

# THE VALUE EDUCATION LEARNING IN FORMING CHILDREN BEHAVIOR, AGE 5-6 YEARS OLD

*by rohimi zamzam*

---

**Submission date:** 28-Apr-2024 07:45AM (UTC+0700)

**Submission ID:** 2363820670

**File name:** 2.pdf (450.35K)

**Word count:** 4030

**Character count:** 22414



**INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE  
ON EDUCATION, TECHNOLOGY, AND SCIENCE**

**Improving The Quality of Education  
To Face The Impact of Technology**  
**University of Muhammadiyah Purwokerto**

**December 28<sup>th</sup>, 2013**

**P R O C E E D I N G S**



Universitas Muhammadiyah Purwokerto  
Jl.Raya Dukuwaluh, PO BOX 202 Kembaran, Purwokerto  
Central Java, Indonesia 53182  
Ph. +62281 636751, 634424 | Fax. +62281 637239  
[www.nets2013.ump.ac.id](http://www.nets2013.ump.ac.id) | [www.ump.ac.id](http://www.ump.ac.id)

ISBN 978-602-14930-0-7

8

**International Conference on Education, Technology, and Science  
NETS 2013**

**Improving The Quality of Education to Face The Impact of Technology**

**PROCEEDINGS**

**Universitas Muhammadiyah Purwokerto  
Purwokerto, December 28<sup>th</sup>, 2013**

**Preface**  
**Rector of UMP**

Assalamu'alaikum wr. wb.

Alhamdulillah, that UMP will carry out prestigious event namely "National Olympiad and International Conference on Education, Technology, and Science (NETS) 2013" is a very great news for me. NETS 2013 is the first event which is conducted in collaboration between UMP and PWM Central Java. It is a great event which is constructively supported by ITB, UNiSA, UTeM, and several institutions under UMP partnership to smoothen the event.

Recently, technology grows very fast. This fast growth affects on the quality of education in Indonesia. Based on this condition, UMP and PWM Central Java formulate a program which later it is formed into "NETS 2013". This event is also a contribution to Islamic Higher Education Institution to prepare candidate of future leaders who have competitive skills to compete positively in comprehending knowledge and technology.

In NETS 2013, there are some events which are arranged in a sequence such as: 16 **International Conference on Education, Technology, and Science (ICETS)** with Prof. Dr. Ir. Imam Robandi, M.T., Mr. Ganjar Pranowo, Mr. Simen Lourds, and Dr. Hiroshi Takeda; Seminar (Call for Paper) including some disciplines of science covering Education, Engineering, Medicine, Science, Social, Politic, Religion, Law, Culture, Arts, Agriculture, and Technology; National Olympiad for Student and Teacher (NOST) which is joined by students, teachers, and schools; and Expo. In NETS 2013 competitions, participants are fighting over trophies, medals, certificates, and advisory fund reaching up to Rp250.000.000,- ; furthermore, there is also a fellowship to study in UMP.

As the Rector of The University of Muhammadiyah Purwokerto, I do really expect that conducting this event could encourage all of us to be more advanced nation not only on economic side, but also on social life. It is also expected that this event will increase our awareness on how important it is to develop and advance technology in education.

That is all I could deliver now, for further information you may access our website on [www.ump.ac.id](http://www.ump.ac.id).

Last but not least, "Let's join and support NETS 2013 in UMP".

Wassalamu'alaikum wr. wb.

Purwokerto, 28<sup>th</sup> Decembe 2013

Rector,

Dr. H. Syamsuhadi Irsyad, M. H.

## Preface

### The Chairman of NETS 2013

Assalamualaikum, wr. wb.

Today is the valuable and precious milestones for education in Indonesia in general and Muhammadiyah in particular because all levels of education from elementary schools to university get together to build relationship and networking in the national Olympiad and international conference hosted by University of Muhammadiyah Purwokerto.

We deserve rejoice and pride because there are more than 1705 participants, 215 officials and 300 invited guests. This is also a great honour for University of Muhammadiyah Purwokerto to have the Governor of Central Java and the staffs, the regents from four regions and the staffs, the chief of Central Muhammadiyah Board, the Education division of Muhammadiyah Board, the directorate of higher education, Rectors of University of Muhammadiyah throughout Indonesia and rectors of universities in Purwokerto, companies and stake holders, media, travel biro as well as the colleagues, persistent fighters for Muhammadiyah in the region and territory.

As the chairman of this events, I'd like to report that there are more than 1616 teachers and students who will be joining the national Olympiad and there are more than 311 researchers, lecturers and students will be taking part in the International Conference. Again, I'd like to emphasis that this event is really a pride for us because the participants are coming representing five big islands in Indonesia, they are Sumatra, Kalimantan or Borneo, Java and Sulawesi.

This event holds thirty one types of competitions and organizing six international conferences. There are twenty five competitions for students, four competitions for teachers and three competitions for schools. The international conference covers fields of Educations, Engineering, Science and Agriculture, Health and Medicine, Culture and Arts, social, Politics, Economics, Religion and Law.

We are proud to mention that we have at least fifteen experts coming from higher education, one from high schools, two industries and one national research centre (LIPI). The experts and scholars are coming from some outstanding universities and institutes such as University of South Australia, Tottori University Japan, Institute Teknologi Melaka, Malaysia, Henderson Secondary School Singapore, Boromanjani College of Nursing Thailand, Surabaya Technology

Institute Bandung Technology Institute, Gadjah Mada University, Bogor Agriculture Institute, and University of Muhammadiyah Purwokerto.

1  
On behalf of the committee, we'd like to express our deep gratitude and thanks to all sides for their sincere helps and supports that make this event possible to happen in UMP. Last but not least, we have tried and done our best in organizing this event, however, we realized that weaknesses and shortcomings may exist. And for that particular reason we'd like to apologize to you all. Hopefully, the next year NETS will be much better and much improved. Have a great competition and conference!

Wassalamualaikum wr.wb.

Purwokerto, 28<sup>th</sup> Decembe 2013

**The Chairman**

**Regawa Bayu Pamungkas, ST., MT.**

### Organizing Committee

The Responsible	: Dr. H. Syamsuhadi Irsyad, MH. (Rector of Universitas Muhammadiyah Purwokerto)
Steering Committee	: <sup>14</sup> Prof. Dr. Ir. Imam Robandi, MT. (ITS) Prof. Dr. Din Syamsudin (PP Muhammadiyah) Prof. Dr. Baedowi (UNS) Dr. Syamsuhadi Irsyad, SH., MH. (Rektor UMP) Dr. Chairil Anwar (Dikti Litbang PP Muhammadiyah) Prof. Dr. DYP. Sugiharto (Koor.Kopertis Wilayah VI) Drs. Martono, M.Pd. (PWM Jawa Tengah) Prof. Dr. H.M. Daelamy SP. (PWM Jawa Tengah) Prof. Dr. Dodi Nandika (IPB) Prof. Dr. Abdullah (UNDIP) Prof. Dr. Masrukhi, M.Pd. (UNNES) Prof. Dr. Suparman Syukur (UIN WALISONGO) Dr. Ir. Danu Ariono (ITB) Prof. Dr. Djoko Wahyono, SU., Apt. (UGM) Prof. Dr. Rochadi Abdulhadi (LIPI) Prof. Dr. Kamaludin, M.Pd. (Staff Ahli Deputy Gubernur DKI) Prof. Dr. Imam Santoso, M.Si. (UNSOED) <i>Prof. Dr. Mifedwil Jandra Mohd. Janan</i> (UTM) Dr. Mariana binti Yusof (UTeM) Dr. Elvia Shauki (UNiSA)
Chair	: Ir. Regawa Bayu Pamungkas, MT.
Co-chair	: Watemin, SP., MP.
Program	: Anwar Ma'ruf, ST., MT. Santhy Hawanti, Ph.D. Juanita, ST., MT. Susanti, M.Phil., Apt. Agus Mulyadi, SP., MP. Khristanto, S.S., M.Hum. Naelati Tubastuvi, SE., M.Si.
Editor	: Sularso, Amd. Nur Afifah Indriyani

## Keynote and Invited Speakers

### Keynote Speakers

Prof. Imam Robandi (ITS, Indonesia)  
Mr. Simen Lourds (Singapore)  
Dr. Hiroshi Takeda (Tottori University, Japan)

### Invited Speakers

Elvia Shauki, Ph.D. (University of South Australia, Australia)  
*Prof. Dr. Mifedwil Jandra Mohd. Janan* (UTM, Malaysia)  
Pananut Wisawatapnimit (Boromarajonani College of Nursing, Bangkok, Thailand)  
Dr. Ir. Danu Ariono (ITB, Indonesia)  
Prof. Dr. Djoko Wahyono, SU., Apt. (UGM, Indonesia)  
Dr. Chairil Anwar (UGM, Indonesia)  
Prof. Dr. Rochadi Abdulhadi (LIPI)  
Prof. Dr. Sugeng Priyadi (UMP, Indonesia)  
Herman Soemantri, ST., M.Si. (PT. Pertamina)



## CONTENTS

Preface Rector UMP	ii
Preface Chairman NETS 2013	iii
Organizing Committee	v
Keynote and Invited Speakers	vi
EDUCATION	
<b>12</b> THE IMPACT OF MULTI MEDIA TECHNOLOGY TO ENGLISH TEACHING Jusmin H.J Wahid, Universitas Ahmad Dahlan	1-5
THERE IS AN ELEPHANT IN MY ROOM:CHALLENGES IN TEACHING MULTIPLE LEVELSOF REPRESENTATION FOR CHEMISTRY PRESERVICE TEACHERS Muhamad Imaduddin, Muhammadiyah Semarang University	6-12
DEVELOPING A CHEMISTRY MAGAZINEAS A LEARNING RESOURCE OF YEAR-10 STUDENTS OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL Eko Yuliyanto, Muhammadiyah Semarang University	13-18
IMPROVING LEARNING OUTCOMES THROUGH THE APPLICATION OF COLLABORATIVE LEARNING MODEL DIRECT AND COOPERATIVE TYPE STAD ON MACROECONOMIC THEORY COURSES Luqman Hakim, Universitas Negeri Surabaya	19-24
EFL TEACHERS AND DIGITAL TEACHING MEDIA <sup>1</sup> Suwartono, <sup>2</sup> Asfi Aniuranti, <sup>1</sup> Muhammadiyah University of Purwokerto, <sup>2</sup> Gajah Mada State University of Yogyakarta	25-29
DEVELOPING A COMPREHENSION BASED INTERACTIVE READING MODEL Pudiyono, Muhammadiyah University of Purwokerto	30-37
<b>6</b> DEVELOPMENT OF EXPERTISE COMPETENCY BASED PHYSICS PRACTICAL WORK ON THE FIELD OF MASONRY AND CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING IN VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL Ristiana Dyah Purwandari, Student of Science Education Doctoral Program, Indonesia University of Education	38-42
INCREASING THE LEARNING OUTCOMES AND THE CRITICAL THINKING THROUGH THE APPLICATION OF THE PROBLEM SOLVING APPROACH Riza Yonisa Kurniawan, Universitas Negeri Surabaya	43-47
THE LEARNING OF SPEAKING AND WRITING USING ICT ( INTERNET IN THE CYBER CLASSROOM ) FOR THE STUDENTS OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL Sony, Post Graduate Program of English Education, Ahmad Dahlan University	48-51
FIVE WAYS TO PROMOTE CREATIVITY IN THE CLASSROOM Ummu Rosyidah, Post Graduate Program of English Education, Ahmad Dahlan University	52-59

THE VALUE EDUCATION LEARNING IN FORMING CHILDREN BEHAVIOR, AGE 5-6 YEARS OLD Rohimi Zamzam	60-63
<b>13</b> INITIATING CULTURAL-BASED CHARACTER LEARNING IN PRIMARY SCHOOL Masrukhi, Semarang State University	64-76
<b>10</b> INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY IN TEACHING AND LEARNING IN HIGHER EDUCATION: AN INCONCLUSIVE FINDINGS Meika Kurnia Puji Rahayu D.A., University of Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta, Charles Darwin University	77-83
TEACHING AND LEARNING ENGLISH THROUGH UNIFORM RESOURCE LOCATOR (URL) STRATEGY Khamim Mustofa, SMP Muh 2 Kebumen	84-87
ANALOGICAL THINKING IN MATHEMATICS PROBLEM SOLVING Irwani, Muhammadiyah University of Gresik	88-92
SPEECH ON THE BEGINNING OF CHILDREN AGES 5 YEARS Perla Yualita, STIKes Aisyiyah Bandung	93-97
<b>5</b> IMPROVING JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS SCIENCE LITERACY BY USING MULT IMEDIA ON INTEGRATED-SCIENCE LEARNING IN THEME OF TRASH AND ITS TACKLING EFFORT Dewi Nurdianty, Banu Kisworo, Tania Avianda Gusman, Chemistry Departement, Teacher Training and Education Faculty University of Muhammadiyah Cirebon	98-102
ENGINEERING	
<b>7</b> EFFECT OF TIME AND TEMPERATURE ON ULTRASOUND ASSISTED EXTRACTION OF ANTIOXIDANT FROM <i>Coleus tuberosus</i> Albertus Adrian Sutanto, Yustian Suharto, and Hadiyanto, Chemical Engineering Department, Faculty of Engineering, Diponegoro University	103-106
WASTE WATER TREATMENT IN TOFU INDUSTRY BY USING MICROALGAE <i>Nannochloropsis Sp.</i> Ali Makrup, Mutiara C and Widayat, Department of Chemical Engineering Diponegoro University	107-110
IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF BRIQUETTE FROM UTILIZATION OF SOLID WASTE OF FURFURAL SYNTHESIS PROCESS AS AN EFFORTS IN PROVIDING ALTERNATIVE ENERGY RESOURCES <b>11</b> Mitarlis and Tukiran, Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences State University of Surabaya	111-115
FUZZY LOGIC AS THE CONTROLLER IN ELECTRONIC LOAD CONTROLLER SYSTEM M. Irfan, Machmud E., Nur Alif, M. Ilham P., Faculty of Engineering Department of Electrical Engineering Muhammadiyah University Malang	116-119

## THE VALUE EDUCATION LEARNING IN FORMING CHILDREN BEHAVIOR, AGE 5-6 YEARS OLD

Rohimi Zamzam

15

### Abstract

*The purpose of this research is know the Value education learning in forming children behavior, age 5-6 years old. This research was held in TK Qatrunnada Central of Java, which has 51 students of 5-6 years old. Has two groups that consist of 17 students: the first groups consists of 20 students; and 14 student for the second group, and supervised with 6 teachers, administration and cooperation worker. All members of the school community were research informant.*

*The result of the research shows that : (1) Value Education Learning will from a good and prased behavior based on Islamic approach; (2) Value Education Learning that's using by the teachers is concicting of the actuation, assessment, media, and a variation method with a united leraning approach.*

**Keywords:** Value Education Learning, Forming Children Behavior

### A. PRELIMINARY

Education in Indonesia in general aims to development potential students to become a man of faith and fear of God Almighty, noble, healthy, knowledgeable, skilled, creative, independent and become citizens of a democratic and responsible. Referring to the educational purposes of the above, it is clear that the purpose of education is already showing perfection. That's because the purpose of education is not just one aspect touched ( eg cognitive ) aspects, but overall it's good cognitive, affective and psychomotor. With the perfect educational purposes, public education as the user expects that educational outcomes can realize the complete man, the man who balanced between cognitive, affective and psychomotor.

However it turns out the educational goals by Numan Somantri no explanation of the functional relationship between the domains intrceptive extrceptive knowledge and knowledge), so that the position is in juxtaposition or in parallel. This is because between them have a very sensitive issue because it contains elements of culture that private faith and devotion to the elements of culture that are considered public. The absence of an

explanation of connectedness between these domains, create educational outcomes feels no lameness. Lameness was strongly felt by the community that the behavior and actions demonstrated by the graduate students of the school. They tend to be only good at cognitive aspects, but less good at affective and psychomotor aspects. As a result of that, many of the school leavers who are good in expressing ideas and concepts but not good in action and deed. Returns to education have been characterized by the formation of the cognitive but affective aspects of the formation and ultimately the behavior was much like respect for parents, teachers, children less adherent, daily attitude shown as : greet, shake hands, and this is caused due to the imbalance of interpretation purposes education. Society at the present time tend to have a misconception about the success of an education that success was demonstrated by the achievement of high grades. Furthermore they perceive that it is not clear educational outcomes, unpredictable linearly from now. Not what graduates should be able to nurture a vision for the future. As noted Singh "future time is the dimension of exixtence ", and thus it is expected that education is supposed to be able to grow the vision of a child 's ability to face the future. This is because the future is not a single thing, and for a future not only one straight path, but many roads leading to the various possibilities that can occur. Of course in foster good behavior should begin early age children, so there is a basic foundation when as an adult. In this regard it should be required to provide education value can create multi-dimensional stimuli in children's learning activities both on the cognitive, affective and psychomotor domains which is ultimately going to establish good behavior. Such mechanisms will be able to react to external stimuli that would foster creativity and systematic, that is able to grow alternative vision. Mexicans Abroad suggests that this kind of stimulus is needed since the age of children in the first three years to grow the system penserabutan their brain nerve system. Say so because at this age is a critical age.

## B. DISCUSSION

### 1. Behaviour

Behaviour is any form of reaction or response to a person to an object that is realized in action or movement. This behavior occurs because of the tendency or urge a person to meet their needs, and seek pleasure or avoid pain. Hull was quoted as saying by Gredler mention that behavior or behavior serves to keep the organism can still survive. Understanding behavior is also an act or manner by individuals, either without demonstrated and shown to the environment. Actions or ways in which a person without is shown to the environment, such as frowning, style (style) in writing, dancing, and smiling.

#### Childhood Behavior Characteristics 5-6 years

To look specifically at the behavioral characteristics of children aged 5-6 years, according to Jean R. Fewlman can be seen from several aspects :

- a. Physical Aspects(a) Can run, jump, spin, kick and catch the ball, and lined up like soldiers on tiptoe;(b) to write the name, cut the rope, draw simple, copy simple drawings, fine motor already well controlled;(c) to wear their own clothes, sewing, cutting, tying shoelaces, hair combing and can take care of themselves.
- b. Aspects of Language(a) Glad to be funny, strong interest in the words ;(b) Glad to throw the words why and how;(c) to follow the song, game, pat and others ;(d) Be able to communicate well ;(e) to provide your name, complete home address, telephone number, and date of birth ;(f) Liked the book, can retell the story or compose a story part series.
- c. Aspects of Intelligence(a) Having a curiosity about the outside environment ;(b) to make a three- dimensional building, know the names of the form ;(c) Start of letters and numbers, can recognize letters and sounds ;(d) to the concentration in a long period of time ;(e) to draw up to 10 numbers and counting with objects ;(f) Can count to 20, recognize the position, and said opponents were able to concentrations much longer.
- d. Social Aspects(a) dear friends, can work together and share toys ;(b) to express their feelings, sometimes behave out of control;(c) Cooperate with the group and can follow the rules ;(d) The game will further explore the potential of imagination ;(e) Very eager to please adults.
- e. Emotional aspects(a) Shows the extreme emotions/emotional, occasionally pity but sometimes hate ;(b) shows hostility, defying

very sure of herself and love adventure ;(c) have a high imagination, identity begins to form, comes a sense of pride in their work ;(d) appears the feeling of giving and receiving ;(e) very angry when unable to do anything he wants.

Formation behavior is inseparable from the cognitive maturity and child affective domain. While efforts mefungsikan cognitive maturity depends on the stimulus he received from the environment. Families are the first and the environment closest to the formation of the child's behavior, it becomes very important as a basis for its existence in the form of behavior.

### 2. Educational Value

- a. Substance Arthur W. Combs are the essence of education suggests the following values :1) That the mere intellectual learning can generate destructive excesses ; 2) the value of education is very necessary to develop the potential of emotion and feeling ; 3) That the brain not only serves as the store of facts and concepts;4) That the learning is the process:(a) internalization and personalization information and moral values ;(b) an exposure to new experiences informations ;(c) personal discovery of what it means ;(d) Determine the ways of behavior ;(e) the establishment of self- concept, values, feeling of challenge and the feeling of being belonging and care.Value of education as a way to address or point of view is the basis or rationale on which to base or the base of starting engineering implementation. In determining the choice of approach, as well as the expectations of the target mindset and philosophy of the person or people in question was crucial. When determining the choice of approach, benchmark that should be used is the moral values and norms of Pancasila, cultural and religious communities.
- b. Characteristics of Educational Value  
There are a number of characteristics that can be recognized in the value of education, namely:1) affective world is part of the totality of the human self (internal) and the external world ;2) the problem is the value of coaching coaching psychiatric problems, therefore postulatnya to be understood ;3) the value of the educational process can only occur if the theory or principle on this matter can be understood and applied since the program planning activities through a pattern of teaching and assessment as learning activities ;4) the value of the education process requires a number of prerequisite readiness and openness and the ability afektual students, the

atmosphere and environment of learning, understanding and capabilities as well as a private teacher and procedural patterns ;5) The success of the process and outcomes of learning activities depends on the clarity of educational value expectancy, value targets that must be personalized and moral clarity of instructional materials as well as the reliability and affordability of learning media ;6) the professional skills of teachers to package the message content, as well as proficiency to invite and engage potential students effectively ;7) the understanding and application of the various principles of humanistic education, among others ;8) goals and learning patterns must be whole - round value (substance and potential targets) continuous between taxonomic domain;9) the target value - moral expectations in accordance with the required curriculum content of the message ;10) must relate learning activities interaction with the environment ;11) fostering moral values as early as possible, gradual, sequential and continuous ;12) is individualized with an integrated process that varies.

c. Principles of Learning Value

Approach or traditional learning models tend to assume that students have the same needs, and learn the same way at the same time, in a quiet classroom, with activities subject matter strictly structured and dominated by the teacher. In fact, the traditional teaching approach or feels difficult to achieve educational goals. Traditional learning models are now widely applied, tends to pay less attention to the continuity of students gained experience in family life. Things like this is contrary to the character of elementary school age. Elementary school students still crave the ongoing experiences in the family environment can also be experienced at school. In addition, the experience of those who are still demanding the implementation of the global nature of learning models that are relevant to their characteristics (Briggs and Fotter, 1990 ; Rachman, 1999). Characteristics of elementary school students are happy to perform manipulative activities, want all concrete, and integrated. Taking into account the characteristics of the students like it, then approach or learning model that assumed suitable for elementary school students are learning models that are based more on social interaction and personal (Joyce and Weil, 1992) or models of interactions and transactions.

C. COVER

Bother to have fun first and then the proverbial no fade by the progress of time, parents should be the watchword, which from the beginning should have the power to educate their children to be the generation that "qualified", hardiness, not withered and broken spirit in the face of challenges. As is there as a mature implementation of value education is implemented not run harmoniously and efficiently. Here and there still seems no lameness. As a result, the value of education is expected to form a valuable noble nation has not been reached. Inaccessibility was characterized by the presence of moral crisis of the nation. There fore, in order to succeed with the educational value of good example of the need of all parties: there is good cooperation between parents, educators, and community; no continuity between education held at home, at school and in the community, and learning should be organized by the methods that touch emotional totality. So specifically here summarized that early childhood philosophy is to instill values, norms and morals in children early so as not to lose direction, of course with the debriefing when they are adults, dealing with matters of irregularities, corruption, destruction of morality, vices, the disintegration of the nation, the nature of my better parts, etc., will not happen, because the child has been equipped with the values, norms, and morals that have been instilled . And of course *uswatun hasanah* (eg , role model ) is not only limited in the mouth but applied in everyday life. Although they have experienced ups and downs for the first time finally to destination. Currently, heart many Indonesian children who are blind, deaf, lame, and sick, so they are blind terhadap truth and goodness, and then easy to blindly commit acts of violence, be brutal, drug addiction, trapped in the sex trade, and other-other. They become so because they got a sample and belajar of the adults, even public figures who are also behaving like that. We, the educators (teachers and parents) should not allow the present alarming situation becomes even worse. This, children who are within our reach, we must give the value of education, so that they truly become a quality of life. Hopefully we managed to reform ourselves before we reform others. Hopefully with the planting of good values early on we reap pleasurable results they become adults in better life.

**References**

Djahiri, Kosasaih., 1992. *Affective World Memuluri for Moral Values and Moral Education*. New York: LPPMP.

Glenn, Paul J. 1934. *Ethics ; A Clas Manual in Moral Phylosophy*. St.Louis & London; B.Herder Book Co.

Haricahyono, Cheppy., 1995. *Dimensions of Moral Education*. Semarang, Semarang Teachers' Training College Press.

Hers. Richard H. et al., 1980. *Models of Moral Education: An Appraisal*. New York: Longman Inc.

Purwa Hadiwardoyo, A1. 1990. *Moral and Masaalahnya*. Yogyakarta, Issues, Yogyakarta Canisius

Sinolungan, A.E. 1997. *Developmental Psychology Students*. Jakarta :Wira Sari



**UMP**

**Universitas Muhammadiyah Purwokerto**

*Unggul, Modern, Islami*

Jl. Raya Dukuwaluh, PO BOX 202 Kembaran, Purwokerto, Jawa Tengah 53182  
Telp. (0281) 636751, 634424 | Fax. (0281) 637239  
[www.ump.ac.id](http://www.ump.ac.id)

ISBN 978-602-34930-0-7



9 786021 493007

# THE VALUE EDUCATION LEARNING IN FORMING CHILDREN BEHAVIOR, AGE 5-6 YEARS OLD

## ORIGINALITY REPORT

11%

SIMILARITY INDEX

10%

INTERNET SOURCES

2%

PUBLICATIONS

4%

STUDENT PAPERS

## PRIMARY SOURCES

1 [digilib.uinsby.ac.id](http://digilib.uinsby.ac.id) 3%  
Internet Source

2 Submitted to Universitas Amikom 2%  
Student Paper

3 [journal.unnes.ac.id](http://journal.unnes.ac.id) 1%  
Internet Source

4 [download.atlantis-press.com](http://download.atlantis-press.com) 1%  
Internet Source

5 [sinta2.ristekdikti.go.id](http://sinta2.ristekdikti.go.id) 1%  
Internet Source

6 [sinta3.ristekdikti.go.id](http://sinta3.ristekdikti.go.id) 1%  
Internet Source

7 Submitted to Universitas Diponegoro 1%  
Student Paper

8 Submitted to Universitas Muhammadiyah Purwokerto 1%  
Student Paper

[jurnalnew.unimus.ac.id](http://jurnalnew.unimus.ac.id)



9	Internet Source	<1 %
10	repository.ummy.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
11	jurnal.ugm.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
12	jusminhjwahid.wordpress.com Internet Source	<1 %
13	www.neliti.com Internet Source	<1 %
14	hsarifin.staff.ipb.ac.id Internet Source	<1 %
15	moam.info Internet Source	<1 %
16	www.iiste.org Internet Source	<1 %
17	www.wattpad.com Internet Source	<1 %

Exclude quotes  On

Exclude matches  Off

Exclude bibliography  On