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for Facing Industrial Revolution 4.0"**

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language and literature education program who collected 183 people. The sample used was 132 people as the research data. The data collection technique used was a questionnaire. The data were analyzed using Statistical Version 20. Analysis of the results of Islamic psychosocial self-confidence and confidence in the creativity of students of Indonesian language and literary education study programs. The results of the study prove the proposed hypothesis received regarding selfmotivation and psychosocial Islam towards creative thinking of students in the Indonesian Language and Literature Education study program. Stages of students' self-confidence, high category, obtained mean (99.55). The psychosocial stages of Islam are categorized as moderate with Mean (143.11) and Creative Thinking with Mean (96.36). bahwa terdapat nilai ($F=49.273$) dan nilai $Sig.=0.000$ ($P<0.05$). This confirms that confidence has an influence on the creative thinking of students of the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Riau Islamic University. There is a value ($F = 31.238$) and a $Sigvalue = 0.000$ ($P < 0.05$). This confirms that Islamic psychosocial has an influence on the creative thinking of students of the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Riau Islamic University, there is a value ($F = 45,221$) and a $Sig value = 0,000$ ($P < 0.05$). This confirms that Islamic psychosocial influence has 0.194%; Self-Confidence has an influence of 27.5%; while the influence of Islamic social psychology and self-confidence have an influence on the creative thinking of students of the Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Riau Islamic University 42.2% of this shows that psychosocial Islam and self confidence can shape students' creative thinking.

Morphology Of Talang Mamak Tribe Dialect At Indragiri Regency Of Riau Province, Indonesia

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Keywords: Morphological Processes of TM Tribe Dialect

This is a Study of aspects of Dialect used by Talang Mamak Tribe, a minority of Indragiri Hulu Regency, Riau Province. The Considers the Problems of this Study, namely, the processes of Morphology that pertain to Nominal and Verbal Constructions, and interact with the Syntax of TM. The Design of this Study was based on the Methodology of Qualitative Linguistic Research. The Approach used in this Study is to describe and analyze Linguistic Corpura, where in conducting this Study, the Researcher directly went to the field to Collect the Data through informal Communication and interaction with the TM Speakers as well as through formal elicitation and recording sessions. The contribution of this Study was for Linguistic field, and for the basis of the Study of TM in the aspects of Morphology. Besides, from the Analysis and findings of this Study obtained the current forms of Morphology and a few examples of Its Sentences of Syntax Processes of TM. Moreover, the Results of this Study also indicated both similarities and differences among other Dialects in the border of Indragiri Hulu Regency, particularly, and Riau Province generally, including Borneo and other Dialects of Sumatra. For examples, the Similarities and Differences among other Dialects: Sakai, Bonai,

Suku Laut, Rengat, Kampar, Taluk Kuantan, in Riau Province; while, Berau in Borneo, and Jambi Malay Language, Nias Dialect in Sumatra, and Jakarta Dialect, and what the future appears to hold for TM Dialect, of course, needs to be followed up.

A Comparative Study Among Asean And Asia Countries Community To The Realization And Application Of English, Culture, And Science And Technology

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Keywords: English, Culture, Economy, Education, Science and Technology

The Problem of this study was to find out the realization and the application of English, Culture heritage, Human sources, Economy, Science and Technology among ASEAN and Asia Countries Community. The Research Methodology used in this study was Qualiquantitative approach, where the obtained data were explained and analyzed throughout sentences and also added by the percentage. The results of this study explained as follows: The Results of this study showed that Hongkong, Singapore, Malaysia, Philippines, and Brunei were accustomed to using English in formal and non formal settings, on Culture, Japan, Indonesia, Malaysia, and Brunei still maintained their own Cultures; in Economy in addition to, Japan, Singapore, Hongkong, Malaysia, and Brunei were dominant among other ASEAN and Asia countries; and human sources, science and technology, Singapore, Hongkong, South Korea, and Japan were the Top Ranks if it was compared to other Asian Countries. Therefore, other ASEAN countries, such as Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam, Cambodia, and Philippines were beyond in Economy, Education, science and technology rather than Singapore, Hongkong, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, and Brunei were also expected to be able to quickly run in the future, so that the beyond ASEAN Countries as cited in this study will be the same level not only in ASEAN and Asia Countries, but also in the world.

Student Readiness Model Facing the Industrial Revolution 4.0

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Keywords: Determinants, Student Readiness, Industrial Revolution.

The purpose of this study is to describe the factors that influence the student readiness in facing the industrial revolution 4.0. This study uses quantitative research methods. The population in this study was the student teacher of education faculty of Universitas Islam Riau. The sampling technique used is cluster random sampling. The data collection technique uses a questionnaire. Data analysis technique uses Product Moment Correlation and Path Analysis with the help of Lisrel 8.80 Software. The results showed that; (1) there is no significant effect the variable of