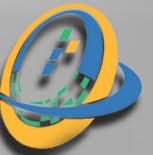




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SEMINAR NASIONAL

HASIL PENELITIAN PENDIDIKAN DAN PEMBELAJARAN  
PENGEMBANGAN PEMBELAJARAN INOVATIF DAN INSPIRATIF:  
Menjawab Tantangan Era Milenial



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Pengembangan  
Pembelajaran  
Inovatif  
*dan*  
Inspiratif:

Menjawab  
Tantangan  
Era  
Milenial

Jombang, 7 April 2018  
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Telp. (0321) 861319-854318 FAX (0321) 854319





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**STKIP PGRI JOMBANG  
07 APRIL 2018**

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Dr. Firman, M.Pd.

(Sekretaris Pelaksana Kopertis Wilayah VII Jatim)  
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## Kata Pengantar

*Millennials*, atau juga dikenal sebagai generasi millennial, adalah kelompok generasi yang lahir antara tahun 1980-an sampai dengan tahun 2000-an. Dengan demikian generasi millennial adalah generasi muda yang sekarang berusia antara 17 – 37 tahun. Tidak dapat dielakkan, kelompok generasi inilah yang mulai sekarang akan banyak mengisi dan berwarnai corak kehidupan masyarakat *jaman now* dan kehidupan masyarakat pada masa yang akan datang. Generasi millennial inilah yang akan menentukan apakah bangsa kita akan mampu tampil setara dan mampu bersaing dengan bangsa lain dalam komunitas global.

Hasil riset yang dirilis oleh *Pew Riset centre* menjelaskan keunikan generasi millennial yang tidak bisa *dilepaskan* dari keberadaan teknologi internet dan budaya pop. Generasi millennial memiliki ketergantungan yang sangat tinggi dengan teknologi internet. Mereka juga lebih terbuka dengan berbagai ide baru dan gagasan dari sumber mana pun.

Porsi kelompok generasi millennial di Indonesia diperkirakan sebanyak 34% dari total penduduk. Kelompok generasi inilah yang dalam kehidupannya selalu mengandalkan kecepatan, dan cenderung suka pada hal-hal yang serba instan. Bila hal ini terus dijadikan pedoman dalam berperilaku, *maka* dikawatirkan akan memunculkan perilaku *cuek* dengan lingkungan sosialnya, individualis dan egosentrис, cenderung mencari hal yang serba mudah, dan kurang menghargai sebuah proses. Kecenderungan ini menjadi tantangan utama bagi semua pendidik *jaman now*. Kegiatan pendidikan dan pembelajaran ditantang untuk mampu memberikan jawaban riil, bagaimana para pendidik harus mengembangkan kegiatan pendidikan dan pembelajaran yang relevan dengan karakteristik generasi millennial. Bagaimana keberadaan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi yang berkembang pesat justru dapat digunakan untuk membangun karakter positif generasi millennial agar kelak mereka dapat bersaing dalam komunitas global.

Saat ini, kajian tentang pendekatan pendidikan, pembelajaran, dan pengembangan sumber daya manusia yang secara spesifik diperuntukkan untuk memperkuat peran generasi millennial dalam era global *masih* belum banyak dikaji oleh para peneliti, akademisi, dan para pengembang sumber daya manusia. Kegiatan Seminar Nasional Hasil Penelitian Pendidikan dan

Pembelajaran dengan tema: "Pengembangan Pembelajaran Inovatif dan Inspiratif: Menjawab Tantangan Era Millenial" ini dirancang untuk mewadai hasil pemikiran, kajian, dan penelitian para akademisi yang menaruh perhatian besar pada isu tentang bagaimana mengembangkan kegiatan pendidikan dan pembelajaran yang mampu menjawab tantangan era millennial. Hasil pemikiran, kajian, dan penelitian ini diharapkan dapat dijadikan rujukan bagi para pendidik dan pengembang sumber daya manusia untuk mengantarkan tumbuhnya insan millennial yang berkarakter, cerdas, dan kompetitif.

Jombang, 31 Maret 2018

Panitia Seminar Nasional

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## TECHNOLOGY AND LITERATURE: THE DUO (CONTRADICTIVE) DINAMIC IN RISING CLASSROOM LITERACY

Zulidyana Dwi Rusnalasari<sup>1</sup> ([zulidyana@narotama.ac.id](mailto:zulidyana@narotama.ac.id))

Retno Danu Rusmawati<sup>2</sup> ([pambayun61@gmail.com](mailto:pambayun61@gmail.com))

Fitri Rofiyarti<sup>1</sup> ([fitri.rofiyarti@narotama.ac.id](mailto:fitri.rofiyarti@narotama.ac.id))

### *Abstract*

*Technology and literature are two basic components in rising the literacy competence in the classroom. The study shows how literature share the most difficult part for student to rise their digital literacy. Students tend to neglect the long text like novels and short stories, while they are eager to read the captions and tweet in their social media. This facts make a paradox phenomenon. Students love to read and happy to share something, but not eager to read the text. The study will define how the technology share an influence to make the students read. The method used in this study in a field study by interviewing students and analyse the result to draw the conclusion. From the data obtained, it shows that there is a contradiction between the ranges of technology used with the literature that they read. This study will become a baseline for teachers to manage the literature text into a technology-friendly text, so that students will enjoy the literature text*

**Keywords:** technology, literacy, literature

### *Abstrak*

*Teknologi dan sastra adalah dua komponen dasar dalam meningkatkan kompetensi literasi di kelas. Penelitian ini membahas bagaimana sastra berbagi peran yang paling sulit bagi siswa untuk meningkatkan literasi digital mereka. Siswa cenderung mengabaikan teks panjang seperti novel dan cerita pendek, sementara mereka ingin membaca teks dan tweet di media sosial mereka. Fakta ini membuat fenomena yang paradoks. Siswa suka membaca dan senang berbagi sesuatu, tetapi tidak ingin membaca teks. Studi ini menjelaskan bagaimana teknologi juga pengaruh untuk membuat siswa membaca. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini dalam studi lapangan dengan mewawancara siswa dan menganalisis hasil untuk menarik kesimpulan. Dari data yang diperoleh, menunjukkan bahwa ada kontradiksi antara rentang waktu penggunaan teknologi (internet) yang digunakan dengan rentang bacaan yang mereka baca. Studi ini akan menjadi dasar bagi para guru untuk mengelola teks pustaka menjadi teks yang ramah teknologi, sehingga siswa akan menikmati teks pustaka sambil menggunakan teknologi (internet).*

**Kata Kunci:** technology, literacy, literature

## INTRODUCTION

Who would have thought the growth of technology in the beginning of this century take place rapidly and continues to grow. The world becomes indefinitely because of the internet and globalization, the speed and accuracy becomes an absolute size for performance that relies on technology as a primary tool. One of the technologies that dominate human life in almost all aspects of life is a computer. The dominance of the use of computers around the world that were once only in the realm of military or office is now able to reach the corners of the housing space and is taught in primary schools. Computers "take care" and help people work at every level, ranging from daily necessities such as shopping at the supermarket that uses barcodes to oversee the state of nature in space. Everyone needs a computer, even babies still in the womb, their health are checked through computer devices.

The term computerization itself now become one of the icons of modernization. Everything that computerized are considered as sophisticated, because the computerized work is defined as working automatic without too much human intervention. Computerization can also be interpreted as a human greatness in creating a tool, that works "sometimes" neater than the man himself. Computer technology developed rapidly since it was discovered in 1942. Especially after the discovery of the technology of personal computers (PC), which is characterized by the emergence of the first commercial personal

<sup>1</sup>Dosen FKIP, Universitas Narotama, Surabaya, Jawa Timur

<sup>2</sup>Dosen Pascasarjana, UNIPA, Surabaya, Jawa Timur

computer in 1975, named Altair. Later computers became more developed after the implementation of technology that allows millions of computers around the world are connected to each other via the internet. Since developed by ARPANET in September 1969, development of the Internet has entered into most aspects of human life. Internet has been used ranging from media learning (e-learning), government (e-government), electronic mail (e-mail) to the world economy (e-commerce) and banking (e-banking). Internet is considered to have the ability to overcome bureaucratic obstacles in the exchange of information and to create a situation conducive to communication. Internet usage in Indonesia, known since 1994 through educational institutions. Then began in 1995 its use is growing rapidly so the Internet is not just a means of communication but are used in all areas that are generally called the era of e-business. (Dewi, Ambar Sari, 2006: 2)

The development of the Internet of course, affect the development of the computer itself. Computer technology relies on two types of devices in the works, namely software and hardware. The development of these two types of devices continues to experience renewal and diverse. Especially the development of hardware, a wide variety of products and brands continue to innovate, giving rise to technological dependence that resembles a fashion trend.

This trend and development keep growing and wider, in the hardware part, a computer can be replaced by a smartphone or tablet. These device are more portable, userfriendly and efficient. On the other hand, in software technology, the application that created by program development grows faster than the hardware. Human creativity is exercising everyday, the use of application in play store or games increase day by day. These also effects education development, e-learning becomes one of the latest development to provide education which delete the need of distance, hard books, even cost to buy tickets. The learning process can be done everywhere, as long as the internet access is provided, so that the literacy process. With technology, students can read their books everywhere. However, in some cases these technology and literature can not get along.

Actually and ideally, the purposes of using literature in a language classroom are to make the class interactive and it can be stated that an interactive class would obviously improve students' interactions. The role of literature for students as an individual is very important for the reason that literature can improve intellectual ability and emotional maturity and social, growing nationalism, spurring creativity to work writing literature, and taught politeness on students, appreciative and proud to use the Indonesian language as the national language and the language of the country.

## **THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK**

Related to the learning process, Kumaravadivelu stated that it is too inadequate and too limited to explain the complexity of language teaching. (2006), then how about the internet? We can see that the way the teacher teach, and the way the students learn are also different now, if we compared with the era before we consume internet everyday. In the past, the source of learning are printed books, and teachers words in the class, but now, even the students of elementary school can impress his teacher by bringing a journal of Biology that he retrieved from the internet. When we were learning English, in the past, we can not check the correct pronunciation if we were not ask to the teacher, so we had to prepare certain time and question as well as certain guts to ask the teacher privately. However, now we can ask many sites of dictionary online to check how the native said a word, with this online dictionaries, we can understand sensitive words that probably never explained in the class.

There are three main criteria that justify the use of literature as a second language teaching tool. Firstly, the literature should be used in language teaching, because it provides the learner with genuine, authentic samples of language, and also with the real samples of a wide range of styles, and text types. It is important for foreign language learners to be trained in a variety of styles and genres and to be able to differentiate the purpose of each of them. These different form of literature works, their language used, are not only distinctive in terms of linguistic, but also social, literature works have a social communicative function. This also help the learner with the notion of adequacy. Because in fact the

message needs to be linguistically correct and situationally appropriate, as not only its content, but also its form, the detailed notion of adequacy and its relationship to the communicative competence.

The second criterion is the methodology, it means, the fact that a literary text has multiple interpretations and sometimes ambiguity in meaning, these generate different opinions among the learners, motivated interaction with the text, interactions with the other students as well as the teacher. Interaction is important, because it will enhance the communicative ability. By interacting and communicating, the language is learned. From the methodological point of view, the aspects that support the opinion of using literature in the language classroom, is the active role of the students and the literary text becomes the central focus of discussion. Learners become active and build confidence to them to speak out, and the activities would become the central of the learning process. The thing that also important within the communicative activities is the idea of literature supplying the learner with cultural information about the country of the target language. Students' response to the cultural aspect as reflected in literature will be critically interesting.

The third criterion is the motivational criterion. It is a great relevance because the literary text shows the real feelings of the writer and this tends to generate a powerful motivation to learners. With the literary text the student understand about someone's personal experience, if they are touched by the theme and story, sometimes sympathy, they will be able to relate what they are reading to the world, something that they know and feel. Designing stimulating activities that motivate the learners is the greatest challenge for language teachers, and literature has a strong motivating power due to its calling on to personal experience. It will be a problem, if a teacher does not master the literature teacher lacked competence and creative base and is not considered in the learning process in the school literature that tends to be boring. This happens because teachers are considered not to do the strategy in a right way. So in my opinion Literature on teacher learning is very important.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this study, I will try to define about the influence of technology and literature, especially the internet and in what way this technology creates and affects methods in literacy competence, especially in the classroom, as one of the changing methods. Technology is considered as the supportive tools which is ideology free or racist free. Everyone with the tools can access various kinds of information and entertainment. These facilities are always changing and developing, everyday we can meet new things coming out in the news about the development. In terms of education, this change also supports the process of learning and teaching. However, in post-method era, this development can broaden the term of teaching methods, to make this study concise, I will only focus on the internet, as the most changing technology that influences students' choice.

Through this study, we obtained the data by interviewing the respondents online, especially about the duration and the social media that they use widely. The data obtained about internet usage compared with the number of books and texts that they read. The social media also becomes one of the important data. The most popular social media used is the social media with the chat and picture sharing platform. While the social media with the text platform, become less popular in students.

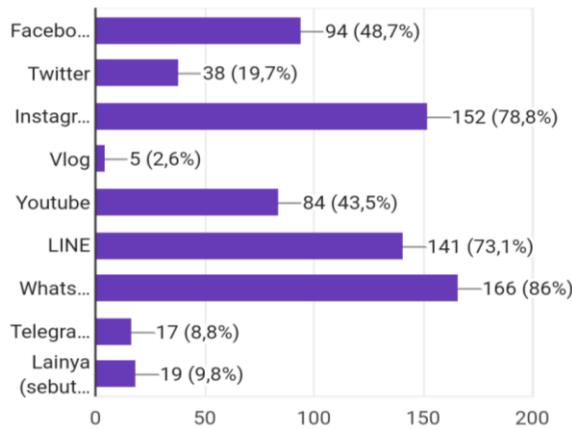
## DISCUSSION

Internet makes the learning process becomes sporadic and free. We can learn almost everything in the internet. We can ask about sensitive words, but the implications, our data search will be kept by Google and provide us with the sensitive content. This is one of the negative effects. In the learning process, teachers encourage learners to use the technology or not, it depends on how the teacher's perspective toward technology. Some teachers renew their methods and use ICT in their class, some of them not. And for the learners nowadays, they have to become flexible to face the differences of teaching methods.

The dimensions and strategies are "interwoven". Each one shapes and is reshaped by others (Kumaravadivelu, 2003). The technology and education can be a partner, but sometimes a foe, it depends

on the policy that design by the goverment, teacher even parents at home, because now, we are dealing with a changing generation.

Figure 1 below, shows that the usage of the social media dominated by Instagram and Whatsapp application. This means that respondent love to share and read only short and minimum text in those socmed. In whatsapp, as the application with conversation base, popular among the students because this app provide the student a chatroom that sometimes replace the function of real conversation. Chat through text can not be one of the text that consider as a literacy process. Unless teachers make this chatroom like a discussion, or sharing opinions, the app only for chatting.



While the second most popular social media is Instagram and Youtube. As the video and picture sharing platform social media, these two apps are far more different with Whatsapp. Youtube and Instagram contain less text. They focus on video and picture. Even the caption can be a rather long text (maximum 400 words) but students mostly attracted by the video and the image shared. This phenomenon could be a threat for the teachers, because they tend to use the text only while they are teach literature text. These two activities are contradictory in a means I sharing time duration.

However, there is also the idea that literature is only required as an addition to enjoy, without having to learn in depth, this is because the students have not been able to grasp the meaning and benefit maximally from the literature. Entering literary material in formal education means to force those who do not like being should love literature like they love to read the timeline. In addition means limit students' creativity, this is contrary to the purpose of education who want to make a creative generation with critical thinking.

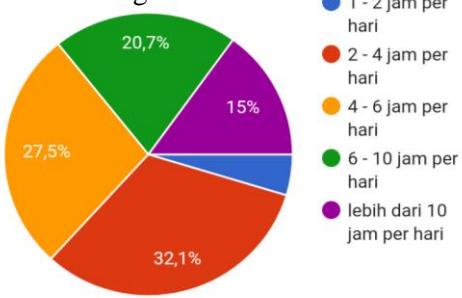


Figure 2. The duration of technology used, mostly the internet usage

Figure 2 above tells us how long the student use the technology, namely the internet. 32% students use their time for about 2-4 hours a day to dealing with internet. If we compare with reading novels, these 2-4 hours can spend to read about 100-200 pages literature text. However, the enjoyment is different, students need to be introduced the literature text enjoyment to make them spend more time

reading literature text. The problem that must be addressed is the packaging of teaching literature that is still rigid and cumbersome. It would be very difficult to achieve the purpose of teaching literature that intend to grow the value of life. Until now there has been proven that by not studying literature adversely affect the morale of students. So literature has two opposite sides, have a positive impact as well as negative, but it is undeniable that literature has a very important position, especially in building the nation's morality which are currently experiencing significant declines. But it is still much to be repaired.

## **CONCLUSION**

Teaching literature is important, because if a teacher does not know much about literature, then what would be delivered to the students will be considered less favorably and taste-less, especially when discussing the moral values of a story. This causes a decrease in the quality of students. The conclusion of the explanation above, is learning literature along with the technology used should be consider more manageable teaching and reading process. The duration usage of the internet by the students are widely range. This can be a good news if, teachers can combine these duo dynamic to enhance students literacy competence. Literature is quite important for teachers and students, as literature has important benefits to each. Besides literature appreciation in the class increase the value and moral individual of the learners. Furthermore, the contradictive result that shows how student enjoy several hours browsing with the technology while it reduce their reading time will become bigger threat in the future if teachers and educators not consider technology (social media) as the partner in enhance students' literacy competence.

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