



# Psikologi Pendidikan

Runi Rulanggi-FHB UPJ

NEXT





**Education is the most  
powerful weapon which  
you can use to change the  
world.**

**–Nelson Mandela–**





# Selamat datang

Di Kelas Psikologi Pendidikan



NEXT



# Pertemuan 2

NEXT





# PERKEMBANGAN BAHASA DAN KOGNISI

- Perkembangan Anak
- Perkembangan Kognitif
- Perkembangan Bahasa





# Apakah yang dimaksud dengan Perkembangan ?

NEXT





- Perkembangan adalah mengikuti pola-pola tertentu yang khas dan terkait dengan proses biologis, kognitif dan sosioemosional.
- Perkembangan juga dapat mengikuti periode tertentu.

# Proses Biologis, Kognitif dan Sosioemosional

- Biological processes produce changes in the child's body and underlie brain development, height and weight gains, motor skills, and puberty's hormonal changes. Genetic inheritance plays a large part.
- *Cognitive processes* involve changes in the child's thinking, intelligence, and language.
- *Socioemotional processes* involve changes in the child's relationships with other people, changes in emotion, and changes in personality
- Biological, cognitive, and socioemotional processes are intertwined.

# Tahapan Perkembangan

- Infancy extends from birth to 18 to 24 months.
- *Early childhood* (sometimes called the “preschool years”) extends from the end of infancy to about 5 years.
- Middle and late childhood (sometimes called the “elementary school years”) extends from about 6 to 11 years of age.
- *Adolescence* is the development period that goes from childhood to adulthood, beginning around ages 10 to 12 and ending in the late teen
- a transitional period—*emerging adulthood*, which occurs from approximately 18 to 25 years of age—has been described (Arnett, 2006, 2012, 2015).



# DEVELOPMENTAL ISSUES

**Nature vs Nurture**

**Continuity and  
Discontinuity**

**Early and Later  
Experience**

NEXT





# DEVELOPMENT AND EDUCATION

Developmentally appropriate teaching takes place at a level that is neither too difficult and stressful nor too easy and boring for the child's developmental level (NAEYC, 2009).



# PERKEMBANGAN KOGNITIF

PERKE

neuroconstructivist view, (a) biological processes (genes, for example) and environmental experiences (enriched or impoverished, for example) influence the brain's development; (b) the brain has plasticity (the ability to change) and depends on experience; and (c) development of the brain is linked closely with cognitive development. These factors constrain or advance the construction of cognitive skills (Karmiloff-Smith, 2017; Monahan & others, 2016).

NEXT





# PIAGET THEORY

Skema

Asimilasi dan Akomodasi

Organisasi

Ekuilibrasi

Tahap Perkembangan Kognitif Piaget

NEXT





# PIAGET THEORY

Skema

Asimilasi dan Akomodasi

Organisasi

Ekuilibrasi

Tahap Perkembangan Kognitif Piaget

NEXT





# VYGOTSKY THEORY

Zone of Proximal Development

**Scaffolding**

**Language and Thought**

NEXT





# WHAT IS LANGUAGE?

Language is a form of communication—whether spoken, written, or signed—that is based on a system of symbols. Language consists of the words used by a community (vocabulary) and the rules for varying and combining them (grammar and syntax).





# WHAT IS LANGUAGE?

**Phonology** Every language is made up of basic sounds.

**Morphology** **Morphology** refers to the units of meaning involved in word formation.

**Syntax** **Syntax** involves the way words are combined to form acceptable phrases and sentences (Los, 2015).

**Semantics** **Semantics** refers to the meaning of words and sentences. Every word has a set of semantic features, or required attributes related to meaning.

**Pragmatics** A final set of language rules involves **pragmatics**, the appropriate use of language in different contexts (Clark, 2014).





# BIOLOGICAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCES

NEXT



# Referensi :

Santrock, J. W. (2018). Educational Psychology 6th Edition. New York: McGraw–Hill.