https://journal.ypidathu.or.id/index.php/jete/

P - ISSN: 3025-0668 E - ISSN: 3025-0676

Utilization of Facebook as an Online Platform-Based Learning Media

Mas'ud Muhammadiah ¹ ⁰, Andi Hamsiah ² ⁰, Fryda Fatmayati ³ ⁰, Yustina Retno Wahyu Utam ⁴ ⁰, Iwan Ady Prabowo ⁵ ⁰

- ¹ Universitas Bosowa, Indonesia
- ² Universitas universitas Bosowa, Indonesia
- ³ Sekolah Tinggi Teknologi Kedirgantaraan, Indonesia
- ⁴ Sekolah Tinggi Manajemen Informatika dan Komputer Sinar Nusantara, Indonesia
- ⁵ Sekolah Tinggi Manajemen Informatika dan Komputer Sinar Nusantara, Indonesia

ABSTRACT

Background. This study examines the character formation of Muslim children through indigenous education at Floor IT Elementary School, Batusangkar, Tanah Datar Regency. The problem lies in the character formation of Muslim children.

Purpose. From this problem, the question arises about the condition of the students' character and what efforts the teacher has made to shape the students' character at the Sekolah IT Floor Batu. This research is field research because the researcher directly visited the research subjects.

Method. Data was obtained through direct observation and interviews with teachers at the school. After the data is collected, it is then processed by classifying the data and making notes about the results of observations and interviews.

Results Next, the data is narrated descriptively. The research results are discussed using theories which are also supported by the arguments of the Koran and Hadith as well as several applicable government regulations. This research found an important understanding that Indigenous education is an educational method that is based on customs or customs that develop in society. Children's characters emerge due to the influence of the customs of the place where they live.

Conclusion. To prevent the emergence of bad characters, teachers gather their students in one environment, so that teachers can accustom children to behave well. In this way, teachers can shape the character of Muslim children and familiarize children with behaving according to the character of Muslim children.

KEYWORDS

Character Formation, Muslim Children, Indigenous Education

INTRODUCTION

Education is included in a culture and human civilization that continues to develop (Hagqvist et al., 2020; Jun and Li, 2022; Yu and Buck, 2022). Through education many people want to learn about several things (Garg et al., 2022; Pawłowska-Cyprysiak and Hildt-Ciupińska, 2022). Be it in terms of knowledge, how to

Citation: Muhammadiyah, M., Hamsiah, A., Fatmayati, F., Utam, W, R, Y., Prabowo, A, I. (2023). Utilization of Facebook as an Online Platform-Based Learning Media. *Journal Emerging Technologies in Education*, *1*(6), 342–353.

https://doi.org/10.55849/jete.v1i6.631

Correspondence:

Mas'ud Muhammadiah, masud.muhammadiah@universitasbosowa.ac.id

Received: July 12, 2023 Accepted: July 15, 2023 Published: July 31, 2023



behave, communicate with others, and develop the abilities he has. In student learning, it is not always intended to equalize the character and ability to be the same as the educator. Rather, the educational process that exists in learners is directed at their potential to make individuals have the ability and excellence (Zhang et al., 2019; Yu and Wu, 2020; Zapp et al., 2021). Because every learning will have meaning as any action that has an effect on changes in personality, behavior, and thinking. It is necessary to understand that everything that deals with education will always have an impact on the character building of a learner.

The development carried out in shaping character education is currently very relevant to overcome the moral crisis that occurs in the community. (Magalhães, 2018; Schwegler-Castañer, 2018; Gilleard, 2020). Whether recognized or not, there are currently many real and worrying events for both themselves and society that involve students in it. (Galli et al., 2020; Radzi et al., 2020; Simões, Ottoni and Antunes, 2020). The habits that students do are cheating on exams, frequent bullying at school, brawls, and other things. Actions have been taken resulting in quite serious and cannot be considered a simple matter because things like this have led to crimes (Baranyi et al., 2018; Vitunskaite et al., 2019; Reuter, Caulkins and Midgette, 2021). This condition of moral crisis reminds us that all the religious and moral knowledge of students obtained in school does not even have an influence on changes in their behavior.

At present, Indonesia faces several major challenges in the form of the globalization era that is still inherent in the wider community. This challenge is a tough test that must be passed and prepared for all related agencies. The opportunity to succeed in facing a big challenge lies in good or reliable human resources (Pal et al., 2020; Wilby, 2019; Zhan, 2021). Therefore, the need to improve the quality of human resources from an early age is a very important thing that must be considered more carefully. (Sackey and Tagoe, 2019; Chandra et al., 2020; Kelly and Leventhal, 2021). Character is an important aspect of the quality of human resources because it will determine the progress of a nation. (Madyukova, 2018). It is very important that the role of the teacher must pay attention to various aspects that have been done by students in facing future challenges so that they do not make mistakes that cause them to fall into unwanted things.

The explanation of character building is that everything the teacher does, can affect the shape of the students' character (Sempere-Tortosa et al., 2020; Tan and Mante-Estacio, 2021; Uttamchandani, 2021). Character education has the same essence and meaning as moral and moral education (Kislov, 2018; Moscow State Institute of International Relations (University) et al., 2019; Denning and Tedre, 2021). Having a purpose behind the meaning is to be able to form a personality, become a good human being, a good citizen for students. Providing character direction itself can be carried out because of the sincere intention of an educator in building the character of students professionally, seeking the formation of student potential as optimally as possibl (Al-Ayyoub et al., 2018; De Cooman, Estrin and Kim, 2018; McCall et al., 2020). Because for students, if given direction regarding behavior from school, it can bring personality to later, become more controllable of the surrounding environment and introspective about the worst things.

The process of building character education cannot be done in a short period of time and the results cannot be seen easily. (Mutch et al., 2018; Beaujouan et al., 2019; Rahman, Watanobe and Nakamura, 2020). The implementation can take a long time so that the formation of education cannot be done with similar activities. Educators' initiatives must develop so that students are not bored when providing material along with fun and interesting activities (Bannister et al., 2018; Diaz, Navarro and Chen, 2020; Jordan et al., 2021). The existence of a special role for direct educators aims to gradually provide character building education (Cameron et al., 2018; Sifakis, 2019; Sani et al., 2020). The formation of a character in a student needs a period where it has been

passed continuously receiving educational direction without reducing supervision effectively. Inseparable from this, students will be able to familiarize themselves with behavior in the future.

It can be observed from the importance of character education development, and the need for more serious efforts from special related educational institutions such as Madrasah Aliyah because the main foundation of Islamic educational institutions in character building (Lent, 2018; Samsudeen and Mohamed, 2019). Schools are required to be able to carry out the responsibility of instilling good values and helping to shape the character of students (Casey and MacPhail, 2018; Abuhammad, 2020). Involving all agencies in accompanying the provision of procedures in interacting with others in the school environment and social community (Richards et al., 2018; Bader, Lareau and Evans, 2019; Yan et al., 2021). Getting good criticism later, if the school is able to organize what is usually a problem in the form of character for all aspects in any student environment is resolved because of the cooperation of several related school individuals in the development of character building.

So far, researchers have found several studies that are relevant to the research conducted by current researchers, namely on the Efficiency of Learning Methods in building the character of Madrasah Aliyah students. (Dutkiewicz et al., 2018) Said that the learning method through utilization in building a character is a learning method whose main cause is reflected in the characteristics of an extraordinary educator in doing something because it has a purpose, according to (Zareipour and Kalejahi, 2020) In essence, it is not only the responsibility of the educators themselves but even together from the parties, especially the government, parents, and society, and the achievement of the development of character education in students is due to the cooperation formed that will make good behavior for themselves. According to (Bozzelli et al., 2019) The purpose of education is to motivate students in a real process in order to generate enthusiasm to bring directed thinking. Regarding the relevant research, it can be obtained that the learning method through utilization in building the character of madrasah aliyah students is very influential on the students themselves and for the surrounding environment.

Based on the description listed above, the researcher is very interested in discussing further in order to find out how to build the character of Madrasah Aliyah students in using efficiency in learning. The research aims to provide direction on how to utilize learning to form a good character for the personalities of Madrasah Aliyah students, and researchers also present relevant information related to the character problems of Aliyah students. As well as the distribution of questionnaires to educators related to the material efficiency of learning methods in shaping the character of Madrasah Aliyah students. There are various obstacles in terms of character building, perhaps due to the lack of attention of students when educators provide learning, thus causing lack of manners and making students lazy to accept reprimands from people older than them

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research method is a tool used in achieving and showing the quality of research in a predetermined manner. The research model conducted by researchers is to use quantitative methods (Popova, Isayev and Tropsha, 2018; Ma, Ma and Li, 2019; Haramoto et al., 2020). The quantitative type used is in the form of interviews and distribution of survey questionnaires to educators. The purpose of using this method is to obtain or analyze the results of information related to the material efficiency of learning methods in building student character used by educators in their learning. This research was conducted in one of the Madrasah Aliyah named MAS.TI Tanjung Barulak in Batipuh sub-district at the beginning of the odd semester learning 2022 / 2023, this time was chosen because many Madrasah Aliyah students whose attitudes were too violating the rules applied in the

related school. Therefore, researchers hope to present the utilization of learning methods so that each student can form the best character.

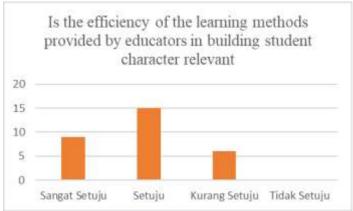
The source of this research was obtained from several educators who teach, as well as students in the school concerned, using the results of a survey conducted by giving a questionnaire, as well as an interview with one of the teachers at the school where the interview was conducted via online which the researcher distributed. Before educators and students fill out the questionnaire, researchers have also prepared questions with the help of the guidance of lecturers who are experts in the field of media literacy. Suggestions and criticisms from the validator will be used as a reference, basis, and guideline to see a picture of the questions in the questionnaire that have a good response to the research. The questions that researchers ask are related to the discussion of this research, namely regarding the use of learning methods in shaping the character of Madrasah Aliyah students.

The results of research data in the form of questionnaires that have been collected in the form of filled out and surveys using online media spread to 30 people including teachers and others. The research data that has been collected will later be analyzed using quantitative methods (Al-Marri, Al-Habaibeh and Watkins, 2018; Poisson et al., 2020). In order to be able to see the percentage and grid of questions that have been attached to the utilization of learning methods to shape student character. After the researcher receives the results obtained, then the researcher will describe the results including the image and the number of people responding to the questions distributed, after the description, conclusions will be drawn from the results obtained. The purpose of this study is to see how many people's responses regarding the utilization of Madrasah Aliyah students' attitude formation through the efficiency of learning methods.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

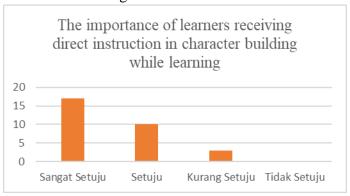
The utilization/efficiency of learning methods in shaping student character has a major influence on the environment, both school and social. Providing character education learning methods is able to change students towards a better direction. The role of character building for students does not have to be educators to be the main foundation in providing through learning, but the influence of cooperation is formed from the government and society. Through the help of these fellow elements can have a stronger influence on the behavior of a student. Making the character that students have can affect the surrounding environment, maybe he can guide peers to do positive things. Inseparable from this, students can also be role models for friends who are in other circumstances, such as those who cannot afford school, they can see the behavior of their friends who go to school as a basis for how to behave with others. The following are the results of the discussion of the complete material lattice questions compiled according to the survey made by the researcher in the table below.

Is the efficiency of the learning methods provided by educators in building student character relevant



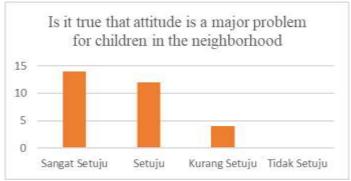
From the description of the questionnaire results of Madrasah Aliyah MAS.TI Tanjung Barulak, it can be seen from the 30 people who answered that there were 9 people who answered that they strongly agreed. So it is taken to understand that these 9 students consider the efficiency of learning methods to be very relevant to the material provided by educators in building student character, because educators are very good at connecting existing problems to make them into a form of learning. About 15 students have an agreed opinion, because it is the teacher's job in providing character building education learning to adjust to the existing reality. While 6 other people disagree, making them consider it irrelevant that only utilizing learning methods has no effect on student behavior if it is not done by practicing it directly.

The importance of learners receiving direct instruction in character building while learning



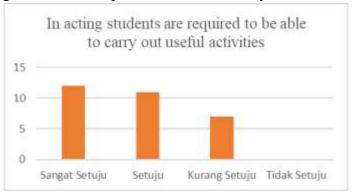
Based on the table diagram above, many people strongly agree, because it is so important that students need direct direction in shaping character while learning. 17 people have an opinion that they strongly agree if students are recommended to be given direct direction from educators in the process of forming character. As for 15 out of 30 people, both students and teachers think they do agree because in building a character, good direction from educators is needed directly in this way the child is able to capture the direction conveyed by the teacher. In contrast to the opinions of 3 people who chose to disagree, the reason was that the way of learning as usual had given direct direction to the students concerned without the need to give it similar beforehand.

Is it true that attitude is a major problem for children in the neighborhood



It can be examined in the bar chart above strongly agreeing to make the aspect that attitude is a major factor in serious problems, with 14 out of 30 students or teachers of MAS.TI Tanjung Barulak having a strongly agreed opinion, it could be seeing the phenomena that occur in their social environment. As for the 12 people who have the same opinion but they think it has become commonplace attitude does have a major problem role in life, because they are witnesses that today there are still many children lacking manners far from the truth and manners are no longer a price in their eyes. 4 chose an opinion that disagreed because in the environment they were in. 4 chose an opinion that disagreed because the environment they lived in did not see an attitude being a big problem affecting them and was not a special concern because they were more concerned with themselves than their environment.

In acting students are required to be able to carry out useful activities



Judging from the aspect of the number of people strongly agreeing and agreeing almost close to the same in having their respective opinions. 12 people out of 30 students of MAS.TI Tanjung Barulak who chose stated that when acting, you have to do activities that are beneficial to make it safe and peaceful for all because it can make relationships become close without any estrangement. For the agree section, there were 11 people who equated to strongly agree, having the same opinion as the previous statement. It is different for 7 opinions to give a statement of disagreement that it is obligatory for every student to obey to carry out good things in activities, while for students who have differences in their behavior, they mostly free themselves from the path that is beneficial to them and instead drop themselves on the wrong path.



In this special handling section there are 16 students and educators of MAS.TI Tanjung Barulak out of 30 people, who strongly agree that helping intensively with the problems received by students will have a good psychological impact on them. Agree for 12 opinions that they see the same point of view as the opinion of the previous 16 people, it does need special handling because without us realizing it, we are afraid that if it is not prevented beforehand it will have a very bad impact on these students. As well as 2 people labeled as disagreeing, the reason is that if students have personal problems, it doesn't have to be educators who need to handle it, because if you don't want the problems they experience to spread to friends or the environment, it will have a bad impact on students' mentality.

Should educators model the right attitude toward students

20

15

10

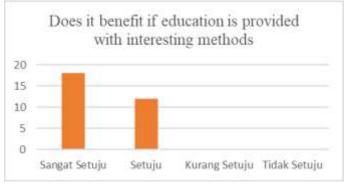
5

Sangat Setuju Setuju Kurang Setuju Tidak Setuju

Should educators model the right attitude toward students

Based on the next survey, the results of the statement obtained that 16 out of 30 people answered strongly agree with the opinion, it is indeed mandatory for the role of a teacher to model good and correct ethics in teaching character building material for students because by example it will make students remember the good things that have been done by previous educators. 13 other people agreed because in learning it is necessary to provide a good example in ethics so that the student is not arbitrary towards the teacher and considers the teacher not as a true example anymore. In this discussion there is also 1 person who disagrees, maybe the reason is that he never got good behavior from the teacher when he was at school and the teacher often intimidates without giving the right example to students.

Does it benefit if education is provided with interesting methods



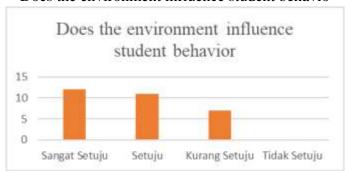
In the previous questionnaire distribution, around 18 out of 30 people answered strongly agree, and 12 stated that they agreed that the answer provided benefits if learning was carried out in a varied or interesting manner. Generating confidence for students because they get new things related to the material delivered directly by the teacher, making students feel at home in the classroom due to the teacher's talent in delivering learning materials. Learning materials must be packaged ciamik in order to get the attention of students when learning. Perhaps learning feels normal, educators also look for other ways such as inviting finger gymnastics or others so that students feel that they are not veiled in their minds about learning that is carried out continuously.

If a student makes a mistake, should the educator act directly

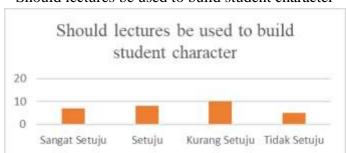


In accordance with the results of the table above that there are 14 people out of a total of 30 people filling in their data choosing a strongly agreeing opinion, because when students make a form of mistake educators must follow up on what happened to the student's behavior, in order to provide a deterrent effect not to repeat the same mistake. While 16 more people provided narratives because they agreed with whatever mistakes were made by students, especially in the school environment, it was the educators who should provide education so as not to do anything bigger. Because it is the educator or homeroom teacher who has a special role in directly acting on problems committed by students directly. Students also if they have problems can also directly report to the teacher who is nearby or report to the more authorized parties at school.

Does the environment influence student behavio



The explanation of the series of statements in the table diagram above is that 12 out of 30 people answered with a strongly agreed choice, if the environment really has an influence on the behavior of a student. Furthermore, 11 people chose an opinion agreeing to see the reality that occurs, namely when students are anywhere the environment becomes the main factor, because a good environment will change a person's behavior to be good as well, on the contrary, if someone lives in a bad environment (lack of ethics) then bad behavior for people has that kind of nature. 7 people have different arguments with statements of disagreement because they think that it is not always the environment that has an effect on students, but students themselves become an influence on the surrounding life depending on the student's personality in holding fast to the personality they have.



Should lectures be used to build student character

The equation of opinions strongly agreeing with agreeing makes a slight difference, because 7 out of 30 people and 8 people have the same perspective in requiring the lecture method to be very necessary to shape the student's personality because given an understanding by listening directly to the explanation of the material provider will have a special impact on the student. There were also 10 opinions choosing to disagree because the reason was that it was less convincing if it was given in a lecture. As well as 5 people disagree, the reason is that with the lecture method, students do not always pay attention to the direction of the material, especially if the material is not interesting, it makes students bored / bored when understanding the material delivered, if you want to also deliver lectures, make a special agenda where there are certain days in delivering the material.

So it can be obtained from the data of 10 questions that have been raised by researchers at the previously surveyed madrasah. Researchers can take information that many things must be improved in learning about how student behavior when receiving learning will be less attention when educators give lessons. Furthermore, educators must be firm so that students do not do other things that cause loss of concentration while learning. The same can be done by providing a more varied learning method, making students not dizzy about the learning provided. With this series of explanations, students can understand the lesson better, so that student behavior can also be controlled properly by educators efficiently. Making character building in madrasah aliyah students can also be done by modeling the behavior of good educators so that they can become guidelines for students.

CONCLUSION

It can be concluded based on the results of research The efficiency of learning methods in shaping the character of Madrasah Aliyah students can be done in various ways by educators. With the efficiency in learning methods to shape the character of students, they are able to develop their potential. The experience possessed by students will have an impact on the surrounding environment in the community. If given direct understanding to students, it changes the character that is not good to be better. Often times it can also improve students' personalities without any

more intervention from educators directly because students understand themselves and can change their behavior independently when in a problem.

Seen from another perspective, the learning method in shaping the character of aliyah students also has weaknesses because educators do not provide good examples for their students. As well as from environmental factors also provide weaknesses for students when behaving either with teachers at school or with peers. Because attitude is a reflection seen by people for the first time, good and bad behavior will have different opinions for other people. As for aliyah students, later graduating from school directly working, those who have a business will also see how a child behaves when he is already in the field of work, the main assessment made is whether the child's attitude is still worth using his services in the field of work.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The researcher would like to thank all related parties, especially the Educators and Students of Madrasah Aliyah MAS.TI Tanjung Barulak who have assisted researchers in the preparation and design of the results of an article. Hopefully by conducting research on the material Efficiency of Learning Methods in shaping the character of Madrasah Aliyah students, researchers strive to produce this research useful for everyone.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

- Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing review and editing.
- Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; In-vestigation.
- Author 3: Data curation; Investigation.
- Author 4: Formal analysis; Methodology; Writing original draft.
- Author 5: Supervision; Validation.

REFERENCES

- Abuhammad, S. (2020) 'Barriers to distance learning during the COVID-19 outbreak: A qualitative review from parents' perspective', *Heliyon*, 6(11), p. e05482. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2020.e05482.
- Al-Ayyoub, M. et al. (2018) 'Deep learning for Arabic NLP: A survey', *Journal of Computational Science*, 26, pp. 522–531. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jocs.2017.11.011.
- Al-Marri, W., Al-Habaibeh, A. and Watkins, M. (2018) 'An investigation into domestic energy consumption behaviour and public awareness of renewable energy in Qatar', *Sustainable Cities and Society*, 41, pp. 639–646. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scs.2018.06.024.
- Bader, M.D.M., Lareau, A. and Evans, S.A. (2019) 'Talk on the Playground: The Neighborhood Context of School Choice', *City & Community*, 18(2), pp. 483–508. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1111/cico.12410.
- Bannister, S.L. *et al.* (2018) 'Not just trust: factors influencing learners' attempts to perform technical skills on real patients', *Medical Education*, 52(6), pp. 605–619. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1111/medu.13522.
- Baranyi, G. *et al.* (2018) 'Prevalence of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder in Prisoners', *Epidemiologic Reviews*, 40(1), pp. 134–145. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1093/epirev/mxx015.
- Beaujouan, É. *et al.* (2019) 'Declining realisation of reproductive intentions with age', *Human Reproduction*, 34(10), pp. 1906–1914. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1093/humrep/dez150.
- Bozzelli, G. *et al.* (2019) 'An integrated VR/AR framework for user-centric interactive experience of cultural heritage: The ArkaeVision project', *Digital Applications in Archaeology and Cultural Heritage*, 15, p. e00124. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.daach.2019.e00124.

- Cameron, C. et al. (2018) 'Care leavers in early adulthood: How do they fare in Britain, Finland and Germany?', *Children and Youth Services Review*, 87, pp. 163–172. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2018.02.031.
- Casey, A. and MacPhail, A. (2018) 'Adopting a models-based approach to teaching physical education', *Physical Education and Sport Pedagogy*, 23(3), pp. 294–310. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1080/17408989.2018.1429588.
- Chandra, A. *et al.* (2020) 'Insurance type impacts the economic burden and survival of patients with newly diagnosed glioblastoma', *Journal of Neurosurgery*, 133(1), pp. 89–99. Available at: https://doi.org/10.3171/2019.3.JNS182629.
- De Cooman, B.C., Estrin, Y. and Kim, S.K. (2018) 'Twinning-induced plasticity (TWIP) steels', *Acta Materialia*, 142, pp. 283–362. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.actamat.2017.06.046.
- Denning, P.J. and Tedre, M. (2021) 'Computational Thinking: A Disciplinary Perspective', *Informatics in Education* [Preprint]. Available at: https://doi.org/10.15388/infedu.2021.21.
- Diaz, T., Navarro, J.R. and Chen, E.H. (2020) 'An Institutional Approach to Fostering Inclusion and Addressing Racial Bias: Implications for Diversity in Academic Medicine', *Teaching and Learning in Medicine*, 32(1), pp. 110–116. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1080/10401334.2019.1670665.
- Galli, L. et al. (2020) 'Burden of Disease in PWH Harboring a Multidrug-Resistant Virus: Data From the PRESTIGIO Registry', *Open Forum Infectious Diseases*, 7(11), p. ofaa456. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1093/ofid/ofaa456.
- Garg, S. et al. (2022) 'Assessment of the Impact of Personality Characteristic on Emotion Resilience', in 2022 8th International Conference on Advanced Computing and Communication Systems (ICACCS). 2022 8th International Conference on Advanced Computing and Communication Systems (ICACCS), Coimbatore, India: IEEE, pp. 440–444. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1109/ICACCS54159.2022.9785132.
- Gilleard, C. (2020) 'The final stage of human development? Erikson's view of integrity and old age', *International Journal of Ageing and Later Life*, pp. 1–24. Available at: https://doi.org/10.3384/ijal.1652-8670.1471.
- Hagqvist, P. *et al.* (2020) 'Clinical mentors' experiences of their intercultural communication competence in mentoring culturally and linguistically diverse nursing students: A qualitative study', *Nurse Education Today*, 87, p. 104348. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.nedt.2020.104348.
- Haramoto, E. *et al.* (2020) 'First environmental surveillance for the presence of SARS-CoV-2 RNA in wastewater and river water in Japan', *Science of The Total Environment*, 737, p. 140405. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.140405.
- Jordan, A. *et al.* (2021) 'Psychiatry Diversity Leadership in Academic Medicine: Guidelines for Success', *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 178(3), pp. 224–228. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.ajp.2020.20091371.
- Jun, Z. and Li, X. (2022) 'Research on the Mining of Intangible Cultural Heritage Digital Resources in the Manual Online Teaching System of Preschool Education', *Computational Intelligence and Neuroscience*. Edited by V. Kumar, 2022, pp. 1–8. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1155/2022/2136597.
- Kelly, M.P. and Leventhal, D. (2021) 'Dance as Lifeline: Transforming Means for Engagement and Connection in Times of Social Isolation', *Health Promotion Practice*, 22(1_suppl), pp. 64S-69S. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1177/1524839921996332.
- Kislov, A.G. (2018) 'FROM ADVANCE TO TRANS-PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION', *The Education and science journal*, 20(1), pp. 54–74. Available at: https://doi.org/10.17853/1994-5639-2018-1-54-74.
- Lent, R.W. (2018) 'Future of Work in the Digital World: Preparing for Instability *and* Opportunity', *The Career Development Quarterly*, 66(3), pp. 205–219. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1002/cdq.12143.

- Ma, J., Ma, Y. and Li, C. (2019) 'Infrared and visible image fusion methods and applications: A survey', *Information Fusion*, 45, pp. 153–178. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.inffus.2018.02.004.
- Маdyukova, S.A. (2018) 'Ментальные и этнопсихологические особенности тувинцев в системе детерминант развития Республики Тыва (на примере этнотуризма)', *The New Research of Tuva* [Preprint], (2). Available at: https://doi.org/10.25178/nit.2018.2.4.
- Magalhães, J.C. (2018) 'Do Algorithms Shape Character? Considering Algorithmic Ethical Subjectivation', *Social Media* + *Society*, 4(2), p. 205630511876830. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1177/2056305118768301.
- McCall, K.M. *et al.* (2020) 'Efficient Lone-Pair-Driven Luminescence: Structure—Property Relationships in Emissive 5s ² Metal Halides', *ACS Materials Letters*, 2(9), pp. 1218–1232. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1021/acsmaterialslett.0c00211.
- Moscow State Institute of International Relations (University) *et al.* (2019) 'CROSS-CULTURAL MANAGEMENT IN THE SYSTEM OF HARMONIZATION OF INTERESTS IN THE MULTI-CONFESSIONAL EDUCATIONAL ENVIRONMEN', *European Journal of Science and Theology*, 15(3), pp. 191–199. Available at: https://doi.org/10.33051/1841-0464-2019-15-3-191-199.
- Mutch, A. et al. (2018) 'A journey towards sustainable feedback', Assessment & Evaluation in Higher Education, 43(2), pp. 248–259. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1080/02602938.2017.1332154.
- Pawłowska-Cyprysiak, K. and Hildt-Ciupińska, K. (2022) 'What determines the willingness of older Polish employees to learn?', *Working with Older People* [Preprint]. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1108/WWOP-11-2021-0060.
- Poisson, A.C. *et al.* (2020) 'Quantifying the contribution of citizen science to broad-scale ecological databases', *Frontiers in Ecology and the Environment*, 18(1), pp. 19–26. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1002/fee.2128.
- Popova, M., Isayev, O. and Tropsha, A. (2018) 'Deep reinforcement learning for de novo drug design', *Science Advances*, 4(7), p. eaap7885. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1126/sciadv.aap7885.
- Radzi, S.A. *et al.* (2020) 'IoT based facial recognition door access control home security system using raspberry pi', *International Journal of Power Electronics and Drive Systems* (*IJPEDS*), 11(1), p. 417. Available at: https://doi.org/10.11591/ijpeds.v11.i1.pp417-424.
- Rahman, Md.M., Watanobe, Y. and Nakamura, K. (2020) 'Source Code Assessment and Classification Based on Estimated Error Probability Using Attentive LSTM Language Model and Its Application in Programming Education', *Applied Sciences*, 10(8), p. 2973. Available at: https://doi.org/10.3390/app10082973.
- Reuter, P., Caulkins, J.P. and Midgette, G. (2021) 'Heroin use cannot be measured adequately with a general population survey', *Addiction*, 116(10), pp. 2600–2609. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1111/add.15458.
- Richards, K.A.R. *et al.* (2018) 'Physical education teachers' perceptions of perceived mattering and marginalization', *Physical Education and Sport Pedagogy*, 23(4), pp. 445–459. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1080/17408989.2018.1455820.
- Sackey, A.H. and Tagoe, L.G. (2019) 'Admissions and mortality over a 5-year period in a limited-resource neonatal unit in Ghana', *Ghana Medical Journal*, 53(2), p. 117. Available at: https://doi.org/10.4314/gmj.v53i2.6.
- Samsudeen, S.N. and Mohamed, R. (2019) 'University students' intention to use e-learning systems: A study of higher educational institutions in Sri Lanka', *Interactive Technology and Smart Education*, 16(3), pp. 219–238. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1108/ITSE-11-2018-0092.
- Sani, I. *et al.* (2020) 'Understanding the consequence of COVID-19 on undergraduate medical education: Medical students' perspective', *Annals of Medicine and Surgery*, 58, pp. 117–119. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amsu.2020.08.045.

- Schwegler-Castañer, A. (2018) 'The art of tasting corpses: the conceptual metaphor of consumption in Hannibal', *Continuum*, 32(5), pp. 611–628. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1080/10304312.2018.1499874.
- Sempere-Tortosa, M. *et al.* (2020) 'Objective Analysis of Movement in Subjects with ADHD. Multidisciplinary Control Tool for Students in the Classroom', *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 17(15), p. 5620. Available at: https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17155620.
- Sifakis, N.C. (2019) 'ELF Awareness in English Language Teaching: Principles and Processes', *Applied Linguistics*, 40(2), pp. 288–306. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1093/applin/amx034.
- Simões, M.F., Ottoni, C.A. and Antunes, A. (2020) 'Mycogenic Metal Nanoparticles for the Treatment of Mycobacterioses', *Antibiotics*, 9(9), p. 569. Available at: https://doi.org/10.3390/antibiotics9090569.
- Tan, D.N.L. and Mante-Estacio, Ma.J. (2021) 'READER-TEXT CONNECTION: REPORTING THE ENGAGEMENT OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS WITH CULTURALLY RELEVANT TEXTS', *TEFLIN Journal A publication on the teaching and learning of English*, 32(2), p. 342. Available at: https://doi.org/10.15639/teflinjournal.v32i2/342-361.
- Uttamchandani, S. (2021) 'Educational intimacy: Learning, prefiguration, and relationships in an LGBTQ+ youth group's advocacy efforts', *Journal of the Learning Sciences*, 30(1), pp. 52–75. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1080/10508406.2020.1821202.
- Vitunskaite, M. *et al.* (2019) 'Smart cities and cyber security: Are we there yet? A comparative study on the role of standards, third party risk management and security ownership', *Computers* & *Security*, 83, pp. 313–331. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cose.2019.02.009.
- Yan, Y. *et al.* (2021) 'Measuring voluntary and policy-induced social distancing behavior during the COVID-19 pandemic', *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*, 118(16), p. e2008814118. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.2008814118.
- Yu, F.-Y. and Wu, W.-S. (2020) 'Effects of student-generated feedback corresponding to answers to online student-generated questions on learning: What, why, and how?', *Computers & Education*, 145, p. 103723. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compedu.2019.103723.
- Yu, L. and Buck, R. (2022) 'Competition in tertiary ballroom dance education in China: "a double-edged sword", *Research in Dance Education*, pp. 1–19. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1080/14647893.2022.2114447.
- Zapp, D. *et al.* (2021) 'Exploring the Potential Campus-Level Impact of Online Universal Sexual Assault Prevention Education', *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 36(5–6), pp. NP2324–NP2345. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1177/0886260518762449.
- Zareipour, M. and Kalejahi, J.N. (2020) 'The Role of Social Participation in Controlling and Preventing of Coronavirus 2019 Disease in Iran', *Open Access Macedonian Journal of Medical Sciences*, 8(T1), pp. 134–136. Available at: https://doi.org/10.3889/oamjms.2020.4956.
- Zhang, G. *et al.* (2019) 'Mitochondrial functionality modifies human sperm acrosin activity, acrosome reaction capability and chromatin integrity', *Human Reproduction*, 34(1), pp. 3–11. Available at: https://doi.org/10.1093/humrep/dey335.

Copyright Holder:

© Mas'ud Muhammadiah et.al (2023).

First Publication Right:

© Journal Emerging Technologies in Education

This article is under:

