to investigate the correlation between Curriculum of 2013 implementation and teachers’ understanding of the curriculum with the character and morality of the learners. This paper discusses relevant literature, existing theories, and empirical studies as a basis conduct field research at different schools in three regions of Aceh, Banda Aceh, the East Coast and the West Coast to seek the correlation between those three variables.

Keywords: Teachers’ Understanding, Implementation, Curriculum of 2013, Learners’ Character.
“WOW! ICE CREAM!” ACQUIRING ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE USING IMITATION AND REPETITION STRATEGIES

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2School of Teacher Education, University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand

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Abstract

Learning English as a second language is not easy when non-native English children have to live within the native English speaking community, and they have no idea at all about the language except only for very few words. This study describes how three siblings from Indonesia, aged 6, 7 and 9, struggled with English when they first went to a primary school in Christchurch, New Zealand. The data were collected from the siblings’ language achievement reports and the researcher’s anecdotal records from her daily interaction with the siblings and the school’s teachers. The result shows that the siblings were facilitated with ESL teachers, books and multimedia to support them develop their vocabulary repertoire. Imitating and repeating words and short sentences from teachers, peers, books, and multimedia are the strategies they preferred to apply while interacting in the school environment. This paper discusses the siblings’ processes in acquiring the language during their seven months studying in that school.

Keywords: School-aged Kids, English as a Second Language, Language Development, Environment Supports.
PROFILE OF FATHER INVOLVEMENT FROM CHILDREN’S PERCEPTION

Kartika Sari, Addina Kamila

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Abstract

Research on fathers has been increasing in three decades, but research on family more focused on mothering. In fact, father also has a contribution to the development of children. Therefore, there is a need for special research on father involvement in parenting. This study aims to see the profile of father involvement in terms of child perceptions. The location of the research was conducted in Aceh that embraced the concept of Islam in social life as well as government policy. This research uses a descriptive quantitative method, taking respondents using quota sampling technique (n = 500). The results show that the profile of father involvement in Aceh is in the instrumental dimension. This means that fathers show high involvement in the range of being involved so often involved in moral and career development, developing a sense of responsibility, independence, and discipline, and providing child's needs. This indicates that the father in Aceh viewed the role of father with the concept of ‘father as the breadwinner.’ The gender variable has a significant influence on the father involvement variable.

Keywords: Father Involvement, Fathering, Parenting.
APPLICATION OF THE SOCIAL APPROACH IN DEVELOPMENT OF CHARACTERS IN SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES

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Abstract

Lately, in our society, there has been frequent inter-group friction which was only triggered by small things, both among the general public and educated people such as conflicts between villages and brawls among students and students. Many people worry that if such a situation and condition continues, it is not impossible that the glory of this nation will experience degradation that could threaten the nation's unity and unity — transformation of the values of local wisdom (local genius) both in the learning process and socialization to the community to reduce global influences that can damage the character of students and society in line with the current modernization. However, religious learning, character, and PPKn have not been able to optimally shape the character of students and community in general. Therefore, character education is needed as a form of mental revolution of students and society through the internalization of cultural values of local wisdom (local genius) as a form of social approach to character building of students and society.

Keywords: Social Approach, Character.
ADVERSITY QUOTIENT OF LATE ADOLESCENCE: A LESSON TO BUILD SURVIVAL SKILL FROM EARLY LIFE

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Abstract

The main role of late adolescence is to build a career and make a successful study. Nowadays, looking for a good job is such a difficult thing to do, it needs self-conviction and integrity. To face the problems required a struggling power that known as adversity quotient. Adversity quotient is the main part of what people need to achieve the success that is the ability to survive and face difficulties in every problem. This study was intended to describe adversity quotient of college students in Banda Aceh. This study used a quantitative descriptive method. 330 college students participated in data collection that was hired by using incidental sampling. The significant differences in adversity quotient were found in gender and their participation in the organization. The results are indicated that most of the respondent is in Camper level. In other ways, the study revealed that females on Climber level is more than males and on the contrary, at Quitter level man is more than female. Individuals who are in the Camper type will tend to stop on the middle of trying, because they cannot face the difficulties, while individuals in the climber type will endeavor to the end. Strengthening the ability to face obstacles and be able to think positively needs to be developed from an early age so that individuals will be able to deal with difficulties and cope well.

Keywords: Adversity Quotient, Late Adolescence, Gender, Survive Skill.
THE IMPORTANCE OF CHARACTER EDUCATION: THE ENGLISH TEACHER’S EFFORTS AND CHALLENGES IN STUDENT’S CHARACTER BUILDING

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Abstract

A good teaching objective should not only accentuate the attainment of theoretical and practical knowledge but also it can provide a meaningful learning outcome on the change in students’ good behavioral knowledge and positive attitudinal development. As one of the key components within teaching and learning process at school, of course, a teacher importantly plays a central role and significantly contributes to succeed this desired goal. It can be definitely gathered through a pedagogical practice which is embedded a set of character education values during the classroom instruction, and its influence can be seen in daily interaction between teacher and students as well other components in a school environment. Thus, it is needed a variety of efforts to achieve this purpose. Regarding this matter, this paper addresses the importance of character education for school learners. The paramount discussion is mainly focused on the efforts that can be done by the English teacher in students’ character building. There are several attempts that can be done by the teacher to teach a character education for students such as teaching a direct example, giving an assignment, civilizing a habitual action, being a role model. In line with this, it is also talked about several challenges which are likely confronted by the teacher in the filed as commitment, endorsement, and appreciation.

Keywords: English Teachers, Character, Character Education, Efforts, Challenges.
PLAYING: A WAY TO BUILD CHILDREN RESILIENCE

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Abstract

Resilience is a general concept that can be defined as the capacity of the individual to demonstrate the personal strengths needed to cope with some kind of challenge, hardship or adversity. Young children can experience many forms of adversity – sometimes mild, like not being understood by adults when trying to express their needs; sometimes severe, like being exposed to poverty, domestic violence, and war. Whether or not children are resilient depends on the resources available to them in their families and communities. Resilience research indicates that during the early childhood years, it is important for children to have a good quality of care and opportunities for learning, adequate nutrition, and community support for families, to facilitate positive development of cognitive, social and self-regulation skills. Decades of compelling research have shown that play can support children’s physical, social, emotional and intellectual development, as well as their imagination and creativity. Play promotes social competence such as sharing, perspective taking and negotiating. In 2015, Ginsburg and Jablow offered a model to build resilience called the ‘7 crucial Cs of resilience’: Competence, Confidence, Connection, Character, Contribution, Coping and Control. Thus, play-based approaches support the development of resilience in young children because they provide opportunities for children to develop characteristics such as the ‘7 Cs’. In terms of building resilience, play contributed through learning (some important life skills including reconciliation), emotional regulation (managing feelings and range of emotions), attachment (the importance of friendships and social connections) and problem solving.

Keywords: Play, Children, Resilience.
This study describes the children’s way of developing their word awareness from their teachers and peers at school. The data were obtained from 30 young children, aged 5-6, of a class in a preschool in Banda Aceh. The instruments used to collect data were observations through class observation, teachers’ anecdotal records, and children’s language achievement reports. The observations were conducted for one semester of about five months. The results show that the teachers use the motherese register to speak with the children. They speak more slowly, clearly, with higher pitch, and with exaggerated intonation. Children develop their word awareness from teachers with facilitation from the multimedia, things around them and their social environment at the school. These assistances support the children’s phonological and semantic awareness by highlighting their teachers as models. Meanwhile, the children’s interaction with their peers tends to produce some errors in words usage and pronunciation. The paper further provides discussions on the results.

**Keywords:** Young Children, Word Awareness, Development, Teachers, Peers, Preschool.
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTING STYLES AND CHILDREN’S SOCIAL SKILLS

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Abstract

This study aims to identify the relationship between parenting styles and social skills of preschool children in Banda Aceh. A total of 242 parents of two pre-schools in Banda Aceh were selected as samples in this quantitative research. Parenting Styles and Dimensions Questionnaire (PSDQ) and Preschool and Kindergarten Behavior Scales (PKBS) were used to collect data questionnaire. Data were analyzed using Pearson's correlation. Overall correlation analysis shows that there is significant correlation (p<0.05) between authoritative parenting style with children’s social skills, there is no significant correlation (p>0.05) between the authoritarian parenting style with children’s social skills, and there is no significant correlation (p>0.05) between the permissive parenting style with children’s social skills. The results of this study are expected to contribute to the development of science, beneficial to parents in educating and raising their children so that they can acquire good and appropriate social skills, and hopefully, it can be referenced as a guide and useful input.

Keywords: Parenting Style, Social Skills, Preschool, Children.
IMPLEMENTING CHARACTERS VALUES AT AN ISLAMIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN ACEH BESAR

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Abstract

Characters or attitude should be trained for children since a very young age. It is also taught at schools, but the process of personal attitude is trained by parents at home. Their willingness to queue in public, ability to listen and respects others, and disciplines are examples of characters education which are impossible for children to do without self-habitation from children environment. This self-habitation is not an instant process, and many youths are now losing a good attitude. To overcome this, an Islamic school located in Aceh Besar was established in 2012 and adopts the word ‘Character’ as the name of the school. This study tries to investigate the process of characters building implemented at that school. The data were collected through direct observation and interview with one teacher. The results show that the school uses seven characters abbreviated as ‘Dahsyat’. Each word represents one character and indicators were set for each character. Various activities are done in or outside the school. The process of teaching and learning run successfully. However, some weaknesses are also found such as this school accepts so many new students every year, thus, the school needs quality control towards both teachers and students.

Keywords: Character, School, Character Education, Islamic Teaching.
PMTOH: A MODEL OF ACEH STORY-TELLING TO DEVELOP CHILDREN’S CHARACTER

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Abstract

Aceh is one of the regions in Indonesia with a history of Southeast Asia’s longest conflicts. Although there has been a peace agreement back in 2005, to build the foundation correctly for the character of the next generation as crucial, because the post-conflict tensions yet fully biodegradable and potentially emerge negative emotions. Character education as an active effort to establish good habits needs to be inculcated goodness continues as children from childhood. Kindergarten is one of formal education to instill values that make up the character. One media that teacher use in instilling the values of the characters is storytelling. The study aimed to examine the effectiveness of the storytelling for kindergarten teachers to educate tolerance and peace-loving character in early childhood. PMTOH is an art that has a unique way to tell a story with rhythm, simple props, and expression (facial narrator) in accordance with the character in the story that appeared in the packaging attractive and memorable to children. Through PMTOH, tolerance, and love peace are internalized through the training of kindergarten teachers who will be able to become an alternative solution to teach character values in children. The study involved as many as 28 kindergarten teachers who will be divided into the experimental group and the control group. The result of analysis data which is using mixed ANOVA as the method of data analysis shows that there is the difference on the improvement of skill in the story-telling method of PMTOH performed by a kindergarten teacher in experimental group significantly after having a workshop (F=22.412;p<0,01). The effective income towards experimental group resulted by this workshop is 89%.

Keywords: PMTOH, Teacher Skills, Tolerance, Peace-Loving Character.
ATTACHMENT STYLE IN FAMILY: A META-ANALYSIS

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Abstract

Previous studies have shown that attachment style in the family affects the relationship satisfaction in couples. Nevertheless, the correlation between attachment style and relationship satisfaction showed varying results. The meta-analysis aims to see the consistency of the correlation between avoidance attachment style, anxiety attachment style, and relationship satisfaction. The study used were 22 studies with 5796 subjects. The results of the meta-analysis showed that avoidance attachment style and anxiety attachment styles negatively correlated with the satisfaction of relationships. Avoidance attachment style had negative correlations were moderate ($r = -0.402$) refers to a 95% confidence interval, limits of acceptance are between $-0.663 < r < -0.141$, so the correlation coefficient of -0.402 is within the limits of acceptance. That is, a significant negative correlation between avoidance attachment style and relationship satisfaction is acceptable.

In the style of anxiety attachment, the negative correlation is at a low level ($r = -0.278$). Referring to the 95% confidence interval, limits of acceptance are between $-0.591 < r < 0.035$, so the correlation coefficient of -0.278 is within the limits of acceptance. That is, a significant negative correlation between anxiety attachment style and relationship satisfaction is acceptable. The difference correlation values between avoidance attachment style and anxiety attachment styles as predictors of relationship satisfaction because of differences in regulatory strategy in establishing a relationship with a partner.

Keywords: Psychology, Attachment Style, Relationship Satisfaction, Meta-Analysis.
TEACHERS MODELING AND TEACHING GOOD CHARACTER IN SHAPING THE CHARACTERS OF CHILDREN

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Abstract

Education character is a national movement creating schools that foster ethical, responsible, and caring young people by modeling and teaching good character through an emphasis on universal values that we share. What more important to the teachers are aspects that shape the characters of children at school. The first aspect is the curriculum that gives students significant responsibility for taking on individual and group challenge and become agents of change, through case studies, real-world research, and projects that contribute beyond the classroom. The second aspect is the instruction that requires students to work actively and collaboratively on complex tasks, engage in critique, practice habits of scholarship, and produce work of unusually high quality. It can be done at school and expand it at home with strong bonds between the two institutions. Parents and school collaboration is important for crystallization of types of characters to be developed and types of characters that have been developed. Assessment is the third aspect that will develop student ownership of learning and is anchored by the use of student-friendly “learning targets” (explicit goals), clear success criteria, and ongoing feedback. Assessment can be given by the schools, implemented at school with the supervision of teachers and strengthened at home with supervisory actions by the parents and finally by the society. The fourth aspect is the School Culture. This is the most important of all four aspects since this is the phase where children "crystalize" their characters that may stay in their souls to life and become their own culture. It is centered on character values that guide the actions and relationships of everyone in the school community, and are represented in the school’s structures and practices. Habits formation among members of school culture with the supervision of all school stakeholders at school have been proven to be effective in character education.

Keywords: Characters, Curriculum, Instruction, Assessment, School Culture.
THE ROLES OF NON-NATIVE PARENTS AND FIRST LANGUAGE (L1) IN THE ACQUISITION OF SECOND LANGUAGE (L2) ENGLISH

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Abstract

This paper provides different perspectives and evidence on how interactions to non-native parents would influence language development of child L2 learners of English. The discussion itself is an extension of recent debates of a relevant issue with supports from research data obtained in a project that longitudinally explores the naturalistic acquisition of the second language by Indonesian child L2 learners of English in England. Two different types of main data are involved in the study; a comprehensive language exposure study through Utrecht Bilingual Language Exposure Calculator (UBiLEC) and a twelve-month longitudinal data collection of everyday language production. Data from UBiLEC and the entire language corpus from research participants are analyzed to reveal important information about whether parental input and L1 play any role in shaping language development of the children. Findings from the study indicate that exposures to parent’s non-native language do not necessarily accelerate or delay a child’s language growth. Further, the study reflects that similar L2 errors produced by parents at home can be traced in language production of the research participants. It was also revealed that L1 plays an important role in the production of L2 errors.

Keywords: Non-Native Input, Child L2 Development.
“SI BAK OR SI YUE ON PISANG?” EXAMINING ACEHNESE YOUTH KNOWLEDGE ON THE USE OF CORRECT CONTEXTUAL COUNTING SYSTEM OF ACEHNESE LANGUAGE

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Abstract

In the past few decades, more and more Acehnese youth prefer to use Bahasa in daily communication than Acehnese language despite that both speaker and interlocutor know how to speak in Acehnese. This study intends to investigate how far the Acehnese youth still know how to speak in correct Acehnese, especially in the use of contextual counting system, such as whether to use si bak or si yue when followed by on pisang. The data were collected by asking 100 respondents to translate 10 sentences in Bahasa, which include contextual counting, into Acehnese language. The result shows that most of the respondents found difficulty in putting the correct term to use in Acehnese when dealing with contextual counting. The finding of this study should give valuable information of the need to conserve the language from being loss as the motto said, “Language is the soul of a nation”.

Keywords: Acehnese Language, Acehnese Youth, Contextual Counting System, Language Loss.
THE IMPACTS OF GADGET AND INTERNET ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CHARACTER EDUCATION IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

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Abstract

The use of gadgets, provided with internet access, in early childhood today has become common in the daily lives of modern society. Various reasons are used by parents to permit young children to use gadgets. Even though it has benefits, it is undeniable that in fact internet access actually has negative effects on the growth and development process of young children. Using gadgets can even ruin the moral and character building of children which are not potentially expected by parents. This paper aims to describe the effects of internet communication and technology (ICT) on the character education of early childhood. The method of the study is descriptive qualitative where the data were gathered through library research and interviews. The result shows that giving access to gadget and internet in early childhood may contribute to positive and negative impacts. Children may have better motor skills, improved cognitive skills and competition skills while on the contrary, children may face serious issues such as speech delay, attention deficit, learning problems, even mental disorders that can impact to their character. Serious attention is needed from the surrounding environment where the children grow and develop, such as parents, caregivers, educators in early childhood education schools, and the community as a whole to minimize the negative influences of the internet towards their character and moral buildings.

Keywords: Character Education, Early Childhood Education (PAUD), Internet Communication and Technology (ICT).
EXPLORING THE POSSIBLE DANGER OF INTERNET

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Abstract

If you, as parents are given questions about what you are most worried about when your children play the internet. What would be your answer? Your answer maybe about concern about the proliferation of pornographic content and the possibility of your child being involved in cyberbullying behavior. Today, the internet has become a necessity. Its ability across the distance and time has captivated not only adults but also teenagers and children. Various conveniences offered by the internet can be enjoyed by various groups for any purposes. These conveniences certainly have various side effects that need to be watched out for, the swift flow of information offered by internet also needs to be considered by parents. Next question, are only the two themes above that can endanger our children while exploring the cyberspace? There are many possible dangers that exist on the internet that should be able to be overcome by parents, educational institutions and society in general. For examples, the inability to limit personal information, the possibility of meeting unknown people with bad intentions, to addiction to cyberspace which causes children to become increasingly lazy to socialize with the real world. This article aims to expose the various possible dangers on the internet that are actually being enjoyed by our children, that we as their parents should be aware.

Keywords: Internet, Pornography, Cyberbullying, Possible Dangers.
THE EFFECT OF INTERNET ON YOUTH: WHAT WE KNOW, WHAT WE DO NOT KNOW, AND WHAT WE NEED TO KNOW

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Abstract

Today’s Internet usage is a necessity for everyone that has a tremendous impact on life. Internet is able to change the way of thinking, interaction with the world, and create new forms of behavior. The vast majorities of the people who use the Internet are children and teens that are categorized as a youth while reportedly, many teens spend an average of 8 hours online every day. The Internet is a technological advancement that one cannot avoid in the present, including children. As the need of using Internet for everyone is inevitable, providing children with the foundation for internet usage to be a force for good, equipping and supporting them to manage the inevitable risks that life proffers, using technology tools to enrich their everyday lives is a necessity for adults. What can we take from these conceptualizations of youth behavior on using the Internet and what is it that we are lacking of knowing thus far? The objectives of this study are to determine the mediating effects of Internet gratification use between purposes of Internet usage, Internet skill, and patterns of Internet usage and its effect on youth development. This study seeks to explore how character education of youth today is being shaped by Internet influence. The authors will summarize the articles based on their focus, research paradigms, guiding theories, journal publisher and years of publication within a decade. The intended results will be a new theoretical framework for understanding the digital world and its character impact toward children and youth in this generation. This paper also has implications for any fields of study who are interested in the issue of digital behavior and youth development.

Keywords: Internet Usage, Youth, Development, Effect, Character Education, Digital Behavior.
HOW DO SOFT SKILLS MARK UP FOR SCHOOL DROPOUTS?

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Abstract

A lot of attention and various efforts have been devoted to the character development of students at the formal school. Meanwhile, there are also those who dropped out of school for some certain reasons and conditions which, however, does not clog their future success. This is presumed to be in such a way due to intelligence alone is not what it takes to be successful. This study aimed at assessing school dropouts’ soft skill ability. A qualitative design was chosen for this study and the case study model was deliberated as the precise method to carry out. There were 40 school dropouts (aged 7-11) in Taman Edukasi Anak Pemulung, Banda Aceh involved as the participants of this study. The Brooking Soft Skill Report Rubric was used as the instrument. This rubric was filled by the volunteering teachers. Later, the data were presented in percentage to see each skill result and later three-step analysis was utilized to verify the data. The results unveiled that the highest percentage skills that they have are social skills (33%), followed by self-management skills (26%), then academic soft skills (22%), and the least is approaches to learning (19%). Besides, it was found that although they have a low percentage in academic and learning soft skills, they still have good skills in social and self-management. This implies that the school dropouts still have chances to succeed. Despite a belief stating that social skills plays huge roles in determining someone’s success—as most the world’s influencing CEOs show us, academic and learning skills never weigh less in strengthening someone’s values.

Keywords: Social Skills, Self-Management, Academic Soft Skills, Life Success, Character Education.
TEACHERS AS PART OF METACOGNITIVE ROLE MODELS TO IMPROVE CHILDREN’S READING AND WRITING MOTIVATIONS

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Abstract

This study reflects the reading and writing motivations of children in early childhood. Children use a wide range of learning strategies to enhance their writing and reading skills, such as previewing, predicting, skimming and scanning, guessing, and paraphrasing. Therefore, the teacher has to find ways to assist children in developing their learning ability through learning strategy. One of the learning strategies that is used in this research is Metacognitive Strategy Instruction (MSI). It is different among other learning strategies, using MSI for learning strategy can make children become regulators of reading and writing strategies and use reflective thinking: Looking back on what I have learned. How did I learn it? What processes did I use? What was successful? What was not? What knowledge and skills have I achieved? And strategic thinking: Looking forward to what I need/want to learn. How could I learn it? What (cognitive) strategies could I use? What knowledge/ skills do I have and could apply? 15 children’ parents were participated and administered the pre-questionnaire form and after their children getting MSI training they got post questionnaire form, using three children’ motivational profile: enjoyment, value, and self-concept. The result showed that the dimension with the highest score was value (M = 3.33), followed by self-concept (M = 3.16), and finally enjoyment (M = 3.10). These scores show that the children were highly motivated to read and write. However, although the scores were all high, there were some statistically significant differences between them: self-concept/enjoyment, t (450) = 2.298, p = .02; self-concept/value, t (450) = -3.661, p < .001; enjoyment/value, t (450) = -5.836, p < .001. Therefore, the value of reading and writing is what motivates these children more, and enjoyment is a less important reason for reading and writing. The children were encouraged to see learning as a product of being challenged and therefore getting stuck: this was the honorable state. By making being stuck a positive position then the teachers were facilitating children’s dispositions and attitudes to learning that were supportive of future learning experiences. By expressing their own learning successes and failures using MSI, teachers are demonstrating themselves as metacognitive role models that reading and writing as one of learning activity is a hard effort, and complex.

Keywords: Metacognitive Strategy, Reading And Writing Motivations, Metacognitive Role Models.
Abstract

Writing is an act of expressing feelings and ideas into a written form. It is assumed as the most difficult of the four skills, especially for children. However, it is believed that by using interesting media, such as pictures, in which the children can have a lot of fun while learning may improve the students’ skill in writing. Therefore, this study aims to find out whether the use of pictures can significantly improve the students’ writing ability. An experimental study with one group pretest-posttest design was undertaken by giving the students a pretest and a posttest. The population of this research was the whole seventh grade students at SMPN 16 Banda Aceh. Meanwhile, the sample of this study was only 18 students at class VII-4 which were chosen by using random sampling. The mean score of the pretest is 63.11, while the posttest mean score is 77. The results of the study show that the t-test value was 9.645, while the t-table value was 2.120. This means that the t-table value was lower than the t-test value (ts = 9.645 > t = 2.120). In conclusion, there was a significant improvement in students’ writing ability after they were taught by using pictures.

Keywords: Writing, Picture, Descriptive Text.
The Islamic Pedagogy Embedment in Character Development at an Islamic Elementary School

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Abstract

This paper is purposed to discover the relation between the Islamic pedagogic as the approach or way of life with the principles of developing children’s character. It discusses the influence between the parent’s involvement and the teacher’s attitude based on the Islamic pedagogy on the character building of a child. The paper concludes by highlighting the importance of the deep embedment of Islamic knowledge as the character with which the children grow by analyzing the notion of Thomas Lickona which is accordance with the principles of Islamic pedagogy. It is a case study that takes place at Islamic vocational School ALFATA with participant observation and open-ended questionnaire used as the method of data collection to gain the data needed. Based on the data collected, it shows that Islamic pedagogy is closely related to the idea of Thomas Lickona whom the thought is accordance with the prophetic parenting. Moreover, it indicates that Islamic pedagogy used in developing children character depends on the parent’s involvement and teacher’s attitude.

Keywords: Islamic Pedagogic, Character Building, Parent’s Involvement, Teacher’s Attitude.
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ATTACHMENT AND SELF CHARACTER VALUES IN CHILDREN WITH WORKING MOTHERS

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the relationship between attachments to mothers who work with the self-character values of early childhood in Banda Aceh city. This research was a descriptive-qualitative and the research subject were four children aged 5-6 years old. Data collected through interview and observation. The result of this research showed that children who had secure attachment style were having independence in intellectual, physical activity, confidence, responsibility, and social aspects, such as eating, wearing and taking off clothes, combing hair, wearing and taking off shoes, solving the problem when playing, choosing and deciding simple things in daily life by themselves (such as choosing toys, clothes that they want to wear, and food), expressing opinion, and playing with peers. While children who had resistant attachment style (ambivalence) their independence development was slower, they were difficult to be separated with their parents, they preferred to be alone, and they felt difficult to socialize with environments outside the family.

Keywords: Self Character Values, Attachment, Working Mothers.
STRENGTHENING EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION AS THE GOLDEN GATE OF WORLD CHILD EDUCATION: AN OVERVIEW OF THE GENERAL EDUCATION PERSPECTIVE

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Abstract

The current era of a millennial world without limits, known as the era of Industry 4, has placed the citizens of the world like at a crossroads. On the one hand, human interaction extends and new life hopes grow. The path of peace and life of mutual benefit is wide open. But on the other hand, the potential for conflict and humanitarian crises in various forms is also increasingly massive. The world of education must be able to find new ways to connect the lives of the world child fraternity. Ideological differences, new beliefs and values should be coupled with peace, not the opposite of triggering conflict. Early childhood education must be the main pillar to strengthen this humanitarian education. General education based on global ethical values must strengthen the tendency of specialization education which is increasingly tapering. This paper aims to criticize the educational tendency of PAUD today and to initiate a new philosophical, pedagogical, and curricular idea to strengthen PAUD’s education as the main pillar of world children's education.

Keywords: General Education, Early Childhood, World Children's Education.
Almost all of us grew up with stories either read or told to us by our mothers or grandmas. There is always something exciting about stories as they open our imagination, evoke our feeling and light up our inspiration. The natural fond of stories can be benefiting particularly for language and communication skills for children that can be used by teachers in the language classroom, especially for young learners of English. This paper attempts to provide a brief discussion on the use of storytelling to teach English for children by presenting opinions and arguments related to teaching English in the early age and the storytelling effect to enrich the language learning activity in young learners’ classroom. As the starting point, the paper reveals facts of some previous research studies on young learners classes and the at the end develops some strategies and approaches to maximize the storytelling activity in order to achieve the aim of mastering the language competency as well as developing the children’s mental, social and emotional development.

Keywords: Storytelling, Young Learners of English, Teaching Strategies.
IMPACTS OF DIGITAL MEDIA USE IN SHAPING CHILDREN’S CHARACTERS

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Abstract

This study is aimed to identify the impacts of using digital media in shaping children’s characters. The data of this study were collected through participatory observation and structured interview. The research was conducted at Islamic Integrated Preschool of MON KUTA in Banda Aceh. The informants of this study were teachers and the parents of student of Islamic Integrated Preschool of MON KUTA. The data in this study were analyzed by using a descriptive qualitative method. The results of the study indicated that there are positive and negative effects of the use of digital media in shaping children's characters. The positive impacts of using digital media are the entertainment and educational media for children when the use of digital media is under the guidance of parents. Whereas the negative impacts of digital media are children to be individualistic, become lazy and less interacting with others if the use of digital media becomes addictive to children and there is no supervision from parents. The researcher recommends that this study can be developed in a wider scope.

Keywords: Impacts, Digital Media, Shaping Children’s Character.
THE EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES IN FACING GADGET-ADDICTED CHILDREN

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Abstract

This article discusses the addition of children in using gadgets. Parents are the important elements of the children’s growth and development. Digital era is a modern era that continues to grow and is very influential on children’s growth, by offering various digital games that separate them with social creatures and peers. Children without parental supervision will be easy to let them use the gadget regularly and lead to gadget addiction. Gadget addiction will be overcome if the parents are able to play their roles actively by interacting directly with the children and creating methods or strategies that give them a chance to grow properly. One effective method that could be provided by the parents is games, which is aimed to sharpen their intelligence beyond the influence of digital games that they play. This research is quantitative research dealing with “Tahfidz Go” game as a modern game that can develop various intelligence of children, including spiritual intelligence, mathematical intelligence, and interpersonal intelligence. The game is inspired by the traditional game that is able to develop the children’s multiple intelligence. Multiple intelligences will develop rapidly with the “Tahfidz Go” game because of the active interaction between parents and children in the game.

Keywords: Games Digital, Tahfidz Go, Multiple Intelligences.
PROJECT CITIZEN LEARNING MODEL IN DEVELOPING CIVIC DISPOSITION OF STUDENTS AT STATE HIGH SCHOOL 1 KUTAPANJANG IN THE SUBJECTS OF PANCASILA CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION

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Abstract

Pancasila and Civic Education is one of the subjects that has an important role in forming the character of the students as the youth who can be the initial capital of the nation and state to maintain their existence in the future. However, the reality is not yet real Pancasila and Citizenship Education has not been quite successful in the learning process of Pancasila and Citizenship Education still centered on teachers with a conversion model that is only oriented towards cognitive achievement, while effective achievement/attitudes are often perpetuated. The purpose of this study was to determine the development of Student Disposition in the State High School 1 Kutapanjang through the Project Citizen learning Model in Pancasila and Citizenship Education subjects. This research was conducted at the Kutapanjang 1 State Senior High School, Gayo Lues District at the time of carrying out the Field Experience Practice Activities and this study used the Research Design Qualitative Approach with the Case Study method because the author wanted to know students’ Civic Disposition Development. The sample in this study was students of class XII IPA of Senior High School 1 Kutapanjang. Then the data collection technique of this study used observation, interviews, and documentation while the data analysis technique was done qualitatively with the steps of Data Reduction, Data Presentation and Conclusion Drawings. Based on data analysis, the results of the research on Civic Disposition Development of students through the Citizen project learning model emerged, some indicators of the character of the Civic Disposition according to the criteria according to Winataputra, among others; Self-discipline, shows willingness and commitment of learning, accepts the opinions of others, respects the copyrights of others, responsibilities, respects the right to freedom, response to social problems, negotiates, competences, collaborates, self-confidence, shows general goodness, participation, concern, politeness, respect for the dignity of human beings and also critical thinking.

Keywords: Pancasila and Citizenship Education, Project Citizen, Civic Disposition, National Character.
BUILDING CARE ENVIRONMENT CHARACTER TO YOUNG CHILDREN AT THE
PLAY GROUP OF ISLAMIC KINDERGARTEN AL-AZHAR CHAIRO BANDA ACEH,
INDONESIA

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to find out how the strategies applied in the Early
Childhood Education Institution of Play Group-Islamic Kindergarten Al-Azhar Chairo
Banda Aceh-Indonesia in developing the character of the caring environment. This is
qualitative research. Data collection was carried out by direct observation to see how the
implementation of caring environment character at Play Group-Islamic Kindergarten Al-
Azhar Chairo Banda Aceh-Indonesia and interviewed teachers and education staff to find
out how the strategies used in building the character of environmental care. The results of
the study show that the strategies applied at Play Group-Islamic Kindergarten Al-Azhar
Chairo Banda Aceh-Indonesia in the cultivation of character values that are environmentally caring are exemplified by the teacher, providing trash bins in each class
so that children are more always dispose of garbage in its place, and habituate to children
to dispose of garbage in its place in accordance with groups of organic and inorganic
waste. The researcher recommends that this research can be carried out in a broader scope
so that the same thing can be applied in the cultivation of the character of environmental
care in other Early Childhood Education institutions.

Keywords: Building, Care Environment, Young Children.
Abstract

Early age is a very important period and often called The Golden Age. At this age, a good character should be really emphasized. There are various unique characters possessed by children and must be developed and accustomed by teachers, one of them is collaboration character. This character is permissible applying in teaching and learning process. One approach that can contribute to the development of collaboration character for children during school is through a Project Approach (PA) pioneered by Katz and Chard (2000) which consists of three phases. The first phase is the discussion about the topic to be chosen according to children interest, the aim of this phase also to know children’s experience and prior knowledge. In the second phase, the teacher arranges opportunities for children to do fieldwork and meet experts to answer children's questions. On the other hand, in the last phase of this approach, they begin to do a final project and will be assessed and presented to other people, such as friends, teachers, school administrators or parents. While running all phases in this Project Approach (PA), children will collaborate with friends, teachers, and also with their parents in providing tools and materials, giving ideas or anything for learning activities through the Project Approach.

Keywords: Collaboration Character, Early Childhood, Project Approach.
THE USE OF DISCOURSE MARKERS BY EFL STUDENTS IN ESSAY WRITING

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Abstract

The objectives of this research were to identify the English discourse markers (hereafter, DMs) commonly used by students in learning English as a foreign language and to find out their misuse in the students’ essay writing. The subjects of this research were the fourth-semester students of the English Language Education Department at a university in Banda Aceh. The data collected were 86 compositions in two forms of essays: argumentative and descriptive. The results of the document analysis showed that the students did make use of contrastive markers, elaborative markers, and inferential markers in their essays. The markers of, and, but, and so were found to be the DMs most used by the students. Furthermore, abundant of inappropriate uses of the DMs in their sentences were also found; these include overuse or redundant, misinterpreted relation, and mistranslation (L1-L2). Considering the importance of DMs in discourse, writing, and comprehension, EFL students should be taught about English DMs since their early education to English in schools to help them develop a better understanding of DMs and their appropriate uses in English writing.

Keywords: Discourse Markers, English, Writing, EFL Students.
TEACHER’S STRATEGY IN STRENGTHENING SOCIAL CARE CHARACTER AT MINA INTEGRATED ISLAMIC EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

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Abstract

Character education is not only the responsibility of parents at home, but teachers in schools also have an important role in building character values in children, especially early childhood teachers. This study is aimed to describe the teacher's strategy in strengthening social care character of young learners at the institution of Integrated Islamic Mina Aceh Besar. This study is qualitative descriptive research. Data collection techniques in this study were used direct observation and interview with school principals and teachers. The results of the study indicate that the strategies used by teachers in strengthening social care character of young learners are through 1) exemplary method, where the teacher gives a direct example to the child; 2) habituation method, after the child is given an example the teacher also familiarizes the child to apply the values of social care with friends; 3) repetition method, the teacher always invites the child to repeat so that the child is accustomed to applying social caring character values in daily life both in the school environment and in the home environment, and 4) integrating social care characters in learning material. The researcher recommends that this study can be continued within the scope of a larger subject.

Keywords: Teacher Strategy, Strengthening Social Care Character, Early Childhood Education.
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CHARACTER EDUCATION STRENGTHENING AT THE LEVEL OF EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

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Abstract

The Presidential Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia Number 87 of 2017 concerning on strengthening character education is a policy that must be implemented at all levels of education as part of the National Mental Revolution Action. This qualitative research is aimed to review the implementation of strengthening character education at the level of early childhood education in Banda Aceh. The research was conducted in five early childhood education institutions in Banda Aceh City. Principals and teachers of those institutions have been selected as the main respondents in this research. Observation, interview, and document analysis were techniques used in data collection. The data collected in this study were analyzed by using the descriptive qualitative model of Miles and Huberman. The results of the study indicate that strengthening character education in early childhood education institutions is carried out by means of habituation, repetition, teachers’ role model, structured and integrated programs. The results of data analysis also found that strengthening character education programs in early childhood education institutions was designed routinely in the form of daily, weekly, monthly and annual activities. The involvement of parents in administering education is also an important aspect in the success of character education in early childhood education units.

Keywords: Implementation, Strengthening Character Education, Early Childhood Education.
A PEDAGOGICAL NARRATIVE TO DEVELOP STUDENTS’ CHARACTER TOWARDS TOLERANCE: A CASE STUDY AT SUKMA BANGSA PIDIE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

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Abstract

Successfully teaching diversity and tolerance is not easy. At Sukma Bangsa Elementary School in Pidie, Aceh, the didactic method was identified as ineffective in teaching race and religion-based tolerance values. As a result, several other teaching methods were explored to develop student tolerance, such as storytelling, movies, a portfolio of clippings and photographs, and role-play. These methods focus on the experience of the teachers and students as learning moments in discovering tolerance values for themselves. The research purpose is to explore how the storytelling, the movie screenings, the portfolio and the roleplaying can develop students’ tolerance of difference in race and religion in Sukma Bangsa Pidie Elementary School. The participants in this research were two elementary teachers of Fourth Grade, and two students from the same grade. Both teachers are social subject teachers with more than two years of teaching experience. The students’ background is that one student is from the Christian religion (a minority at the school) and the race other than Acehnese. The other student came from the Islamic religion (the majority) and is of Acehnese background. This research is a qualitative study, and the data gathered from semi-structured in-depth interviews. Teachers found strengths and weaknesses in applying the methods. The most difficult method is role-playing because it requires preparation and a longer duration in class. The advantage of this method is that students more easily understand the value of tolerance by playing the characters with contextual meaning. Students find that learning becomes fun with several methods. The most preferred method is storytelling because the stories presented are always different and interesting. The most common obstacle was found in role-playing, where not all children are serious about running it due to being very young. In conclusion, several teaching methods were found effective in teaching the value of tolerance compared to teaching by the conventional focus on lectures and textbooks.

Keywords: Movie Screen, Portfolio, Roleplaying, Tolerance, Religion, Diversity, Race, Teaching Method.
DEVELOPING “QUIET BOOK” BASED ON THE ACEH CULTURE AS LEARNING MEDIA FOR CHILDREN’S CHARACTER

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Abstract

The use of a learning media in introducing Acehnese culture to early childhood education is an important element to do. This is because, with the help of the media, efforts to introduce the local culture will become more attractive and easily accepted by children. But now the availability of learning media in introducing a local culture for early childhood is still very limited. So researchers are interested in conducting this research. This research is a type of development research (Research and Development) which aims to develop a learning media in the form of Quiet Book Based on Aceh Culture for early childhood. Data collection in this study was conducted through interviews, literature studies and also validation questionnaire sheets from media experts and material experts. The development of the initial concept in this study consisted of the stages of defining, designing and developing. At the development stage, product validity was tested by media experts with a score of 79% (feasible) and a score of assessment by material experts at 86% (very feasible). Then after the revision of the Quiet Book media based on Aceh culture, the percentage of assessment scores from media experts was 85% (very feasible) and the percentage of validation scores from material experts was 95% (very feasible). Thus, based on the results of validation by media experts and material experts, it can be concluded that Quiet Book products based on Acehnese culture are very feasible to be used as learning media for early childhood in introducing Acehnese local culture. Furthermore, the researchers will continue the testing phase of this Quiet Book media-based Aceh culture product so that it can be developed and disseminated for the benefit of early childhood learning.

Keywords: Quiet Book, Acehnese Culture, Early Childhood Character.
Abstract

This study describes the strategies carried out by teachers in strengthening the religious character of young learners at Islamic Integrated Preschool of MON KUTA Banda Aceh. The techniques of data collection were directed through observation in the school environment on how the strategies carried out by teachers in strengthening religious character and interviewing teachers and principals about the programs held by schools in strengthening religious character to students. The data in this study were analyzed by using descriptive qualitative. The results of the study show that the strategies applied in strengthening religious character in Islamic Integrated Preschool of MON KUTA Banda Aceh are daily programs, weekly programs, monthly programs, and annual programs. The daily programs are in the form of habituation in daily activities such as greeting when coming and going home from school, reading prayers before and after doing an activity, repeating the hadith and the name of the Prophet and loving one another. The weekly activities are in the form of performing the Dhuha prayer which is held every Friday and giving Infaq. The monthly activities in the form of visiting the mosques around Banda Aceh depend on the theme being studied in order to introduce children to houses of worship and practice worship directly in the mosque. The annual activities are in the form of Hajj rituals which held at the Hajj hostel, celebrations of Islamic holidays such as the 1st Muharram carnival, and the celebration of the Birthday of Prophet Muhammad SAW.

Keywords: Strengthening, Religious Character, Early Childhood.
DEVELOPING THE NATIONALISM CHARACTER OF YOUNG LEARNERS BY USING SONGS AND TRADITIONAL DANCES OF INDONESIA

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Abstract

Increasing the nationalism can be done in various ways depending on creativity that is owned by parents in the home, community, and school environment. The study is aimed to see how the teaching strategies in developing the nationalist character of young learners by using songs and traditional dances of Indonesia that are applied at Play Group-Islamic Kindergarten of Cairo Banda Aceh-Indonesia. This is qualitative research. Data collection techniques are carried out by observation, interview, and document analysis. The subjects in this study were teachers and principals. The objects of the study were students aged 4-5 and 5-6 years old. The result showed that the strategy in developing the nationalism character of young learners by using songs and traditional dances of Indonesia was conducted by playing videos on morning vow activities, singing of songs and dancing national dances in extracurricular activities. The researcher recommends that research on the development of the character of young learners by using songs and traditional dances of Indonesia can be done by involving a greater number of respondents and a wider range of research sites.

Keywords: Nationalism Character, Young Learners, Songs, Traditional Dances.
SOCIAL CHARACTER BUILDING OF YOUNG LEARNERS THROUGH SPORTS ACTIVITIES AT AN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION INSTITUTION OF TAMAN FIRDAUS BANDA ACEH

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Abstract

Children will grow to become an individual with good characters if they can grow in a good environment. The existence of good character is not automatically owned by individuals but requires a long process through nurturing and education. The purpose of this qualitative research is to determine the impact of sports activities in social character building of young learners. The research was carried out at the Early Childhood Education Institution of Taman Firdaus, Ulee Kareng, Banda Aceh. The data collection was conducted by using interview and observation techniques. The Principal and the teachers were the respondents while the children as the object of research. The data analysis technique used in this study was descriptive qualitative based on the Miles and Huberman models which included the stages of data collection, data reduction, data display, drawing conclusions and verification. The results of this study indicate that the implementation of sports activities in the Early Childhood Education Institution of Taman Firdaus can improve the social character values of young learners as tolerant, friendly and communicative. Strengthening children's social character in this institution is carried out in several physical sports activities such as (1) Rhythmic gymnastics practiced by teachers and followed by children, (2) training gross motoric activities using media, (3) word chain games, and (4) imitating dance movements using multimedia.

Keywords: Building Social Character, Young Learners, Sports Activities.
PARTICIPATION OF PARENTS IN USING DHIKRULLAH AS A QUALITY STIMULUS FOR CHILDREN’S SOUL STRUCTURE

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Abstract

Character as an accumulation of the dynamics of the structure of the human soul has been the object of psychic studies of scientists since 1879 but has not yet been completed to this day. Although there has been a cognitive revolution as stated by Edward E. Smith, no study has been found that involves the vibration of dhikrullah as a stimulus to develop brain plasticity as a center for character building in children. The lack of attention of scientists to the vibrations of the dhikrullah because they do not use the Koran as a scientific stimulus. This study is an academic response to the long search of scientists regarding vibration participation as a stimulus to develop the plasticity of the child's brain in order to form characters to get scientific answers. The author uses combined data. Qualitative data to find the model of the Prophet Muhammad and samples of quantitative data obtained through 10 subjects through Electro Encephao Graf (EEG) to see the effects of the dhikrullah on human brain waves. The results of the study show that the dhikrullah can be recorded using EEG differently from the results of the study conducted by William O. Tatum, Steven C. Shachter Lawrence Hirsch. Dhikrullah influences brain waves proven to be able to present alpha waves as a stimulus to produce endorphins in the brain. Physical movements when carrying out the dhikrullah can give rise to artifacts as evidence of disturbances in consciousness. The effects of dhikrullah affect the subject’s emotions such as feelings of emotion, crying, and joy. Therefore, the authors conclude that using dhikrullah to develop brain plasticity in order to build children’s character is a new approach. The United Nations, especially UNICEF can use the results of this study to help the development of brain plasticity to build the character of children throughout the world through a spiritual approach.

Keywords: Dhikrullah, Brain Wave, Character.
STRENGTHENING HONESTY CHARACTER OF YOUNG CHILDREN AT THE ISLAMIC INTEGRATED PRESCHOOL OF MON KUTA BANDA ACEH

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Abstract

Honesty is basically a behavior that reflects the compatibility between heart, word, and deed. Children are the next generation of the nation. This study describes the role of the teacher in fostering honest character of young learners at the Islamic Integrated Preschool of Mon Kuta Banda Aceh. This research focuses on how to apply honest values to young learners. The data collection techniques used in this study was by direct observation in the school environment, by looking on how the strategies carried out by the teachers in strengthening honest character and interviewing teachers and principals regarding the programs faced by the school in strengthening the honest character of young children. The data in this study were analyzed by using descriptive qualitative analysis. The results of the study indicate that the strategies applied in strengthening honest character in Islamic Integrated Preschool of Mon Kuta Banda Aceh are through daily programs, weekly programs, monthly programs, and annual programs. Daily activities in the form of habituation in daily activities such as the teacher doing a question and answer during the beginning of learning. The teacher gives questions about honesty or what the child does to stimulate honesty to the child.

Keywords: Strengthening, Honesty Character, Young Children.
THE USE OF THINK PAIR SHARE TECHNIQUE TO IMPROVE STUDENTS’ CRITICAL THINKING IN READING SKILL

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Abstract

The goal of this study is to know the improvement of students’ critical thinking in answering high order thinking (HOT) questions in reading skill taught Think Pair Share (TPS) Technique. The subject of this study was the eleventh-grade students at SMAN 07 Banda Aceh. A qualitative study was used as a method to obtain the data. The data were collected by using observation, document collection and interview. To analyze the data, the researcher observed the students’ activity through teaching-learning process in answering high order thinking (HOT) questions in reading class and interviewed the teacher as an informant. Those questions consisted of ten questions adapted from the English textbook for the first meeting, and the ten questions were arranged by the teacher and researcher. To validate the data and make it reliable, the researcher used triangulation. From the result of data analysis, it revealed that the students’ critical thinking improved after the teacher applied Think Pair Share technique. In addition, TPS technique enabled students to be more active and required them to activate their background knowledge through discussion in term of shaping their critical thinking skill in the learning process.

Keywords: Think Pair Share Technique, Reading Skill, High Order Thinking (HOT) Questions, Critical Thinking.
LEARNING MODEL INNOVATION: DEVELOPING CHARACTER VALUES AMONG STUDENTS OF SYIAH KUALA UNIVERSITY

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Abstract

The challenge of globalization affects the direction of universities in preparing graduates to be ready to face global challenges. Students are required to have sufficient knowledge of science and technology as well as character values. The character is the values possessed by individuals through education, experience, sacrifice and environmental influences combined with values from within human beings. This is qualitative research, identifying character values that must be possessed by Acehnese students through various academic and non-academic activities. Focus Group Discussion (FGD) was employed in collecting the data. Thirty-three participants were involved in this research who are from various stakeholders; vice dean for academic affairs, vice dean for students affairs, and lecturers of General Education Subjects. This study found twenty-six character values which were divided into four categories; religious, independent, social and ethical. These character values need to be developed through learning innovations including the contents of teaching materials and learning methods. With this innovation, it can foster students’ character values in accordance with the demands of the era of industrial revolution 4.0.

Keywords: Challenge, Character, Values, General Education, Globalization.
Abstract

Emotional intelligence is an important intelligence in developing children's intelligence. Emotional intelligence is the interaction of children with the environment, especially children's interactions with their parents. Parental knowledge is very influential on the role of parents in developing children's emotional intelligence. This study generally looks at the knowledge and role of mothers to develop emotional intelligence in children 4-6 years. This research uses a qualitative approach and is supported by quantitative data with a survey method. This study involved 10 respondents who had children 4-6 years. The instrument of this study used questionnaires, interviews, and observations. The results of the analysis show that the mother's knowledge of children's emotional intelligence has a high min value for the basic knowledge items of emotional intelligence items of characteristic emotional intelligence owned by children (m = 3.98 and m = 4.06) which means that mothers have knowledge of emotional intelligence. However, the results of the interview found that 50% of respondents had never known about emotional intelligence and 50% of them knew about emotional intelligence. The role of a mother who can develop emotional intelligence is that the mother always acts again and invites the child to find solutions to every problem experienced by children, that the min value is high (m = 4.04).

Keywords: Emotional Intelligence, Children, Mothers.
“KIDS SHOULD STAY OUT OF ADULT’S MATTER!” WHAT PARENTS COULD HAVE DONE BETTER WHEN HAVING FAMILY DISCUSSION

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Abstract

As part of a family, children would want to participate when their parents were having a discussion, but Acehnese parents tend to think it is taboo for their children to at least listen to the conversation. While thinking that the children were too young to understand, the parents’ behavior could give a negative impact on their children’s development by feeling inequality and inferiority. The main aim of this qualitative study is to investigate Acehnese youths’ perspective on being shunned out from the family discussion when they were children. The participants of the study were 18 university students in Banda Aceh with age ranges from 19 to 23. An interview was carried out to investigate three research questions: (a) what did the Acehnese youths feel when their parents ban them from the family discussion? (b) did they prefer to get involved in the family discussion? (c) did they think being banned from a family discussion had any effects on their development as youths? The results of this study are further discussed in the paper. This study might give significant insight into the understanding of a better positive parenting approach.

Keywords: Children Development, Parents, Acehnese, Family Discussion.
Abstract

Improving the quality of education is a must to meet the needs of the school and community. This study aims to determine the planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of programs to improve education. The method used in this research is a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. Data collection techniques: observation, interviews and documentation study. Subjects were Principal, Vice Principal, committees and supervisors. The results of the study will describe how Planning, Implementation, and Evaluation of education quality improvement programs are carried out by Fatih Bilingual School in Aceh every year, but also conducted on a monthly and semester basis. This includes internal evaluation and external evaluation as a reference for improving the quality of schools in Aceh.

Keywords: Strategy, Quality Improvement, Education.
THE ROLE OF TEACHERS IN DEVELOPING CHARACTER WITH ISLAMIC RELIGIOUS BEHAVIOR FOR EARLY CHILDHOOD AT TKIT PERMATA SUNNAH BANDA ACEH

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Abstract

Teachers have a very large influence on the child in developing character by Islamic religious behavior. The describing of developing character by Islamic religious behavior of early childhood can be known about the knowledge, attitude, and skills of children. The research question in this study is how the role of the teacher in developing the character of Islamic religious behavior in early childhood. This research conducted in Permata Sunnah kindergarten, Banda Aceh. This is qualitative research with a kind of phenomenological. The data analyzed by using the model of Miles and Huberman. Data were obtained from observations, interviews, and documentation. The result proved that the teachers’ role in creating the religious behavior of Islam for children include: educational background, teacher as a model, and the environment of learning that created by the teacher. Recommendation of this research is Islamic religious behavior can develop character in children as a framework for educating character to children, besides having to be given the right example. So, it would be wise if teacher and parents had started and instilled character education into children from an early age programmed and routinely.

Keywords: Teacher’s Role, Developing Character, Islamic Religious Behavior, Early Childhood.
BUILDING CHILDREN'S CHARACTER BY TELLING HABA PUTROE KAROY

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Abstract

This research aims at finding out character education values that are contained in Haba Putroe Kaoy. The document needed for the research was the text of Haba Putroe Kaoy rewritten by Herman RN. This is a qualitative study. In this study, the Haba Putroe Kaoy was analyzed based on the character education values proposed by Indonesian government. The research found that Haba Putroe Kaoy contains eleven character education values: religious, honest, tolerant, hardworking, creative, independent, curious, nationalism, friendly/communicative, social care, and responsible. The result shows that Haba Putroe Kaoy can be used as a character education tool for the children.

Keywords: Character Education Values, Haba Putroe Kaoy.
ABUSE-FOCUSED COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY (AF-CBT) FOR CHILDREN WITH WITHDRAWAL BEHAVIOR

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Abstract

Parents have a role in building hopes and working models on children. But the condition will be different when the child has maltreatment; abuse by the parent. Children will develop withdrawal behavior. Therefore, researchers conduct AF-CBT to reduce withdrawal behavior through comprehensive intervention in families and children. Researchers conducted the study as the task of completing practical professional in clinical psychologist programs. This study is one of the therapies for families that have related problems; anger, aggression, and abuse. Data is collected using psychological measurement tools. The results of the intervention indicate a change in behavior that arises in the subject. This research is expected to be one form of intervention literacy in overcoming the problem of maltreatment children in a clinical psychology setting.

Keywords: AF-CBT, Abuse Child, Withdrawal, Maltreatment, Intervention.
EXPLORING THE TEACHERS’ CHALLENGES IN IMPLEMENTING CHARACTER BUILDING AT SCHOOLS

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Abstract

Compared to a parent, a sibling, a friend, teachers have been considered the most influential and life-changing role model for learners these days. Thus schools and other educational institutions currently adopt the character building concept into their curriculum. Shortly, the proliferation and great demand for character education at all level of education simultaneously increase. Unfortunately, applying the idea has led to challenges for the teachers to some extent. This study investigated the teachers’ challenges in the way of implementing character building at schools in Bireuen, Aceh, Indonesia. 15 teachers of different schools participated in this research. Several questions of the interview were addressed to find out the actual issue of the respondents’ challenges on the matter. The information was further analyzed through descriptive analysis. The findings showed diversities of answers comprising the responses on the meaning of character itself, the socialization of intended character scopes, and the evaluation and assessment tool of the initiatives. The lack of teaching strategy on character building has also given a crucial impact on the successful implementation of the initiative.

Keywords: Teachers, Challenges, Character Education, Character Building.
USING POSTER BY PARENTS TO PROVIDE SEX EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN

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Abstract

The rise of sexual harassment against children prompted one of the Indonesian children's book writers to make a poster of "6 Steps to Protect Yourself While at School" and spread it freely through social media or e-mail. This prompted the author to spread the poster both in the form of soft files and printed forms. It turned out that some parents were interested in owning the poster and felt they needed the poster to provide education for their child. The author then conducted a survey of several parents who already had the poster to find out the background of the parents having posters, locations to place or post the printed posters, and how they educated their children. The survey showed that parents feel they need to provide sex education early to their children. Parents also decided to put posters on their houses and at their children's schools so that more children would receive education through the posters.

Keywords: Poster, Parents, Sex Education, Children.
PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT TO INCREASE CHILDREN’S READING INTEREST FOR PRESCHOOL CHILDREN’S CHARACTER DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract

Parental involvement plays a significant role in early childhood education. Parents are the most important persons that influence the children at their homes until the children enter preschool. Character development is essential for children and it starts at an early age. Children reading interest enhances their character development through the exposures of values in the stories. Moral storybooks provide role models for children’s reading interest and thus, by reading the stories and selecting high-quality reading materials, parents help the preschool children character development and change their attitudes toward people in their surroundings. The purpose of this study was to provide an overview of parent involvement in increasing children reading interest in preschool to support their character development. The study was conducted to observe the level of parent’s involvement in reading the stories to the children at home. This research utilized a quantitative analysis of responses gathered from 109 parents. Data was collected using a questionnaire with descriptive statistics analysis. The results showed that the respondents’ (parents) level of involvement is high toward the reading interest of preschool children as depicted by the overall mean score (M=48.97; SD=.36). The research finding shows that there are differences between the parents’ that are frequently involved in reading the story than the parents’ that are not. Therefore, it can be concluded that the frequency of parental involvement in reading stories for children is high, the level of reading interest follows to increase, and thus influence positively toward the children’s character development.

Keywords: Parental Involvement, Children Reading Interest, Preschool Children, Character Development.
Abstract

Building a positive and strong bond is a relationship goal between parents and their children since it is the most significant in life. This relationship is believed to be able to construct the children’s self-confidence and behavior. Getting involved in children’s lives through parental home supervision, additionally, is necessary to improve as well as to strengthen the way of communication between parents and their children. This paper especially is trying to explore the role of parents in children’s academic achievement due to the parental issue is an important ingredient for the remedy for many problems in education (Fan & Chen, 2001). 10 (ten) participants in this study were the parents whose children are studying at junior high schools in Banda Aceh. Interview, consisting of several questions, was used to obtain any information from the participants to enrich the data required. The data then were analyzed by using descriptive analysis. In fact, the findings revealed that the way of the participants engaged in their children’s academic achievement is different depending on various factors such as the parents’ background of study and their social relationship.

Keywords: Parents’ Participation, Children’s Academic Achievement, Parental Home Supervision, Parents’ Education, Social Relationship.
Parents are someone who plays an important role in fulfilling their child's basic needs, such as the necessity of victual, education, care, protection, health, and others. Interaction with adults and other people that are much older plays an important role in supporting the development of children's communication skills. The success of the children's language development is influenced by the parents' environmental factors, which includes parenting, attitudes, and behavior of the parents'. A wide variety of parents' activities either at home or outdoors will influence the quality of time with the child, which can lead to the inconvenience in the language such as confusion during the communication because of the second language use, inaccurate sentences being conveyed and implementation of parenting style that is not compatible with the needs of the children will make them feel unappreciated. The purpose of this study was to identify the types of parenting styles in developing the language skills of pre-school children aged 4 to 6 years in Central Aceh Indonesia. A total of 270 respondents were randomly selected on two districts in Central Aceh. This research uses a quantitative approach, in the design of the survey. The research instrument consists of a set of questionnaires. The questionnaire contained 36 items and was distributed to the parents of pre-school children. The analysis of this study uses descriptive analysis. Conceptual frameworks are modified based on the Bumrind theory containing four parenting styles domains which are authoritative, permissive, authoritarian, and uninvolved parenting. The findings were analyzed using SPSS (Statistical Package for The Social Science) 20th version. The results of the study on parenting styles domains showed that the authoritative parenting style domain had the highest mean score of (M = 3.65) followed by permissive parenting style of (M = 2.08), authoritarian parenting style of (M = 1.81) and the lowest mean score obtained was uninvolved parenting of (M = 1.47). This means that the parents in Central Aceh are dominant in using the authoritative parenting style when they are communicating and interacting with their children.

**Keywords:** Parenting Style, Pre-School Children, Language Skills, Development.
EFFECTS OF CARTOON FILMS ON COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT AND CHARACTER IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

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Abstract

Children are the best observers in the world, starting from paying attention to something, remembering, and then imitating it. So that parents must be selective in giving examples of how to choose spectacle for children, which will affect their cognitive abilities and characters. This study discusses the effects of the "Upin and Ipin" cartoon film on cognitive development and character of Early Childhood. The methodology in this study was descriptive qualitative with the study of 20 children in one of the kindergartens in the province of Aceh, Indonesia. The results showed that through the cartoon "Upin and Ipin" the children could know the shape of a plane figure, for example, a kite. Then the children were able to sketch from a kite and to make kites. Through this film, children were also able to recognize colors. While the value of the characters implanted in the film is help, love animals and patience. So it can be concluded that the cartoon film "Upin and Ipin" has a good effect on cognitive development and character of Early Childhood, while parents provide assistance to children.

Keywords: Cartoon Film, Cognitive, Character, Children.
TheConceptsofPrayerandRespectinCharacterEducationofAcehneeseChildren

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Abstract

This study deals with the concept of prayer and respect delivered by mothers in Aceh when swinging their children for sleeping. In this study, it is called the poem of Doda Idi. The concept of prayer and respect becomes the foundation of character education for every child in Aceh. This study uses a descriptive-qualitative method with a hermeneutic analysis approach popularized by Palmer (2003). The source of research data is the text of the poem of Doda Idi which is sung by mothers in Aceh while swinging children, from various cities to represent mothers in Aceh. The results of the study show that in the poem of Doda Idi contains various values and concepts of character education, including those in the form of prayer and the teachings of respect. Prayers delivered through the lyrics of Doda Idi continue to follow the pattern of Aceh poetry which is strong in diction, rhyme, and rhythm so that the prayer is conveyed in poetic language which is full of meaning. Some of the mother’s prayers found in the poem of Doda Idi are (1) prayers for the child to survive in the life-after, (2) prayer for the child to be a leader, (3) prayer that the child has a noble character. The concept of a leader is conveyed through the poem of Doda Idi with regard to (1) respect for both parents, (2) for older people, (3) for the teacher, (4) for the leader. The results of this study indicate that character education and mental development in Aceh have been conveyed to every child from an early age.

Keywords: Doda Idi, Character Education, Nursery Song
STRENGTHENING CHARACTER EDUCATION VALUES IN PREVENTING BULLYING BEHAVIOR OF SCHOOL CHILDREN IN JAKARTA TIMUR

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Abstract

There are 18 values in the development of cultural and national character education made by the Ministry of Education, but the values of character education are now felt to fade, which is likely to be the cause of the rampant bullying behavior. The phenomenon of bullying is quite often reported by the media, especially on social media. The first PKM partner namely Desa Pendidikan located in PAUD Cempaka RT 06 RW 03, Rawamangun. The second was at the Smart Park in Jalan Waringin Raya No.25, Kayu Putih Village, Pulogadung Sub-District, East Jakarta. We gave an explanation about what bullying is. Then we include material values of character education to them. All materials were delivered using language and methods understood by the children of the workshop participants and using storyteller. We also explained what to do if they were victims of bullying and convey it to older people, especially parents or teachers. Based on the implementation in two PKM partners, it can be concluded that bullying behavior often occurs among children, but they do not know the term bullying, but they experience it and do it both verbally and physically, and they do not know what to do when they experience bullying, so there are some suggestions that we propose namely they need to be equipped with character education values to deal with bullying behavior both formally through study material in schools and informal workshops such as PKM activities in an interesting way, for example through fairy tales or movies or games.

Keywords: Character Value Values, Bullying.
INCLUSIVE EDUCATION: BUILDING CHILDREN’S CHARACTER AS A PART OF SCHOOL COMMUNITY

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Abstract

One of the aims of inclusive education is that all students are involved in all aspects of the learning environment regardless of any facet of diversity. It’s not only to put the students in regular schools, but also to embrace all students and to involve them within the school environment, community and activities, such as culture, policies, practices, and the learning environments where students feel valued, respected and part of the school community. The emergence of inclusive education has become a hot issue in the education world and become a major topic of discussion among stakeholders. Many people agree with the idea of inclusive education because every child has an equal right to education. However, not a few people think that the emergence of inclusive education brings negative impact to the school community. Thus, some schools reject children with special needs in the school environment. The inclusion of children with special needs and other ‘normal’ children in the school environment has an impact on the character building. It may lead to the negative character building and encourage to the positive ones. The basic assumption is that when children are faced with a new system in an education environment, they may be unprepared by the presence of ‘new friends’ who have differences with them because they have special needs. Therefore, they need to learn, adapt, and accepts the differences. Therefore, it needs cooperation between the school committee, teachers, parents, community, and education stakeholders to promote the objective of inclusive education to the society in order to increase educational opportunities for children and to create a truly inclusive school which has mutual belonging, accepting each other as part of the school community.

Keywords: Inclusive Education, Children’s Character, School Community.
A REVIEW OF EMOTIONAL ABUSE ON CHILDREN

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Abstract

Children can be difficult to deal with in certain circumstances which can cause stress for parents or caregivers (Glaser, 2002). Inappropriate care that does not fulfill the rights of children can turn to child emotional abuse. In 2017 there were 1000 cases of child abuse in Indonesia, but based on data from the Komisi Perlindungan Anak Indonesia (KPAI) emotional abuse was the least common type of abuse every year. Actually, this form of abuse in children is common, but few know it and are rarely given intervention (Glaser, 2002). On the other hand, emotional abuse is a type of abuse that can occur separately from other types of abuse and is still little being studied. The purpose of this paper is to see an overview of the impact of child emotional abuse and the dynamics of the impact. Child emotional abuse can be a strong cause of abnormalities when compared to physical abuse. The effects of child emotional abuse are anxiety, antisocial behavior and delinquency, aggressive behavior, smoking behavior, explicit and automatic negative self-associations, drug abuse, alcohol abuse, obesity, suicidal ideas, PTSD, depression, headaches, risky sexual behavior, bulimia nervosa, schizophrenia, self-inflicted injuries, ischaemic heart disease, type 2 diabetes, insecure attachment, and dating violence in adolescence.

Keywords: Children, Parenting, Child Emotional Abuse.
HOW ENVIRONMENT SHAPE CHILDREN’S SELF CONTROL

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Abstract

Children self-control ability is formed since ages 4. Generally, children act based on environment responses to their behavior, by making a comparison of environmental responses in several of their behaviors. This response will determine whether the behavior repeated or not. When a child reported or seems to have a negative act and mistreatment, such as violence and aggressive behavior, who will take responsibility? According to Brooks (2001), human being tends to learn to act by observing their circumstances. By which ages do children could responsible enough to control their behavior? There are several factors determine self-control development, and there is also developmental pathways in self-control development in a human being especially children. This paper use literature review method of the phenomenon. Environment considered to take an important role in shaping children’s behavior and self-control. Community’s knowledge of environment importance in shaping children behavior has shown. But knowing concept will be different from understanding and applying the concept of this information. Consequences of the lack of proper learning of self-concept in children would bring major impact to children’s behavior in the future.

Keywords: Children, Self-Control, Environment.
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GENERAL EDUCATION TO STRENGTHEN CHARACTERS AND SOFTSKILL OF SYIAH KUALA UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Abstract

Syiah Kuala University through the General Education (GE) grant from the Ministry of Technology Research and Higher Education, starting in 2016, has implemented the general compulsory units (MKWU) for State Ideology (Pancasila) and Citizenship Education (PPKn), Indonesian Language and Disaster and Environmental Knowledge (PKL). These units are taught with GE values content to strengthen students on moral values, non-moral values and universal moral values and soft skills required in the 21st century. To achieve these goals, some stages have been taken in which in 2016, the implementation of GE started from its socialization to all MKWU lecturers, training on preparation of Semester Lecture Plans (RPS) with GE values, piloting GE implementation in 3 MKWU units: PPKn, Indonesian Language, and PKL with lesson study models. In 2017 the GE implementation in the three MKWUs which is documented in the form of video, to become an example of GE’s implementation model in MKWU. In 2018, the production of teaching books that contain GE values to become a reference for lecturers in conducting lectures. The data were collected through questionnaires to students and lecturers. Questionnaire data were analyzed qualitatively. The results show that students and lecturers strongly agree to implement lectures that integrate GE values in MKWU lectures because it is student-oriented through applying problem-based learning and project-based learning models. Student characters and soft skills can be developed through the implementation of GE integrated lectures.

Keywords: General Education, Character, Soft skill.
BUILDING STUDENTS’ CHARACTERS THROUGH SCIENTIFIC APPROACH OF TEACHING AND LEARNING

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Abstract

In the standard content of the 2013 Curriculum (K-13) the government suggested that the learning process in schools, ranging from elementary to high school levels, be carried out through a scientific learning approach, supported by various methods and/or other cooperative learning techniques to achieve student competence in 5C skills (Critical Thinking, Communication, Creativity and Innovation, and Collaboration). These skills, in the 2013 curriculum, are within the domain of cognitive. Explicitly, this 5C skill must then be integrated and supported by a variety of student’s positive characters, related to God and humans, which in the 2013 curriculum are included in the affective domain. The basis of this reasoning is the aim to examine how to build student’s characters, integrated with 5C skills through the scientific learning approach suggested in K-13 concept. A literature review is the main method in finding answers to the ways and/or procedures used to build student characters, which are integrated into 5C skills through a scientific learning approach. In addition, the document analysis method is also used as an additional method to support finding the right answers to the aforementioned questions. The results of the literature review and document analysis are expected to find answers to how to build the positive character of students, which are integrated into 5C skills through the learning process of scientific approaches.

Keywords: 2013 Curriculum, Scientific Learning Approach, Students’ Competence, Students’ Character.
SHAPING STUDENTS’ CHARACTER THROUGH MARKET PLACE ACTIVITIES (MPA) AT SECONDARY BOARDING SCHOOL: BEST PRACTICE IN ENGLISH LEARNING CONDUCTED AT SMA NEGERI 10 BANDA ACEH

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Abstract

Market Place Activities (MPA) strategy is a learning strategy that combines the exploration of knowledge and attitude. It had been conducted for three years and implemented only at 56 students in two classrooms. The values were only focused on learning confidence, tolerance, peer assistance, and appreciation. As a part of formal learning activities, it took place twice a week during the morning session on compulsory lesson and afternoon session during guided extracurricular activities. The learning topics given in this best practice were suited with National Syllabus for the purpose of leading students to improve their English standard competency as stated in the syllabus. During the implementation of this best practice, students activities were observed, learning progress was assessed, and character building was also monitored through peer assessment, self – assessment and teacher observation. The result of this best practice showed a positive impact in terms of students’ interaction. They showed more tolerance, appreciation to other friends when giving ideas and collaborative learning among students also existed. It was obvious that the smarter students were assisting lower achievement students in the assigned topics. They were also more confident in conversation and explaining the lesson they have learned. In addition, there was significant progress in students’ language competency as indicated in the syllabus. Findings from this best practice can be a platform for further activities in the near future which may be involving more classrooms and more numbers of students.

Keywords: Market Place Activities (MPA), Students’ Character, Secondary Boarding School.
CHILD ENGLISH L2 DEVELOPMENT OF PLURALITY

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Abstract

This study examines the development of English plurality of a child learner learning English as a second language, which focuses on plural marking in written English. The data was in the form of written language produced by IA, a younger child learner learning English as L2 in an instructional context, and was collected at ten points in time during the period of five months. Based on the data, a distributional analysis of the participant was conducted, and then the findings were analyzed by using the implicational scaling according to the emergence criterion to determine the acquisition points of the target structures. The results of the distributional analysis indicate that plural marking has emerged in IA since Time 7 of the data collection, and it has since been used productively by the subject in the subsequent points of time. The finding of this longitudinal study suggests that the development of plural marking appears to follow PT’s predictions. Moreover, the result of this research reveals that the prediction of PT is followed in written production of English L2, which indicates PT’s capacity to account for morphological acquisition in both written and spoken language production.

Keywords: English, Plurality, Children, Language Development.
THE VALUES OF CHARACTER EDUCATION IN DODAIDI OF ACEH JAYA REGENCY

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Abstract

This study aims at describing the values of character education in Dodaidi lyrics (nursery songs) in Aceh Jaya Regency. The data include five Dodaidi lyrics obtained from five singers of Aceh Jaya; the titles of the lyrics are Rateb Aneuk Meutuah, Peuayon Sinyak, Rateb Meutuah, Peuayon Aneuk, and Tarek Ayon. These are collected by doing audio-visual recording when the singers performed the songs in a cultural event called Pekan Kebudayaan Aceh (Aceh Cultural Week) which is held in Banda Aceh in August 2018. The analysis focuses on the lyrics which contain the values of character education; these are based on the 18 character values introduced by the Indonesian Minister of Education and Culture. The results showed that there are four values found in these five Dodaidi lyrics, namely (1) religious, including (a) believe in monotheism, (b) learn religious teaching, (c) know the prophets and Allah’s mercy, (d) respect parents’ kindness, (e) obey religion and stay away from sins, (f) defend religion, and (g) perform prayers; (2) social caring, including (a) get to know brothers and sisters, (b) get to know family, (c) get to know the environment, and (e) be kind with teachers; (3) responsibility, including (a) the responsibility of parents to raise children, (b) the responsibility of children to take care of parents, (c) providing education for children, (d) the responsibility to manage household, and (e) giving affection; (4) hard work, including (a) reaching future goals and (b) struggling to raise children. The four types of character education values are mostly delivered explicitly, and a small portion is conveyed implicitly.

Keywords: Values of Character Education, Dodaidi, Aceh Jaya.
STRATEGIES IN TEACHING VOCABULARY TO YOUNG LEARNERS AT KIDDOS ENGLISH SCHOOL

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Abstract

This qualitative study described the strategies used in teaching English vocabulary to non-native young learners at Kiddos English School, Banda Aceh. This process increases their bilingualism and linguistics development. In collecting data, observations in the teaching and learning process were conducted. Interview with the teachers was also done to gain more data. The results showed that the teachers used many kinds of strategies to teach vocabulary to young learners, such as using songs, pictures, games, coloring, and storytelling. It can be concluded that prior to applying strategies to teach vocabulary to these young learners, teachers need to understand the characteristics and needs of their students. Therefore, the strategy implementation is effective to increase the learners’ vocabulary, and the teaching and learning goals are achieved. The paper further discusses the obstacles that teachers face in teaching these young learners and what they did to overcome those obstacles.

Keywords: Strategies, Teaching Vocabulary, Young Learners, Obstacles.
CREATIVITY AND INDEPENDENCE OF HOMESCHOOLING CHILDREN IN BANDA ACEH

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Abstract

At present much formal education is more concerned with academic aspects and tends to be less towards non-academic aspects, so some parents prefer informal education such as homeschooling as a means of education for their children. The purpose of this study was to determine (1) a description of creativity and independence in homeschooling children, (a) aspects of creativity of homeschooling children; (b) Aspects of the independence of homeschooling children. This research uses descriptive analysis qualitative research method. The subjects of this study were children who learned through the homeschooling method in Banda Aceh. Data collection techniques used in this research are observation, interview, and documentation techniques. Data analysis was carried out by applying the analysis technique of the Miles and Huberman model through the process of data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The technique for checking the validity of the data and testing the validity is done by triangulation. The results of the research from the three subjects showed that there were aspects of creativity (especially in the elaboration domain) and aspects of independence (especially in the emotional domain). However, the results of the study also contained several differences from the three study subjects. The most visible difference is in the domain of flexibility and originality in the aspect of creativity. This is influenced by physiological factors, family environment, and school environment.

Keywords: Creativity, Independence, Homeschooling.
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SAMAN ACEH DANCE THERAPY IN IMPROVING ADHD CHILDREN’S LEARNING CONCENTRATION

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Abstract

Concentration is one of the most important cognitive aspects of the learning process. But no one has good concentration, especially with ADHD, which is one of the symptoms is a lack of concentration. One treatment for increasing concentration is braingym. In Aceh, they have the same movement as the braingym movement, namely the Saman tariff. The aim of this study is to look at more tariffs to improve the ability of consumption in ADHD children. The research method used is a technique with a pre-post test control group design. There were two groups, namely the experimental group given tariff therapy, and the group that was not given Saman fare therapy. The research subjects in each group were four people. Before and after being given fare therapy, a concentration test was carried out. The results showed that there were no differences in the levels before and after giving freedom in the experimental group. Significance value of 0.103 or (p> 0.05). Likewise, with the results of the test differences between groups and groups, there was no difference between groups and groups, the significance value was 0.971 or (p> 0.05).

Keywords: Level of Concentration, ADHD, Saman Dance Therapy.
PRENATAL STRESS AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT: 
A BIOPSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH

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Abstract

Many studies have shown the relationship between prenatal stress and child development. But the study of whether prospective parents know information about the long-term effects of prenatal stress on fetal development is still very limited. Indonesian people are accustomed to explanations that are medical in form or based on biological or physiological contexts. Objective: To understand the relationship between prenatal stress and biological child development, especially the causes of long-term effects of behavioral and emotional problems in children after birth. Result: Prenatal stress has negative effects on the developing fetal through the activation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis. Programming of the stress response system during gestation has long effects that put the infant at risk for multiple stress-related pathologies. Recommendations: These medical explanations will greatly help prospective parents to prepare themselves and prepare the child's character from an early age if translated into educational media. So that parents are aware of the effects of prenatal stress and seek help if experienced stress and other related matters.

Keywords: Prenatal, stress, child development
TEACHING PRACTICES OF NON EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION TEACHER IN PRESCHOOL IN BANDA ACEH

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Abstract

This study examined the teaching practices of non-early childhood education (ECE) teachers in preschools in Banda Aceh. The objective of this study is to explore the teaching practices of non-ECE teachers including input, process and output. This case study involves observations, interviews and document analysis toward four non-ECE teachers. Observations were conducted on the implementation of non-ECE teacher teaching activities using an observation sheet. The non-ECE teachers' opinion of teaching practices were identified through interviews. While the analysis of the document in the form of daily lesson plan (DLP). The results of this study found that there are two aspects that have been fulfilled in the input of teaching practices based on the Slavin model (1994) that are the quality of instruction teachers who follow the DLP that has been provided by adjusting teaching methods and student learning styles, as well as the incentive given by the teacher so that students are eager to learn. However, teachers are still difficult to adjust the level of instructions with the students' ability, in addition the time was not enough to complete all learning activities. The results also show that teachers apply scaffolding techniques to help students who have different level ability with other students in the learning process. Meanwhile, this study found the output of non-ECE teacher teaching practices, such as storytelling method, is able to improve self-confidence and public speaking ability, while scaffolding technique can help students with special needs in learning. However, the results of this study indicate that there is still a lack of knowledge of non-ECE teachers related to early childhood education. Therefore, non-ECE teachers are expected to improve their performance as educators.

Keywords: Teaching Practices, Non Early Childhood Education Teacher, Preschool Teacher
ONLINE PARENTING: SOLUTION FOR THE “BUSY-BEE” PARENTS

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Abstract

The school has become a second home for children at today age. Children spent more time at school rather than at home. Word “Parent” has taken new meaning since “biological” parents have transferred some of their responsibilities to “mandatory” parents at the school. New parenting style is then needed. Online parenting is a new trend in urban society. This new online parenting style popularly takes shape within social media. The common applications used are WhatsApp, Instagram, Twitter, Facebook, and also online messaging. These applications provide a way out to interact with parents, parents and teacher, parents and grandparents, and also parents and experts. The interaction within the social media for parenting purpose requires some basic rules and arrangement to be agreed among the participants; otherwise, its importance will be degraded, and its role as parenting platform will not function as expected. Online parenting style benefits the “busy-bee” parents with: (1) time management, (2) knowledge gathering, and (3) promoting partnership. Sharing information and participation are much easier by using this style especially in selecting priority characters to be introduced at school and then powering them up at home. The parallel system used by both biological and mandatory parents will reinforce the intended characters built in the child.

Keywords: Online Parenting, Social Media, Parent’s Involvement, Parenting Style, Character
Since ancient up to now, most students assume that mathematics is not easy task of learning in school. However, it is clear that the fundamental concepts, principles and procedures from some branches of mathematics should be known by all students, particularly in basic level in grade 1 to 6. Some students claimed that it was difficult (complex), scary and not enjoy full subject. Most students have the same perception in describing mathematics subject and the teacher as well. So what are the strategies used in order to persuade pupils to love mathematics? This article explains the criteria needed by mathematics teachers in order to change students’ perception towards mathematics. Firstly, mathematics teacher should have great enjoy full manner in instructional ability and strategy. It is suggested that they should use new strategy of teaching, for instance, they could create learning mathematics as a playing game with all in fun rules. Secondly, the learning should be connected to their student’s daily life activities by previous students’ experiences, for example: the teacher can estimate their students’ understanding by seeing students’ learning of measurements by using real object in their daily life. The mathematics should be permeated to these aims and using students’ experiences. By using these strategies, it is hoped that the students recognize how mathematics become essential things in students’ life. Third, development of personal self-confidence student character, the purpose of mathematics is not only collecting of concepts and skills to be mastered, but it is including of mastering mathematical reasoning and communication skills for students. The competency will develop personal self-confidence of students.

**Keywords:** Pupils, Primary Mathematics Teaching, Three Strategies.