



Penggunaan Istilah Bahasa Inggris dalam ITE dan Studi Hukum di SMA (Taman Madya) Perguruan Taman Siswa Singosari Cabang Medan

The Use of English Terms in ITE and Legal Studies at SMA (Taman Madya) Taman Siswa Singosari Branch Medan

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Abstrak

Tujuan pembelajaran tentang Istilah ini agar siswa dapat memahami dan menggunakannya dalam Teknologi Informasi dan Teknologi Komunikasi, juga menjelaskan tentang manfaat dan dampaknya. Teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (bahasa Inggris : Information and communication technology, disingkat ICT) adalah payung besar terminology yang mencakup seluruh peralatan teknis untuk memproses dan menyampaikan informasi. TIK mencakup 2 aspek yaitu teknologi informasi dan teknologi komunikasi. Teknologi informasi meliputi segala hal yang berkaitan dengan proses, penggunaan sebagai alat bantu, manipulasi, dan pengelolaan informasi. Sedangkan teknologi komunikasi adalah segala sesuatu yang berkaitan dengan penggunaan alat bantu untuk memproses dan mentransfer data dari perangkat yang satu ke lainnya. Oleh karena itu, teknologi informasi dan teknologi komunikasi adalah dua buah konsep yang tidak terpisahkan. Jadi teknologi informasi dan komunikasi mengandung pengertian yang luas yaitu segala kegiatan yang terkait dengan pemrosesan, manipulasi, pengelolaan, pemindahan informasi antar media. Istilah TIK muncul setelah adanya perpaduan antara teknologi computer (baik perangkat keras maupun perangkat lunak) dengan teknologi komunikasi pada pertengahan abad ke - 20. perpaduan kedua teknologi tersebut berkembang pesat melampaui bidang teknologi lainnya. Istilah teknologi informasi (information technology) mulai populer di akhir decade 70-an.

Kata kunci : istilah, teknologi, informasi, komunikasi

Abstract

The purpose of learning about this term is so that students can understand and use it in Information Technology and Communication Technology, as well as explain its benefits and impacts. Information and communication technology (English: Information and communication technology, abbreviated as ICT) is a broad umbrella of terminology that covers all technical equipment. to process and convey information. ICT includes 2 aspects, namely information technology and communication technology. Information technology includes everything related to the process, use as a tool, manipulation, and management of information. While communication technology is everything related to the use of tools to process and transfer data from one device to another. Therefore, information technology and communication technology are two inseparable concepts. So information and communication technology contains a broad understanding, namely all activities related to processing, manipulating, managing, transferring information between media. The term ICT emerged after the combination of computer technology (both hardware and software) with communication technology in the mid-20th century. The term information technology (information technology) became popular in the late 70s decade.

Keywords : Terms, information, communication, technology

INTRODUCTION

Communication is one of the most fundamental activities in human life. Human nature to convey his desires and to know the desires of others, is the beginning of human skills to communicate automatically through symbols, then followed by the ability to give meaning to each symbol in the form of verbal language. Information and communication technology or abbreviated as ICT are all technologies related to the handling of information. Information technology and communication technology can also be interpreted separately. Information technology is the technology used to process information. An example of information technology is a computer. In conclusion, the understanding of ICT is a technology related to the retrieval, collection, processing, deviation, dissemination, and presentation of information. ICT is similar to Information Technology (IT) but the main focus of ICT is on communication technologies, such as the internet, wireless networks, cell phones, and other communication media.

Examples of information and communication technology are;

- computer;
- Internet (websites, blogs and e-mail);
- Live broadcast technology (radio, television, and webcasting);
- Recorded broadcasting technology (podcast, audio and video players, and storage devices);
- Telephone (landline, cell phone, satellite, visio, or video conferencing)

Technology is made of course to facilitate human activities, however technology also has a negative impact. With a negative impact, making people have to think in such a way, how to overcome it. The benefits of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) have changed the way humans communicate and work. ICT makes human work lighter and easier, so that it can maximize productivity, technology brings digitalization and modernization in various fields. Starting from medicine, agriculture, electronics, to education. ICT has sparked a global revolution in almost all aspects of human life.

The word technology comes from the word "textere" which means to weave (weave) or to construct (build). Weaving and building have a meaning, namely to unite what is scattered to become one with a new function. In a narrow sense, technology can mean only hardware (hardware), broadly it can mean hardware and software (software). If we call communication technology, it can be interpreted as hardware, organizational structures, and social values that are collected, processed, and become the exchange of individual information with others.

Problems encountered in the Training of Terms in English Technology in The Senior General High School Students (SMA) Taman Madya Taman Siswa Singosari Medan Branch.

- a. Students do not understand how to write and speak up terms in English technology.
- b. Students don't proficient about technology.
- c. Students don't understand the impact and benefits of technology.

COMMUNITY SERVICE OBJECTIVES METHOD

So that understanding terms more effective and students can write and speak up English Terms in Technology in better.

- a. Students can use speak up in better.
- b. From the results of Subservience in the community the writer can use as one of the teaching materials in providing learning material.
- c. The writer does community service, so that the writer, students, lecturers as well as students and interested people and interested in the field of terms can know and understand about terms in English
- d. So that students can understand about terms in function and purpose.
- e. In order for this training to be useful for students looking for work as well if it works.
- f. Provide training to students so that they can write Terms in English Technology in better.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. History

a) History of the Development of Communication Technology

Studying communication technology is nothing but exploring the history of the development of that technology alone. By studying the development of communication technology, humans know what the simplest technology has ever been used to help communicate. It can also illustrate the shortcomings of ancient humans by showing the results of their technology (at least, if we measure from the current era). This, of course, can still be called communication technology, if we understand the technology as a tool. According to Everett M. Rogers (1986) that technology includes software and hardware. It could be that the tools outside of that are called hardware while the software that is attached to humans is called software.

b) Telecommunications Technology

Telecommunications technology or also known as telecommunications is a technology related to long-distance communication. This technology allows someone to send information or receive information from other parties who are far away. This technology makes distance like nothing. Hundreds or even thousands of kilometers is not an obstacle to communicating online because of its presence.

c) Digital Communication Technology

Digital communication technology is a technology based on computer electrical signals, the signal is intermittent and uses a binary number system. These binary numbers will form codes that represent certain information. After going through the digitization process, the incoming information will turn into a series of binary that forms information in the form of a digital code. The digital code will later be able to be manipulated by a computer. The image elements can be manipulated by the computer. So that we can create certain effects on images and can also improve image quality that is considered less good.

2. Information and Communication Technology

Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is all activities related to processing, managing and delivering or transferring information between facilities/media.

Digital technology is a technology whose operating system runs automatically using a computerized system. Where, digital technology is a form of analog technology, but it is different from that technology.

a) The difference between analog technology and digital technology

Digital technology is a technology that is seen from its operation that no longer uses a lot of human power. Analog technology is a technological development that still uses a manual system, in the sense that it is not fully able to work automatically as in digital technology.

b) Advantages of digital information technology

In accordance with computer technology after going through the digitization process, the incoming information will turn into a series of binary numbers that form the information in the form of a digital code. The digital code will later be able to be manipulated by a computer. The image elements can be manipulated by the computer. So that we can create certain effects on images and can also improve image quality that is considered less good. The form of manipulation can be in the form of increasing the intensity of light in the image, so that the existing image becomes lighter or darker, increasing the sharpness of an image that is less focused, and improving the color in certain parts of the image.

c) Disadvantages of digital information technology

High demand for information channel love that all kinds of information that has been digitized will be able to be distributed efficiently and in large quantities through a multiplexing system. However, there are several application channels that are unable to accommodate the amount of digital data that is sent. An example is a telephone line that has not been able to accommodate digital video display in the use of its application.

3. Technology and its impact on humans

Technology is made of course to facilitate human activities. Just imagine if we who already live in modern times are still sending messages like a century ago. Humans will certainly experience such difficulties. Technology has forced humans to discover many things. For example, the invention of satellites has given rise to technologies that utilize them (telephone, internet, and the ease of obtaining information through mass media). However, technology also has a negative impact. With a negative impact, making people have to think in such a way, how to overcome it.

4. Origin of the term technology

When viewed from its origins, the word technology comes from the word "textere" which means to weave (weave) or to construct (build). Weaving and building have a meaning, namely to unite what is scattered to become one with a new function. What is known as technology is a collection of devices or elements. Computers are a collection of various elements that are known as computer technology. In a narrow sense technology can mean only hardware (hardware), broadly it can mean hardware and software (software). If we call communication technology, it can be interpreted as hardware, organizational structures, and social values that are collected, processed, and become the exchange of individual information with others.

5. Communication Technology and Information technology

The meaning of the terms communication technology and information technology is often considered the same. Because communication technology and information technology point to meanings that can be the same, but both have differences. These two differences are closely related. In the opinion of Everett M. Rogers (1986), communication technology means hardware devices, organizational structures and social values by which individuals collect, process, and exchange information with other individuals. The definition of information technology also refers to modern technology, such as smartphones, teleconferences, video calls, and other forms of communication tools.

Difference between Communication Technology and Information Technology.

Tabel : Coverage of Communication Technology Development

	Communication Technology	Information Technology
Scope	Wide	Narrow
	Software	Hardware
	Hardware	

From the table above, it can be said that communication technology has a wider scope of meaning, which includes hardware and software. Meanwhile, information technology includes a narrower meaning, namely hardware only. The term communication technology which includes software and hardware as well as the meaning of the word information technology.

6. Various Impacts of Communication Technology

a) Technology Overcomes Space and Time

When modern technology has not yet discovered two people who speak must meet physically in one place. It has to meet by spending time, energy as well as costs. If the two people are separated by tens or hundreds of kilometers, they must meet physically to have a conversation. Therefore communication technology overcomes space and time. When people talk to others they will not be limited to space. Meaning that wherever people are from, affordable communication technology can still be done. High walls and skyscrapers are not an obstacle to communication. All because of the support of communication technology.

b) Political Impact

1) Democratization

The democratization caused by communication technology has also opened many in developing countries to the importance of people's participation in government. Developing countries that initially used a dictatorship system fell one by one and replaced with a democracy. The state of Indonesia which initially used an indirect election democracy system, finally accepted the direct election system. This is clearly influenced by people's increasing knowledge and it is all caused by communication technology.

2) Political Colonial

Political colonization is meant here is that a country that adopts another country's political system can be said to be politically colonized. Of course, this form of political colonialism is not physical, like the occupation or attack of one country to another. This political dependence ultimately makes dependence on various aspects of life. Communication technology has colonized developing countries and their politics.

7. Anticipate Impact

Communication technology is a tool that is not value free. It is full of only certain loads that allow or even force changes in human beings. Of the positive impact, of course we do not need to worry. In the desire to develop

or apply communication technology, humans should also anticipate its bad effects.

8. Technology Literacy

Technology literacy is defined as the ability to understand, use, regulate, and assess technology that involves processes and science in an effort to solve problems and expand human abilities. The other language of technology literacy is technology literacy. Technology literacy becomes absolutely known to its users, including lessons about the functions and benefits of technology.

UNDERSTANDING TERMS

Term is a word or combination of words that is used as a name or symbol which respectfully expresses the meaning of the concept of a process, condition or characteristic that is unique in the field of science, technology and art (science and technology).

Some Technology Terms

No.	Bahasa Inggris	Bahasa Indonesia
1.	Absolute address	Alamat absolute
2.	Access	Akses
3.	Access time	Waktu akses
4.	Automatic Data	Processing /ADP
5.	Analog computer	Computer analog
6.	Algorithm	Algoritma
7.	App	Aplikasi
8	Aero snap	Untuk memperbesar tampilan jendela program secara cepat dan praktis
9	Access point	Perangkat apapun yang memungkinkan perangkat nirkabel terhubung ke jaringan kabel
10	Bounce	Istilah yang mengacu pada email yang tidak dapat dikirim ke alamat email tertentu. Ini juga dapat merujuk pada tingkat di mana pengunjung meninggalkan situs web tanpa mengklik ke halaman lain.
11.	Broadband	Jalur luas
12.	Binary	Biner
13.	Byte	Bit
14.	Boot	But
15.	Bug	Perangkat lunak computer

16.	Bandwidth	Luas pita
17.	Button	Tombol
18	Back end	Bagian operasional aplikasi Atau halaman web yang melakukan tugas penting yang memungkinkan aplikasi atau halaman berjalan sebagaimana mestinya., bagian belakang tidak terlihat oleh pengguna akhir dan hanya dapat diakses oleh administrator.
19	Cache	Kumpulan file sementara yang disimpan dalam browser web Anda yang memfasilitasi koneksi yang lebih cepat kesitus web yang sering di akses. Meskipun lebih cepat, mungkin juga melewatkan pembaruan di situs kecuali Anda mengosongkan cache secara teratur atau menyegarkan halaman.
20.	Compact disk	Cakram padat
21.	Case Instruction	Alternative dari pernyataan IF untuk masalah dengan pilihan ganda.
22.	Chip	Cip/keeping
23.	Copy right	Hak cipta
24.	CD-Rewrite able	CD.bisa tulis ulang
25.	Clone	Klon
26.	Cartridge	Kartrij
27	Cloud –based storage	Penyimpanan data dalam jaringan
28.	CRM (Customer Relation Management Software)	Perangkat lunak CRM digunakan oleh perusahaan untuk mengumpulkan data tentang kliennya. Proses ini membantu perusahhan untuk melacak setiap klien, termasuk panggilan layanan dan pembelian sebelumnya.
29.	Cookie	Informasi yang disimpan oleh peramban setelah anda mengunjungi situs
30.	CMS(Content Management Systems)	Sistem Manajemen Konten. Program ini biasanya berbasis cloud dan memungkinkan pengguna untuk

		membuat dan memformat konten tanpa memerlukan bahasa pengkodean tambahan.
31.	Conditional Rule(IF-THEN-ELSE)	Nilai kebenaran dari kondisional
32.	Conjunction Rule (AND)	Konjungasi bernilai benar
33.	Data base	Basis data
34.	DVD.(Digital Video Disc) Rewrite able	DVD bisa ditulis ulang
35.	Disc	Disket
36.	Daring	Online
37.	Decode	Decode
38.	Download	Unduh
39.	Do-Loop	Melakukan operasi perulangan
40.	Do Until-Loop	Pengulangan dilakukan selama kondisi bernilai salah.
41.	Do Loop-While	Pengulangan dilakukan selama kondisi bernilai benar.
42.	Do Loop-Until	Pengulangan dilakukan selama kondisii bernilai salah.
43.	Disjunction Rule (OR)	Disjungsi bernilai salah
44	Drive	Tempat penyimpanan file yang akan disinkronisasi dengan akun email di google
45.	Ethernet	Eternet
46.	Exploit	mengeksploitasi
47.	Encode	Menyandi
48.	Equation	Menyisipkan rumus
49.	Equivalence Rule (IF-AND ONLY-IF)	Ekivalensi atau implikasi bernilai "true" jika nilai kebenaran dari proposisi penyusunannya adalah sama.
50.	ERP (Enterprise Resource Planning)	Perangkat lunak perencanaan sumber daya perusahaan adalah solusi lengkap yang digunakan untuk mengelola departemen bisnis yang terpisah, seperti sumber daya manusia,akuntansi, dan manajemen inventaris. Perusahaan biasanya membeli perangkat lunak dengan modul yang diperlukan untuk

		memenuhi kebutuhan bisnis perusahaan.
51.	Existential Quantifier (for some...	Katas-kata yang mempunyai makna khusus atau sebagian
52.	Form	Boring
53.	Floopy disk	Cakram flopi
54.	File	Berkas
55.	For-Next	Mengeksekusi suatu baris atau blok instruksi secara berulang-ulang
56.	Firewall	Sebuah sistem keamanan yang memberikan perlindungan terhadap akses tidak sah ke jaringan
57.	Graphs	Menampilkan grafik
58.	GPS (Global Positioning System)	Sistem untuk menentukan lokasi dengan bantuan penyalarsan dari sinyal satelit
59.	Hard disk	Cakram keras
60.	Home	Halaman utama
61.	Hotspot	Are bersinyal
62.	HTML (Hypertext Markup Language)	Yang menyediakan informasi yang ditampilkan
63.	Hibernate	Untuk mematikan computer tanpa menutup semua program yang sedang berjalan.
64.	Http (hypertext transfer protocol)	Sebuah teknologi untuk menghubungkan klien dan server dalam membaca halaman website.
65.	Https(hypertext transfer protocol secure)	Teknologi yang jauh lebih aman.
66.	HSDPA (High Speed Downlink Packet Access)	Teknologi transfer data yang mampu mengirim data hingga kecepatan 8 sampai 10 megabit persecond.
67.	Interface	Antar muka
68.	Input device	Peranti masukan
69.	Install	Memasang program (perangkat lunak) ke dalam computer.misalnya memasang Microsoft windows, MS.Office, Linux, Ubuntu, dll.
70.	Internet (interconnection-networking)	Jaringan yang menghubungkan semua peranti berbasis web.

71.	IP Address	Kode yang mengidentifikasi suatu peranti di internet.
72.	Inference Method	Metode Inferensi
73.	Implication Rule (aturan IF-THEN)	Implikasi bernilai "false" bila anteseden "true" dan konsekuennya bernilai "false"
74.	Input	Memasukan data melalui keyboar
75.	Junk	Limbah
76.	JPG (Joint Photographic Group)	Ekstensi file gambar yang paling sering digunakan
77.	Jail break	Menjebol kungkungan
78.	Keyboard	Papan tombol/ papan tik fisik
79.	Keyword	Kata kunci
80.	Local network	Jaringan local
81.	Luring / offline	Luar jaringan
82.	Logins	Log in (masuk)
83.	Lap top	Komputer portable
84.	Light emitting diode	Diode pancaran cahaya
85.	Load	Muat
86.	LET Instruction	Intruksi untuk memasukkan sebuah nilai ke dalam variable
87.	LAN (Local Area Network).	Jaringan area local memungkinkan perangkat terhubung ke jaringan bersama untuk berbagi data di dalam jaringan, biasanya di dalam rumah atau kantor.
88.	Multi purpose internet Mail Extension	Ekstensi surat internet multiguna
89.	Main frame computer	Komputer bingkai utama/computer kerangka iuduk.

90.	Monitor	Layar computer fisik
91.	Micro computer	Mikro computer
92.	Mini computer	Mini computer
93.	Mouse	Tetikus /pengaturan
94.	Mailing list	Daftar email
95.	Math input panel	Untuk membuat dan menulis rumus-rumus matematika
96.	Machine learning	Sebagai bagian dari kecerdasan

		buatan, pembelajaran mesin menggunakan algoritme, pola, dan model statistic untuk membuat kesimpulan yang memungkinkan mesin melakukan tugas tanpa di instruksikan secara eksplisit oleh pengguna.
97.	Number of columns	Jumlah kolom
98.	Number of rows	Menentukan jumlah kolom
99.	Output device	Cakram optis
100.	Operation system	Sistem operasi adalah perangkat lunak yang memungkinkan program dan aplikasi berjalan di computer. Computer membutuhkan OS untuk mengelola semua prosesnya dan biasanya dibeli setiap tahun.
101.	Performance management software	Perangkat lunak ini di gunakan oleh professional sumber daya manusia untuk melacak kinerja setiap karyawan, menghasilkan ulasan kinerja, dan menyarankan tindakan seperti promosi, pembinaan, dan lainnya.
102.	Properties of sentence	Peranti keluaran
103.	Print	Sifat-sifat kalimat logika
104.	Passphrase	Cetak
105.	Personal computer	Frasa sandi
106.	Pointing device	Komputer pribadi
107.	Password	Peranti penunjuk
108.	Proposition logic	Kata sandi
109.	Quick access toolbar	Logika proposional
110.	Quantifier Sentence	Bar tool akses cepat
111.	Restart	Kalimat yang memuat ekspresi kuantitas obyek yang terlibat.
112.	Refresh	Penyegaran, membangkitkan ingatan
113.	Repetition Structure	Struktur Perulangan
114.	Restore	Alternative perinth LET untuk data yang sangat banyak
115.	Read - Data	Merupakan alternative perintah LET untuk data yang sangat banyak

116.	Screenshot	Nilai yang tertera pada instruksi data
117.	Swap Instruction	Tangkapan layar
118.	Software	Digunakan untuk menukar isi dua buah variable yang telah diinputkan.
119.	Spam	Perangkat lunak
120.	Scanner	Surat sampah
121.	Save As	Pemindai
122.	Shut down	Simpan
123.	Switch user	Menutup
124.	Sleep	Pergantian computer tanpa harus menutup program
125.	Scroll bar	Matikan computer
126.	Track ball	Menggulung lembar kerja
127.	Touch screen	Bola jejak
128.	Truth table	Layar sentuh
129.	Toolbar	Tabel kebenaran
130.	Title bar	Terletak di atas peramban (misalnya internet explorer atau google chrome)
131.	Themes	Bar judul/baris judul
132.	URL	Mengganti tema
133.	Utilities	Alamat yang membaw ke situs specific di internet
134.	Username	Pengertian username menurut kosakata bidang teknologi informasi adalah pengguna.
135.	View toolbar	Menampilkan variable-variabel yang ada pada file
136.	VCD (Video compact disc)	Teknologi yang lebih jadul dari DVD serta memiliki kemampuan yang lebih rendah
137.	VPN	Jaringan pribadi virtual digunakan untuk terhubung ke jaringan pribadi di seluruh jaringan public, memungkinkan pengguna untuk mengirim dan menerima data dengan aman dari mana saja di dunia seolah-olah mereka terhubung langsung ke jaringan pribadi.
138.	Version control	Alat yang digunakan untuk melacak

		perubahan historis dalam program atau proyek, memfasilitasi pemecahan masalah yang lebih efektif dan membantu mencegah penipaan versi dokumen atau program saat tim bekerja bersama tetapi terpisah pada sistem dan program.
140	Worm	Layanan induk web
141	Website	Situs web. Adalah tampilan grafis sebagai representasi informasi yang ingin disampaikan. Rata-rata website yang ada dalam bentuk profil perusahaan, toko online, hingga website portal dan social media.
142	Wi-fi (Wireless Fidelity)	Teknologi jaringan tanpa kabel
143	Web server	Untuk mengakses internet dengan computer
144	Wide net work	Server web
145	While-Wend	Jaringan luas
146	While -Loop	Proses akan berulang selama sebuah kondisi terpenuhi.
147	www (world wide web)	Ruang informasi yang dipakai ole pengenal global.
148	WAP(Wireless Application Protocol)	Standar protokol untuk aplikasi wireless (seperti yang digunakan pada ponsel). WAP bekerja dalam modus teks dengan kecepatan sekita 9,6 kbps.
149	Webmail	Fasilitas pengiriman, penerimaan, maupun pembacaan email melalui sarana web.
150	WAIS (Wide Area Information S erves)	Suatu layanan distribusi yang menawarkan masukan bahasa alami sederhana, pencarian berindeks untuk perbaikan secara cepat serta suatu mekanisme “timbal balik yang relevan” dimana hasil-hasil pencarian awal dapat mempengaruhi pencarian yang akan datang.
151.	Zip	Pengulangan dilakukan selama

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

- a. Humans who have technology human civilization. Human civilization changes and changes (even between different regions or countries) depending on the technology used. By utilizing the technology that has been found, humans have high mobility.
- b. By learning the terms of this information and communication technology, it will be easier for those who use it and receive all information as well as carry out various activities.
- c. The term information and communication technology has many benefits in the era of globalization for the progress and intelligence of human life.

Suggestion

- a. User and users of information and communication technology who already understand the terms technology are expected to make the best use of it.
- b. In this technology era, it is recommended that underage users can be supervised by parents or guardians to avoid bad things from happening
- c. The need for this technology is much needed in various regions, especially remote areas where the technology cannot be helped by studying technology as well as terms that used.
- d. Equitable uses of technology will be able to educate the nation's children in various fields of technology.

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ATTACHMENT



Foto bersama peserta PKM Dekan Fakultas Hukum UMA dan Kepala Sekolah SMA Taman Siswa Singosari Medan



Memberikan materi terhadap siswa SMA Taman Singosari Medan



Memberikan materi terhadap siswa SMA Taman Singosari Medan



Memberikan materi terhadap siswa SMA Taman Singosari Medan



Foto bersama siswa beserta PKM



Foto bersama siswa beserta PKM



Dekan Fakultas Hukum UMA menyerahkan cenderamata kepada Kepala Sekolah SMA Taman Siswa Singosari Medan