PROCEEDINGS AISTEEL 2017
THE 2ND ANNUAL INTERNATIONAL SEMINAR ON TRANSFORMATIVE EDUCATION AND EDUCATIONAL LEADERSHIP

Educational Research to Endorse Productive and Innovative Generation in the 21st Century

16-17 October 2017
Ball Room Grand Mercure Hotel, Medan - Indonesia

Organized by:
Post Graduate School
State University of Medan
North Sumatera, Indonesia

Supported and Coordinated by:
Indexing By:

ISSN: 2548 - 4613
Vol. 2, December 2017
Proceedings of The 2nd Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership (AISTEEL 2017)

“Educational Research to Endorse Productive and Innovation Generation in The 21th Century”

Grand Mercure Hotel, Medan City, North Sumatera, Indonesia
October 16-17, 2017

Editorial Board

Editorial-in-Chief
Dr. Juniastel Rajagukguk, M.Si (State University of Medan, Unimed)

Deputy Editor
Dr. Saronom Silaban, M.Pd (State University of Medan, Unimed)

International Advisory Board / Scientific Committee
Prof. Dr. Kala Saravanamuthu (University of Newcastle, Australia)
Prof. Arjen EJ Wals (University of Gothenburg, Sweden)
Prof. Dr. Bornok Sinaga, M.Pd (Unimed, Indonesia)
Prof. Dr. Aytekin Isman (Sakarya University, Turkey)
Prof. Peter Charles Taylor, Ph.D., Med., B.Sc., Dip.Ed (Murdoch University, Australia)
Prof. Dr. Mukhlas Samani, Ph.D (Indonesia)
Prof. Dr. Jailani bin Md. Yunos (University Tun Hussein on Malaysia)
Prof. Dr. Nurahimah Mohd. Yusuf (UTM, Malaysia)
Assoc. Prof. Dr Pedro Isaias (University of Queensland, Australia)
Assoc. Prof. Elisabeth Taylor, Ph.D (Murdoch University, Australia)
Dr. Bambang Sumintono, M.Ed (Universiti Malaya, Malaysia)
Dr. Isma Widyaty, M.Pd (UPI, Indonesia)
Prof. Dr. Syahrul R, M.Pd (UNP, Indonesia)
Prof. Amrin Saragih, MA., Ph.D (Unimed, Indonesia)
Assoc. Prof. Ade Gafar Abdullah, M.Si (Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia)
Eng. Asep Bayu Dani Nandiyanto (Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia)
Prof. Dr. Hartono, M.Pd (Universitas Negeri Semarang)

Please cite the proceeding as “Proceeding of the First Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership Vol. 2” with the following abbreviation: Proc. Aist., 2
Preface

The 2nd Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership (AISTEEL with web link is http://aisteel2017.unimed.ac.id/) was held on October 16 -17, 2017 in Medan City, Indonesia. This conference was organized by Postgraduate School, State University of Medan (Unimed) and is the routine agenda at Unimed now. The Second Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership’ is realized this year with various presenters, researchers, lecturers and students from universities both in and out of North Sumatera participate in the theme of which is “Educational Research to Endorse Productive and Innovative Generation in the 21st Century.”

2nd AISTEEL is the annual international seminar with main aim is to discuss of recent research special for Transformative Education and Education Leadership. Several topics like: Teachers Education Model, Research Global Issue in Education, Mathematics and Science Education, Social, Language Education, Vocational Education, Curriculum, Economic, History and Management Education have been discussed at the 2nd AISTEEL 2017. 2nd AISTEEL international seminar provided experts’ view on transformative education and educational leadership as well as curriculum article presentation. There were five keynote speakers have been came Professor Keiichiro Yoshinaga, Dr. Bambang Sumintono, Dr. Sitti Maesuri Patahuddin, and Dr. Yulia Rahmawaty. The organizer had been use online submission system to receive all abstract, full paper and also communication with authors. All of information include with comment of reviewer can be checked real time by author.

Chairperson

Dr. Rahmad Husein, M.Ed
Welcoming Speech of Director of Postgraduate School State University of Medan

The Second Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership (AISTEEL)

The honorable,
- Rector of State University of Medan, Prof. Dr. Syawal Gultom, M.Pd.
- Vice Rectors of UNIMED
- Professor Keiichiro Yoshinaga, PhD, Institute of Liberal Arts and Science, Kanazawa University – Japan
- Dr. Bambang Sumintono, M.Ed., University Malaya – Malaysia
- Dr. Sitti Maesuri Patahuddin, Faculty of Education, Science, Technology and Mathematics, University of Canberra – Australia
- Yuli Rahmawati, Chemistry Education Program, Universitas Negeri Jakarta
- Deans of Faculties of Education, Languages and Arts, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences and Mathematics, Engineering, Sports Sciences, and Economics
- Vice Directors of Postgraduate School of UNIMED
- All speakers, lecturers, researchers, students, and participants

Good Morning
Welcome the honorable guests speakers Professor Keiichiro Yoshinaga, Dr. Bambang Sumintono, Dr. Sitti Maesuri Patahuddin, Assoc. Prof. Emilia Zulmira de FAN, and other speakers, lecturers and students from outside and inside Unimed to this international seminar which is the routine agenda at Postgraduate program of Unimed now. I’m glad that ‘The Second Annual International Seminar on Transformative Education and Educational Leadership’ is realized this year with various presenters, lecturers and students from universities both in and out of North Sumatra and participate in the theme of which is “Educational Research to Endorse Productive and Innovative Generation in the 21st Century.”

Ladies and Gentlemen,
In this second seminar excels the first one related to the administration by online and the publication index by either Thomson Reuters or Google Scholar. By the new policy on student’s publication, postgraduate program really matches the system, particularly for the students who will sit in the oral defence examination. Through the seminar, the postgraduate students improve their article journal writing and it is proved by many articles are submitted by the students.

The plenary speakers coming from 15 provinces in Indonesia will present topics covering multi disciplines. They will contribute a lot of inspiring inputs and new knowledge on current trending educational research topics all over the world. The expectation is that all potential lecturers will share their research findings to educational scientists and researchers as well for improving their teaching process and quality. Thus, this will contribute to the next young generation researchers to produce innovative research findings in education and educational leadership contexts.

This second seminar continues the promotion of the first sequel ‘Developing Future Teachers’ Education Model. Therefore, the propose of this second seminar on the transformative education and educational leadership research will trigger the young professional lecturers and educators to compete in the invention of innovative educational teaching and learning strategies, techniques and leadership.

I hope that the scientific attitude and skills through research will promote Unimed to be a well-known university which persists to be developed and excelled in the future.

Thank you the Rector of Unimed who always supports us in organizing the seminar. Thank you all guest and plenary speakers. Special thanks to both steering and organizing committee who have well-coordinated and collaborated in actualizing the seminar.

Director of Postgraduate Unimed

Prof. Dr. Bornok Sinaga, M.Pd
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Effect of Using Collaborative Learning Strategy on The Student’s Achievement in Writing Descriptive Text</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nursyah Handayani</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Development of Multicultural Based Teaching Materials on the Observation Report Text for Senior High School Student</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurhasanah Permata Sari Sembiring, Khairil Ansari, Mutsyuhto Solin</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Power Behind Advertisement</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endang Larasati</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Effect of Using Audio Visual Media on Student’s Vocabulary Mastery</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resti Citra Dewi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ideational Taxonomic Relation of Hata Pangupa in Tapanuli Selatan Wedding Ceremony</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mutia Nasution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pal’s Leadership Style and Teacher’s Performance of Islamic Junior High State School (MTsN) Hamparan Perak Deliserdang Distric</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nurmala, Maria Ulfa Handayani, Denny Khairani, Desti Prawita</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Influence of Work Motivation on Teacher’s Job Performance of Vocational High School in Medan</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Darmawati, Sri Melfayetti, Selamat Triono Ahmad</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Error Analysis by Using Tenses of Senior High School</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hariyanto</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Traditional Custom and Ceremonial Tradition in Suku Anak Dalam Language</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purvi Ayu Lestari</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Impact of Internet Marketing on Success of Women Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Innovation as Intervening Variable</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fivi Rahmatus Sofiyah, Ami Dhillam</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Effect of Cooperative Integrated Reading and Composition (CIRC) Technique on Students Reading Comprehension</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linda Efrina Nasution</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Translation Shifts in Translating Didong from Gayonese in to Bahasa Indonesia</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wike Yurida</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Effect of Team Assisted Individualization (TAI) Strategy on Student’s Reading Comprehension</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khairurni Syafitri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Effect of Organizational Culture on Working Disciplines of Madrasah Ibtidaiyah Head Master in Deliserdang</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhammad Rifa’i, Syafaruddin Siahaan, Siman Nurhadi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student’s Achievement on Reading Comprehension in Narrative Text by Using Think Pair Share Technique (TPS) at SMPN 1 Lubuk Pakam</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eprima Lestari Hutabarat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ideational Taxonomic Relations of Hobar on Parpokatan Orja of South Tapanuli</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Novria Grahamayunari</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Effect of Using Task Based Learning Method on the Student’s Achievement in Reading Comprehension</td>
<td>69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nilam Ulami Siregar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relationship of Initiation Structure and Consideration with Effectiveness Leadership</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wanti Simanjuntak, Syaiful Sagala</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Effect of Storytelling Method on Students Writing Narrative Text Ability at the Eleventh Grade Students of MAN Panyabungan</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Armita Novriiana Rambe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Implementation of Curriculum 2013 in Vocational High School 4 Takengon
Zainal Arifin, Herbert C.B. Manalu, Rini Deliana, Fitri Ariyanti

The Difference of Mathematical Problem Solving Ability by Using Student Teams Achievement Division (STAD) and Direct Instruction on System Linear Equation Two Variable in Grade VIII SMP Negeri 11 Medan
Faradilla Bafaqih, Cecep Nandar

The Influence of Problem-Based Learning and Every One is A Teacher Here Models on Higher Order Thingking Skills in Environmental Pollution Topics
Kurnia Putra, Hasruddin, Ahmad Rafiqi Tantawi

The Effect of Applying Task Based Learning (TBL) Approach on The Student’s Ability in Writing Descriptive Paragraph
Vijay Khana

Teacher’s Language Style in English Course Class
Dyan Yosephin Hutagalung

Differences Between Students Mark Taught With Co-Operative Learning Model Type TGT With Guess The Words Media Compared With Students Mark Taught With Co-Operative Learning Models With Words Square Media in Hydrocarbon Subject
Harini Siregar, Gulmah Sugiharti

Language Used by Male and Female of Darul Ilmi Murni
Syakri Hidayati

The Use of Journal Writing in Improving Student’s Writing Skill of Recount Text
Muhammad Ilham Adha

Teacher and Student Perceptions Toward Practical Implementation Obstacles at Learning Chemistry
Sepra Pajar, Ramlan Silaban, Zainuddin Muchtar

The Analysis of the Implementation and Problems of Lab Work on Chemistry Learning
Elvira Lastri, Iis Siti Jahro, Marham Sitorus

The Implementation of Using Library Card and ICT Based Library Service System in Increasing Reading Interest of Primary School Students at Tanjung Gading of Batu Bara Regency
Suci Amalia, Asih Menanti

Project Based Learning Tools Development on Alcohol and Ether Materials at Natural Science Faculty State University of Medan
Nadia Armina Ramad, Jamalum Purba

The Development of Teaching Material to Write Explanation Text Based on Mind Map
Pienti Mala Ningsih Manalu, Biner Ambarita, Rosmawaty Harahap

Improvement of Student Learning Outcome Using Model of Collaborative Based Lesson Study with Student’s Worksheet on Materials Hydrolisis
Agus Muliaman, Laila Majnun Hutagaol

The Application of Comic Learning Media to Improve Student’s Achievement on Reduction and Oxidation Reaction Topic
Anggi Desviana Siregar, Rini, Herdini

The Application of Cooperative Learning Round Robin to Improves Student Learning Achievement on the Subject of Electrolyte-Nonelectrolyte and Redoxin Class X SMAN 1 Seberida
Nora Santi, Betty Holiwarni, Johni Azmi

The Effect of Combination Cooperative Learning Models Toward Learning Result
Sapnita Idamarna Daulay

The Maintenance of Hokkien Among Chinese Speakers in Stabat
Widya Ningsih

Effect of Blended Learning Model and Learning Style to Civic Education Learning Results in Class VII in Junior High School Panca Budi Medan
Madina Qudsia Lubis, Reh Bungana Br.Perangin-angin, Mursid

EFL Student’s Uses of Um as Fillers in Speaking
Eka Riana
The Influence of Role Playing Method and Self Concept of Social Skills of 5-6 Years Old Child
Rabiah Hanum Hasibuan, Anita Yuw, Yusnadi

The Effect of Learning Approach and Personality Type Towards Learning Outcomes
Dwoy Dinda Sari, Julaga Situmorang, Busmin Gurning

The Effect of Learning Models and Critical Thingking Skills on Social Science Learning Outcomes
Juriah Siregar, Julaga Situmorang, Baharuddin

The Effect of Suggestopedia Method on Student’s Achievement in Vocabulary
Heppy Yersin Digiya Purba

Application of Active Learning Strategy Type Everyone is A Teacher Here (ETH) to Increase Student Activity and Learning Outcomes in Chemistry on Salt Hydrolysis
Wilta Fajrina, Darra Utari Ningsih, Sri Adelila Sari, Habibati

The Effect of Learning Strategy and Type of Personality on Student’s Achievement in Economic Science
Dewi Shara Dalimunthe

Development of Learning Tools Based on Realistic Mathematics Education of Ethnomatematics Nuances to Improve Mathematical Communication Skill Students in Junior High School 2 Percut
Rizqi Jamiah, Edi Syahputra, Kms. M. Amin Fauzi

The Impact of Cooperative Learning Strategy and Learning Interest Toward the Learning Result of Second Year of Senior High School Students in 2016/2017
Riswan Sianturi, Abdul Main Sibuea, Edward Purba

The Development of Flash Program as a Media of Chemistry Learning on Chemical Equilibrium
Lenni Khotimah Harahap, Albinus Silalahi, Iis Siti Jahro

The Ethnic Mandailing Tradition of Courtship (Markusip) and Revitalization Efforts in the Formation of the Character Youth
Riadi Syafutra Siregar, Ratih Baiduri, Robert Sibarani

The Effect of Education on Unemployment Rate in Indonesia
Rahmat Putra Ahmad Hasibuan, Dede Ruslan, Fitrawaty

Development of Explanatory Text Materials Based on Problem Solving in Senior High School
Penatangsiantar

Learning Model of Strengthening Vocational Life Skills With Enterpreneurship Knowledge to Improve Student Learning Outcomes
Husni Wardi Tanjung

A Critical Discourse Analysis Wardah Halal Beauty Advertisements
Ayu Lestari Siregar, Mei Lastr E.F. Butar-Butar

Influence of Creative Problem Solving (CPS) Mathematics Learning Model to Mathematical Problem Solving and Self Efficacy Students of SMA Negeri 3 Binjai
Nurcahaya Hutaisot, Martua Manullang, Ani Minarni

Differences in Mathematics Problems Solving Students With Implementing Learning Model Think Pair Square and Group Investigation in Junior High Schools
Abdul Halim, Edy Surya

The Acquisition of Nouns and Verbs of Mandailingnese by Two-Year-Old Mandailing Children
Marwah, Amrin Saragih, Sri Minda Murni

Utilization of ICT Learning in Senior High School Teladan Medan
Tengku Salwa Miranti

The Effect of Cooperative Learning Model Based Interactive Media and Interpersonal Communication on Student’s Achievement
Catur Ayu Wialandari, Efendi Napitupulu, Keysar Panjaitan

Developing of Learning Material Based on Problem Based Learning to Increase Student’s Mathematical Reasoning Ability and Self-Efficacy in Grade X SMA Negeri 1 Medan
Anggi Paramita Daulay, Dian Armanto, Waminton R
Efforts to Increase a Motivation to Learning Math Using “Program” Learning Model
Linda Sari, Edi Syahputra
The Effect of Improving Mathematics Learning Outcome on Quadrilateral and Triangle Matter by Using Gradually Exercise Strategy with The Assistance of Image Media
Ady Putra, KMS, Muhammad Amin Fauzi, Yulita Moliq
The Difference on Students’ Mathematical Creative Thinking Ability Between Realistic Approach with Conventional in The State Madrasah Tsanawiyah 2 of Medan
Siska Lestari, Zul Amry, Hasratuddin
Developing Learning Materials Using Realistic Mathematics Education to Increase Junior High School Students’ Mathematical Disposition and Connection Ability
Syu’aida Hazar Nasution, Izwita Dewi, E. Elvis Napitupulu
Developing Learning Materials Using Problem Based Learning to Increase Senior High School Student’s Mathematical Disposition and Representation Ability
Dewi Khairani, Mulyono, Izwita Dewi
The Effect of Question Students Have Strategy on The Result of Students Learning in Mathematics
Yuliani Aruan, Edi Syahputra
Analysis of Academic Supervision Competence and Managerial Supervision in Improving the Performance of Vocational High School Supervisors in Langsa City
Muhammad Hendra, Saut Purba, Mian Siahaan
The Use in Active Learning Strategy of Learning Starts with a Question Type in the Mathematics Learning
Jeni Putria Efif, Ani Minami, Pardomuan Sitompul
Improving the Ability to Learn Math by Using Rubu’ al-Mujayyab Media
Muhammad Hidayat, Edi Syahputra, E. Elvis Napitupulu
The Impact of Education Cost and Government Spending the Interest Rate of Bank Indonesia
Julika Rahma Siagian, Dede Ruslan, Arwansyah
The Implementation of Problem Based Learning Models to Improve Mathematical Problem Solving Ability of Students on Arithmetic Materials in Class VII Junior High School
Diah Ari Saputri, Syafari
The Effect of Learning Strategies to Trial By Jury in Participating Mathematics Learning Student of Junior High School
Rizka Putri Rahayu, Ani Minami, Zul Amry
The Differences Between The Effect of Realistic Mathematics Learning Approach to Conventional Learning with The Students Mathematics Learning Outcomes in Junior High School of 38 Medan Grade VII
Diah Ari Saputri, Syafari
The Effect of Value National Exam Standards at Learning Achievement of Students at Senior High School
Nurdiana Fahmi, Bornok Sinaga, W. Rajagukguk
The Effect of Open Unemployment Rate and Level of Vocational High Education to Poverty in North Sumatera Province
Zulaili, Indra Maipita
The Application of Cooperative Learning of Think-Pair-Share (TPS) Type to Increase the Students’ Ability of Problem-Solving
Madriqah Fadhilah Siregar, Zul Amry, Syafari
The Relationship Between Metacognitive With the Results of Learning Outcomes on the Fungi Topic
Elizabeth, Herbert Sipahutar, Syahmi Edi
Comparison of DNA Isolation Methods from Economically Valuable Plants in Indonesia
Chairiyani Rizka, Fauziyah Harahap, Syahmi Edi
Development of Learning Device Based on Realistic Approach to Improve Problem Solving Ability Mathematic of Student at Junior High School
Susanna Romaria Harahap
Efforts to Improve Understanding and Use Concept of Additive Fractions and Reduction Using Media Comics on Model Cooperative Learning Type Student Team Achievement Division (STAD).......................................... 339
Ratu Natalia Perangin-angin, Sahat Siahaan

The Effect of Cooperative Learning Type Games Teams Tournament (TGT) of Mathematics Learning Outcomes in the Fractions Matter......................................................................................... 342
Ansori Habisuan, Asmin Panjaitan, Asrin Lubis

Development of Authentic Mathematics Assessment in Application of Problem Based Learning Model to Improve Problem Solving Ability and Understanding of Student Mathematics Concept at Namorambe Secondary Private Middle School Junior High......................................................... 347
Kartika Sari, Asmin, Bornoq Sinaga

The Increasing of Student’s Mathematics Problem Solving Ability and Learning Motivation Through Problem Based Learning Model.......................................................................................... 351
Ridha Maulida

Dialect of Batakinese Language Used by Senior High School Students’.................................................. 358
Rafikur Nur Rahman

The Effectiveness of Tandur Method of Improving Students’ Learning Ability in Junior High School.................................................................................................................. 362
Rahmatul Islam Elmujahidah, Mulyono, H. Banjarnahor

The Effect of Reciprocal Teaching Approach to Student Achievement on Ecosystem Topic in Junior High School.......................................................................................................................... 365
Nilawati, Nurrika Dewi

Improvement of Student Learning Result by Using Cooperative Learning Model of Teams Games Tournament Type on Algebra Function Limit...................................................................... 367
Rismalyah Manalu, E. Elvis Napitupulu, Martua Manullang

Noun Phrase of Culture Articles in The Jakarta Post.................................................................................. 371
Misdiana

Application of Cooperative Learning Model Type Think Pair Share for Improved Communication........... 374
Nurhasanah

Implementation Model of School Policy in Constructing Behavior of Troubled Students.............................. 378
Khairatati Purnama Nasution, H. Syaiful Sagala

Efforts to Improving Creativity and Mathematics Learning Outcomes of Students With SPLET Strategy................................................................................................................................. 382
Antoni

The Influence of Physical Education in Establishment of Self Esteem.............................................................. 386
Yustinus Tarigan, Tarasy Nugraha

The Improvement of Dance Art Learning Achievement for Deaf Students Through Total Communication Application (Gesture/Signal) in Sekolah Luar Biasa (SLB) - E Negeri Pembina Tingkat Provinsi Sumatera Utara ...................................................................................... 390
Siti Maryam

Innovation of Media Video Compact Disc Instructional Pencak Silat for High School........................................ 393
Marli Perangin-angin, Imran Akhmad, Agung Sunarno

Achievement Strategy of the Indonesian National Qualification Framework Based Curriculum Generic Description of Sport Education Postgraduate Program Universitas Negeri Medan................................................................. 397
Muhammad Supriadi Siregar, Nurhayati Simatupang, Albadi Sinulingga

The Effect of Teaching Styles and Motor Ability as The Result of Study Dribbling Football.............................. 401
Muhammad Fajar Doli Siregar

Semantic Analysis of English Loan Words in Indonesian Electronic Paper (Analisa).......................................... 404
Putri Nurul Rahmadani Siregar

Analysis of Empowerment of Competence Sinergity on Optimization of Education System............................ 408
Rameyanti Tampubolon

Inquiry-Based Video Learning Media For Overcoming Student Learning Difficulty (Case Study at State Junior High School 3 Lubuk Pakam Deliserdang District)........................................................................... 412
Megawati
The Development of Mathematics learning Tool Oriented on Problem Based Learning to Enhance Mathematics Problem Solving Ability and Self Efficacy

Solawati Nainggolan, Mulyono, Hasratuddin

The Effectiveness of Contextual Inquiry-Based Worksheet on the Matter of Fungi on Food Towards Students’ Higher-Order Thinking and Science Process Skills of Biology Education

Nurjamiah Siregar, Hasruddin, Syahmi Edi

The Function of Limits Mastery on Mathematics Learning Achievement in Derivative Subject at the Eleventh Grade of Madrasah Aliyah Yayasan Pendidikan Karya Setia Padangsidimpuan

Hasna Dewi Ritonga

Effect of Education Level, Income, Inflation on Community Consumption Pattern in North Sumatera Province

Nelly Hutajulu, Fitrawaty, M.Fitri Rahmadana

Application of Problem Based Learning Model Assisted by Cabri Software to Improve Problem Solving Ability of Mathematics Students

Ahmad Darmawan, Edi Syahputra, Kms. M. Amin Fauzi

Optimization of Academic Supervision Competence of High School Supervisor in Karo Regency with Critical Events Model (CEM)

Karyawan Keliat, Yasaratodo Wau, Irsan

The Concept of Physics Learning Media Based Computer Animation

Ratna Tanjung, Mukhtar, Efendi Napitupulu

Cultivating Children’s Critical Attitude with Educational Philosophy

Daulat Saragi
The Influence of Physical Education in Establishment of Self Esteem

Yustinus Tarigan  
Graduate Student of Sport Education  
Universitas Negeri Medan  
North Sumatra, Indonesia  
E-mail: tarianyustinus@gmail.com

Tarsyat Nugraha  
Graduate Lecturer of Sport Education  
Universitas Negeri Medan  
North Sumatra, Indonesia

Abstract—Physical Education is a part of education as a whole, can contribute to physical fitness, social skills, reasoning, and emotional and moral that is the goal of national education. This study aims to examine the effect of physical education, on the development of a child’s personality. Physical Education contains noble values that can affect the personality (affective), and able to provide learning experiences. Noble values in physical education such as mutual respect, cooperation, competition, tireless / unyielding, sportsmanship, honest and also including self esteem (self esteem). Self esteem is a form of positive or negative evaluation of self (self). In the formation of self esteem a child is influenced by several factors such as ethnicity and gender. Different levels of self esteem a person can give effect to the environment around it, and on the contrary environment also give influence to forming personality especially self esteem of a child. So it gives rise to various phenomena that develop in the midst of society. This study would like to see the contribution given by Physical Education to different ethnicities and sexes, as well as the impact that has resulted on the establishment of self esteem.

Keywords—physical education, self esteem

I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesian society is a composition consisting of various kinds of tribes, races, religions of diverse and forming them selves into a nation of Indonesia. In the unity is bound by the law which became the basis of the nation that has the roots of cultural values and religion and responsive changes in the development of the times. In the recent changes and developments of the times, it is important to have a form of national education in realizing a process of learning, the effort is an awareness to prepare learners through guidance, teaching for the future. National Education itself has the purpose to educate the nation's life, develop a whole human who believes and cautious to god the one, noble character, skillful, healthy physical and spiritual, and responsible in the community and nationals. So in realizing the goals of national education is needed component its formation, namely the process of learning and teaching are carried out in formal institutions, and formed a system on the implementation.

The school is a formal institution that conducts guidance, teaching and training programs aimed at developing student potential. The education given to learners is expected to develop the domain of knowledge (cognitive), attitude (affective) and also skill (psychomotor). In the teaching process there are various kinds of subjects that are arranged and adjusted with the age level of learners and expected to be able to achieve the goals of national education. Physical Education is one part of education through various physical activities in acquiring motion skills (psychomotor), and in the implementation of physical education contributes to cognitive, and affective domains. In addition to the formation of such domains, physical education is also an integral part of the overall educational process and the target areas being pursued are physical, mental, emotional and social development for healthy citizens.

The purpose of physical education that leads to the affective aspect is to broadly affirm to include social, emotional development, the formation of values and attitudes. In the aspect of social development itself physical education is concerned to form individuals who are able to make personal adjustments, groups and as members of the community. Because affective domains have a positive relationship with the formation of an individual in a child, it is important to direct and understand the activity of motion experiences that leads to the formation of self-confidence and self-esteem. The formation of self esteem towards the positive is one of the goals of the development of the child’s personality, which belongs to the affective domain of physical education. Establishment of self esteem in a child can be formed through the assessment of competence. Therefore, very good and important in the game or sports activities are successful in doing so affect the self esteem for the child. Children who have high self esteem in general have high confidence and confidence also to be able to perform tasks
that are instructed in motion. And can take the form of physical activity seriously, working on improving deficiencies and continuing to practice improving ability. Conversely, people who are too far from the standard and hope will have a low sense of self-esteem. Self Esteem is believed to be a sense of worth or not in a person based on an overall self-evaluation.

II. DISCUSSION

A. Physical Education

Some scholars argue that physical education encompasses the national educational objectives because it contains the cognitive, affective and psychomotor domains, and can contribute to the formation of the child's personality. Physical education is an integral part of a comprehensive educational process, the fields and targets being pursued are physical, mental, emotional, and social development for healthy citizens through the medium of physical activity [1]. Furthermore, other experts claim that physical education is a process of adaptation and learning in organic, neuromuscular, intellectual, social, cultural, emotional, as well as aesthetics generated from the process of selecting various physical activities [2]. This is due to the fact that physical education is a physical activity as a learner's activity to improve motor skills and functional values that include cognitive, affective and social. Physical education also focuses on all forms of physical activity activating the big muscles (gross motor), focusing on physical movement in games, sports, and basic human body functions.

The goal of developing affective aspects is to broadly emphasize the inclusion of social and emotional development and the formation of values and attitudes. While the purpose of physical education in the aspect of social development is concerned in helping individuals to make personal adjustments, groups and members of society [3].

In a publication entitled Knowledge and Understanding in Physical Education (1969) AAHPER writes about the position of physical education which states that Physical education also seeks to encourage students to learn to: 1) develop motion skills, find out why and how one should move, and how 2) learning to move skillfully and effectively through exercises, playing, exercising, dancing and swimming, 3) understanding and expanding the notion of the concept of space, time and force associated with motion, 4) express acceptable cultural patterns through personal behavior and interpersonal relationships in playing, exercising and dancing, 5) preparing the heart, lung, muscle and other organ systems, to support the needs of everyday life and in circumstances emergency, 6) respect the physical fitness, a good body function, and have a sense of well-being, 7) develop interest and attention to always engage and participate in recreational sport activities [1].

While the function of physical education is related to social aspects such a) as learning to communicate with others, b) developing personality, attitudes, and values in order to function as members of society, c) developing positive personality traits, and develop an attitude that reflects good moral character.[3]

So it can be concluded that physical education is not only focused on the physical aspect, but also on the aspects of cognitive and affective development so physical education is a total systematic intervention, including the development of physical, mental, emotional, social and moral-spiritual aspects. At the stage of the implementation of physical education that contribute directly in the formation of fitness and form an ideal body mask index that gives an influence on the development of self-esteem children who carry out these physical activities.

B. Self Esteem

Having a good Self Esteem is one of the supporting efforts in achieving academic achievement. This is caused self-esteem in the view as one important aspect on the formation of one's personality. Self esteem in the form of evaluation made by the individual and the habit of viewing himself especially about acceptance and rejection, as well as an indication of the magnitude of individual confidence in the ability, significance of success and award [4]. Another opinion states that self esteem is the extent to which a person believes that he is an individual valuable and entitled to an achievement [5]. Furthermore, another expert adds self-esteem is a self-judgment done to a person based on relationships with others [6]. Self-esteem is the result of judgment that is done and the treatment of others towards him and shows how far individuals have self-confidence and are able to succeed and be useful. Other experts also point out that self esteem is self-acceptance, by oneself that we are worthy, valuable, capable and useful no matter what has been, is or will happen. The growth of feelings I can and I am worth is at the heart of self-esteem [7].

So it can be concluded that Self Esteem is a positive or negative evaluation of self. In other words self esteem is how a person perceives himself. Self Esteem deals with specific dimensions, such as academic ability, social skills, physical appearance, and collective self-esteem (evaluation of judgment within a group), where a person is a member. Self esteem is seen as one important aspect in the formation of one's personality, when one can not respect himself, it will be difficult for him to be able to appreciate the people around him. Thus self esteem is one important element for the formation of one's self concept, and impact on attitude and behavior.

There are 4 aspects of self esteem that are 1) power, the ability to be able to manage and control the behavior of self and others, 2) significance, meaningfulness in the sense of caring, attention and affection received by individuals from others, 3) virtue of obedience following moral code, ethics and religious principles characterized by obedience to avoid prohibited conduct and conduct of conduct permitted by morals, ethics and religion 4) competence ) successfully meet the demands of achievement characterized by the success of
individuals in doing various tasks or jobs well from high levels and different ages [4].

Factors influencing the development of self-esteem include the following: a) the existence of a status as a minority and majority ethnic community, b) the individual position in the social class, and c) sex is also a factor affecting self-esteem [8]. Taking into account the factors that influence the formation of self-esteem, the individual characteristics can be formed towards the positive and negative, and the person has the ability to take risks to the decisions made and maintain and maintain himself. People who have low self-esteem often experience the following things: often worrying, showing their lack of self-esteem, fear of new experiences and avoiding them, wanting to make others happy, being sensitive to criticism, negative self-assertion, depression, hiding feelings in fact. While individuals with high self-esteem tend to develop confident behavior and can solve problems well, then at least, this individual is expected to minimize the fear or anxiety whether to achieve or not. So a person who has a high self-esteem tend to high achievement in comparison with people who have low self-esteem [9].

The formation of Self-esteem in physical activity is influenced by the quality of student movement. If students succeed and receive positive reinforcement and accountability from their teachers, friends or parents, they will view positive physical activity [9]. An important element to note is student's student competence, which can lead to increased self-esteem and self-esteem. On the basis of this view, it is very easy for the teacher to develop the student's skill and fitness level, this arena is the basis for gaining the intended motion competence. But teaching needs to be incorporated with gifts and positive reinforcement. Teaching students to develop students' self-esteem while improving their physical fitness and motion skills are (a) describes successes and errors in motion, (b) discusses how misdeeds need to be corrected so that errors in motion do not keep students in motion, and (c) always behave positively [9]. Thus a well-formed self-esteem also assists students in performing well-instructed duties or movements.

C. Physical Education to Self Esteem

Physical education is a physical activity as a learner's activity in improving motor skills and functional values that include cognitive, affective, and social. Simply stated that physical education is a process of learning to move and learn through motion, through the learning process physical education wants to realize its contribution to the development of children. The expected development is a comprehensive development not only focused on the physical aspects covered in psychomotor terms. But also the development of knowledge and reasoning that includes the term cognitive, in addition to the achievement of character traits and personality traits covered in affective terms. Physical education that can affect affective development eg attitudes, values and interests of learners. One of the impacts of physical education learning that leads to the affective domain is to foster self-esteem and positive judgment of self-efficacy [10].

The purpose of developing the affective aspect is to broadly emphasize the inclusion of social and emotional development and the formation of values and attitudes. Whereas the purpose of physical education in the aspect of social development is concerned in helping individuals to make personal adjustments, groups and members of society. While the function of physical education is related to social aspects such as a) learning to communicate with others, b) developing personality, attitudes, and values in order to function as members of society, c) developing positive personality traits, and d) develop an attitude that reflects good moral character [3].

The real relationship between physical education and physical activity in the psychological and social domains shows that physical activity is an important factor in weight control, obesity and general cardiovascular development. Physical activity gives effect to the formation of fitness and body mass index so as to develop self esteem [11].

Self Esteem is a positive or negative evaluation of self. In other words, self esteem is how a person perceives himself [12]. Self esteem also has relationships with specific dimensions, such as academic ability, social skills, physical appearance, and collective self-esteem (evaluation of a group's self-worth) in which a person belongs. Self esteem is seen as one important aspect in the formation of one's personality, when one can not respect himself, it will be difficult for him to be able to appreciate the people around him. Thus self esteem is one important element for the formation of one's self concept, and impact on attitude and behavior.

Students who have high self esteem in general have high confidence and confidence also to be able to perform tasks that are instructed in motion. And can take the form of physical activity seriously an control, obesity and general cardiovascular development. The purpose of developing the affective aspect is to foster self-esteem and positive judgment of self-efficacy [10]. The formation of self-esteem towards the positive is very important in growing children in mastering the task of learning as well as social behavior in everyday life. In addition to generating motivational psychological effects that encourage mental health in the learners themselves, also form a positive feelings about self-image and body condition, increased self-assessment that feel more able to complete the task for achievement, have successful experience.

Since affective domains have a positive relationship, it is important to direct and understand the activity of motion experiences that leads to the formation of self-confidence and self-esteem development. Likewise with noble values and become a reference or behavioral guideline. In the activities of physical activity many values that can be instilled to the
child, such as tolerance among peers, mutual cooperation, appreciate hard work and others.

III. CONCLUSIONS

In this paper has found an approach that explains the effect of physical education education on the formation of student personality, especially on the development of self esteem. Cognitive, affective, and psychomotor domains that are the goals of national education are contained in physical education subjects. But it is very important to form the character, personality and character of students to the positive, with a directional and systematic process. The formation of character towards the good will lead the students in floating his academic ability, social relationships in the community and also become a skilled man. Besides, physical education contributes in the form of physical fitness directly to the education implementer.

REFERENCES


