SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

Courses	CODE	Course Family	Credit Weight			SEMESTER	Compilation Date
Javanese Literary Criticism	8820202056		T=2	P=0	ECTS=3.18	3	July 17, 2024

AUTHORIZATION	SP Developer	Course Cluster Coordinator	Study Program Coordinator
	Prof. Dr. Darni, M.Hum. dan Yunita Ernawati, M.A.	Prof. Dr. Darni, M.Hum.	Latif Nur Hasan, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Learning model	Case Studies

Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)	**PLO study program which is charged to the course**	
	PLO-3	Develop logical, critical, systematic and creative thinking in carrying out specific work in their field of expertise and in accordance with work competency standards in the field concerned
	PLO-4	Develop yourself continuously and collaborate.
	PLO-8	Able to appreciate, assess and create modern and classical Javanese literary works in accordance with the structure and rules of literary genres;
	Program Objectives (PO)	
	PO - 1	• Utilizing science and technology to obtain, collect and process various basic concepts and practices of literary criticism in order to improve the ability to analyze literary works and their application in Javanese language learning.
	PO - 2	Mastering theoretical concepts regarding the basis and practice of literary criticism, and being able to formulate procedural solutions to various Javanese literary criticism problems.
	PO - 3	Make strategic decisions based on information and data analysis, and provide guidance in selecting various alternative solutions in resolving and resolving problems in Javanese literary criticism.
	PO - 4	Have a commitment and attitude of responsibility for your own and group learning performance in solving various problems in the practice of Javanese literary criticism at school.
	PLO-PO Matrix	

P.O	PLO-3	PLO-4	PLO-8
PO-1	✔		
PO-2			✔
PO-3	✔		✔
PO-4		✔	✔

PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)

P.O	Week															
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
PO-1																
PO-2																
PO-3																
PO-4																

Short Course Description		Study and mastery of basic concepts and practices of literary criticism to improve skills in analyzing literary works and their application in learning Javanese at school by utilizing science and technology based on a responsible attitude. This course is presented with a system of assignments, practice, discussion and presentation, and reflection.					

References

Main :

1. Barthes, Roland. 2013. Mithologies . Yogyakarta: Jala Sutra.
2. . Harjana, Andre . Kritik Sastra: Sebuah Pengantar . Jakarta: Gramedia.
3. Pradopo, Rahmad Djoko. 2016. Teori Pengkajian Fiksi . Yogyakarta: UGM Press.
4. Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. 2009. Teori, Metode, dan Teknik Penelitian Sastra. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar
5. Ryan, Michael. 2011. Teori Sastra: Sebuah Pengantar Ringkas (Diindonesiakan oleh Bethari Anissa Ismayasari). Yogyakarta:Jalasutra.
6. Teeauw, A. 1985. Sastra dan Ilmu Sastra: Pengantar Ilmu Sastra. Jakarta: Gramedia.
7. Wellek, Rene dan Austin Warren. 2014. Teori Kesusasteraan (Diindonesikan oleh Melani Budianta). Jakarta: Gramedia.

Supporters:

1. Majalah Panyebar Semangat

Supporting lecturer: Prof. Dr. Darni, M.Hum.

Week-	Final abilities of each learning stage (Sub-PO)	Evaluation		Help Learning, Learning methods, Student Assignments, [Estimated time]		Learning materials [References]	Assessment Weight (%)
		Indicator	Criteria & Form	Offline (offline)	Online (online)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Explains the meaning of literary criticism, the relationship between literary criticism and literary theory and literary history, as well as the benefits of literary criticism	Indicators: Relationship between literary criticism and literary theory; The relationship between literary criticism and literary history; Benefits of literary criticism for literary life; Benefits of literary criticism for authors; Benefits of literary criticism for readers	**Criteria:** Participation is taken from student activity in discussions and attendance **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities		Case Study Case Study 2x50'	**Material:** Relationship between literary criticism and literary theory; The relationship between literary criticism and literary history; Benefits of literary criticism for literary life; Benefits of literary criticism for authors; Benefits of literary criticism for **Pustaka readers:** . Harjana, Andre . Literary Criticism: An Introduction. Jakarta: Gramedia.	7%
2	Master the principles and types of assessment in literary criticism	Principles of assessment in literary criticism; Assessment returns to the nature and function of literature; Judgment of relativism; Absolutism assessment; Perspectiveism assessment; Juridical assessment; Empressionist assessment	**Criteria:** Participation is taken from student activity in discussions and attendance **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities		Case Study 2x50'	**Material:** principles of literary criticism; Types of assessment in literary criticism **Bibliography:** . Harjana, Andre . Literary Criticism: An Introduction. Jakarta: Gramedia.	7%

3	Explain various methods of literary criticism. Apply approaches and methods in concrete studies of modern Javanese poetry works	Methods of objective literary criticism; Methods of expressive literary criticism; Pragmatic literary criticism method; Mimetic method of literary criticism	**Criteria:** Participation is taken from student activity in discussions and attendance **Form of Assessment** : Participatory Activities		Case Study 2x50'	**Material:** Types of approaches in literary criticism; methods of literary criticism **Bibliography:** *Teeauw, A. 1985. Literature and Literary Science: Introduction to Literary Science. Jakarta: Gramedia.*	7%
4	Assessment of prose works using a structural method that focuses on theme	Sharpness of imagination in searching for creative themes and making assessments using structural methods	**Criteria:** accuracy in finding themes and sharpness of assessment. **Form of Assessment** : Portfolio Assessment	Case studies 2x50'		**Material:** Cerkak theme and theme analysis **Reader:** *Pradopo, Rahmad Djoko. 2016. Fiction Study Theory. Yogyakarta: UGM Press.*	5%
5	Assessment of prose works using a structural method that focuses on characters	Sharpness of imagination in finding the characters of the characters and making assessments using structural methods	**Criteria:** Accuracy in finding character traits and sharpness of judgment. **Form of Assessment** : Portfolio Assessment	Case studies 2x50'		**Material:** Character types and character analysis methods **Reader:** *Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. 2009. Literary Research Theory, Methods and Techniques. Yogyakarta: Student Library*	5%
6	Assessment of prose works using a structural method that focuses on plot	Sharpness of imagination in describing the storyline and making assessments using structural methods	**Criteria:** Accuracy in finding the flow and sharpness of judgment. **Form of Assessment** : Portfolio Assessment	Case studies 2x50'		**Material:** Cerkak flow and distribution and flow analysis **References:** *Pradopo, Rahmad Djoko. 2016. Fiction Study Theory. Yogyakarta: UGM Press.*	5%
7	Assessment of prose works using a structural method that focuses on the setting	Sharpness of imagination in describing the story setting and making assessments using structural methods	**Criteria:** Accuracy in finding the background and sharpness of assessment. **Form of Assessment** : Portfolio Assessment	Case studies 2x50'		**Material:** Story setting and background analysis methods **References:** *Ryan, Michael. 2011. Literary Theory: A Brief Introduction (Indonesian by Bethari Anissa Ismayasari). Yogyakarta: Jalasutra.*	5%

8	UTS	The sharpness of imagination finds prominent elements in the story and makes an assessment using structural methods	**Criteria:** Accuracy in finding prominent elements in the story and sharpness of judgment. **Form of Assessment** : Test	Test 2x50'		**Material:** Building elements of prose/fiction **Reader:** *Pradopo, Rahmad Djoko. 2016. Fiction Study Theory. Yogyakarta: UGM Press.*	20%
9	Application of structural theory in the assessment of poetry which focuses on thematic elements	The sharpness of imagination finds the theme of poetry and evaluates it using structural methods	**Criteria:** Accuracy in finding themes of modern Javanese poetry and sharpness of assessment. **Form of Assessment** : Portfolio Assessment	Case Study 2x50'		**Material:** Poetry themes and methods of analyzing poetry themes **Library:** *Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. 2009. Literary Research Theory, Methods and Techniques. Yogyakarta: Student Library*	5%
10	Application of structural theory in the assessment of poetry which focuses on the element of rhyme	The sharpness of imagination finds the rhyme of poetry and evaluates it using structural methods	**Criteria:** Accuracy in interpreting rhyme in modern Javanese poetry and sharpness of judgment. **Form of Assessment** : Portfolio Assessment	Case Study 2x50'		**Material:** The meaning of rhyme in poetry and methods of analysis. **Reference:** *Wellek, Rene and Austin Warren. 2014. Literary Theory (Indonesian by Melani Budianta). Jakarta: Gramedia.*	5%
11	Application of structural theory in the assessment of poetry which focuses on metaphorical elements	The sharpness of imagination interprets the metaphorical meaning of poetry and makes judgments using structural methods	**Criteria:** Accuracy in interpreting metaphorical meaning in modern Javanese poetry and sharpness of judgment. **Form of Assessment** : Portfolio Assessment	Case Study 2x50'		**Material:** Metaphors and their interpretations **References:** *Wellek, Rene and Austin Warren. 2014. Literary Theory (Indonesian by Melani Budianta). Jakarta: Gramedia.*	5%
12	Application of structural theory in the assessment of poetry which focuses on the prominent/dominant elements	Sharpness of imagination in finding prominent elements in poetry and assessing them using structural methods	**Criteria:** Accuracy in describing prominent elements in modern Javanese poetry and sharpness of assessment. **Form of Assessment** : Portfolio Assessment	Case Study 2x50'		**Material:** Building elements of poetry **Reader:** *Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. 2009. Literary Research Theory, Methods and Techniques. Yogyakarta: Student Library*	5%

			Criteria:			Material:	
13	Determine 2 cerkak works or 5 modern Javanese poems as final assignment material	Found 2 cerkak works or 5 modern Javanese poems to criticize	**Criteria:** Accuracy in finding 2 cerkak or 5 modern Javanese poems as final assignment material **Form of Assessment** : Portfolio Assessment	Case Study 2x50'		**Material:** Building elements of poetry **Reader:** *Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. 2009. Literary Research Theory, Methods and Techniques. Yogyakarta: Student Library*	5%
14	Determine the problem of the selected work	Problems of 2 cerkak works or 5 modern Javanese poems to be criticized	**Criteria:** Accuracy in determining the problem of 2 cerkak or 5 modern Javanese poems as material for the final assignment **Form of Assessment** : Portfolio Assessment	Case Study 2x50'		**Material:** Building elements of poetry **Reader:** *Wellek, Rene and Austin Warren. 2014. Literary Theory (Indonesian by Melani Budianta). Jakarta: Gramedia.*	5%
15	Application of structural theory in the assessment of selected works.	Assessment of the selected works: 2 cerkak works or 5 modern Javanese poems with structural theory	**Criteria:** Sharpness of assessment of selected works using structural theory: 2 cerkak or 5 modern Javanese poems as final project material **Form of Assessment** : Portfolio Assessment	Case Study 2x50'		**Material:** Building elements of poetry **Reader:** *Wellek, Rene and Austin Warren. 2014. Literary Theory (Indonesian by Melani Budianta). Jakarta: Gramedia.*	9%
16	UAS	Assessment of a modern Javanese cerkak with structural theory	**Criteria:** Sharpness of assessment of a modern Javanese cerkak with structural theory **Form of Assessment** : Test	Test 2 X 50		**Material:** Building elements of fiction **Reader:** *Pradopo, Rahmad Djoko. 2016. Fiction Study Theory. Yogyakarta: UGM Press.*	0%

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	21%
2.	Portfolio Assessment	59%
3.	Test	20%
		100%

Notes
1. **Learning Outcomes of Study Program Graduates (PLO - Study Program)** are the abilities possessed by each Study Program graduate which are the internalization of attitudes, mastery of knowledge and skills according to the level of their study program obtained through the learning process.
2. **The PLO imposed on courses** are several learning outcomes of study program graduates (CPL-Study Program) which are used for the formation/development of a course consisting of aspects of attitude, general skills, special skills and knowledge.
3. **Program Objectives (PO)** are abilities that are specifically described from the PLO assigned to a course, and are specific to the study material or learning materials for that course.

4. **Subject Sub-PO (Sub-PO)** is a capability that is specifically described from the PO that can be measured or observed and is the final ability that is planned at each learning stage, and is specific to the learning material of the course.
5. **Indicators for assessing** ability in the process and student learning outcomes are specific and measurable statements that identify the ability or performance of student learning outcomes accompanied by evidence.
6. **Assessment Criteria** are benchmarks used as a measure or measure of learning achievement in assessments based on predetermined indicators. Assessment criteria are guidelines for assessors so that assessments are consistent and unbiased. Criteria can be quantitative or qualitative.
7. **Forms of assessment:** test and non-test.
8. **Forms of learning:** Lecture, Response, Tutorial, Seminar or equivalent, Practicum, Studio Practice, Workshop Practice, Field Practice, Research, Community Service and/or other equivalent forms of learning.
9. **Learning Methods:** Small Group Discussion, Role-Play & Simulation, Discovery Learning, Self-Directed Learning, Cooperative Learning, Collaborative Learning, Contextual Learning, Project Based Learning, and other equivalent methods.
10. **Learning materials** are details or descriptions of study materials which can be presented in the form of several main points and sub-topics.
11. **The assessment weight** is the percentage of assessment of each sub-PO achievement whose size is proportional to the level of difficulty of achieving that sub-PO, and the total is 100%.
12. TM=Face to face, PT=Structured assignments, BM=Independent study.