LEARNING METHODS

LEARNING METHODS

F2F →
- Student Active Learning
- Scientific Approach

Non F2F →
- E-learning
- CAI
- Mobile Based Learning

Multimode

Face to Face Learning

1. Student Active Learning

- **Characteristic**
  1. Challenging situation but still under control
  2. Teacher doesn't dominate the conversation
  3. Teacher provides learning resources for students
  4. Student learning activities may vary
  5. Relationship between teacher and students should reflect human relationship
  6. The circumstance of the class is flexible
  7. Assesment doesn't merely by result
  8. Teacher respects the opinion of students

STRENGTH

- Mental involvement in learning activities especially for self-improvement
- Learn by direct experience
- Give opinions without being asked
- Variety of teaching and learning tools
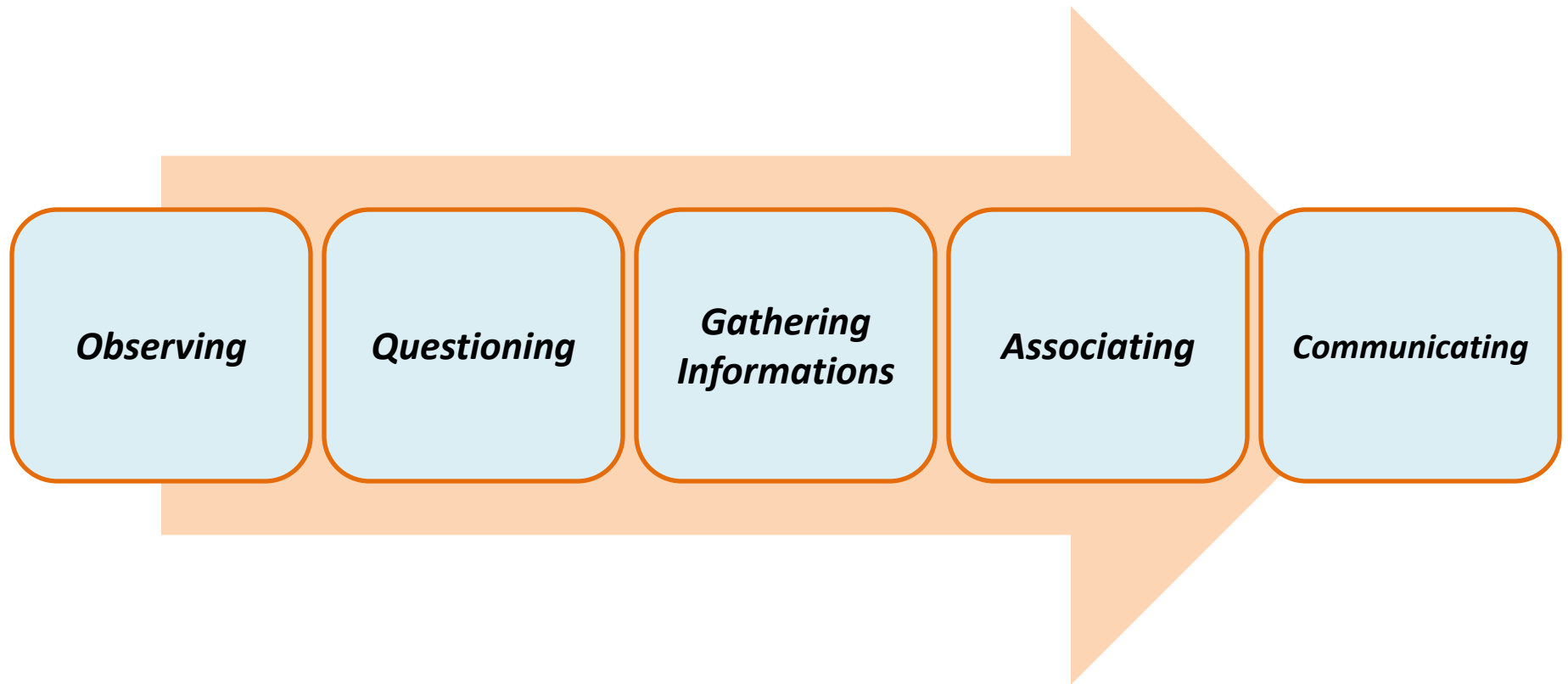- The quality of interaction between students

WEAKNESS

- Discussion can't be predicted
- Need an effort to encourage student involvement in discussion
- Need a flexibility schedule
- Can be dominated only by some students

IMPLEMENTATION

- Individual learning

- Group learning

- Discussion

- Inquiry/ discovery learning

2. SCIENTIFIC APPROACH

Observing	*Questioning*	*Gathering Informations*	*Associating*	*Communicating*

Can be followed by create

STEPS OF SCIENTIFIC APPROACH

Observing	identify the things they want to know - Observing by senses (reading, listening, listening, viewing, watch, and so forth) with or without tools
Questioning	asking questions about things that are not understood from what is observed or questions to obtain additional information about what is observed
Gathering informations	conducting experiments, reading other resources and textbooks, observing objects / events / activities, interviewing with experts
Associating	processing the information that has been collected, analyzing the data, and concluding final conclusions
Communicating	preparing a written report, and presenting orally

Non Face to Face Learning

E-LEARNING (WEB BASED LEARNING)

- one way to learn, using web–based technologies or tools in a learning process. In other words, learner uses mainly computers to interact with the teacher, other students and learning material

Permendikbud

- Permendikbud Nomor 109 Tahun 2013 Tentang Penyelenggaraan Pendidikan Jarak Jauh Pada Pendidikan Tinggi

- Pembelajaran elektronik (e-learning) adalah pembelajaran yang memanfaatkan paket informasi berbasis teknologi informasi dan komunikasi untuk kepentingan pembelajaran yang dapat diakses oleh peserta didik kapan saja dan di mana saja.

CHARACTERISTIC

- Web-based learning offers many opportunities for interaction with both fellow students and instructors.

- Web-based learning enables learner-centred approach.

- Students should construct their own knowledge and organize their learning

- Teacher should be an organizer who plans learning activities to support students in learning process.

- Assessment by discussion forums, online multiple choice test, e-portfolio, report or essay,

ADVANTAGES

- New learning theories and approaches enable to learn and teach in a more effective way.

- Students can work at their own pace, when they want.

- Web–based learning enables to join discussions at any hour and encourages also those who don't like to speak.

- Web–based learning provides interaction between students and instructors.

- Students can study anywhere and anytime

DISADVANTAGES

- The difficulty of controlling the deligence for each student

- Problem on the internet connection

- The learning model is limited to the form of discussion forums and chit-chat

- Required facilities

- Teacher and students who are not familiar with the use of internet can slow the learning activities

- Decline the social skills of students

Blended Learning (Multimode)

BLENDED/ MULTIMODE

- Web-based courses may have some face-to-face sessions besides the distant learning tasks. In this case they are called blended courses as they blend web-based activities with face-to-face activities

BRICK & MORTAR (Classroom)

ONLINE LEARNING (Computer)

FACE-TO-FACE

BLENDED LEARNING

VIRTUAL (Online)

- Conversation
- Negotiated interaction
- Production
- Collaboration
- Application

- Self-paced
- Language skills
- Authentic content
- Practice & feedback
- Progress monitoring

BLENDED WORLD LANGUAGE EXPERIENCE

PROPORTION

Proportion of Content Delivered Online	Type of Course
0%	Traditional
1–29%	ICT/ Web Facilitated
30–79%	Blended
80+%	E-Learning

ADVANTAGES

- Learning occurs conventional and independently, which both have advantages that can complement each other

- more effective and efficient

- Increase accessibility