PROCEEDINGS

universitas bandar lampung
SOLUTION FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE

INDONESIA

IN COOPERATION WITH

CHINA

THE HONG KONG
POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY
香港理工大學

HONGKONG

الجامعة الاسلامية العالمية ماليزيا
INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY MALAYSIA

MALAYSIA

THAILAND

4th **ICEL** 2016

THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION AND LANGUAGE

20-21
May 2016
Bandar Lampung
University,Indonesia

PROCEEDINGS

THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON EDUCATION AND LANGUAGE

4th ICEL 2016

20 -21 MAY 2016

PREFACE

The activities of the International Conference are in line and very appropriate with the vision and mission of Bandar Lampung University (UBL) to promote training and education as well as research in these areas.

On behalf of the Fourth International Conference of Education and Language (4th ICEL 2016) organizing committee, we are very pleased with the very good responses especially from the keynote speakers and from the participants. It is noteworthy to point out that about 80 technical papers were received for this conference

The participants of the conference come from many well known universities, among others: International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM), Malaysia, Hongkong Polytechnic University, Hongkong, Shanghai Jiao Tong University (SJTU), China, Shinawatra Univesity, Thailand, University of Texas, Austin, USA, University Phitsanulok Thailand, STIBA Bumigora Mataram, Universitas Ahmad Dahlan, STKIP-PGRI Lubuklinggau, Indonesia University of Education (UPI), Universitas Sanata Dharma, State Islamic College (STAIN) of Jurai Siwo Metro Lampung, State University of Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa and Universitas Lampung.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the International Advisory Board members, sponsors and also to all keynote speakers and all participants. I am also grateful to all organizing committee and all of the reviewers who contribute to the high standard of the conference. Also I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the Rector of Bandar Lampung University (UBL) who gives us endless support to these activities, so that the conference can be administrated on time.

Bandar Lampung, 20 May 2016

Drs. Harpain, M.A.T., M.M
4th lCEL 2016 Chairman

PROCEEDINGS

The Fourth International Conference on
Education and Language (4th ICEL 2016)
BANDAR LAMPUNG UNIVERSITY
Bandar Lampung, Indonesia
May 20,21 2016

STEERING COMMITTEE

Executive Advisory

Dr. Ir. M. Yusuf S. Barusman, MBA
Dr. Hery Riyanto
Dr. Lintje Anna Marpaung, S.H.,M.H
Dr. Thontowie, M.S

General Chairman

Mustafa Usman, Ph.D

Chairman

Drs. Harpain, M.A.T., M.M

Co-Chairman

Helta Anggia, S.Pd., M.A

Secretary

Yanuarius Y. Dharmawan, S.S., M.Hum

Treasurer

Samsul Bahri, S.E.
Dian Agustina, S.E.

Technical Committee

Susanto, S.S., M.Hum., M.A., Ph.D.
Deri Sis Nanda, S.S., M.Hum., M.A., Ph.D.

International Advisory Board

Garry Hoban, Prof. Dr., University of Wollongong, NSW Australia
S. Mohanraj, Prof., Dr., The English and Foreign Languages University, India
Ken Cruickshank, Prof., Dr., University of Sydney, Australia
Mohamad Sahari Nordin, Prof., Dr., IIUM, Malaysia
Baverly Derewianka, Prof. Dr., University of Wollongong, NSW Australia
M. Yusuf S. Barusman, Dr., Universitas Bandar Lampung, Indonesia
Mustofa Usman, Ph.D, Lampung University, Indonesia
Ahmad F. Ismail, Prof., Ph.D., IIUM, Malaysia
Harpain, M.A., Universitas Bandar Lampung, Indonesia
Raihan B. Othman, Prof., Dr., IIUM, Malaysia
Andala R. P. Barusman, Dr., Universitas Bandar Lampung, Indonesia
Jayashree Mohanraj, Prof., Dr., The English and Foreign Languages University, India
Ujang Suparman, Ph.D, Lampung University, Indonesia
Ahmad HP, Prof., Dr., Universitas Negeri Jakarta, Indonesia
Nuraihan Mat Daud, Prof., Dr., IIUM, Malaysia
Udin Syarifuddin W, Prof., Dr., Open University, Indonesia
Hery Yufrizal, Ph.D, Lampung University, Indonesia
Khomsahrial Romli, Prof., Dr., Universitas Bandar Lampung, Indonesia

Organizing Committee

Chair Person
Dra. Yulfriwini, M.T.

Secretary
Bery Salatar, S.Pd.

Treasure
Samsul Bahri, S.E.

Proceeding and Certificate Distribution
Yanuarius Y. Dharmawan, S.S., M.Hum
Helta Anggia, S.Pd., M.A
Bery Salatar, S.Pd.
Dina Ika Wahyuningsih, S.Kom

Documentation
Noning Verawati, S.Sos., M.A.
UBL Production

Sponsorship & Public
Ir. Indriarti Gultom, MM.
Yulia Hesti, S.H., M.H.

Transportation and Accommodation

Irawati, S.E.
Zainal Abidin, S.E.
Desi Puspitasari, S.H.
Tissa Zadya, S.E., M.M.

Special Events

Dameria Magdalena, S.Pd., M.Hum
Yanuarius Y. Dharmawan, S.S., M.Hum
Helta Anggia, S.Pd., M.A
Kartini Adam, S.E.

Consumption

Siti Rahmawati, S.E.
Aminah, S.E., M.Akt.

Table Of Content

Keynote Speakers :

Paper Presenters :

BLOG AS ALTERNATIF MEDIA IN TEACHING LITERATURE

Y. Satinem

Faculty of Language Education and arts, STKIP-PGRI Lubuklinggau
Corresponding email: y.sartinem@yahoo.co.id

Abstract

The aims of this research are: 1) to know the students' respond in utilization of blog as media in learning at students grade 3 Xaverius elementary school; 2) The effectiveness teaching folk lore by using blog at students grade 3 SD Xverius Lubuklinggau. Weblog or blog is one of interesting media used by teacher and students as teaching and learning media. Blog can be called as private website which in managing can be do individual or group. In this research, the researcher used quantitative method that focused at quasi-experimental research. Quantitative methods emphasize objective measurements and the statistical, mathematical, or numerical analysis of data collected through polls, questionnaires, and surveys, or by manipulating pre-existing statistical data using computational techniques. Quantitative research focuses on gathering numerical data and generalizing it across groups of people or to explain a particular phenomenon. In this research, researchers took xavarius elementary school as population and grade three as many as 31 students have been selected as samples for research. The result at this research were 1. The percentage of students' answer who stated that learning literature by using media blog was approved, its means that blog media is necessary for learning. From 31 students who fill the questionnaire, show all students stated that the question number 7, 8 , and 10 are beneficial for students with a percentage of each question 100 % . From the students 'statement can be concluded that learning by using media blog is required by Indonesian students on the material, especially regional literature. 2. Calculations to determine the effectiveness of media blogs in teaching regional literature is done by using the t test. From the results of calculations using SPSS result that t is greater than t table or in critical areas, Ho was rejected, meaning that the process of learning the Indonesian language by using the media blog on learning folklore applied to the third grade students of Xavarius elementary school had proved effective.

Keyword: Teaching, Media, Blog, Literature

1. INTRODUCTION

Developing of education world in Indonesia can not split from the influences of globalization, knowledge and technology grow rapidly. Global trade becomes one of challenge at education in Indonesia, it caused by opportunity of teacher and education institute widely enter in Indonesia. To face global trade, the quality of education in Indonesia must be increasing. It can be starting by repair teaching process to be better. Teaching and learning process is core in education, where is running by the time always developing to make perfect in education world, one of them is Information communication and technology (ICT) which is force all of education cavity able to following them in teaching process.

In Reality shows that education's player needs equipment of ICT to support teaching and learning process. One of challenge that as soon as must do is improving quality in teaching and learning process. Education's concept which develops and adopted recently is learning approach, it slowly leaves oldest form that is teaching approach. Learning approach in convey of knowledge and teaching process by multimedia and electronic, it called by e-learning which bring the movement in education from conventional to the digital both content and system. Rusman (2012:335) stated that e-learning is technology application website in teaching world to an education process. This concept be an similar alternative with teaching approach.

Today, learning face two challenges. The first challenge, namely the change in perceptions about learning itself, and challenges both in the form of information and telecommunications technology that shows a remarkable development. Constructivism basically has answered the challenge of the first to interpret that study as a constructive process in which information is converted into knowledge through a process of interpretation, correspondence, representations, and elaboration. Meanwhile, advances in information technology and telecommunications that are so rapidly offer a variety of new ease in learning so as to enable a shift in the orientation of learning on the learner.

In such cases, the development of information and communication technology (ICT) rapidly have an effect on various aspects of human life, including the interaction between teachers and learners. Such interactions require the support of instructional media that are innovative, creative, appropriate, and effective. One of the media in question is the implementation of internet-based learning media or weblog.

Blog is one of interesting media which used by teacher in teaching process. According to Ariyanto(2009:1) blog is one of private website which able to manage by person or group. It can be said that blog is one of effective media which used in

teaching process. Blog can be used as learning media; teacher can upload material that will be teaching. So blog is one of media which utilized by teacher in teaching lesson one of them is literature.

Teaching folklore has significant to give understanding for the students about moral value that conveying by toward characteristic at the story so their molars grow better. Teaching literature especially folklore able to give understand to students about humanity, moral and attitude toward actors from the story. Therefore lesson Indonesia as bridge to give understanding of value of characterization at students. In developing the blog media , Hamalik (Arsyad , 2011: 15) argues that the use of instructional media in teaching and learning can arouse desire and interest, motivation , and a stimulus to learning , and can even bring psychological effects on students. Several researches on the benefits of the Internet shows that the teaching materials are packaged in the form of web-based media can improve the quality of education. However, media - based learning and internet use was in the form of e -learning is not widely applied to teachers in learning. Therefore, the awareness to give more attention to improving the quality of internet-based learning media should be developed.

The utilization Internet in teaching literature, has become a necessity that can not be delay. Various Internet applications are already available and ready to be utilized optimally by teachers as a means of delivering learning material. Rusman (2012 : 344-345) , the function of ICT in education is divided into seven functions , namely 1) as a repository of knowledge , 2) as a learning tool , 3) as a facilityeducation , 4) as the standard of competence , 5) as a supporting administration, 6) as a tool for school management , and 7) as an educational infrastructure . Referring to the seventh function, teachers are required to have the skills to create internet-based learning. Without the willingness, creativity, and determination of teachers, as well as the support of the school , progress in the field of e -learning will not give any impact in improving the quality of learning .

Based on the explanation above; one of major problem that must be searched to get the problem solving in this research are: 1). Are teaching folklore by using blog increasing students' understanding at Xaverius elementary school?, 2). Are teaching folklore by using blog increasing the students' motivation at Xaverius elementary school?

2. THEORITICAL AND METHODOLOGY RESEARCH
2.1. Concept of Blog

Blog is abbreviation of weblog. Blog is a type of web site is developed and maintained by individuals using the software online or host platform that is very easy to use, with room to write. Blog's featuring instant online publications and invite the public to read and provide feedback as a comment. Blog is learning to use tools are fully Internet (Rusman , 2012: 348) . Blog synonymous with weblogs, on Wikipedia, is defined as a form of web application that resembles the writings (published as a post) on a public web page. This site can usually be accessed by all Internet users according to topic and purpose of the blog users.

Blog is a diary online. The blog owner usually jotted down notes in his blog, as well as diaries. The results of the article can be viewed online through the internet. Furthermore blog's visitors can leave comments on the blog owner posts. Besides writing can also insert pictures, videos, and even can also upload files so that visitors can download files that exist on the blog.

Originally blog is only used as a diary online. Today, when the blog began rampant not only write the blog outpouring of hearts and their daily experiences. Various topics of science began to enter the blog, starting from literature to music. If we formerly difficult to find materials on the regional literature, by the developing blog, we easier to search it. Even today there are books that can be taken from a blog.

2.2. Blog as Media In Teaching

Originally "media" come from Latin and plural form "Medium" which literally means intermediary or introduction. Media is an intermediary or an introductory message from the sender to the receiver moral message (Fathurrohman , 2008: 42) . Gagne said that media is kinds of component in the students' environment which able to stimulate to learn. Anderson in *Searching and Developing Media in Teaching* said that teaching media is a media which probably create relationship between a lesson developer to students.

Blog is one medium that can develop one's abilities and ideas through writing. Based on the fact the proliferation of Internet use among students, a blog can be a tool that can improve the ability of students to support the learning process in schools. Through his writings on the blog, each student can develop things that have been obtained from reading or listening to the explanation from the teacher. Blog has features which able to show someone's written directly in Internet and able to access by users. It probably builds communication between students, teacher and reader. Blog written able more develop by several suggestion or critic from the reader.

The teachers' role in building a learning culture through blogs is very important. The motivation of each student to pour ideas through blogs could not be separated from the support of the teacher as a teacher. Teachers can also lead discussions and comments about the material or article that has been created by the students. In addition, teachers can convey the material through a blog or tasks so as to facilitate the dissemination of information. Blogs provide an opportunity to be learning more interesting and interactive. Through blogs, sources of relevant material can be published to all parts that can be accessed by anyone. Thus the student difficulties in collecting the sources of information required in the learning process can be overcome. Therefore, the blog is one of the strategic learning media to enhance the learning process of active and interactive.

The learning process by using blogs as a medium of learning can makes students do not feel bored. This is in line with the statement Sudjana and Rival (2010 : 2) which suggests some benefits of media in the learning process of students, namely : 1) learning will attract more attention so as to motivate students to learn ; 2) The teaching materials will be quite vague so it can be better understood by the students , and allow students to master better teaching purposes ; 3) methods of teaching will be more varied , not solely verbal communication through the narrative of words by the teacher , so that students do not get bored and teachers do not run out of steam , especially when teachers teach for every hour lesson ; 4) students more active in learning, because not only listen to the description of the teacher , but also other activities such as observing , doing , demonstrate and others .

At learning process both inside and outside the classroom, students can study literature using the blog served in the form of text, images , video and relevant links . In accordance with the role of media in the teaching process disclosed by Sudjana and Rival (2010 : 7) that the media can be placed as a learning resource for students , which means that the media containing the material to be learned students either individually or in groups. Implementation of blogs as a medium of learning can stimulate students to learn online literature. With a blog, students can be helped to understand the notion of literature as well as changing the literary students that learning is fun and entertaining learning. It is supported by a statement from Djamarah (2010 : 121) who argued that the media is a tool that can be used as a channel message in order to achieve the goal of teaching.

On the other hand, the blog does not require programming knowledge. To create a simple blog, just open a blog site that is already available and then follow the steps there. Blogs also provide a template so that in the making, also does not require a person skilled in the field of design. To access the blog also does not use complicated rules. Students can directly open a blog by typing the blog site that has been created by teachers and then students can access the material that has been presented. This supported the theory of Sudjana and Rival (2010 : 4-5) about the criteria that must be considered in the selection of instructional media that the media selected should be appropriate to the level of students' thinking so that the meaning contained therein can be understood by students . Look at blog can be accessed anytime and anywhere , students can study literature independently outside the school . This is supported by Kemp and Dayton in Sanjaya (2008 : 210) states that the contribution of the media in a learning process that learning can take place anytime and anywhere needed .

Related to that learning to use media blog there is an excess and a weakness. The advantages of the application of blogs as a medium of learning, namely: 1) Students are more active in the learning activities , it can be seen from the students' active learning with media following the blog that has been packaged in such a way by the teacher . 2) Students can study anywhere and anytime, or students can review the lessons have been available on the blog of teachers and then the students do an online learning; 3) Learning to be innovative and creative so that learning is not boring .

While the lack of implementation of blogs as a medium of learning, namely: 1) The students who did not like the cyberspace. It caused students are not accustomed to searching in the cyberspace, so they face difficulties ; 2) If the power fails , teaching and learning activities will be stopped because the implementation of a blog depends on computer facilities and wifi which require electricity .

2.3. Concept of Literature

Literature is a form of writing literary works such as novels , magazines , books and others . Literature is a term used to describe written and sometimes spoken material. Derived from the Latin literature meaning "writing formed with letters," literature most commonly refers to works of the creative imagination, including poetry, drama, fiction, nonfiction, journalism, and in some instances, song.

In Indonesia literary work become one of material in teaching in the school, one of them is folklore. It was written in the Garis-Garis Besar Program Pengajaran (GBPP) dan KTSP thought national education No.22 2006 written that the aim " students enjoy and utility literary work to develop their selves, expand their knowledge and increasing their language achievement". Teaching is doing by care about principal of utilization condition at nature, social, cultural and the wealthy of district (Depdiknas, 2006:i). folklore is part of literary work, social document which use language as media.

Folklore is part of a literary work , a social document that uses language medium . Traditional literary techniques such as symbolism and spells are social because it is the conventions and norms of society. Meanwhile Wellek (1976 : 95) says that literature is a customs warehouse , the source book the history of civilization , especially the history of the rise and fall of the spirit of literary . Therefore, by studying the literature can be found documents or social portrait. Told as a social document, because the literature is relating to the reproduction of life tends to mirror reality. According Danandjaja (2009 : 1) oral literature or folklore is part of the culture inherited by Sustainable orally or through an example that was followed with a gesture or auxiliaries reminder . Likewise Suwandi (1986 : i- ii) state that oral literature or known to folklore in Lubuklinggau divided into three types: 1) Rewayat (narrations) is the story of the tale, animals or the life of the ancient nature figment of the imagination ; 2) Hypothetic (Nadai) is an ancient story that deals with the history ; and 3) Guritan (geritan) is a story about the origin of offspring or event / events that actually occurred , and no doubt the truth

because it is supported by evidence that is authentic . The three types of literature for the benefit of the community of supporters for oral literature can pass on cultural values of the past and the present.

Efforts are being made by the developer of education in order to improve student achievement in learning Indonesian. Through folklore will be known culture of the region in accordance with local color regions, foster students to become more loving culture of the area, and finally folklore can be used as one of the event to be commercialized through education.

3. RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, the researcher used quantitative method that focused at quasi-experimental research. Quantitative methods emphasize objective measurements and the statistical, mathematical, or numerical analysis of data collected through polls, questionnaires, and surveys, or by manipulating pre-existing statistical data using computational techniques. Quantitative research focuses on gathering numerical data and generalizing it across groups of people or to explain a particular phenomenon. According to Sukmadinata (2008:53) quantitative research is a research which uses by numeric, statistics, structure and experiment control. Furthermore , Arikunto (2010 : 22) that quantitative research is research that uses a lot of numbers, ranging from data collection , interpretation of these data , as well as the appearance of the results. In this study , the data obtained by researchers corrected by giving the value of the test subjects found the content of the interview , then the values are recapitulated in its entirety. In this research , researchers took xavarius elementary school as population and grade three as many as 31 students have been selected as samples for research

4. DISCUSSION

4.1. Students' Respond Blog as Media in Learning Folklore

Questionnaire is a set of statements or questions that must be completed by respondents chose the answer or answer questions through affirmative and negative answers that have been provided. Questionnaires are also a collection of questions submitted in writing to a person (the respondent) . The questionnaire is divided into three, namely open questionnaire, covered, and mixed / join .

Questionnaires were given to students containing 10 aspects to be measured , namely : 1) Media learning attract students studying folklore ; 2) Media blog right to deliver material in particular literary folklore ; 3) Media blog facilitate students' understanding of folklore ; 4) Media blog is simple and easy to learn the material folklore ; 5) Media blog can overcome the limitations of textbooks ; 6) Media blog can be designed by students in a relatively short time ; 7) Media blogs tend to be more up to date ; 8) Media blog more attractive and interactive ; 9) Media blog can help students understand the online marketing materials ; 10) Media blog eliminate the boundaries of space and time . Students' responses to the questionnaire can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Recapitulation Results of Treatment Questionnaire

No	Aspects required	The number of students	Persentase (%)	
			Yes	No
1	Learning attract students studying folklore	31	93,55	6,45
2	Media blog appropriate to convey the material literature, especially folklore	31	90,32	9,68
3	Media blog facilitate students' understanding of folklore	31	93,55	6,45
4	Media blog is simple and easy to learn the material folklore	31	93,55	6,45
5	Media blog can overcome the limitations of textbooks	31	90,32	9,68
6	Media blog can be designed by students in a relatively short time	31	96,78	3,22
7	Media blogs tend to be more up to date	31	100	0
8	Media blog more interesting and interactive	31	100	0
9	Media blog can help students understand marketing materials online	31	87,10	12,90
10	Media blog eliminate the boundaries of space and time	31	100	0

The percentage of students' answer who stated that learning literature by using media blog was approved, its means that blog media is necessary for learning. From 31 students who fill the questionnaire, show all students stated that the question number 7, 8 , and 10 are beneficial for students with a percentage of each question 100 % . From the students 'statement can be concluded that learning by using media blog is required by Indonesian students on the material, especially regional literature.

4.2. Effectiveness Media Blog in Learning Folklore

The result of students' learning at Xavarius elementary school show that data distributed normal, shown by value Asymp.Sig.(2-tailed) 0,504 is significan level 0,05. As for the value t-hit 12,00 and t-tab 1,70 for (d) 30 and α 0,05, it can be concluded t-hit > t-tab, so Ho rejected, and Hi accepted, it means that the average value of mastery at students in grade 3 Xavarius elementary school after used blog as media in teaching and learning is 70 or more than 70 . Here are shown the results of the counting of data through SPSS

Table 2. One-Sample Statistics

	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
VAR00003	31	78,2268	3,81701	,68556

Table 3. One-Sample Test

	Test Value = 70					
	T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper
VAR00003	12,000	30	,000	8,22677	6,8267	9,6269

Table 4. One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		VAR00003
N		31
Normal Parameters(a,b)	Mean	78,2268
	Std. Deviation	3,81701
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,148
	Positive	,092
	Negative	-,148
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		,825
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,504

a Test distribution is Normal.
b Calculated from data.

Calculations to determine the effectiveness of media blogs in teaching regional literature is done by using the t test. From the results of calculations using SPSS result that t is greater than t table or in critical areas, Ho was rejected, meaning that the process of learning the Indonesian language by using the media blog on learning folklore applied to the third grade students of Xaverius elementary school had proved effective.

5. CONCLUSSION
1. The average percentage of students who stated that the answer to learning literature by using a media blog is approved by 94.52 %, it means that media blog is indeed necessary for learning literary literature in this area.
2. Learning folklore in Indonesian by using media blog was effective to improve education at students grade three xavrius elementary school at Lubuklinggau.

REFERENCES
[1] Ariyanto, D. 2009. *Blogspot Hacking Modifikasi Blogspot dan Aksesorisnya*. Yogyakarta: CV Andi Offset.
[2] Arsyad, A. 2011. *Media Pembelajaran*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.
[3] Djamarah, S.B. & Zain, A. 2010. *Strategi Belajar Mengajar*. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta
[4] Danandjaya, James. 2002. *Foklor Indonesia: Ilmu Gosip, Dongeng dan lain-lain*. Jakarta: Temprit.
[5] Departemen Pendidikan Nasional, Badan penelitian dan pengembangan, Pusat kurikulum. 2011. *Pengembangan pendidikan budaya dan karakter bangsa pedoman sekolah.*
[6] Fathurrohman. 2008. *Teknologi dan Media Pembelajaran*. Surabaya: Dakwah Center Press.
[7] Rusman. 2012 *Model-Model Pembelajaran: Mengembangkan Profesionalisme Guru*. Jakarta:Raja Grafindo Persada.
[8] Suwandi Syam, *Kehidupan Masyarakat, Upacara Adat, Sejarah dan Legenda Daerah Musirawas.* 1986.
[9] Sanjaya, W. 2008. *Perencanaan dan Desain Sistem Pembelajaran*. Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group.
[10] Setyanta, Yustinus Budi. E-Jurnal Dinas Pendidikan Kota Surabaya; Volume 1 tahun (hal 1-14)
[11] Wellek Rene. 1976. *Theory of Literatur.* Penguin University Books: London/

universitas bandar lampung

SOLUTION FOR PRESENT AND FUTURE