



Universitas Negeri Surabaya
Faculty of Languages and Arts,
Javanese Language and Literature Education Undergraduate Study
Program

Document
Code

SEMESTER LEARNING PLAN

Courses	CODE	Course Family	Credit Weight			SEMESTER	Compilation Date
Javanese Literary Theory	8820202168	Compulsory Study Program Subjects	T=2	P=0	ECTS=3.18	1	July 17, 2024
AUTHORIZATION	SP Developer		Course Cluster Coordinator			Study Program Coordinator	
	Prof. Dr. Darni, M.Hum		Prof. Dr. Darni, M.Hum			Latif Nur Hasan, S.Pd., M.Pd.	

Learning model	Case Studies
----------------	--------------

Program Learning Outcomes (PLO)	PLO study program that is charged to the course																																																																																																					
	PLO-1	Able to demonstrate religious, national and cultural values, as well as academic ethics in carrying out their duties																																																																																																				
	PLO-2	Demonstrate the character of being tough, collaborative, adaptive, innovative, inclusive, lifelong learning and entrepreneurial spirit																																																																																																				
	PLO-5	Mastering the theoretical concepts of Javanese language, literature, culture and research methods;																																																																																																				
	Program Objectives (PO)																																																																																																					
	PO - 1	Utilizing science and technology to obtain, collect and process various basics and practices of prose appreciation in order to improve literary work analysis skills and their application in Javanese language learning.																																																																																																				
	PO - 2	Mastering theoretical concepts about the basics and practice of prose appreciation, and being able to formulate solutions to various practical problems of appreciating prose procedurally.																																																																																																				
	PO - 3	Make strategic decisions based on analysis of information and data, and provide guidance in choosing various alternative solutions in resolving and resolving problems. Practice appreciating Javanese prose in schools.																																																																																																				
	PO - 4	Have a commitment and attitude of responsibility for your own and group learning performance in solving various practical problems in appreciating Javanese prose at school.																																																																																																				
	PLO-PO Matrix																																																																																																					
		<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th>P.O</th> <th>PLO-1</th> <th>PLO-2</th> <th>PLO-5</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PO-1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> <td></td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-4</td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> <td style="text-align: center;">✓</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	P.O	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-5	PO-1			✓	PO-2	✓		✓	PO-3	✓		✓	PO-4	✓	✓																																																																																	
	P.O	PLO-1	PLO-2	PLO-5																																																																																																		
	PO-1			✓																																																																																																		
	PO-2	✓		✓																																																																																																		
	PO-3	✓		✓																																																																																																		
PO-4	✓	✓																																																																																																				
PO Matrix at the end of each learning stage (Sub-PO)																																																																																																						
	<table border="1" style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">P.O</th> <th colspan="16">Week</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1</th><th>2</th><th>3</th><th>4</th><th>5</th><th>6</th><th>7</th><th>8</th><th>9</th><th>10</th><th>11</th><th>12</th><th>13</th><th>14</th><th>15</th><th>16</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>PO-1</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-2</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-3</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PO-4</td> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	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																
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 of basic concepts and literary theories to improve the ability to solve theoretical problems in literary works 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	Explain the characteristics of literature	1. Explain the literary characteristics in the text. Explain literary characteristics outside the text	<p>Criteria: Explain literary characteristics in the text. Explain literary characteristics outside the text well</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	cooperative 2 X 50		<p>Material: Explaining the characteristics of literature</p> <p>Reader: Nurgiantoro, Burhan. 2014. <i>Fiction Study Theory</i>. Yogyakarta: Wellek, Rene and Austin Warren. 2014. <i>Literary Theory (Indonesian by Melani Budianta)</i>. Jakarta: Gramedia.</p> <p>Ryan, Michael. 2011. <i>Literary Theory: A Brief Introduction (Indonesian by Bethari Anissa Ismayasari)</i>. Yogyakarta: Jalasutra.</p> <p>Teeauw, A. 1985. <i>Literature and Literary Science: An Introduction to Literary Science</i>. Jakarta: Gramedia.</p> <p>Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. 2009. <i>Literary Research Theory, Methods and Techniques</i>. Yogyakarta: Student Library.</p> <p>Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. <i>Postcolonialism</i>. Yogyakarta: Student Library.</p> <p>Sarup, Madan. 2008. <i>Poststructuralism and Postmodernism</i>. Yogyakarta: Jala Silk.</p> <p>Barthes, Roland. <i>Mythologies</i>. Yogyakarta: Jala Silk.</p> <p>Darni. 2010. <i>Women in Literary Criticism</i>. Surabaya: Bintang Darni Publishers.</p> <p>2012. <i>Violence against Women in Modern Javanese Fiction: A Literary Criticism</i>.</p>	5%
---	---	---	--	-----------------------	--	---	----

2	Explain the nature of literature	1. Explain the nature of literature as an imaginative work. Explain the nature of literature as an aesthetic work	<p>Criteria: Explain the nature of literature as an imaginative work. Explain the nature of literature as an aesthetic work well</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities</p>	2 X 50		<p>Material: Explaining the nature of literature Reader: Nurgiantoro, Burhan. 2014. <i>Fiction Study Theory</i>. Yogyakarta: Wellek, Rene and Austin Warren. 2014. <i>Literary Theory (Indonesian by Melani Budianta)</i>. Jakarta: Gramedia. Ryan, Michael. 2011. <i>Literary Theory: A Brief Introduction (Indonesian by Bethari Anissa Ismayasari)</i>. Yogyakarta: Jalasutra. Teeauw, A. 1985. <i>Literature and Literary Science: An Introduction to Literary Science</i>. Jakarta: Gramedia. Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. 2009. <i>Literary Research Theory, Methods and Techniques</i>. Yogyakarta: Student Library. Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. <i>Postcolonialism</i>. Yogyakarta: Student Library. Sarup, Madan. 2008. <i>Poststructuralism and Postmodernism</i>. Yogyakarta: Jala Silk. Barthes, Roland. <i>Mythologies</i>. Yogyakarta: Jala Silk. Darni. 2010. <i>Women in Literary Criticism</i>. Surabaya: Bintang Darni Publishers. 2012. <i>Violence against Women in Modern Javanese Fiction: A Literary Criticism</i>.</p>	0%
---	----------------------------------	---	---	--------	--	---	----

3	Explain the relationship between literary theory and literary history and literary criticism	Explain the relationship between literary theory and literary history and literary criticism	<p>Criteria: Explains the relationship between literary theory and literary history and literary criticism well</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Participatory Activities, Portfolio Assessment</p>	cooperative 2 X 50		<p>Material: Explaining the relationship between literary theory and literary history and literary criticism</p> <p>Reader: Nurgiantoro, Burhan. 2014. <i>Fiction Study Theory</i>. Yogyakarta: Wellek, Rene and Austin Warren. 2014. <i>Literary Theory (Indonesian by Melani Budianta)</i>. Jakarta: Gramedia. Ryan, Michael. 2011. <i>Literary Theory: A Brief Introduction (Indonesian by Bethari Anissa Ismayasari)</i>. Yogyakarta: Jalasutra. Teeauw, A. 1985. <i>Literature and Literary Science: An Introduction to Literary Science</i>. Jakarta: Gramedia. Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. 2009. <i>Literary Research Theory, Methods and Techniques</i>. Yogyakarta: Student Library. Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. <i>Postcolonialism</i>. Yogyakarta: Student Library. Sarup, Madan. 2008. <i>Postructuralism and Postmodernism</i>. Yogyakarta: Jala Silk. Barthes, Roland. <i>Mythologies</i>. Yogyakarta: Jala Silk. Darni. 2010. <i>Women in Literary Criticism</i>. Surabaya: Bintang Darni Publishers. 2012. <i>Violence against Women in Modern Javanese Fiction: A Literary Criticism</i>.</p>	5%
---	--	--	--	-----------------------	--	--	----

4	Explain the relationship between literary theory and literary history and literary criticism	1. Explain the relationship between literary theory and literary history. Explain the relationship between literature and literary criticism.	<p>Criteria: Able to explain the relationship between literary theory and literary history. Explain the relationship between literature and literary criticism clearly</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Portfolio Assessment</p>	cooperative 2 X 50		<p>Material: Explaining the relationship between literary theory and literary history and literary criticism . Reader: <i>Nurgiantoro, Burhan. 2014. Fiction Study Theory. Yogyakarta: Wellek, Rene and Austin Warren. 2014. Literary Theory (Indonesian by Melani Budianta). Jakarta: Gramedia.</i> <i>Ryan, Michael. 2011. Literary Theory: A Brief Introduction (Indonesian by Bethari Anissa Ismayasari). Yogyakarta: Jalasutra.</i> <i>Teeauw, A. 1985. Literature and Literary Science: An Introduction to Literary Science. Jakarta: Gramedia.</i> <i>Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. 2009. Literary Research Theory, Methods and Techniques. Yogyakarta: Student Library.</i> <i>Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. Postcolonialism. Yogyakarta: Student Library.</i> <i>Sarup, Madan. 2008. Postructuralism and Postmodernism. Yogyakarta: Jala Silk.</i> <i>Barthes, Roland. Mythologies . Yogyakarta: Jala Silk. Darni. 2010. Women in Literary Criticism. Surabaya: Bintang Darni Publishers. 2012. Violence against Women in Modern Javanese Fiction: A Literary Criticism.</i></p>	10%
---	--	---	---	-----------------------	--	---	-----

5	Explain the relationship between literary theory and literary history and literary criticism	1. Explain the relationship between literary theory and literary history. Explain the relationship between literature and literary criticism.	<p>Criteria: Able to explain the relationship between literary theory and literary history. Explain the relationship between literature and literary criticism clearly</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Portfolio Assessment</p>	cooperative 2 X 50		<p>Material: Explaining the relationship between literary theory and literary history and literary criticism . Reader: <i>Nurgiantoro, Burhan. 2014. Fiction Study Theory. Yogyakarta: Wellek, Rene and Austin Warren. 2014. Literary Theory (Indonesian by Melani Budianta). Jakarta: Gramedia.</i> <i>Ryan, Michael. 2011. Literary Theory: A Brief Introduction (Indonesian by Bethari Anissa Ismayasari). Yogyakarta: Jalasutra.</i> <i>Teeauw, A. 1985. Literature and Literary Science: An Introduction to Literary Science. Jakarta: Gramedia.</i> <i>Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. 2009. Literary Research Theory, Methods and Techniques. Yogyakarta: Student Library.</i> <i>Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. Postcolonialism. Yogyakarta: Student Library.</i> <i>Sarup, Madan. 2008. Postructuralism and Postmodernism. Yogyakarta: Jala Silk.</i> <i>Barthes, Roland. Mythologies . Yogyakarta: Jala Silk. Darni. 2010. Women in Literary Criticism. Surabaya: Bintang Darni Publishers. 2012. Violence against Women in Modern Javanese Fiction: A Literary Criticism.</i></p>	5%
---	--	---	---	-----------------------	--	---	----

6	Explain the relationship between literary theory and literary history and literary criticism	1. Explain the relationship between literary theory and literary history. Explain the relationship between literature and literary criticism.	<p>Criteria: Able to explain the relationship between literary theory and literary history. Explain the relationship between literature and literary criticism clearly</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Portfolio Assessment</p>	cooperative 2 X 50		<p>Material: Explaining the relationship between literary theory and literary history and literary criticism . Reader: <i>Nurgiantoro, Burhan. 2014. Fiction Study Theory. Yogyakarta: Wellek, Rene and Austin Warren. 2014. Literary Theory (Indonesian by Melani Budianta). Jakarta: Gramedia.</i> <i>Ryan, Michael. 2011. Literary Theory: A Brief Introduction (Indonesian by Bethari Anissa Ismayasari). Yogyakarta: Jalasutra.</i> <i>Teeauw, A. 1985. Literature and Literary Science: An Introduction to Literary Science. Jakarta: Gramedia.</i> <i>Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. 2009. Literary Research Theory, Methods and Techniques. Yogyakarta: Student Library.</i> <i>Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. Postcolonialism. Yogyakarta: Student Library.</i> <i>Sarup, Madan. 2008. Postructuralism and Postmodernism. Yogyakarta: Jala Silk.</i> <i>Barthes, Roland. Mythologies . Yogyakarta: Jala Silk. Darni. 2010. Women in Literary Criticism. Surabaya: Bintang Darni Publishers. 2012. Violence against Women in Modern Javanese Fiction: A Literary Criticism.</i></p>	5%
---	--	---	---	-----------------------	--	---	----

7	midterm exam	Mastering meeting material 1-7	<p>Criteria: Mastering meeting material 1-7 well</p> <p>Form of Assessment : Test</p>	2 X 50		<p>Material: UTS Reader: Nurgiantoro, Burhan. 2014. <i>Fiction Study Theory</i>. Yogyakarta: Wellek, Rene and Austin Warren. 2014. <i>Literary Theory (Indonesian by Melani Budianta)</i>. Jakarta: Gramedia. Ryan, Michael. 2011. <i>Literary Theory: A Brief Introduction (Indonesian by Bethari Anissa Ismayasari)</i>. Yogyakarta: Jalasutra. Teeauw, A. 1985. <i>Literature and Literary Science: An Introduction to Literary Science</i>. Jakarta: Gramedia. Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. 2009. <i>Literary Research Theory, Methods and Techniques</i>. Yogyakarta: Student Library. Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. <i>Postcolonialism</i>. Yogyakarta: Student Library. Sarup, Madan. 2008. <i>Poststructuralism and Postmodernism</i>. Yogyakarta: Jala Silk. Barthes, Roland. <i>Mythologies</i>. Yogyakarta: Jala Silk. Darni. 2010. <i>Women in Literary Criticism</i>. Surabaya: Bintang Darni Publishers. 2012. <i>Violence against Women in Modern Javanese Fiction: A Literary Criticism</i>.</p>	15%
---	--------------	--------------------------------	---	--------	--	---	-----

8	Students are able to understand how to analyze traditional poetry and its approach	can analyze traditional poetry and its approach	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The assessments carried out on aspects of attitude, knowledge and skills are as follows: 2. Participation during lectures through observation (weight 2) 3. Assignments are assessed through presentations and reports on the results of group discussions, and individual case study reports. Values are averaged and weighted (3) 4. Subsummative tests are carried out to access all indicators during the half semester through written exams and case analysis assignments. Scores are averaged and weighted (2)) 5. Summative tests are carried out simultaneously according to the schedule. The exam is carried out in writing and given weightage (3). 6. The final score (NA) is (participation score x 2) (assignment score x 3) (UTS score x 2) UAS score (3) divided by 10 <p>Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment</p>	DiscussionTask 2 X 50		<p>Material: Students are able to understand how to analyze traditional poetry and its approach.</p> <p>References: Nurgiantoro, Burhan. 2014. <i>Fiction Study Theory</i>. Yogyakarta: Wellek, Rene and Austin Warren. 2014. <i>Literary Theory (Indonesian by Melani Budiarta)</i>. Jakarta: Gramedia. Ryan, Michael. 2011. <i>Literary Theory: A Brief Introduction (Indonesian by Bethari Anissa Ismayasari)</i>. Yogyakarta: Jalasutra. Teeauw, A. 1985. <i>Literature and Literary Science: An Introduction to Literary Science</i>. Jakarta: Gramedia. Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. 2009. <i>Literary Research Theory, Methods and Techniques</i>. Yogyakarta: Student Library. Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. <i>Postcolonialism</i>. Yogyakarta: Student Library. Sarup, Madan. 2008. <i>Postructuralism and Postmodernism</i>. Yogyakarta: Jala Silk. Barthes, Roland. <i>Mythologies</i>. Yogyakarta: Jala Silk. Darni. 2010. <i>Women in Literary Criticism</i>. Surabaya: Bintang Darni Publishers. 2012. <i>Violence against Women in Modern Javanese Fiction: A Literary Criticism</i>.</p>	5%
---	--	---	--	--------------------------	--	--	----

9	Students are able to understand how to analyze traditional singir poetry and its approach	can analyze traditional singir poetry and its approach	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The assessments carried out on aspects of attitude, knowledge and skills are as follows: 2. Participation during lectures through observation (weight 2) 3. Assignments are assessed through presentations and reports on the results of group discussions, and individual case study reports. Values are averaged and weighted (3) 4. Subsummative tests are carried out to access all indicators during the half semester through written exams and case analysis assignments. Scores are averaged and weighted (2)) 5. Summative tests are carried out simultaneously according to the schedule. The exam is carried out in writing and given weightage (3). 6. The final score (NA) is (participation score x 2) (assignment score x 3) (UTS score x 2) UAS score (3) divided by 10 <p>Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment</p>	DiscussionTask 2 X 50		<p>Material: Students are able to understand how to analyze traditional singir poetry and its approach.</p> <p>References: Nurgiantoro, Burhan. 2014. <i>Fiction Study Theory</i>. Yogyakarta: Wellek, Rene and Austin Warren. 2014. <i>Literary Theory (Indonesian by Melani Budiarta)</i>. Jakarta: Gramedia. Ryan, Michael. 2011. <i>Literary Theory: A Brief Introduction (Indonesian by Bethari Anissa Ismayasari)</i>. Yogyakarta: Jalasutra. Teeauw, A. 1985. <i>Literature and Literary Science: An Introduction to Literary Science</i>. Jakarta: Gramedia. Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. 2009. <i>Literary Research Theory, Methods and Techniques</i>. Yogyakarta: Student Library. Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. <i>Postcolonialism</i>. Yogyakarta: Student Library. Sarup, Madan. 2008. <i>Postructuralism and Postmodernism</i>. Yogyakarta: Jala Silk. Barthes, Roland. <i>Mythologies</i>. Yogyakarta: Jala Silk. Darni. 2010. <i>Women in Literary Criticism</i>. Surabaya: Bintang Darni Publishers. 2012. <i>Violence against Women in Modern Javanese Fiction: A Literary Criticism</i>.</p>	5%
---	---	--	--	--------------------------	--	---	----

10	Students are able to understand how to analyze traditional Parikan poetry and its approach	can analyze traditional parikan poetry and its approach	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The assessments carried out on aspects of attitude, knowledge and skills are as follows: 2. Participation during lectures through observation (weight 2) 3. Assignments are assessed through presentations and reports on the results of group discussions, and individual case study reports. Values are averaged and weighted (3) 4. Subsummative tests are carried out to assess all indicators during the half semester through written exams and case analysis assignments. Scores are averaged and weighted (2)) 5. Summative tests are carried out simultaneously according to the schedule. The exam is carried out in writing and given weightage (3). 6. The final score (NA) is (participation score x 2) (assignment score x 3) (UTS score x 2) UAS score (3) divided by 10 <p>Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment</p>	DiscussionTask 2 X 50		<p>Material: Students are able to understand how to analyze traditional Parikan poetry and its approach.</p> <p>References: Nurgiantoro, Burhan. 2014. <i>Fiction Study Theory</i>. Yogyakarta: Wellek, Rene and Austin Warren. 2014. <i>Literary Theory (Indonesian by Melani Budianta)</i>. Jakarta: Gramedia. Ryan, Michael. 2011. <i>Literary Theory: A Brief Introduction (Indonesian by Bethari Anissa Ismayasari)</i>. Yogyakarta: Jalasutra. Teeauw, A. 1985. <i>Literature and Literary Science: An Introduction to Literary Science</i>. Jakarta: Gramedia. Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. 2009. <i>Literary Research Theory, Methods and Techniques</i>. Yogyakarta: Student Library. Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. <i>Postcolonialism</i>. Yogyakarta: Student Library. Sarup, Madan. 2008. <i>Postructuralism and Postmodernism</i>. Yogyakarta: Jala Silk. Barthes, Roland. <i>Mythologies</i>. Yogyakarta: Jala Silk. Darni. 2010. <i>Women in Literary Criticism</i>. Surabaya: Bintang Darni Publishers. 2012. <i>Violence against Women in Modern Javanese Fiction: A Literary Criticism</i>.</p>	5%
----	--	---	--	--------------------------	--	--	----

11	Students are able to understand how to analyze traditional Parikan poetry and its approach	can analyze traditional parikan poetry and its approach	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The assessments carried out on aspects of attitude, knowledge and skills are as follows: 2. Participation during lectures through observation (weight 2) 3. Assignments are assessed through presentations and reports on the results of group discussions, and individual case study reports. Values are averaged and weighted (3) 4. Subsummative tests are carried out to assess all indicators during the half semester through written exams and case analysis assignments. Scores are averaged and weighted (2)) 5. Summative tests are carried out simultaneously according to the schedule. The exam is carried out in writing and given weightage (3). 6. The final score (NA) is (participation score x 2) (assignment score x 3) (UTS score x 2) UAS score (3) divided by 10 <p>Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment</p>	Discussion Task 2 X 50		<p>Material: Students are able to understand how to analyze traditional Parikan poetry and its approach.</p> <p>References: Nurgiantoro, Burhan. 2014. <i>Fiction Study Theory</i>. Yogyakarta: Wellek, Rene and Austin Warren. 2014. <i>Literary Theory (Indonesian by Melani Budianta)</i>. Jakarta: Gramedia. Ryan, Michael. 2011. <i>Literary Theory: A Brief Introduction (Indonesian by Bethari Anissa Ismayasari)</i>. Yogyakarta: Jalasutra. Teeauw, A. 1985. <i>Literature and Literary Science: An Introduction to Literary Science</i>. Jakarta: Gramedia. Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. 2009. <i>Literary Research Theory, Methods and Techniques</i>. Yogyakarta: Student Library. Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. <i>Postcolonialism</i>. Yogyakarta: Student Library. Sarup, Madan. 2008. <i>Postructuralism and Postmodernism</i>. Yogyakarta: Jala Silk. Barthes, Roland. <i>Mythologies</i>. Yogyakarta: Jala Silk. Darni. 2010. <i>Women in Literary Criticism</i>. Surabaya: Bintang Darni Publishers. 2012. <i>Violence against Women in Modern Javanese Fiction: A Literary Criticism</i>.</p>	5%
----	--	---	--	---------------------------	--	--	----

12	Students are able to understand how to analyze traditional Wangsalan poetry and its approach	can analyze Wangsalan traditional poetry and its approach	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.The assessments carried out on aspects of attitude, knowledge and skills are as follows: 2.Participation during lectures through observation (weight 2) 3.Assignments are accessed through presentations and reports on the results of group discussions, and individual case study reports. Values are averaged and weighted (3) 4.Subsummative tests are carried out to access all indicators during the half semester through written exams and case analysis assignments. Scores are averaged and weighted (2)) 5.Summative tests are carried out simultaneously according to the schedule. The exam is carried out in writing and given weightage (3). 6.The final score (NA) is (participation score x2) (assignment score x 3) (UTS score x 2) UAS score (3) divided by 10 <p>Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment</p>	DiscussionTask 2 X 50		<p>Material: Students are able to understand how to analyze traditional wangsalan poetry and its approach.</p> <p>References: <i>Nurgiantoro, Burhan. 2014. Fiction Study Theory. Yogyakarta: Wellek, Rene and Austin Warren. 2014. Literary Theory (Indonesian by Melani Budianta). Jakarta: Gramedia.</i> <i>Ryan, Michael. 2011. Literary Theory: A Brief Introduction (Indonesian by Bethari Anissa Ismayasari). Yogyakarta: Jalasutra.</i> <i>Teeauw, A. 1985. Literature and Literary Science: An Introduction to Literary Science. Jakarta: Gramedia.</i> <i>Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. 2009. Literary Research Theory, Methods and Techniques. Yogyakarta: Student Library.</i> <i>Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. Postcolonialism. Yogyakarta: Student Library.</i> <i>Sarup, Madan. 2008. Postructuralism and Postmodernism. Yogyakarta: Jala Silk.</i> <i>Barthes, Roland. Mythologies . Yogyakarta: Jala Silk. Darni. 2010. Women in Literary Criticism. Surabaya: Bintang Darni Publishers. 2012. Violence against Women in Modern Javanese Fiction: A Literary Criticism.</i></p>	5%
----	--	---	---	--------------------------	--	--	----

13	Students are able to understand how to analyze traditional poetry, songs that contain cyanism and their approaches.	can analyze traditional poetry songs that contain sanasma and their approaches.	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The assessments carried out on aspects of attitude, knowledge and skills are as follows: 2. Participation during lectures through observation (weight 2) 3. Assignments are accessed through presentations and reports on the results of group discussions, and individual case study reports. Values are averaged and weighted (3) 4. Subsummative tests are carried out to access all indicators during the half semester through written exams and case analysis assignments. Scores are averaged and weighted (2)) 5. Summative tests are carried out simultaneously according to the schedule. The exam is carried out in writing and given weightage (3). 6. The final score (NA) is (participation score x2) (assignment score x 3) (UTS score x 2) UAS score (3) divided by 10 <p>Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment</p>	DiscussionTask 2 X 50		<p>Material: how to analyze traditional poetry, songs containing sanasma and approaches to it.</p> <p>Reference: Nurgiantoro, Burhan. 2014. <i>Fiction Study Theory</i>. Yogyakarta: Wellek, Rene and Austin Warren. 2014. <i>Literary Theory (Indonesian by Melani Budianta)</i>. Jakarta: Gramedia. Ryan, Michael. 2011. <i>Literary Theory: A Brief Introduction (Indonesian by Bethari Anissa Ismayasari)</i>. Yogyakarta: Jalasutra. Teeauw, A. 1985. <i>Literature and Literary Science: An Introduction to Literary Science</i>. Jakarta: Gramedia. Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. 2009. <i>Literary Research Theory, Methods and Techniques</i>. Yogyakarta: Student Library. Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. <i>Postcolonialism</i>. Yogyakarta: Student Library. Sarup, Madan. 2008. <i>Postructuralism and Postmodernism</i>. Yogyakarta: Jala Silk. Barthes, Roland. <i>Mythologies</i>. Yogyakarta: Jala Silk. Darni. 2010. <i>Women in Literary Criticism</i>. Surabaya: Bintang Darni Publishers. 2012. <i>Violence against Women in Modern Javanese Fiction: A Literary Criticism</i>.</p>	5%
----	---	---	---	--------------------------	--	---	----

14	Students are able to understand how to analyze traditional mantra poetry and its approach	can analyze traditional Poetry mantra and its approach	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The assessments carried out on aspects of attitude, knowledge and skills are as follows: 2. Participation during lectures through observation (weight 2) 3. Assignments are assessed through presentations and reports on the results of group discussions, and individual case study reports. Values are averaged and weighted (3) 4. Subsummative tests are carried out to assess all indicators during the half semester through written exams and case analysis assignments. Scores are averaged and weighted (2) 5. Summative tests are carried out simultaneously according to the schedule. The exam is carried out in writing and given weightage (3). 6. The final score (NA) is (participation score x 2) (assignment score x 3) (UTS score x 2) UAS score (3) divided by 10 <p>Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment</p>	DiscussionTask 2 X 50		<p>Material: how to analyze traditional mantra poetry and its approach.</p> <p>Reference: Nurgiantoro, Burhan. 2014. <i>Fiction Study Theory</i>. Yogyakarta: Wellek, Rene and Austin Warren. 2014. <i>Literary Theory (Indonesian by Melani Budianta)</i>. Jakarta: Gramedia. Ryan, Michael. 2011. <i>Literary Theory: A Brief Introduction (Indonesian by Bethari Anissa Ismayasari)</i>. Yogyakarta: Jalasutra. Teeauw, A. 1985. <i>Literature and Literary Science: An Introduction to Literary Science</i>. Jakarta: Gramedia. Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. 2009. <i>Literary Research Theory, Methods and Techniques</i>. Yogyakarta: Student Library. Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. <i>Postcolonialism</i>. Yogyakarta: Student Library. Sarup, Madan. 2008. <i>Postructuralism and Postmodernism</i>. Yogyakarta: Jala Silk. Barthes, Roland. <i>Mythologies</i>. Yogyakarta: Jala Silk. Darni. 2010. <i>Women in Literary Criticism</i>. Surabaya: Bintang Darni Publishers. 2012. <i>Violence against Women in Modern Javanese Fiction: A Literary Criticism</i>.</p>	5%
----	---	--	---	--------------------------	--	--	----

15	Students are able to understand how to analyze Candra sengkala lamba and Candrasengkala memet and their approaches	can analyze Candra sengkala lamba and Candrasengkala memet and their approaches	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.The assessments carried out on aspects of attitude, knowledge and skills are as follows: 2.Participation during lectures through observation (weight 2) 3.Assignments are accessed through presentations and reports on the results of group discussions, and individual case study reports. Values are averaged and weighted (3) 4.Subsummative tests are carried out to access all indicators during the half semester through written exams and case analysis assignments. Scores are averaged and weighted (2)) 5.Summative tests are carried out simultaneously according to the schedule. The exam is carried out in writing and given weightage (3). 6.The final score (NA) is (participation score x2) (assignment score x 3) (UTS score x 2) UAS score (3) divided by 10 <p>Form of Assessment : Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment</p>	DiscussionTask 2 X 50		<p>Material: how to analyze Candra sengkala lamba and Candra sengkala memet and their approaches References: Nurgiantoro, Burhan. 2014. <i>Fiction Study Theory</i>. Yogyakarta: Wellek, Rene and Austin Warren. 2014. <i>Literary Theory (Indonesian by Melani Budianta)</i>. Jakarta: Gramedia. Ryan, Michael. 2011. <i>Literary Theory: A Brief Introduction (Indonesian by Bethari Anissa Ismayasari)</i>. Yogyakarta: Jalasutra. Teeauw, A. 1985. <i>Literature and Literary Science: An Introduction to Literary Science</i>. Jakarta: Gramedia. Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. 2009. <i>Literary Research Theory, Methods and Techniques</i>. Yogyakarta: Student Library. Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. <i>Postcolonialism</i>. Yogyakarta: Student Library. Sarup, Madan. 2008. <i>Postructuralism and Postmodernism</i>. Yogyakarta: Jala Silk. Barthes, Roland. <i>Mythologies</i> . Yogyakarta: Jala Silk. Darni. 2010. <i>Women in Literary Criticism</i>. Surabaya: Bintang Darni Publishers. 2012. <i>Violence against Women in Modern Javanese Fiction: A Literary Criticism</i>.</p>	5%
----	--	---	---	--------------------------	--	--	----

16	UAS	Mastering meeting material 1-15 well	<p>Criteria:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.The assessments carried out on aspects of attitude, knowledge and skills are as follows: 2.Participation during lectures through observation (weight 2) 3.Assignments are assessed through presentations and reports on the results of group discussions, and individual case study reports. Values are averaged and weighted (3) 4.Subsummative tests are carried out to access all indicators during the half semester through written exams and case analysis assignments. Scores are averaged and weighted (2)) 5.Summative tests are carried out simultaneously according to the schedule. The exam is carried out in writing and given weightage (3). 6.The final score (NA) is (participation score x2) (assignment score x 3) (UTS score x 2) UAS score (3) divided by 10 <p>Form of Assessment : Test</p>	2 X 50		<p>Material: UAS Literature: Nurgiantoro, Burhan. 2014. <i>Fiction Study Theory</i>. Yogyakarta: Wellek, Rene and Austin Warren. 2014. <i>Literary Theory (Indonesian by Melani Budianta)</i>. Jakarta: Gramedia. Ryan, Michael. 2011. <i>Literary Theory: A Brief Introduction (Indonesian by Bethari Anissa Ismayasari)</i>. Yogyakarta: Jalasutra. Teeauw, A. 1985. <i>Literature and Literary Science: An Introduction to Literary Science</i>. Jakarta: Gramedia. Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. 2009. <i>Literary Research Theory, Methods and Techniques</i>. Yogyakarta: Student Library. Ratna, Nyoman Kutha. <i>Postcolonialism</i>. Yogyakarta: Student Library. Sarup, Madan. 2008. <i>Poststructuralism and Postmodernism</i>. Yogyakarta: Jala Silk. Barthes, Roland. <i>Mythologies</i> . Yogyakarta: Jala Silk. Darni. 2010. <i>Women in Literary Criticism</i>. Surabaya: Bintang Darni Publishers. 2012. <i>Violence against Women in Modern Javanese Fiction: A Literary Criticism</i>.</p>	15%
----	-----	--------------------------------------	--	--------	--	---	-----

Evaluation Percentage Recap: Case Study

No	Evaluation	Percentage
1.	Participatory Activities	7.5%
2.	Project Results Assessment / Product Assessment	40%
3.	Portfolio Assessment	22.5%
4.	Test	30%
		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.