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ICRIEMS 2014

Yogyakarta, 18-20 May 2014

PROCEEDING

*Global Trends and Issues
on Mathematics and Sciences
and the Education*

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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON RESEARCH,
IMPLEMENTATION AND EDUCATION
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Global Trends and Issues
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and The Education

Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences
Yogyakarta State University

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- Mathematics & Mathematics Education
- Physics & Physics Education
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Preface

Bless upon God Almighty such that this proceeding on International Conference on Research, Implementation, and Education of Mathematics and Sciences (ICRIEMS) 2014 may be compiled according to the schedule provided by the organizing committee. All of the articles in this proceeding are obtained by selection process by the reviewer team and already been presented in the Conference on 18 – 20 May 2014 in the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Yogyakarta State University. This proceeding consists of 344 parallel papers, and comprises 9 fields, that is mathematics, mathematics education, physics, physics education, chemistry, chemistry education, biology, biology education, and science education.

The theme of ICRIEMS 2014 is ‘Global Trends and Issues of Mathematics and Science and the Education’. The main articles in this conference are given by five keynote speakers, which are Prof. Dean Zollman (Physics Department, Kansas State University), Prof. David F. Treagust (Center of Education, Curtin University), Prof. Dr. Amy Cutter-Mackenzie (School of Education, Southern Cross University, Australia), Prof. Tran Vui (Hue University, Vietnam), and Asst. Prof. Dr. Duangjai Nacapricha (Faculty of Science, Mahidol University). The conference is also supported by the LPTK (Lembaga Pendidikan Tenaga Kependidikan) Forum from Faculty of Mathematics and Sciences that consists of 12 universities all over Indonesia. Each member of the Forum contributed one invited speakers, such that there are an additional 10 invited speakers presenting in the forum. Besides the keynote and invited speakers, there are also 344 parallel articles that presented the latest research results in the field of mathematics and sciences, and the education. These parallel session speakers come from researchers from Indonesia and abroad, including Malaysia and Australia.

Hopefully, this proceeding may contribute in disseminating research results and studies in the field of Mathematics and Sciences and the Education such that they are accessible by many people and useful for the Nation Building.

Yogyakarta, June 2014

The Editor Team

Forewords from The Head of Committee

Assalamu'alaikum wa Rahmatullahi wa Barakatuh
May God bless upon us.

Your excellency The president of UNY Prof. Dr. Rochmat Wahab, M. Pd., M.A., ladies and gentlemen, good morning and welcome to State University Yogyakarta. This seminar entitled International Conference on Research, Implementation, and Education of Mathematics and Science (ICRIEMS): global trends and issues on mathematics and science and the education is organized by the Faculty of Mathematics and Science, State University of Yogyakarta working together with 12 members of the Association of the Faculty of Math and Sciences from Teacher Education Program (LPTK). This seminar is also dedicated to the golden anniversary of UNY; 1 among 90 academic activities dedicated to the anniversary.



Ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the committee of this conference, I would like to express highest appreciation and gratitudes to the keynote speakers, including:

1. Prof. David F. Treagust (Center of Science Education Curtin University)
2. Prof. Dean Zollman (Physics Dept, Kansas University, US)
3. Dr. Amy Cutter-Mackenzie (School of Education, Southern Cross University, Australia)
4. Asst. Prof. Dr. Duangjai Nacapricha (Faculty of Science , Mahidol University)
5. Prof. Tran Vui (College of Education, Hue University, Hue City, Vietnam)

Secondly, I would like also to give sincere thanks and gratitudes to the speakers from 10 College of Educations, including:

1. Universitas Negeri Surabaya (UNESA): Prof. Dr. Muchlas Samani, and 33 speakers
2. Universitas Negeri Jakarta (UNJ): Prof. Dr. Gerardus Pola, and 7 speaker
3. Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia (UPI): Dr. Hary Firman, and
4. Universitas Negeri Malang (UM): Prof. Effendi, Ph.D
5. Universitas Negeri Padang (UNP): Prof. Tjeerd Plomp
6. Universitas Negeri Semarang (UNNES): Prof. Dr. Supriyadi Rustad

7. Universitas Pendidikan Singaraja (UNDIKSA): Prof. Dr. I Nengah Suparta, M.Si
8. Universitas Negeri Makasar (UNM): Oslan Junaidi, Ph.D
9. Universitas Negeri Gorontalo (UNG): Prof. Dr. Sarson Pomalto, M.Pd
10. Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta (UNY): Dr. Jaslin Ikhsan

Next, I also would like to thanks to our special guests and speakers from:

1. Universitas Pendidikan Sultan Indris (UPSI), Malaysia
2. University of Mahidol, Thailand
3. University of Malaysia in Trengganu

Next, I would like to thanks and welcome to 379 speakers from the entire Indonesia and all participants registered in this seminar.

Ladies and gentlemen, recently the number of research and publication on mathematics and science and the education is vulnarable. It is nescessary for us to organise, to share, and to publish the results of the research in this conference. I hope the conference will bear fruitful results and promote networking and future collaborations for all participants from diverse background of expertise, intitutions, and countries to promote science, mathematics, and the education.

Finally, I am delighted to thank the committee members who have been working very hard to ensure the succes of the conference.

Please enjoy the conference and enjoy Yogyakarta, the city of education, tourism, and culture. Thank you very much.

Assalamu'alaikum wa rahmatullahi wa barrakatuh

Dr. Slamet Suyanto, M. Ed.

**Forewords from The Dean of Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences,
Yogyakarta State University**

Assalamu'alaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

May peace and God's blessings be upon us all.

On behalf of the Organizing Committee, first of all allow me to extend my warmest greeting and welcome to the International Conference on Research, Implementation, and Education of Mathematics and Sciences 2014, held in Yogyakarta State University, one of the qualified education universities in Indonesia.

To celebrate the 50th Commemoration of Yogyakarta State University, our faculty, in collaboration with Forum of MIPA LPTK, has the opportunity to conduct International Conference on Research, Implementation, and Education of Mathematics and Sciences 2014. This conference proudly presents five keynote speeches by five fabulous speakers: Prof. Dean Zollman, Prof. David F. Treagust, Prof. Dr. Amy Cutter-Mackenzie, Prof. Tran Vui, and Asst. Prof. Dr. Duangjai Nacapricha, around 380 parallel speakers with 344 orally presented articles.

Distinguished guest, ladies and gentlemen,

The independence of a country is impossible to gain if the education does not become the priority and it is not supported with the development of technology. We all know that the technology development could be achieved if it is supported by the improvement of firm fundamental knowledge. The empowerment of fundamental knowledge could not be separated from research which is related to the development of technology and the learning process in school and universities.

This conference is aimed to pull together researchers, educators, policy makers, and practitioners to share their critical thinking and research outcomes. Therefore, we are able to understand and examine the development of fundamental principle, knowledge, and technology. By perceiving the matters and condition in research and education field of mathematics and sciences, we could take a part in conducting qualified education to reach out the real independence of our nation.

Distinguished guest, ladies, and gentlemen

This conference will be far from success and we could not accomplish what we do without the support from various parties. So let me extend my deepest gratitude and highest appreciation to all committee members. I would also like to thank each of participants for

attending our conference and bringing your expertise to our gathering. Should you find any inconveniences and shortcomings, please accept my sincere apologies.

To conclude, let me wish you fruitful discussion and a very pleasant stay in Yogyakarta.

Wa'alaikumsalam warahmatullahi wabarakatuh

Dr. Hartono

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**STUDENT PERCEPTIONS, PRINCIPAL ASSESSMENT,
AND OBSERVATIONS OF TEACHER PERFORMANCE**

1

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Abstract 1

It's important to know the teacher's performance, because the teacher is implementing cutting edge of education. This research aims to describe the performance of mathematics teacher at junior high school in Pekanbaru. Total population was approximately 500 teachers and samples taken was 10 % of the population is 50 people. The results of the research show the followings performance of the teacher, (1) from observation, learning process was categorized good (76,35%), (2) From principal assesment was categorized good (84,82%), (3) From perception of student, was categorized good (80,48%). The conclusions show that the performance of teacher mathematics at junior high school in Pekanbaru was categorized good (80,55%).

Kata kunci : Performance, Teacher Mathematics, Pekanbaru.

INTRODUCTION

Education occupies a central position in construction, where the quality of education will be orientated in human resource development. Improving the quality of education is determined by the readiness of human resource in process. One of the human resources in education is the teacher.

Teacher is a dominant and very crucial factor in education. This is due to the teacher often used as a role model even figure of identification for students. Besides students and the facilities of school, the teacher is also an instrument who influenced in reaching the purpose of education.

The success of education is determined readiness of teachers in preparing learner through teaching and learning activities. However, the strategic position of teachers to improve the quality of education is strongly influenced by the professional ability of teachers and the quality of its performance. So far, teachers are required to have performance that is able to deliver and realize the hopes and desires of all parties.

Teacher's ability in teaching is very crucial because it's very influence in education achievement. Generally, a good quality of education determine the teacher's ability in teaching.

Teachers in principle have a high enough potential to be creative in order to improve its performance. But the potential of teacher to be creative in an effort to improve its performance is not always develop naturally and smoothly. This is due to the influence of various factors that appear in beyond personal teacher.

On the other hand the performance of teachers was an issue when discussing the problem of improving the quality of education. Controversy between the ideal conditions that must be lived up to expectation teachers Law on National Education System No. 20 of 2003 with the reality that happens is something that needs to be examined in depth. A teacher must have a good performance in carrying out its duties, it must be reflected in its competence that are professional competence, pedagogical, and social personality. Thus education in Indonesia is expected to have a good quality (PP. 192005)

Performance can be seen in aspects of quality activities and duties in carrying out the task. The main task of a teacher is to teach, then the teacher's performance can be seen in the activities of the teacher while teaching in the learning process (Martinis Yamin, 2010).

Furthermore, according to Nana Sudjana (2004) teacher performance seen from the ability or competence in the learning task. Skills related to tasks teachers teaching ability can be classified into four they are 1) Planning for teaching and learning, 2) Implement and manage the learning process, 3) Assess the progress of the learning process, and 4) Mastering the lesson material. In line with Nana Sudjana, P2TK Directorate General of Higher Education in Mulyasa (2008) describes the tasks teachers teaching into three activities that contain the ability to teach, that are 1) Planning learning, 2) Implement educational learning, 3) Assess the learning process and outcomes.

Based on some opinions above it can be concluded, teacher performance is the result achieved by the teacher in carrying out the tasks assigned to him based on his ability as a teacher in three activities that contain the ability to teach, they are 1) Planning learning, 2) Implement educational learning, 3) Assess the learning process and outcomes. Teacher performance can be said to be related to the competence of teachers: a) professional competence, b) pedagogical, c) social competence, and d) personal competence (UU No 14 years 2005). Professionalism in carrying out the task, the teacher is obliged to plan learning, implementing a quality learning process, as well as assess and evaluate learning outcomes.

It's important to know the teacher's performance, for the purpose of research is to describe or illustrate the performance of the teacher in this case especially those math teachers of public and private junior high schools in Pekanbaru. The results of this study are expected to be useful to teachers, in order to improve its performance, and also provide input related teacher performance. Besides other benefits also give an idea of how big a percentage of the performance of teachers so that they can be shown to relevant institutions in particular to the general education department and local and central government to follow up on the results of this study in order to generate the resources educators better in the future.

DISCUSSION

This study uses quantitative and qualitative descriptive statistics which will describe the actual state of the phenomenon of teacher performance. While statistical methods are quantitative and qualitative calculate the percentage and the category of the object under study (Suharsimi Arikunto, 2002).

The population in this study were Mathematics teachers of Junior High School in Pekanbaru. Data of population obtained from the data of information about Junior High teachers in Department of Education in Pekanbaru especially Mathematics teacher. From the data obtained that the number of mathematics teachers in Pekanbaru are 450 people (maximum of yet unidentified, population predictions over the data obtained). In consideration of the large number of samples, available time, energy and funds the samples in this study were taken 10% of the total population of the 50 teachers (Suharsimi Arikunto, 2002).

As stated above, that the main purpose of this study is to reveal about teacher performance. To capture more accurate data, the assessment is taken from the three aspects of teacher observations, perceptions of principals, and student perceptions. Therefore the instrument in this study that there are three pieces of observation, questionnaires for principals and questionnaires for students. The instrument uses a Likert scale assessment.

Statistical analysis that used isdescriptivestatistical analysiswiththe percentage(Anas Sudijono, 2011). Toanalyzethe datathat has beenobtained bythe authorsto changethe daitain the form ofa percentagetoclassifythe resultswith the following criteria:

Table1
IntervalValues andCriteriain Research

No	Interval Value	Criteria
1	85% < N ≤ 100%	Very Good
2	68% < N ≤ 85%	Good
3	52% < N ≤ 68%	Enough
4	36% < N ≤ 52%	Bad
5	20% < N ≤ 35%	Very Bad

(Riduwan dan Sunarto, 2009)

1. Performance datafrom theTeacherObservation ResultsinLearning Process

Data onthe performanceof teachersofthe observationsdescribedbasedlesson planning, implementationandassessmentof learningof learningcan be seenin Table2 below:

Table2
Performance datafrom theTeacherObservation ResultsinLearning Process

No	Indicator Observed	Total Scorr	Max Scorr	%	Criteria
1.	Lesson Planning	2684	3500	76,69	Good
2.	Learning Implementation	4590	6000	76,50	Good
3	Learning Evaluation	1506	2000	75,30	Good
TotalScoreandthe average percentage		8780	11500	76,35	Good

Generally, teacher performance in direct observation has a good category. But need moreattentiononlearningassessment in indicatorbecause it gets the lowest percentage.

From the observationsinthe learningprocessshowthe resultsthatneed to be improvedinsometeachers' performance, namely: (1) the delivery ofcompetencyto be achievedvery rarelydonebyteachersineachlesson, (2) use ofsources/media, (3) the abilityof teachersin linkingmaterialwithotherknowledgeappropriateto thedevelopment ofscience and technology, andreal life, activities that involvestudentsin the creation andutilization oflearning resources/learning mediaand,(4) apply theportfolio assessment.

Unfamiliarity about the things that are wanted make a learning destination that does not motivate the students, for the delivery of competence is needed. Joyce and Weil (2004) say that the learning experience is not only about the content that they can learn, but also improve their ability to complete the task and make learning to program themselves. For the delivery of competency will increase students' awareness achievement to be achieved and this will increase the awareness of students to learn. Because the most important thing is that the awareness will help to survival (Hergenhann and Olson, 2008).

The application portfolio assessment is rarely performed by teachers due to teacher trouble because the large number of students. Schools that do the portfolio assessment have very small amounts. The portfolio is a collection of documents and works of students in some parts which are organized to determine the interests, developmental achievement, and creativity of learners (Popham, 1999). Though this kind of assessment is suitable to determine the development of performance by assessing learners with the works or doing

1 tasks. The development of the ability of learners can be seen in the results of portfolio assessment.

2. Data of the Teacher Performance from Principal Assessment

The data of teacher performance from principal assessment by using aspects of pedagogic, personal, social, and professional, it can be seen in Table 3 below :

Table 3
Data of Teacher Performance from the Results of Principal Assessment

No	Aspects Assessed	Score	Maximum Score	%	Criteria
1	Pedagogic Competence	1857	2250	82,53	Good
2	Professional Competence	1206	1500	80,40	Good
3	Personal Competence	1313	1500	87,53	Very Good
4	Social Competence	1137	1250	90,96	Very Good
Total and Average Percentage		5513	6500	84,82	Good

From Table 3 above it can be seen that the performance appraisal of teachers from the school principal to be in good category, by the highest competence exist on indicators of social competence. Two indicators supporting the pedagogical competence and professional competence have a good category, while the personal competence and social competence has a very good category. This suggests that for social competence and personality of the teacher's performance has been as expected, while in the professional competence and pedagogical need to be increased again.

However there are a few items of teacher performance that need attention , namely: (1) mastery of the issues advanced in the field being taught, (2) involvement in scientific activities of professional organizations, (3) ability to demonstrate a link between areas of expertise that are taught in the context of life, (4) mastery of technology and instructional media .

3. Data of Teacher Performance from Students' Perceptions

Data of Teacher Performance from Students' Perceptions can be seen in table 8 below:

Table 4
Data of Teacher Performance from Students' Perceptions

No	Indicator	Score	Maximum Score	%	Criteria
1	Discipline application in task implementation	6063	8250	73,49	Good
2	Ability Managing Learning Activities	6514	7500	86,85	Very Good
3	Ability in Mastering the Materials	4947	6000	82,45	Good
4	Ability in Develop Creativity	1188	1500	79,20	Good
Total Score and Average Percentage		18712	23250	80,48	Good

From Table 4 above, it can be seen that the teacher performance from students' perceptions can already be said to be good. The highest category has the ability to manage the learning activities. However, there still needs improvement, especially on indicators of discipline in carrying out this task because obtaining the lowest percentage is 73.49%.

However, there are items that need to be improved teacher performance, namely: (1) utilization of the media in the learning process (2) the application of discipline in carrying out the task and (3) the

ability of the item Teachers give awards (4) The use of a method or different learning strategies in the learning process. (5) Linking the material with other knowledge of science and technology development.

¹
4. Data of Teacher Performance from Direct Observation in Each Subdistrict in Pekanbaru

¹ To see the teacher performance in each subdistrict in Pekanbaru by using direct observation can be seen in Table 5 below:

Table 5
Data of Teacher Performance in Each Subdistrict

No	Subdistrict	Observation		Principal Assesment		Student Percepcion	
		%	Criteria	%	Criteria	%	Criteria
1	Tampan	75,94	Good	83,39	Good	79,80	Good
2	Bukitraya	63,61	Enough	84,19	Good	83,28	Good
3	Limapuluh	78,39	Good	86,61	Very Good	81,41	Good
4	Sail	81,63	Good	80,36	Good	87,27	Very Good
5	Sukajadi	78,81	Good	87,73	Very Good	80,44	Good
6	Senapelan	73,20	Good	82,09	Good	85,15	Very Good
7	Rumbai	68,90	Good	85,58	Very Good	85,99	Very Good
8	Tenayan Raya	76,92	Good	76,64	Good	82,56	Good
9	Marpoyan Damai	77,35	Good	84,00	Good	83,14	Good
10	Rumbai Pesisir	80,94	Good	74,49	Good	81,58	Good
11	Payung Sekaki	78,01	Good	79,03	Good	81,04	Good

From Table 5 it can be seen on each districts that there were no centralization of teacher performance on one particular district. This is in keeping with the spirit of regional autonomy in the areas of education, that the districts are far from the city center (periphery) get the same facilities with the central districts of the city. Sagala (2008: 66) says regional autonomy provincial governments have the duty facilitate district / city, and school to foster and develop the curriculum , fostering and developing school management, fostering the growth of workforce in positions teachers and staff to be more professional, to supervise standards related to institutional , and arrange standardization of educational facilities.

5. Data of Teacher Performance For Individual.

To see the teacher performance for individual, data on the performance of teachers for each individual can be seen in Table 6 below:

¹
Table 6
Data of Teacher Performance For Individual

No	Category	Observation		Principal Assesment		Student Percepcion	
		Sum	%	Sum	%	Sum	%
1.	Very Good	10	20	22	44	16	32
2.	Good	36	72	27	54	33	66
3.	Enough	4	8	1	2	1	2
4.	Bad	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Very Bad	0	0	0	0	0	0

From Table 6 it can be seen that the majority of teachers in the category of good performance and one teacher who has a performance at bad and very bad categories.

1 **CONCLUSION**

From the result of observation, principal's assessment and students' perceptions show that there are two teacher's performance should be greatly improved, namely: (1) utilization of instructional media, and (2) the ability to master and increase between expertise which are taught in the context of life with other knowledge corresponding with the development of science and technology.

From the presentation of results and analysis data above, it can be said in general the performance of the teacher has to be said good, although there is still no improvement in certain indicators, both of the observations in the learning process, assessment of the principal or student perception, so the results of the study can be provide meaningful information for decision-makers such as city or provincial education department, department of Education, education and general observer for the sake of improving the quality of education in Indonesia.

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