

CONAPLIN 14

14TH CONFERENCE ON APPLIED LINGUISTICS

Interdisciplinarity in Applied Linguistics:
Empowering Collaboration through Teaching and Research

JULY 13 & 14, 2021

PROGRAM BOOK

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CONAPLIN 14

The Fourteenth Conference on Applied Linguistics



**"Interdisciplinarity in Applied Linguistics:
Empowering Collaboration through Teaching and
Research"**

July 13–14, 2021

Organized by

The Language Center of Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

WELCOME SPEECH
VICE RECTOR FOR RESEARCH, INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS,
PARTNERSHIP, AND BUSINESS

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

First of all, let me congratulate CONAPLIN that is being held in its 14th year in 2021, making it the oldest international conference held by the university. On behalf of the Rector of Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, I would like to sincerely welcome and thank the invited speakers who will share their valuable expertise and insights on the chosen themes. Your participation supports this university's efforts to continuously maintain the exchanges of ideas and expertise via numerous conferences we have throughout the year.

This year's conference theme which puts interdisciplinary and collaboration front and center should stimulate discussions on the shifting trends in education, from ones in which subjects were rather taught as isolated entities to those that involve interconnected disciplines simultaneously. To all presenters and participants, I hope that CONAPLIN 14 excites and inspires you to continue working for the advancement of the field of Applied Linguistics, especially on promoting interdisciplinary and cross-collaboration within your circles and networks.

My gratitude and appreciation are extended to the Language Center of Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, English Education Department, and the committee who have worked at their best in preparing and organizing the conference. The solid teamwork streamlining from the various elements involved in making this conference possible is our asset toward the mission to make Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia a World Class University.

The year 2021 has been a challenging one for all of us. However, I believe that by strengthening solidarity and following health protocols, we would be stronger in this difficult time.

To close my remarks, I would like to congratulate everyone for a great time at CONAPLIN14.

Prof. Dr. H. Adang Suherman, M.A.

WELCOME SPEECH
HEAD OF THE LANGUAGE CENTER
OF UNIVERSITAS PENDIDIKAN INDONESIA

Welcome to the Fourteenth Conference on Applied Linguistics (CONAPLIN 14).

This event is organized by the Language Center of Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia in cooperation with English Education Department and Linguistics Study Program of Postgraduate School of Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. The conference covers a wide range of topics related to applied linguistics, including language in education, literature, media, language policy, and the technological aspects of language use.

This year's CONAPLIN 14 will be held on July 13–14, 2021. Due to the pandemic, we have decided to organize this event virtually. The virtual conference and parallel sessions will be conducted on Zoom meeting where research works are presented live or prerecorded.

The theme of this year's conference is 'Interdisciplinarity in Applied Linguistics: Empowering Collaboration through Teaching and Research'. The conference is expected to provide a platform for language researchers, teachers, practitioners, policy makers, or applied linguistic enthusiasts to share their learnings and insights on the issue at hand and draw insightful conclusions for future practice and follow-up studies.

Dr. Rd. Safrina, M.A.

WELCOME SPEECH
CONFERENCE CHAIR
OF THE FOURTEENTH CONFERENCE ON APPLIED LINGUISTICS

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Welcome to the Fourteenth Conference on Applied Linguistics (CONAPLIN 14), 2021. It is my pleasure to welcome all of you to this conference. We have received more than 150 paper submissions and participants from various institutions in Indonesia, the Philippines, Japan, and Australia. Therefore, I would like to extend my sincere gratitude and appreciation for this enthusiasm.

The theme of this year is 'Interdisciplinarity in Applied Linguistics: Empowering Collaboration through Teaching and Research'. This reflects our hope where scholars, educators, and aspiring teachers can strengthen and improve their educational practices during this difficult time through stronger collaborations that involve other disciplines. In relation to this, please look forward to our keynote and plenary sessions where our distinguished speakers will explore a wider spectrum of interdisciplinary and collaboration. We also facilitate discussions in other scopes namely technology-related studies in language teaching and learning, systemic functional linguistics, multilingualism and plurilingualism and other related topics in applied linguistics and language teaching. This will be conducted in our parallel sessions, in which all of the presentations are prerecorded and will be broadcasted during our conference days.

This event is organized by the Language Center of Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. Following the latest national health protocol, this conference will be held online on July 13–14, 2021. However, to enrich your conference experience, we proudly present you our new series of online workshops covering various topics ranging from Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) in language teaching and research, Korean studies, and Bahasa Indonesia for Speakers of Other Languages (BIPA). We also add a new session dedicated for students to present their current (ongoing) study and welcome insights from fellow educators and distinguished scholars attending our conference.

The selected manuscripts from this conference will be published in (1) Indonesian Journal of Applied Linguistics (IJAL), a Q2 Scopus-indexed, DOAJ-indexed, and SINTA 1 journal, (2) English Review: Journal of English Education (ERJEE), a DOAJ-indexed and SINTA 2 journal; and (3) Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra (JPBS), a DOAJ-indexed and SINTA 3 journal. I wish you fruitful and rewarding exchanges in our conference. Stay healthy. Stay safe.

Ika Lestari Damayanti, M.A., Ph.D.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

WELCOME SPEECH	1
THE COMMITTEE.....	4
TABLE OF CONTENTS	6
CONFERENCE SCHEDULE	7
KEYNOTE AND PLENARY SPEAKERS	8
COMPILATION OF ABSTRACTS	18
Multilingualism and Plurilingualism.....	18
Multilingual Education	40
English/Indonesian as Lingua Francas	43
Language acquisition	44
Cross-Cultural Awareness and Education	47
Language curriculum and material development	53
Language policy.....	61
Language preservation/maintenance	63
Dynamic assessment	67
Language pedagogy: Theory and practice.....	72
Discourse analysis.....	90
Language and Media	110
Technology-related studies in language teaching and learning	129
Computer-/Mobile- Assisted Language Learning	156
Digital Literacies	160
English for Specific Purposes.....	161
Interpretation and Translation.....	167
Critical Literacy and Pedagogy.....	171

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

DAY 1 (Tuesday, July 13, 2021)

Agenda	Time
Zoom Opens	08.00 – 08.30
Opening Ceremony by Dr. Raden Safrina, M.A.	08.30 – 08.45
Keynote Presentation by Dr. Raden Safrina, M.A.	08.45 – 09.45
Parallel Session 1	09.50 – 10.50
Workshop Session 1 1. How to Craft Your Argument for Your Persuasive Speech by Ika Lestari Damayanti, M.A., Ph.D. 2. Things You Need to Know Before Studying in South Korea by Ashanti Widyana, M.A.	10.55 – 12.30
BREAK TIME	12.30 – 13.30
Student-Led Research Group Session	13.35 – 14.35
Plenary Presentation by Kingsley Bolton	14.40 – 15.40

DAY 2 (Wednesday, July 14, 2021)

Agenda	Time
Zoom Opens	08.30 – 09.00
Plenary Presentation by Ardian Wahyu Setiawan, S.S., M.Ed. Ed.D.	09.00 – 10.00
Workshop Session 2 1. Equipping your Language Class with AI-powered Tools by Dr. Finita Dewi, S.S., M.A. and Dr. A. Gumawang Jati 2. Developing and Using Authentic Materials for Teaching BIPA in the Basic Level by Eka Rahmat Fauzy, S.S., M.Pd. and Ari Nursenja Rivanti, S.Pd., M.Pd.	10.10 – 11.40
BREAK TIME	11.40 – 13.00
Parallel Session 2	13.00 – 14.00
Plenary Presentation by Erika Matruglio, Ph.D.	14.05 – 15.05
Closing Ceremony by Ika Lestari Damayanti, Ph.D	15.05 – 15.20
Feedback and certificate information	15.20 – 15.40

*Please note that the schedule listed is in UTC+7 (Western Indonesian Time/WIB)

KEYNOTE AND PLENARY SPEAKERS

Keynote Speakers

Dr. Safrina Noorman, M.A.



Head of The Language Center of Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

Safrina is a faculty member at the English Language and Literature Study Program. She obtained her doctorate in literature from Universitas Indonesia in 2006. Her expertise is in adolescent literature and critical theory in literature. She has been actively involved in several national and local literary and cultural communities.

Abstract

RETHINKING INTERDISCIPLINARITY: A PERSONAL QUEST

The presentation will reflect on interdisciplinarity as a praxis in research and pedagogy that has been conducted in a deliberate manner or otherwise. Interdisciplinarity has been conveniently used as a means to break or bridge disciplinary boundaries to achieve a greater good for the society. Departing from this assumption, I will recollect snapshots of interdisciplinarity from my own study on four literary texts. The study has made me problematize the disciplinary boundaries of a literary analysis. It has also necessitated that I look into the sociohistorical aspects of the text production and frame the findings with a cultural study discipline. I will then discuss and reconstruct the workings of interdisciplinarity in my study while reflecting on how it has made the disciplines more relevant to the society.

Plenary Speakers

Professor Kingsley Bolton



Professor Emeritus, University of Stockholm

Kingsley Bolton is Professor Emeritus at the University of Stockholm. He has previously served as Professor of English linguistics at Nanyang Technological University, Singapore, City University of Hong Kong, and Stockholm University, where he was also Chair of the English Department. He has published widely on English in the Asian region and his latest book, the *Handbook of Asian Englishes* (2020, co-edited with Werner Botha and Andy Kirkpatrick, Wiley-Blackwell), was given the 2021 PROSE Award from the Association of American Publishers (AAP) for outstanding academic research in the category 'Language and linguistics'. He is also Co-Editor of the journals, *World Englishes* (Wiley-Blackwell), and *Educational Studies* (Routledge/Taylor & Francis).

Abstract

Asian Englishes, EMI and Interdisciplinarity

In this presentation, Professor Bolton will talk about English in the Asian region, as well as the topic of English-medium instruction (EMI) at various Asian universities. In the last fifty years, there has been a remarkable spread of the English language throughout the Asian region, not least in such former Anglophone colonies as India, Hong Kong, Malaysia, the Philippines, and Singapore, the so-called 'Outer Circle' English-using societies. In addition, English has also been spreading in 'Expanding Circle' contexts, such as China, Japan, Indonesia, South Korea, and Thailand. Today, almost everywhere in Asia, English-medium instruction (EMI) is becoming increasingly popular in higher education, partly as a result of universities responding to internationalization and university rankings. In this context, the role of university English language teachers has been changing considerably. In the past, faculty typically studied English literature and literary analysis, but today they are often expected to deliver programs in engineering and science communication, as well in the humanities and social sciences. How then can language educators meet the needs of interdisciplinarity in Asian universities today?

Dr. Erika Matruglio**Senior Lecturer TESOL, University of Wollongong, Australia**

Erika Matruglio is Senior Lecturer TESOL in the School of Education, University of Wollongong, Australia. Her research explores connections between disciplinary language, knowledge, and values. Her scholarship employs complementary theories of Systemic Functional Linguistics and Legitimation Code Theory to explore school literacy practices, especially with regards to writing in the disciplines.

Abstract**More Than The Sum of Its parts: The Power of Interdisciplinary, Collaborative Educational Research**

In this paper I explore some of the benefits of interdisciplinary approaches for collaboration in both teaching and research. Interdisciplinary work has the potential to yield greater explanatory power than the use of single theories on their own. In research, it makes possible both deeper insight into objects of study and also theoretical advancements, as theories used together pose questions and problems which stretch them towards further advancement (Maton, Martin, & Matruglio, 2016). In teaching, one theory can provide an overarching structure or framework while another can provide more visible content or subject matter. Interdisciplinary approaches can also help facilitate collaboration between researchers and practitioners. Interdisciplinary collaboration can even be useful in the concurrent research of one's own teaching practice, to provide an evidence base for systematic improvement and re-design of curricula and to provide an opportunity to engage meaningfully with the field of scholarship of teaching and learning. In this paper I will use examples from my own research and teaching to illustrate the benefits of interdisciplinarity mentioned above. In so doing, I will show how interdisciplinary work can be more than the sum of its parts.

Ardian Wahyu Setiawan, S.S., M.Ed. Ed.D.



Faculty Member, Politeknik Negeri Malang, Indonesia

Ardian Wahyu Setiawan is a faculty member of Politeknik Negeri Malang, Indonesia. He is a productive academic and prolific writer who has published in a wide array of publications both in Indonesia and overseas. His research interest includes technology in education, ESP, and innovative language pedagogy.

Abstract

The Praxis of Interdisciplinarity: Opportunities in the Indonesian Context

As a hybrid and fluid field, applied linguistics offers an interdisciplinary approach which teachers and researchers can employ in their teaching and research activities. Taking the nature of applied linguistics as a basis for discussion, this session will address the praxis of interdisciplinarity in the Indonesian context. It aims to provide insights into opportunities offered by the interdisciplinary nature of applied linguistics in teaching and research. The discussion will take into account various aspects which shape the teaching and research activities in the Indonesian context. In this session, conference participants will be invited to take part and contribute to the discussion through an online discussion platform. Overall, the session highlights the praxis of interdisciplinarity in the Indonesian context.

Workshops

Ashanti Widyana, M.A.



Lecturer, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

Ashanti is a Korean Lecturer at Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Bumi Siliwangi Campus. She is also the Korean Language Instructor at the Language Center of Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. Her main research areas are Korean Culture, Korean Nationalism, and Korean Women after Korean War.

Abstract

Things You Need to Know Before Studying in South Korea

South Korea nowadays has become one of the countries in Asia that is chosen by foreign students to continue their study in various universities. Through the scholarship programs offered by government, universities, or private institutions/companies, foreign students are able to experience both the academic and cultural life in this country. However, being a foreign student in South Korea is not always easy. The unfamiliar academic environment and cultural differences are some of the struggles that students have to deal with in daily basis. Therefore, through this workshop we will talk about things that need to be prepared before studying in Korea, such as documents need to prepare to apply for the scholarship, how to overcome the cultural differences, and what needs to be done to have a successful academic life in Korea.

Finita Dewi, S.S., M.A.



Lecturer, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

Finita is an English Lecturer at Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Purwakarta Campus. She is also the Director of Teacher Professional Development in Indonesia Technology-Enhanced Language Learning Association (iTELL). Besides having extended EFL teaching and training experiences for more than 20 years, she has a great passion and interest in the area of educational technology. She has published several articles in reputable national and international journals

Dr. A. Gumawang Jati



Lecturer, Institut Teknologi Bandung

Jati is an English Lecturer at Institut Teknologi Bandung. He is also the President of Indonesia Technology-Enhanced Language Learning Association (iTELL). Jati has presented in many national, regional, and international conferences focusing on English Language Teaching. His main research areas are in Computer-Assisted Language Learning and Digital Material Development.

Abstract

Equipping Your Language Class with AI-Powered Tools

Interaction in the teaching and learning process happen among teacher and students, students and materials, and students and students. In the age of Artificial Intelligence (AI), Students and teachers can also interact with the smart machine and get some support in completing their tasks. For teachers, AI has the potentials to ease their jobs and reduce the

workload, such as supporting teachers to correct students' writing, creating lesson plans, or creating questions from reading passages. On the other hand, for students, AI can advise students on spelling, pronunciation, grammar, writing styles, sentence economy, and accompany students when searching for ideas on speaking and writing tasks. AI can also provide immediate feedback to certain speaking and writing aspects. This workshop will invite participants to explore some of the above-mentioned features of AI and allow them to have hands-on experiences on using AI which can be used in the teaching and learning activities.

Ari Nursenja Rivanti, S.Pd., M.Pd.**BIPA teacher, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia**

Ari Nursenja Rivanti graduated from School of Postgraduate Studies of Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. Apart from years of her experience in teaching BIPA in Indonesia, including in a cooperation program with Daewoo-SKY from South Korea in 2019-2020, she obtained an opportunity to teach BIPA at Echuca College and Echuca South Primary School in Victoria, Australia, in 2016, and at the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Helsinki, Finland, in 2019. Her international career endured in 2020 as an Indonesian guest lecturer at Naresuan University, Thailand, and as an Indonesian language teacher at the Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Athens, Greece, and in 2021 as a guest lecturer of Indonesian language at the Philippine Normal University, in Manila, the Philippines.

Eka Rahmat Fauzy, S.S., M.Pd.**Lecturer, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia**

Eka Rahmat Fauzy is a lecturer in the study program of Indonesian Language and Literature Education. He mostly manages classes related to Bahasa Indonesia bagi Penutur Asing (BIPA), such as Introduction to BIPA, Strategies on Teaching BIPA, BIPA Materials, and the Practice of BIPA Teaching and Learning. Entrusted as a teacher and the coordinator of BIPA program in the Language Center of Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia until 2020, he has been involved not only in teaching BIPA classes in various levels and schemes, but also in developing BIPA materials, curriculum, and scholarship programs. As a graduate of master degree of English Education from Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, he is also a teacher of general English and ESP courses, including academic English, business English, and English test preparation courses, such as IELTS and TOEFL.

Abstract

Developing and Using Authentic Materials for Teaching BIPA in the Basic Level

Interest in Bahasa Indonesia for non-native speakers, better known as Bahasa Indonesia bagi Penutur Asing or BIPA, has been growing widely in recent years. One of challenges to deal with in the practice of teaching and learning BIPA is material development, which still can be said limited. Apart from course books or textbooks, authentic material, defined as any material not intentionally created for use in a language class, can be an effective alternative. Accordingly, this workshop session will discuss principles and guidelines for developing and using authentic materials specifically for BIPA class in the basic level, where authenticity may become an issue in terms of its learning materials.

Ika Lestari Damayanti, M.A., Ph.D.



Associate Professor, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia

Ika Lestari Damayanti is Associate Professor in the Department of English Education at Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. She earned her Master's degree from University of Warwick UK and her Doctorate degree from University of Wollongong Australia. She has conducted extensive research and workshops on EFL methodology, literacy, and storytelling. In recent years, she has been a speaker at international conferences and events, such as TEDxU Wollongong, Australian Systemic Functional Linguistics Association, and Asia-Pacific 3MT Competition.

Abstract

How to Craft Your Argument for Your Persuasive Speech

Speaking in academic context in front of audiences may be a daunting task for many. This workshop aims to help participants to increase confidence in public speaking in an academic context through modeling and experimenting. Tips will be shared by paying attention to aspects important for crafting an argument in a persuasive speech.

COMPILATION OF ABSTRACTS

Multilingualism and Plurilingualism**IDENTIFYING NON-LINGUISTIC UNSUCCESSFUL LEARNER'S REQUIREMENTS IN
LEARNING SPEAKING AT SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

Farouk Imam Arrasyid, Wiwin Windiana

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To learn English successfully, the student should be encouraged and have a strong desire to do so. There are researches identified about non-linguistic factors, problems, strategies in English speaking at senior high school. As a consequence, there is a pressing need to identify the factors that cause students did not to reach the non-linguistic requirements for academic success, especially in English speaking and the non-linguistic unsuccessful student's needs in learning speaking. Thus, to examine both, the research utilizes qualitative research as a type of research. The researcher suggested using a questionnaire to unsuccessful learners in learning speaking to collect data. The data were then identified, interpreted, and presented using descriptive explanation. The finding of this research showed that many high school students have not met the requirements to be successful in speaking learning. In addition, there are two main non-linguistic needs of unsuccessful students in learning speaking, there are internal and external factors. Internal factors are physical factors is health (good condition of all the body and its parts), psychological factors are Intelligence, attention to speaking materials, interest, talent, motivation (intrinsic and extrinsic motivation), maturity, and readiness. Fatigue factors mean weakness of the body. While, external factors are family (attention from family), school (the manner of the teacher presents the materials), society (supporting friends and mass media surrounding them that exist).

Keywords: Learning speaking, Non-linguistic aspect, Unsuccessful student

**IDENTIFICATION OF TRANSLATION STRATEGIES APPLICATION BY TOURISM
PRACTITIONER FOR BALINESE CULTURAL TERMS**

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Bali relies on culture as one of its tourism attractions. Therefore, tourism practitioners are demanded to have strategies in translating cultural terms. On the other side, although the topic of translation has received considerable amount of interest in the area of research, but strategies of tourism practitioner in translating cultural terms is rarely researched. Therefore, this research focuses on strategies executed by tourism practitioners in cultural language translation. This research involves 74 samples of tourism practitioners who are asked to translate 28 cultural terms in context. The collected data are analyzed by using Baker theories of translation. From the research conducted, it is found that the translation strategy of using loanword or loanword with explanation tends to be used by the majority of tourism practitioners with 57.77% users. The next strategy used by the majority of tourism practitioners with 22.78% is paraphrasing by using unrelated words. There are 8.49% of practitioners use a more general word. Cultural substitution strategy is used by 6.61% practitioners and the strategy of paraphrasing by using related word is used by 2.41% of practitioners. Only 1.16% of tourism practitioner translate the terms by using negligence or omission. This finding is expected to reflect on how the cultural terms are explained in the tourism industry context particularly in Bali.

Keywords: cultural term, tourism practitioner, translation

The Role of Neuro-Linguistics in Creative Writing Short Stories Through an Interdisciplinary Approach

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This study aims to explore the role of neurolinguistics in writing creative short stories for students through an interdisciplinary approach. Neurology is a field of study consisting of linguistics and medicine that studies the relationship between language and the human brain, which is linked to cognitive neuroscience and sensory and cellular movement. The method used in this research is literature review or literature review. There are four stages or four phases in conducting this research (1) designing a review, (2) conducting a review, (3) analyzing, and (4) writing a review. In neurolinguistics, the parts of the human brain are also studied. The brain has 3 main parts, namely the cerebrum (cerebrum), cerebellum (cerebellum), and brainstem (brainstem). Six factors must be considered in creative writing: general knowledge and cognition, creative cognition, process, motivation and conative, linguistics and literacy, and psychomotor. There are also four-pillar factors of neurolinguistics, namely outcome, rapport, sensory acuity, and flexibility. Neurolinguistics also studies the structure and parts of the human brain, including the cerebrum (large brain), cerebellum (cerebellum), brainstem (brain stem), and limbic system (limbic system). The part that is closely related to writing is the cerebellum (cerebellum).

Keywords: Neurolinguistics, Creative Writing, Interdisciplinary Approaches

ENGLISH DOMINANCE VERSUS HOME LANGUAGE POLICY ON THE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT PUBLIC SIGNS IN CANDIDASA, BALI: A LINGUISTIC LANDSCAPE ANALYSIS

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English is the main means of communication between the locals and tourists at Candidasa area. Hotel and restaurant signages are dominated by English along the main street. On the other hand, the government promotes and protects the local languages through two main regulations. They regulate the use of Balinese language or Hanacaraka and Indonesian language on the signages. This study aims at describing and analyzing the dominance of English in Candidasa linguistic landscape, and the implementation of the government regulations on the signages. The data were 144 photographs of the hotel and restaurant public signs. They were taken using two methods. The first one was direct photographing at Candidasa area and the second one was screenshotting from <https://maps.google.com>. The second method was implemented to obtain the temporary signages which were common when the hotels and restaurants operated normally before the Covid19 outbreak. The reasons of choosing the languages on the signs were obtained through interview of 8 managers of the companies. The data were analyzed using linguistic landscape design on the frequency of language occurrence, the monolingual, bilingual, and multilingual presentation, and the English commodification for business and home language preservation policy. The findings revealed that English was dominant over Balinese and Indonesian language and other foreign languages. In response to the government regulations, the limited number of hotels and restaurants put some Indonesian and Balinese words or Hanacaraka on the signages, which were varied in terms of their salience.

Keywords: Linguistic Landscape, English Dominance, local Language, Language Policy

The Analysis of Language Style of Gurindam Dua Belas Written by Raja Ali Haji

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This research emphasizes on the importance of exploring the language style of Raja Ali Haji's Gurindam Dua Belas which is implicitly conveyed through diction, parallelism, and figure of speech. This study conducted qualitatively focusing on descriptive analysis in which data taken from the book of Raja Ali Haji's Gurindam Dua Belas. The book consists of 12-Articles published in collaboration between the City Government of Tanjungpinang and The Foundation of Pangung Melayu. This is a documentation study by using triangulation technique of analysis covering data reduction, data presentation, and data conclusion. The results show that there are 66 specific dictions and 17 general dictions found in the book. In addition, the analysis of language style is also related to parallelism in which intermittent parallelism has differences in its location which can be found in 11 out of 12 Articles of Raja Ali Haji's Gurindam Dua Belas. Whereas, rarely used parallelism, the repetition of syllables or phrases at the same positions is only found in 1 out of 12 Articles. Finally, the analysis of language style is correlated to the largest figures of speech which is 44 metaphorical figures, while the smallest is 5 sinekdoke figures. In conclusion, language style is an effective means of providing teaching guidance by showing the beauty of literary works. This signifies the importance of language styles as a means of expressing messages depicted from Raja Ali Haji's Gurindam Dua Belas.

Keywords: Language style, Gurindam Dua Belas, Raja Ali Haji.

ESP Course Design for A Multimedia Study Programme of a Vocational High School

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Designing ESP courses deals with a need analysis to determine relevant materials for students. This research aims to design ESP courses for a multimedia major based on a teacher's and students' perspectives. Data of this research were obtained from multimedia students in a vocational high school in Bandung who had been joining an internship program. The data which were in the form of questionnaires and interviews were analyzed based on a need analysis proposed by Dudley-Evans & St John. This research reveals three top skills that have not been fully mastered by the students. The skills are grammar, vocabulary, and speaking. In terms of the topics, the students need commercial texts, visual images, and videos that are related to Multimedia. A recommendation for ESP course designers is also provided in this research.

Keywords : English for Specific Purposes, ESP Course Design, Multimedia, Needs Analysis, Students' Needs

Indonesian Language in Global Perspective

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Indonesian language today has an important position in the global arena. Countries in the world are bound by various kinds of cooperation and interests that are essential for social, economic, religious, or political needs. For that reason, a language that can serve as the tool to bridge the cooperation is required and Indonesian language has the potentials to fulfill the role – becoming the international language. For Indonesia, this language will be a great help to gain a strategic and strong position in the global arena while keep on becoming the sovereign national identity. Therefore, it is important to pursue this vision by investigating the opportunities and challenges of Indonesian language in becoming the international language. Compared with other cognate languages, Indonesian has several strengths namely its simplicity and consistency in the language structure which makes it easy to learn and its great number of speakers that reaches more than 250 million people in a single country. However, some challenges from both internal and external factors are also present. For the external factor, Indonesia has not been able to play strategic roles in engaging in many important dialogues between countries. For the internal factor, many Indonesian do not have and even show pride in using Indonesian which is their national language on both the local and international stage. If the opportunities can be utilized and the challenges can be minimized, Indonesian language that is already used and spread in many countries in the world will surely be able to grow and be on a par with other languages that have already become international languages. However, it will require persistent efforts from all parties to realize it.

Keywords : Indonesian language, national identity, Indonesian as International Language

**DEVELOPMENT OF TEACHING MEDIA TO IMPROVE PASSÉ COMPOSÉ UNDERSTANDING
ABILITY IN FRENCH GRAMMAIRE COURSES**

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The development of technology has brought so many impacts on life. For example in the education aspect, technology plays an important role in providing teaching media facilities. This study describes the use of "Genially" media in the process of making grammar teaching media, especially passé composé in French. The data that is processed and entered into the learning media comes from the book Grammaire Progressive du Français from CLE. The research method used in this research is R&D and quantitative. The instrument used in this study was an open questionnaire with a total of 10 questions, which were distributed to students majoring in French. The results of the study showed that 30 students who tried and filled out the questionnaire indicated that 90% of their ability to understand the use of the passé composé tense using this media was very effective and understood more quickly.

Keywords: Grammaire, passé compose, research & development, quantitative

The Use of Video to Teach English for Young Learners in a Distance Learning Context

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Nowadays, many English language learning settings are shifting into distance learning, including young learners setting. This situation results in teachers facing new challenges in teaching. Many teachers have tried using videos to aid in teaching English for young learners in a distance learning context. This study aims to investigate how videos are used to teach English for young learners as well as the teacher's perception towards the use of videos. Qualitative case study is employed as the research design. One primary school English teacher will be involved as the participant in this study. The data will be collected through observation and interview. The observation will be conducted for 4 weeks. It is conducted in order to find out how the videos are used in real teaching situation. Meanwhile, the interview will be carried out to investigate the teacher's perception towards the use of videos. The results of this study are expected to enrich the theories in the use of videos for teaching English for young learners as well as stimulate ideas for finding new ways in teaching in a distance learning context, especially during this Covid-19 outbreak.

Keywords: English teaching, video, English for young learners, distance learning.

Training Teachers to Teach PISA-Like Reading: A Case in Indonesia

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This paper will present partial results of a joint case study, involving three universities in Indonesia, aiming to identify whether the online training program on PISA reading for English and Indonesian teachers (24 teachers in junior and senior high schools in West Java) could help improve teachers' competence to teach reading similar to that in PISA. The program drew on effective teacher professional development, PISA reading, text-based instruction, and online teaching. The data were collected from three main sources, including a phase of training, conducted 6 times, in which the researchers acted as teachers, carrying out a participant observation; collection of reading tests by the teachers, peer teaching, and a questionnaire distributed to teachers on their opinions about the training program. In the interest of space, the paper will centre around the training program, some reading tests, and data from the questionnaire. It will be shown that the training program in many ways was successful, enabling the teachers to teach PISA-like reading, to select texts, and to construct reading tests similar to those of PISA. Teachers' verbalisation was also positive, reflecting awareness of their improved knowledge about PISA reading and capacity to teach it. It is recommended that the training be conducted in different contexts, involving more teachers to eventually allow them to help Indonesian students gain better results of PISA.

Keywords : PISA, reading, text-based instruction, online teaching, teacher professional development.

Performing Identity through Language Maintenance of Bahasa Indonesia in the Netherlands

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Based on the preliminary research, Indonesian Diaspora in the Netherlands performs Bahasa Indonesia well during Indonesian events held in the Netherlands which invite both Indonesians and Dutch. Thus, the aim of this study is to investigate and to analyze the language use and proficiency by Indonesians in the Netherlands and several factors which influence their intention to maintain using Bahasa Indonesia there. This study used qualitative research by conducting non-participant observation in two Indonesian events in the Netherlands as an initial stage then followed by in-depth interviews. The participants include ten Indonesians who have lived in the Netherlands more than ten years as the interviewees. The results show that Indonesians in the Netherlands' proficiency of Bahasa Indonesia is good although they have lived in the Netherlands for a long time, but there is several code-mixing in Dutch, and they also perform more direct language. Bahasa Indonesia is still believed as prestigious for Indonesians in the Netherlands and show their identity as Indonesians, especially when they talk to Indonesian interlocutors. However, adaptation to new cultures and the influences of Dutch people in the society may affect the way Indonesians in the Netherlands speak Bahasa Indonesia in their routine.

Keywords: language maintenance, directness, diaspora, code-mixing, identity.

**CAUSES OF THE FAILURE OF CROSS-CULTURAL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN OFFICIAL
STUDENTS FROM BIMA CITY TO STUDENTS IN MALANG CITY, EAST JAVA**

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Language as a medium that connects communication between speakers and speech partners that occurs at one time, Indonesia as a country that has hundreds of regional languages spread from Sabang to Merauke makes it a country rich in regional language ownership. This study aims to analyze the causes of the failure of cross-cultural communication between Bima students who are abroad with students who are native to the island of Java, namely the city of Malang. The theory used is face negotiation theory. The research method used is descriptive qualitative research, data sources through interviews and literature studies, research data in the form of words, phrases, and sentences. This study shows that the interactions that exist between students who use different languages give rise to differences in language, beliefs, ethnocentrism, assumptions, race, nonverbal differences, limited ability to speak, anxiety in themselves, lack of culture self-awareness, lack of interaction with users of different regional languages, stereotypes, errors in prejudice that arise from within themselves against a different culture and cannot accept a new culture other than the one that is come from their own area. The variables of cross-cultural communication that students need to learn in learning a new culture are: accepting a new culture, understanding the habits of communicating directly, studying the language carefully, listening actively when the interlocutor is talking, not putting ego first when talking to a cross-talker. culture, learn language.

Keywords: Language, Region, Communication, Culture, Relations, Variables, Interaction, Society, Habits, Student.

Language Politeness on Social Media Twitter

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This study aims to describe language politeness on the social media; twitter, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, this study aims to provide information about how to speak politely on social media. So, we can avoid a misunderstanding that will give us a bad impact to our social life. The method used is qualitative, that consists of two approaches, a theoretical approach and a methodological approach. The data source in this study is social media Twitter, while the data used in this study are conversation between twitter account named HRDbacot and their followers. The data collection technique used is normative methods. The form of language politeness studied in this study is politeness in social media Twitter manifested in speech data containing, thank you, gratitude, hope, request, award, invitation, offer, and information.

Keywords: language politeness, social media, twitter.

**STUDENT PERCEPTIONS OF TECHNOLOGY TOOLS FOR COLLABORATIVE WRITING: THE
CASE OF GDOCS AND DRAFTIN**

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The progress of technology cannot be prevented as it evolves around the world in in seconds. The innovations of technology produce the software programs and applications that are not always up to satisfaction of students who use them. Educators need to inspect and analyze the prospect of applicability of technology for their students as the internet escalates them in term of user, time, place, usefulness, etc. The present study investigated the students' perception on two different web-tools regarding with the collaborative writing activities out of the classroom. By using the framework of the Technology Acceptance Model (TAM), students' perceptions are explored in terms of usefulness and ease of use. (Davis, 1989). The tools that are assumed to be appropriated for collaborative writing are Google Docs and Draftin. The result of the study showed that most of the students' perceptions have positive perception toward the two tools for collaboration writing. Both tools were perceived useful by the students but in terms of ease of use, Google Docs was considered easier to use than Draftin.

Keywords: students' perception, technology tools, collaborative writing.

Promoting CALL (Computer Assisted Language Learning) L2 Skills in The Pandemic Era

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The purpose of this academic- research paper is to find out how Computer Assisted Language Learning (CALL) plays a role in the teaching and learning processes during the pandemic. With the development in modern technology in the 21st Century, instructional material, learning with combination of text, graphics, sound and video has become significantly important. However, many theories state that learning from home (CALL), can never fully replace the traditional teaching and learning environment. In certain instances, such as rural learning environments and a limited access to physical classrooms, CALL is a viable option. Along with its benefits, this study examines the limitations of CALL and how it can be improved. The method that this study uses is a qualitative study whereby students are interviewed on the current technique in learning during the pandemic. The findings of the study suggests that although CALL is an effective method of learning, students lack face- to face interactions, constant homely distractions, internet connection problems, time management issues and the lack of invigilator during tests/ assessments. In conclusion, CALL can enhance teaching and learning process for students, however may never fully replace the traditional teaching and learning environment.

Keywords: Computer Assisted Language Learning, remote learning, online classrooms, Education, technology.

Supporting Specialized Business Vocabulary Learning with Extensive Listening Practice

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Enhancement of specialized vocabulary learning through extensive listening (EL) can be a gainful resource for teaching and learning English for specific purposes (ESP) since specialized vocabulary knowledge is strongly associated with the learners' knowledge of the specific discipline. Most research on EL have focused on general English listening skill and have not explored its implementation to facilitate specialized vocabulary learning. This study aims at exploring the practice of EL to enhance business students' vocabulary learning and its impact on the students' specialized business vocabulary learning gains. This case study involved 6 students majoring business in a university in Bandung, West Java who participated in an educational intervention involving out-of-class extensive listening activities to a lot of business-related authentic listening materials. Data collected from pre- and post-tests, extensive listening logs, observation, and interviews showcased how the ESP learners experienced the vocabulary-focused EL implementation as well as the impacts of EL on the students' specialized business vocabulary learning gains. Findings are discussed regarding how EL mediates the teaching and learning of specialized business vocabulary.

Keywords: English for specific purposes (ESP), extensive listening, intervention, specialized vocabulary.

Teaching Reading in EFL Context: Exploring Teachers' Ability in Bridging Students' Access to Text

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The discourse on students' reading ability in Indonesia has been going on for the past decades and many attempts have been made as a means to increase students' ability in reading. One aspect that affects students' reading ability is the teachers' ability to teach reading. Nevertheless, based on literature review, studies exploring the teacher's ability in teaching reading in an EFL context is still rare. As a part of a larger study on the development of a training program aiming to develop teachers' ability in teaching PISA-like reading, this study explored the participating teachers' initial ability in teaching reading prior to the training. The study involved 14 teachers of English in West Java, Indonesia. In the space of interest, this paper will discuss only the data obtained from lesson planning and peer teaching from nine participating teachers. This study drew on the framework of teaching reading as a social process (Wallace, 1992, 2001; Gibbons, 2014; Luke and Freebody; 1997) and text-based instruction, focusing on the way the teachers ensure the students' access to interact with the text by analyzing their lesson plan and observing peer-teaching sessions in the early stage of the training. Initial findings of the study revealed that the teachers involved in the study have shown ability in providing pre-reading activities by activating students' prior knowledge on the topic. However, a clearer scaffolding and set of reading activities should still be ensured. The result of the study implies that there is a clear need for a teacher training program that nurtures teachers' competence in teaching reading to be conducted.

Keywords: teacher ability, teaching reading, scaffolding.

**Teacher Assessment Literacy: Indonesian EFL Secondary Teachers' Self-Perceived on
Classroom-based Assessment Practice**

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Assessing students' performance is an essential part of a teacher's job. Hence, they are believed to be familiar with various kinds of assessments, especially classroom-based assessments (henceforth CBA). Language teaching and assessment are two interrelated that affect each other to a great extent. Undoubtedly, language assessment becomes a more complicated activity in the field of language teaching. The current study employed descriptive survey research to describe how EFL secondary teachers' self-perceived on the basic principles of assessment and their own practice in CBA. Shim's (2009) survey instrument was adapted to collect data and gathered using an online survey. Forty-eight respondents willingly fulfilled the online survey containing 84 statements concerning classroom assessment procedures. The data obtained were analyzed using descriptive statistics. The findings of the current study revealed that teachers seemed to practice assessment for learning (henceforth AfL), in which most teachers conducted assessments to support students' learning and used the results as feedback to improve and revise their teaching. The teachers in this study appeared to be literate and excellent in understanding the concept and using it in practice. However, a question remains as to whether their classroom practice was excellent. Since most studies have largely reported results on teacher's assessment literacy (henceforth TAL), future programs and research should be directed toward classroom-based research on how the CBAL can improve students' learning and improve the quality of teacher instructions. The implications of the result are expected to provide a clear understanding and theoretical foundations of CBAL.

Keywords: Assessment Literacy, Classroom-based Assessment Practice, EFL Secondary Teachers.

Understanding Nonverbal Communication in Russia Context to Reinforce BIPA Teacher

Competence

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BIPA teaching and learning in Russia began at Sovyet Union era (1922–1991) then become elective lesson moreover was being program study in Russia popular university. To serve Russia society animo in BIPA -further to Indonesian diplomacy in Russia- needed BIPA teacher in good competence. One of the competency is having good understanding of Russia nonverbal cross-cultural communication. Samovar et.al. (2014) said that nonverbal communication are (1) body act, (2) expression, (3) eye contact, (4) touching, (5) paralanguage, (6) space and distance, (7) time, and (8) silent act. Permendikbud No. 16 (2017) ask the teacher to have competences in pedagogical competence, professional competence, social competence, and personal competence. However, having good intercultural competence is important for BIPA teacher. To understand Russia nonverbal cross-cultural communication is one of effort to increase intercultural competence, especially to teach BIPA for Russian in non-academic domain.

Keywords: BIPA, nonverbal communication, cross-cultural communication, intercultural competence.

Lexical Development in an Indonesian-Balinese bilingual child

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It is still debatable if simultaneous bilingual children can distinguish their two languages from an early age. This study aims to describe how a bilingual infant gradually differentiates her two languages focusing on the acquisition of a dual vocabulary. This topic is addressed in a bilingual case study of an infant acquiring Indonesian and Balinese simultaneously from birth to age 1;11. Within the family, the two languages are used interchangeably. The parents' native language is Balinese, and Indonesian is the neighborhood's lingua franca. The child has an elder brother and sister who speak Indonesian and Balinese. Within the peer group, however, Indonesian is the dominant language. Daily diaries are used to record the child's vocabulary development in combination with weekly video recordings in the two language settings. The research demonstrates that translation equivalents (TEs) make language choice available from the earliest stages of language development. The findings are used to highlight the significance of lexical differentiation (use of translation equivalents) in the bilingual lexicon for feasible language choice interpretations.

Keywords: lexical development, Indonesian-Balinese, bilingual, child.

Linking CEFR Descriptors to TOEFL and DELF Scores – A Case Study of French

Department's Students

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While Common European Framework of Reference for languages (CEFR) is relatively welcome and adopted for other European languages like French, Spanish, German, Italian, etc., its application in English performance measurement is a different case. For so long English has had its own standard of evaluation like TOEFL, IELTS, and TOEIC. This study aimed to link CEFR descriptors to TOEFL and French official certificate of language competence, DELF scores. The subject of this study comprised 112 students from French Literature Study Program who took English course as mandatory subject. These students come from Batch 2018 and 2019 and they all have learned English since junior high school and French for at least 4 semesters. ANOVA and Chi-Square analysis were used to investigate relationship between English and French performance scores.

Keywords: CEFR, performance, comparison.

Gender-Based Communication to Learn English as Lingua Franca (ELF) in Pandemic Situation

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In pandemic situation, people commonly use online or virtual meeting or blended in learning language. We recognize that there might be some problems found learning communication. English as language, both as a set of linguistic resources and as a medium for communication, has developed for some decades. It is used by almost all of diverse speakers at many countries in varieties of ways. Teacher as a facilitator in English as Lingua Franca classroom should be a creative teacher who modify and combine some knowledge, experiences, and learning strategies to foster his/her students' competence in global interaction. It has across cultural diversity communication (Yew Lie, 2009). One of strategy is considering the gender-based communication which views men and women have differing communication styles. It believes that between men and women certainly have different tone and intention or even different interests. How and what you communicate is absolutely key to persuasion that determine your success in reaching their goals including English learning. To answer the questions, the researcher collect the data by using observation, questionnaire, and interview. Therefore, the desain of research is descriptive analysis. The findings of this research are beneficial for the teachers to teach joyful English based on gender and for students to develop their language knowledge and practices connected with their characters.

Keywords: English as Lingua Franca, Joyful English Learning, Gender-based communication.

Writing Ability with a Metaphorming Approach: A Systematic Literature Review

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The development of science and technology needs to be supported by writing skills. The ability to write is an important aspect in supporting the development of science and technology. Through writing skills, students are expected to be able to express their feelings, thoughts, ideas, and abilities well. This study aims to conduct a literature review related to improving students' writing skills using a metaphorming approach. The research methodology uses the PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses) framework. A systematic review was conducted on articles related to writing skills using a metaphorming approach from databases: Microsoft Academic, JSTOR, Scopus, Crossref, and Ebsco. The search strategy was developed based on the formulation of the problem and a combination of descriptors and keywords as well as the year of publication. The article selection was carried out by three reviewers. Based on the search results, 255 articles were obtained, then 20 articles were selected for review. The results of this study indicate that the metaphorming approach can improve students' writing skills. Metaphorming is a new generation of brainstorming, which covers all aspects of the complexity of thinking.

Keywords: Writing Ability, Metaphorming Approach, PRISMA, A Systematic Literature Review.

An Autobiographical Narrative Inquiry: Teacher Identity Construction during the Learning of English

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This study uses teacher identity as an analytic lens to explore how postgraduate English teachers professional identity developed during the learning of English (from the first encounter to the postgraduate program) and to examine what factors promote the development of teacher identity during the learning of English. Guided by the teacher's personal interpretative framework Kelchtermans (1993) and utilizing a narrative inquiry research design, this study employed interviews to elicit data from two postgraduate students of the English education program in Indonesia. The findings revealed that the student-teacher identity was constructed through multiple dimensions, which changed at different points in time. It includes motivations, self-image, self-esteem, job motivation, task perception, and future perspective, which resulted in the change of subjective educational theory (from simplistic to real). The development of teacher identity is also affected by the significant other such as from teacher educators and teacher education programs (internship, and subject matter). Besides, the cultural and psychological aspects were also associated.

Keywords: Teacher Identity, narrative inquiry, EFL, ELT, learning to become a teacher.

**Implementation of Full English-speaking Class in EFL Classroom to Improve Students'
Conversational Skills**

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Indonesia has implemented a mandatory English class from primary school to high school, however, Indonesia still ranked low on the English speaking population (EF EPI 2019, 2019). The focus of this study is to see how full-English classroom is implemented during distanced learning in Covid-19 pandemic situation. This study will also look into the source of students' reluctance or demotivation to communicate orally using English. The expected outcome from this study is to see whether full-English classroom can be implemented on distanced learning, as well as finding the source of their reluctance or demotivation to speak using the English language in the classroom.

Keywords : English speaking, speaking anxiety, speaking reluctance.



Analysis of Written Language Errors in The Exposition of Foreign Students from The Darmasiswa Program at The Language Center of the Indonesian University of Education

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This study aims to explain the tendency of sentence structure errors and the use of diction and the causal factors in the essays of BIPA students at the Language Center of the Indonesian University of Education. The research subjects in this study were two exposition articles written by upper-level BIPA students who participated in the Darmasiswa Program at the Language Center of the Indonesian University of Education. This study uses a type of qualitative research in the form of a case study. The results showed that the tendency of sentence errors in the essays of BIPA students at the Language Center of the Indonesian University of Education in the form of using inappropriate diction, wrong spelling, inappropriate conjunctions, and ineffectiveness in writing sentences. The error occurred due to several factors, namely the lack of mastery of Indonesian language rules, lack of vocabulary, and still thinking in their mother tongue so that the pattern used is to translate directly from their mother tongue. This research was conducted to find out the difficulty map, especially in Indonesian language rules experienced by advanced students. This is very useful for BIPA teachers so that they can arrange appropriate teaching materials so that students are proficient in using them, especially in written language.

Keywords: Analysis of Written, Language error, Expository essay, BIPA.

Indonesian Language Acquisition for Indonesian Foreign Learners

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The presence of this paper is in the form of descriptive qualitative research. It is based on the experiences of the writer's when he was employed at IMLAC (Indonesian Multi Language Acquisition Center) in Bandung, Indonesia. The foreign learners learn at IMLAC are adult learners, mostly come from the United States, but there are also from other countries like Canada, Western Countries, Australia, South Korea, and Japan. Not all learners get successful in learning Indonesian language. Some fail, why fail? There are some causes. The main causes are: (1) Learners less involved and submitted to the potential Indonesian native speakers (generic and specific knowers) who are willing to help them learning Indonesian language and its culture. American learners of Indonesian Language do not undergo the process of de-alienation, (2) They learn Indonesia by learning not through acquisition, they do not feel learning anything without the presence of a teacher in the classroom explaining them about Indonesian Language, (3) They ignore thousands of Indonesian Natives who are very potential for their language acquisition in mastering Indonesian Language and its culture.

Keywords: IMLAC, Language Acquisition, Involved and Submitted, de-alienation.

Cognitive Processes in the Speech Production of L2 Complaints

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A number of studies have investigated problems in the speaking performance of EFL students. If we want to understand how the EFL students encounter the problems, we need to look into their thinking process. However, to date, little research is done about the thought processes behind the speech production. The study aimed to reveal the cognitive processes of EFL students when delivering complaints in various social variables. The thought processes may inform us of the sources of the speaking problems. The participants of the study were twenty pre-service students from a state university in Indonesia who were selected on voluntarily basis. Data of the study were elicited through retrospective verbal reports, interviews, and questionnaires from seven scenarios of complaining performance of open-ended role-play. Framework by Levelt (1999) was used to guide the data analysis. The findings found that the participants' thought processes were effortful because (1) lack of L2 knowledge, which means they did not have enough knowledge to compose their messages (2) lack of speaking experiences thus they hesitated what expressions would be more appropriate for particular situations, (3) lack of confidence, which cause them feel unable to conduct the speaking task successfully. The study suggests that the quantity and quality of explicit pragmatic teaching shall be plentifully provided in the learning process.

Keywords: thought processes, L2 speech production, effortful speech retrieval.

An Exploration of Pre-service Teachers' Anxiety in Face-to-face and Online Learning


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Technology use in online learning is a new dimension in foreign language learning and teaching pedagogy during the current situation across countries. Recent situation creates new insights for the researchers to explore more deeply what really happens during the online and face-to-face class. This study aims at examining students' anxiety in face-to-face class and online class under three research objectives; to find out how students feel about learning foreign language online and face-to-face class; to investigate whether they experience anxiety in both classes; and to find out what factors affecting student's foreign language anxiety. Two different questionnaires are distributed to 30 students from one public university in South Sumatra, Indonesia. Through the students' experiences of online and face-to-face classroom, the quantitative data are collected. A semi-structured interview is also administered to collect the qualitative data. The findings of this study are expected to raise students' awareness how face-to-face class and virtual class can reduce their anxiety.

Keywords : face-to-face class, online learning, foreign language virtual anxiety, foreign language anxiety



"What Can Extroversion Tell Us?": Insights into the Indonesian EFL Primary School Students' Intercultural Sensitivity

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Intercultural sensitivity and personality traits constitute eminent and inseparable elements associated with EFL learning. Hence, these two variables are deemed worth researching. However, to the best of the writers' knowledge, limited investigations in an Indonesian EFL primary school level concerning these two variables were found; therefore, the present study was intended to scrutinise the Indonesian EFL primary school students' intercultural sensitivity and personality traits. In this regard, an embedded design of a mixed-method, utilising 4-Likert scale questionnaires gauging the students' intercultural sensitivity and their personality traits focusing on extraversion, followed with some open-ended questions to elicit their voices of cultural issues were employed to 96 students from the fourth, fifth, and sixth grades of one primary school in Bandung city. Besides, a correlational analysis followed by systematic coding procedures resulted in findings revealing that the EFL students primary school students' intercultural sensitivity were classified to be good (the mean of 80.06 and standard deviation of 8.50), albeit to a certain extent, based on the qualitative data, few students were found to be in the ethnocentrism stage. Also, it was found that most students tended to be extroverted (the mean of 72.62 and the standard deviation of 9.89). Moreover, the students' intercultural sensitivity was found to be significantly related to their extroversion at a 99% level of confidence ($.000 < .01$). Finally, the findings along with the previous studies explicating the intercultural sensitivity and personality traits advocated some pedagogical implications for facilitating students' English learning.

Keywords: Extroversion, Intercultural Sensitivity, Personality Traits, EFL Primary School.

Interruptions in Mata Najwa Episode "Gaduh Tiga Periode" on Sociolinguistics Perspective

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This article investigated the interruptions happen in the Mata Najwa Episode "Gaduh Tiga Periode". The investigations aim to know the contribution of social status, gender, and education toward the interrupter. Other reason is to see kind of the interruptions the interrupter used, reasons why the interrupter interrupted other speakers. Those questions are the main objectives of this article. To make the investigation smoothly work, this article supported by Sociolinguistics approach in order to find the answers of those questions above. There is also the supporting information about interruptions before going to the analysis. This analysis is done by taking the data from the recording video. The video is taken from the specific episode of Mata Najwa under the topic "Gaduh Tiga Periode" only. The results showed there are at least four interruptions used by the panelists they are simple interruptions, overlaps interruptions, butting-in interruptions, and silent interruptions. The analysis result also showed that gender is not the main reason why the panelists do the interruptions, social status is more dominant instead. Besides that, education is the controller of everyone in doing interruptions.

Keywords: Sociolinguistics, interruptions, Mata Najwa.

**THE VALUES OF SOCIAL HARMONY IN USING GREETING WORDS ON BALAIMANSIANG
MINANGKABAU TRIBE SOCIETY**

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This study describe the values of social harmony in using greeting words on Balaimansiang Minangkabau tribe society. The type of this research is qualitative. Data source is the value of social harmony in greeting words on Balaimansiang Minangkabau tribe society. The data in this study are the values of social harmony (the value of solidarity, the value of respectability, the value of harmony, and the value of politeness) in the greeting words (general, tradition, religion, and position) on Balaimansiang Minangkabau tribe society. Data collection techniques are observation and interview techniques. The results of this study show that there is form of using greeting words on Balaimansiang Minangkabau tribe society, namely 10 general greetings, 4 tradition greetings, 8 religion greetings, and 6 position greetings. Furthermore, there is form of social harmony values in using greeting words on Balaimansiang Minangkabau tribe society, namely: (1) the value of solidarity in general greeting words, (2) the value of respectability in tradition greeting words, (3) the value of harmony in religion greeting words, and (4) the value of politeness in position greeting words. Those values of social harmony in using greeting words on Balaimansiang Minangkabau tribe society are very closely related to cross-cultural awareness and education.

Keywords: social harmony, greeting words, Balaimansiang Minangkabau tribe society.

**SOCIOLINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF VERBAL AND NON VERBAL REJECTION LANGUAGE IN
BUYING AND SELLING TRANSACTIONS AT SIMPANG DAGO MARKET BANDUNG**

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This study is focuses on the use of verbal and non-verbal rejection language forms in buying and selling transactions at Pasar Simpang Dago which shows the form of seller rejection and buyer reactions. The author uses sociolinguistic studies as a tool for analysis. There are two problem formulations that the author found. First, what is the form of rejection language in buying and selling transactions at Simpang Dago Market, and what factors influence it. Second, how do buyers react to the rejection. This study uses the extra lingual equivalent method, then the analysis carried out in this study is to identify the form of language rejection and the reaction of the speaking partner to the rejection. The data collection techniques used were the recording method, the observation method and the note-taking technique. The analysis carried out in this study was in the form of identifying the language form of the rejection and the reaction of the speaking partner to the rejection. The results are first, describing and explaining how the language form of rejection in buying and selling transactions at Simpang Dago Market and the factors that influence it, the results of the first study are the researchers found 7 languages of rejection, among others, (1) rejection by using the word no or its equivalent *teu. tiasa* and *teu acan kenging*, (2) refusal by using reason, (3) rejection using terms and conditions, (4) rejection by using a constructive suggestion or choice because it provides an alternative for the invitee, (5) rejection using thanks, (6)) refusal by using comments, and (7) refusal by using non-verbal cues such as head shaking, silence, and hand signals. The second is how the buyer reacts to the rejection, the result of the second study is that the research found 7 reactions of buyers to rejection, namely (1) the reaction of the buyer to go away, (2) the reaction of the buyer to agree with the price of the goods, (3) the reaction of the buyer to ask for a price reduction, (4)) the reaction of the buyer to bid the price of an item, (5) the reaction of the buyer to reject the suggestion or choice of the seller, (6) the reaction of the buyer to maintain his original bid, and (7) the reaction of the buyer to bid the price according to his ability.

Keywords: Sociolinguistic Analysis, Language of Rejection, Buyer Reaction.

THE TOPONYMY OF OLD-VILLAGES IN BATAM

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This research aims to describe lexical meanings of each words/phrases, historic values, both connections, as well as forming elements and languages of old village toponymy at Batam City. Toponymy is a part of Onomastics which studies place names. Meanwhile, old villages defined as home groups, environment, and residential areas of natives which have existed prior to 1970 and containing preserved historic values, local wisdoms, and religions. Up to present, there are 37 old villages which spread over 9 districts and 18 sub-districts at the City of Batam. This is a qualitative descriptive research with observation, summarizing, and interview techniques. The procedures of this research are; summarizing, analyzing, and describing lexical meanings, historic values and both connections, as well as forming elements and languages of old village toponymy at Batam City. Data were taken from various official online sites and respondents. The research is only able to present information from 16 old villages due to limitations caused by Covid-19. The result of the study shown that some of old village toponymy; a) contain lexical meanings and correspond to historic values, b) contain lexical meanings and do not correspond to historic values, c) do not have lexical meanings. Moreover, there are four forming languages; Malay, Javanese, Chinese, and Indonesian as well as ten forming elements of old village toponymy at Batam City. Hopefully, this research contributes to preserve local cultures, education, and wisdoms of old village communities at the city and it is suggested that the other 11 old villages are able to be researched too.

Keywords: Ethno-semantics, Onomastics, Toponymy, Batam, Old Villages, Malay, Orang Laut.

**CULTURAL VALUE AND REGIONAL CHARACTERISTICS IN CHECKPOINT NAMING AIR
NAVIGATION ROUTE MAP ENROUTE CHART AND APPROACH CHART**


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This study is a semiotic study that examines the relationship between checkpoints in a flight navigation maps related to culture and the peculiarities of the area represented by a checkpoint. Checkpoint is a marker of an area is thought to be a sign constructed by humans as a sign that represents cultural elements or regional character through words. Based on this case, researcher want to know whether cultural elements influenced the naming of checkpoints on a flight navigation map. In addition, the question that arises is whether the naming of the checkpoint is a sign that represents the cultural elements in an area or the place where the checkpoint is located. The author conducted a document study on the Enroute chart maps of Indonesia on West Java area and also Husein Sastranegara Airport's Approach chart. In addition, the author conducted an interviews with Airnav Indonesia's personnel that have credibility to formulating the naming of checkpoint to find out how to naming checkpoints and the meaning of the signs built in checkpoints and their relationship to an area. represented by the checkpoint. From the study of documents and interviews that held and analyzed by researcher, data research data was presented in descriptive result. As a result, there are 4 checkpoints that have elements of West Javanese culture, namely CILOK, TAPAS, KUSMA and PURWA.

Keywords: Semiotic, Checkpoint, Air navigation route map, Culture, Regional Characteristics.



The Analysis of Reading Literacy Test of The Minimum Competency Assessment (AKM)

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This paper describes the AKM test as a substitute for the National Examination for primary and secondary education levels. This paper uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive method. The data source is taken from 2006 Pisa and material from Pusmenjar, Kemdikbudristek. This research is based on the government's discourse to replace the National Examination with AKM as an effort to increase reading interest among children in Indonesia. The Indonesian government through the Ministry of Education and Culture has made various innovation in the educational system, including the National Examination which has been changed to the National Assessment known as the Minimum Competency Assessment (Assessment Kompetensi Minimum, AKM). This AKM adopts the form of international assessment standards such as the assessment carried out by PISA (Programme for International Student Assessment).

The Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) is an international assessment that measures 15-year-old students' reading, mathematics, and science literacy every three years. By design, PISA emphasizes functional skills that students have acquired as they near the end of compulsory schooling. PISA is coordinated by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), an intergovernmental organization of industrialized countries, and is conducted in the United States by NCES. The AKM, as the adoption of Pisa, will assess students' abilities in the fields of numeracy and literacy, not subject-based as in the previous exam. AKM no longer takes the form of multiple-choice questions but adopts the form of questions based on higher-order thinking skills. AKM will be held for students in grades 5, 8 and 11 who are randomly selected by the government system from the Ministry of Education and Culture, meaning that AKM is not used to determine student graduation.

The results of the study indicate three AKM components: content, cognitive process, and context. Firstly, the content of the AKM consists of information (50%-70%) and literary text (30%-50%). Secondly, the cognitive process contains retrieving and accessing (30%-50%), interpreting and integrating (40%), and evaluating as well as reflecting (10%-30%). Thirdly, the context includes personal (30-60%), socio-culture (30%-40%), and scientific themes (10%-30%). Those themes are related to sustainable development goals, such as, no poverty, zero hunger, good health and wellbeing, quality education, gender quality, clean water and sanitation.

Keywords : AKM, reading, literacy, Pisa

A Closer Look at Teachers' Ability in Developing Reading Materials Like PISA

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This paper is a part of a larger study aiming to develop a model of training teachers to teach and develop PISA-like reading materials. The study involved 24 teachers (14 English and 10 Indonesian teachers) of junior and senior high schools to enhance their ability in teaching reading PISA through a professional learning program based on genre theory and SFL. The professional learning program focused on a pedagogical intervention that incorporates reading PISA into English and Indonesian subjects. The intervention is framed within PISA reading and SFL genre-based approach. Due to the limited space and time, the paper will focus on the data from document analysis, especially reading materials produced by 14 English teachers. Samples of texts and reading test items like PISA created by the teachers over the training for 6 times, each lasting for one day, will be presented. It will be shown that the training program enabled teachers to develop reading materials like PISA proven by the collected reading materials which follow PISA framework such as text types, tasks, items difficulty, and cognitive processes. Moreover, teachers' responses from the interview and questionnaire were likewise positive, indicating their increased awareness of PISA and their ability to design similar reading materials. It is recommended that the training be conducted in a variety of settings with a larger number of teachers for them to eventually be able to assist Indonesian students in improving their reading literacy as suggested by PISA.

Keywords: PISA, reading, PISA-like reading materials, SFL-genre-based approach.

THE INVESTIGATION OF EFL TEACHERS' CONSIDERATIONS IN DEVELOPING ONLINE TEACHING MATERIALS

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The COVID-19 pandemic suddenly broke out in Indonesia in the first three months of 2020. Affected by this situation, online learning has become a mainstay, as well as online teaching materials. Even though this situation happened suddenly, teachers have to adjust their teaching materials with the help of online tools for language teaching as soon as possible and properly. This study was aimed at exploring how EFL teachers develop online teaching materials amid the COVID-19 pandemic. Using a qualitative method, the study employed a case study design with three senior high schools experienced teachers as the participant. The data collected through document analysis (the online teaching materials as well as the lesson plan) and interviews. They were analyzed qualitatively in the form proposed by Miles and Huberman (1994). The finding shows that most of the participants only explicitly include 1 component of the lesson plan (ie learning objectives) into their online teaching materials. Whereas, experts declared that teaching materials should be stipulated based on the lesson plan. The results of the study also answer research questions, that the participants identify needs, realize contextual learning, realize pedagogical concepts, consider physical production, and get expert reviews when developing online teaching materials. On the other side, the participant did not consider the learning objective and composing the course based on the stipulated lesson plan because it has been determined before the online learning policy is implemented. In the adjustment toward online learning, participants did not readjust the lesson plan and learning objectives.

Keywords: online teaching materials, online teaching materials development, online learning.

Visual Images in EYL Textbook: Uncovering Their Pedagogical Function through Social Semiotic Perspective

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Visual images are deemed as essential aids in teaching foreign language. However, despite the profound number of the advantages in textbook, some researchers also found that there is no evidence that visual images facilitate learning. Departing on that issue, this study tried to investigate the pedagogical function of visual images in an EYL textbook targeted for fourth grade primary school students in Indonesia published by a local private publisher. This study aims at finding out the pedagogical function of visual images in the textbook as well as how they meet the pedagogical purposes. Focusing on the use of social semiotics as the analysis tool, this descriptive qualitative study utilizes Kress and van Leeuwen's (2006) representational, interactive, and compositional metafunctions in scrutinizing the visual images as semiotic modes in the textbook. The pedagogical function found in the study is categorized according to the categories offered by Carney & Levin (2002). The findings suggest that the images depict culture, stereotypes, and gender role by mirroring the socio-cultural identities of Indonesian society. Moreover, the images advise a social connection with the viewer and are high in modality. The images also play an illustrative role to the accompanying text. Thus, the images have representation function and in line with the goal of the learning by emphasizing the concepts and meaning in an engaging manner for young learners using color and contextualization.

Keywords: textbook evaluation, EYL, visual images, social semiotics.

Mindfulness Practice for Pre-Service Teachers during Covid-19 Pandemic Era

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Pre-service-teacher students need to have appropriate competencies to become professional and qualified teachers, so teacher educators must prepare and equip pre-service teachers with the adequate academic content knowledge and teaching skills as well as social and emotional skills or character building skills. However, they also have much more complex social-emotional experiences in which they face various uneasy problems starting from adjustment to struggle in dealing with academic and social challenges in campus life. Therefore, they need to be supported with mindfulness, a full awareness of what is being experienced and happened for overcoming the challenges and difficulties caused by various psychological problems, such as anxiety, stress and depression. This study reviews how mindfulness practices can enhance the wellbeing of pre-service teachers by providing a supportive and engaging social and emotional context for the academic learning.

Keywords: Mindfulness, pre-service teachers, social emotional skills, character building.

**THE PROBLEMS OF CHARACTER-BASED ARABIC LEARNING DURING THE COVID-19
PANDEMIC IN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

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A necessity in learning there is a process of interaction between teachers and students. Usually this interaction is done face to face, However, during the Covid-19 pandemic, interactions between teachers and students are carried out online in almost all schools. This raises several problems faced by teachers and students, especially in character-based Arabic learning in senior high school. The purpose of this study is to examine and provide solutions related to the problems of learning Arabic in senior high schools throughout Cianjur-Sukabumi. The subjects of this study were teachers and students of senior high school in Cianjur and Sukabumi. Data was collected by observation, interviews, and documentation. The data analysis used is data display, data reduction and triangulation. The results of the study explain that the problem of competency aspects is caused by aspects of vocabulary, rules and differences in some elements and characteristics between Arabic and Indonesian, and lack of time for practice. while non-linguistic problems due to internal and external factors of students, especially technological factors that have not supported learning and devices are more widely used by students not for learning but are used for playing games, using tiktok applications, etc. The solutions include increasing the components and implementation of learning as well as strengthening motivation, students' self-confidence and fostering good student character.

Keywords: Problematic, Arabic learning, Character, Covid-19 pandemic.

Exploring EIL on Novice Teachers: The Inclusion of Local Cultural-based Teaching Materials

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Researches have provided salient results searching for suitable teaching materials for supporting English as Foreign Language (EFL) practices. Yet, the escalation of concern towards English native-speakerism in the teaching materials for EFL classrooms is still becoming an issue. The English as an International Language (EIL) paradigm has exposed local cultural-based in teaching English to preserve and promote teaching practices in a different context and lessen the effect on English native-speakerism. However, strengthening the EIL paradigm in the Indonesian EFL context is still expecting simultaneous research and review to analyze and discuss its viable contribution. The following study expects to be additional research in understanding the concept of EIL, which empowers teachers' responses in including local cultural-based in their teaching materials through the reflection on experience and the belief of novice teachers. The case study design was utilized in the research along with the pre-interview, document analysis, and post-interview of three novice teachers as the instrument for data collection. The findings show that participants have fairly aware of the inclusion of local cultural-based in adapted teaching materials but still received limited recognition on EIL. Participants support the utilization of local cultural-based teaching materials for students' engagement and a better understanding of learning goals. Therefore, participants still experience difficulties fostering students' engagement, students' understanding of learning goals, and deciding the portion between local cultural-based and international exposure in their teaching materials, not to leave the limited access on supportive local cultural-based materials source out.

Keywords: English as an International Language, local cultural-based, teaching materials.

**'ROWING BETWEEN TWO REEFS': EFL CURRICULAR INNOVATION ISSUES IN SECONDARY
EDUCATION IN INDONESIA**


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This study presents a new look at English curriculum innovations in Indonesian secondary education. Despite the good intention of the designs, many researchers argue that innovations still have not improved school English teaching outcomes. However, little research has examined this issue from the teachers' perspective using a fidelity perspective (Fullan, 2007). This study investigated the 2004 and 2006 English curricula for secondary schools in Indonesia from the English teachers' views using the fidelity framework. It found that the teachers' degree of fidelity was low. They failed to properly implement the critical component: developing students' communicative competencies with the Genre-Based Approach as they made a substantial adaptation of the curricula's contents. As suggested in some studies, the failure was not due to their incompetence, although this cannot be entirely discounted. It was more so to external factors beyond their control, especially a mismatch between the amount of material to cover and the time available, inadequate training, and the overwhelming demand to prepare students for the national examination. As the authorities also expected them to implement real innovation, they had to fake their reports. Some implications for future designs and training are suggested.

Keywords: EFL curriculum, English language teaching, the fidelity of implementation, curriculum innovation, teachers' perspectives.



Hate Speech in Plagiarism: Hate Speech Act in Comments Bar of Younglex's Instagram

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The entertainment was appalled by the alleged plagiarism of a music video from a Chinese Musician by Indonesian Rapper, Younglex. It's dragged several K-Pop fans and causing controversy involve hate comments aimed at K-Pop fans and Younglex's fans. The language used in communicating either on social media or directly inseparable from implications act. Therefore, this study aims to identify and describe the types of illocutionary speech acts of hate speech contained in the comments column of Young Lex's Instagram uploads and their relation to the potential for breaking the law. This research used descriptive-qualitative method. The research data is the uploading comments from netizen in the comments bar of uploaded by Younglex's Instagram on March 9 which allegedly contains element of hatred. The findings show that there were 27 uploaded hate comments shown to K-Pop fans and 13 uploaded hate comments shown to K-Pop artists. Most of the hate comments produce a statement to insult, demean, provoke, incite, and offend SARA. In addition to violating the principle of politeness, hateful comments also have the potential for criminal law.

Keywords: illocution act, hate speech, K-Pop fans, influencer.

STUDENTS' EXPERIENCE OF MENTOR TEACHER'S PRACTISES DURING TEACHING

PRACTICUM


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This study is a small preliminary research conducted in 6-month teaching practicum program which portrays the students' experience about mentoring process: the stages of mentor teachers supervise them and how the student teachers' teaching skill improves in each stage of the practicum. The study was a descriptive case study involving twenty student teachers who practised at school partners of UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung and ten teachers who were in charge as mentor teachers in the schools. In collecting the data, triangulation technique through observation, interview, and documentation is used. The study reveals that the stages experienced by the student teachers in mentoring practice during teaching practicum program consists of 5 stages, they are planning, class observation, guided teaching, independent teaching, and reflection stages. The development and improvement of student teachers' teaching skills are preparation skills, teaching procedures, class management, teaching media, students' characters, and their strengths and weaknesses in teaching.

Keywords: Student teacher, Mentor teacher, Teaching practicum.



Sundanese Language Maintenance in Teenagers

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This study has the focus to discover the teenagers' maintenance Sundanese language, particularly, this study was intended to seize the goal 1) to describe the factor affecting Sundanese Language in teenagers 2) to elaborate how Sundanese teenagers maintain the Sundanese language. This study used a descriptive qualitative design. There are 10 participants of teenagers Sundanese in Kampung Ciseke, Sukabumi West Java. The researcher used a questionnaire and interview to obtain the data. The questionnaire was conducted to find out the factors affecting the Sundanese teenagers' maintenance. Then, the interview was the appeal to get the data about how the Sundanese teenagers maintain the Sundanese language. The result of this research is revealed that first, there are seven-factor affecting Sundanese language in teenagers such as; use of language in the family, visiting homeland, use of the language in neighborhood domain, ethnolinguistic vitality, living together in an area, use of the language in religion and practice of traditional ceremony. Second, in order to maintain the Sundanese language, the teenagers conducted strategies like; family language policy, using Sundanese in daily life, using Sundanese language in social meeting or religious, using Sundanese language cultural activity.

Keywords: Language maintain, teenagers, sundanese.

ETHNOLINGUISTICS IN TRADITION SESAJI REWANDA AT KREO CAVE AS LOCAL WISDOM

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A research of society's tradition is an effort to gain local potential in the enrichment of regional languages as the preservation and inventory of language in the Tradition of Sesaji Rewanda in Gunungpati district, Semarang city, Central Java Province of Indonesia. This research examines the form and meaning of the term and mindset of Gunungpati society towards the tradition of Sesaji Rewanda based on ethnolinguistic perspective. This research uses descriptive methods with qualitative research forms. The data collection in this research uses participation observation techniques, in-depth interviews, library studies and documents. The data that has been obtained is analyzed with an ethnolinguistic approach, then the data analysis technique is done by ethnographic analysis methods covering domains, taxonomy, and components. In addition, informal and formal methods are used in presenting data. The results of the research obtained that the use of the term in the tradition of Sesaji Rewanda in Gunungpati is in the form of ceremonial means of ubarampe 'offering devices', the realm of tools, and processes. The terms used in traditional rituals are classified in monomorphic and polymorphic forms (fixation and composition). Through an ethnolinguistic approach, the traditional term Sesaji Rewanda contains lexical meanings and cultural meanings. Then the mindset of Gunungpati society is reflected in the term used in the ritual tradition of Sesaji Rewanda. The use of the term used is able to determine the native society to serve as a guideline in behaving and living daily.

Keywords: ethnolinguistics, tradition, sesaji rewanda, local wisdom.

The Correlation between Student's Vocabulary Mastery with Vocabulary Level Test and Their Writing Descriptive Text

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Does a student who masters English vocabulary have better writing in descriptive text? This research aims at finding the correlation between students' vocabulary mastery with Vocabulary Level Test and their writing skill in descriptive text. Vocabulary level test (VLT) score and writing descriptive text score as instruments were given to the 24 students. The results of those scores were analyzed to find out the correlation by using Pearson's correlation calculation in SPSS 26. The result of the study shows that students' vocabulary level test (VLT) average score was 1357.45 means mid-frequency score. As for the descriptive text mean or average score, is 75.92 means fair translation. The students' vocabulary level test (VLT) and their writing descriptive text were indicated high correlation with correlation value, "rcount" $=0.617$, in the scale of 0.61-0.80 and the score of "rcount" is higher than "r table" with degree of significant $\alpha=5\%$ (0.404) and 1% (0.514) with $n=24$, it indicates that the score of correlation coefficient is significant. In other words, the students' vocabulary level test (VLT) and their writing descriptive text are significantly correlated each other.

Keywords: vocabulary mastery, vocabulary level test, Descriptive text.

LEKICON OF PLANTS IN SUNDANESE PROVERBS

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Humans and plants have long coexisted and interacted. The closeness of the relationship between plants and humans in this life is reflected in the livelihoods of the Sundanese people, most of whom work as farmers. Likewise, the daily life of the Sundanese people cannot be separated from plants. Verbally, the closeness of this relationship is reflected in the use of plant lexicons in Sundanese proverbs. This paper discusses what plants are used in Sundanese proverbs, and the messages they contain. The Sundanese proverb which is used as data in this writing is chosen which specifically contains the name or type of plant for later study using ethnolinguistic studies. The method used in this research is descriptive method. Of the 83 expressions and proverbs are found 71 plant lexicon data which include 14 (19.7%) plant lexicon, 5 (7%) flower lexicon, 14 (19.7%) fruit lexicon, 6 (8.5%) leaf lexicon, 1 (1.4%) root lexicon, 3 (4.2%) beubeutian lexicon, 4 (5.6%) areuy-areuyan lexicon, 7 (9.9%) grain lexicon, 2 (2.8 %) grass lexicon, 1 (1.4%) mushroom lexicon, and 14 (19.7%) plant parts lexicon. Based on the form, the classification of expressions and proverbs 18 (21.7%) expressions in the form of attachments, 10 (12%) expressions in the form of subscriptions, 23 (27.7%) expressions in the form of phrases, 16 (19.3%) proverbs in surfing, and 16 (19.3%) observed proverbs. To make it more clear, it is below illustrated in the form of a diagram.

Keywords: ethnolinguistic, lexicon, plants, Sundanese proverbs.



Portraying Teachers' Competence in EFL Assessment: A case of Junior High School in Indonesia

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The shift of the education paradigm in the 21st century has led to the need for 21st-century competencies. To answer this challenge, the Indonesian government brings Higher Order of Thinking Skills to the agenda of the 2013 Curriculum. In addition, gaining 21st-century competencies is hardly possible to achieve without a good teachers' role in the classroom situation. Since there is no specific EFL curriculum in Indonesia, EFL teachers are expected to apply and adapt the current national curriculum to their classroom situations. In accordance with this situation, teachers' competencies in developing a good learning situation are a must. As an integral part of the teaching-learning process, assessment can be used by the teachers to achieve the goals of the national curriculum. Unfortunately, in many classroom situations, the use of assessment for learning is more focused on summative assessment. The formative assessment or dynamic assessment in a classroom situation is not widely used to promote the agenda of the national curriculum. In line with this situation, this study will try to investigate the understanding of teachers about formative assessment and their strategy to implement it in classroom situations. This study is expected to know the difficulties faced by teachers in applying this assessment. A qualitative research design in form of a case study will be employed and three instruments including observation, interview, and document analysis will be used to collect data. Besides, 3 teachers of Junior High Schools in Karanganyar will be involved as the participants of this study.

Keywords: Teachers' Competencies, Dynamic Assessment, Higher Order of Thinking Skills, EFL Classroom.

ELT Graduate Students' Understanding of Language Assessment

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In recent years, language assessment has received considerable attention. It is critical to comprehend the concept and principles of language assessment as a key issue in English Language Teaching (ELT). Many studies have looked into various areas of language assessment. There is, however, limited research on how ELT graduate students with experience as pre-service and in-service language teachers develop and perceive language assessment. As a result, the objective of this research is to find out how important language assessment is for graduate students. To gain a more in-depth insight into the results of this study, a mixed-method approach is used. This study employs different data collection methods such as online surveys with open-ended and closed-ended questions and semi-structured interviews. A group of graduate students from a public university will voluntarily be recruited in the current research. The results of these studies can provide valuable information to various stakeholders in developing and planning their language assessment programs.

Keywords: Assessment, English Language Teaching (ELT), graduate students, language assessment.

**MOBILE-ASSISTED LANGUAGE ASSESSMENT (MALA): THE ADVANTAGES AND
DISADVANTAGES IN ASSESSING EFL ACADEMIC ORAL PRESENTATIONS**

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The development of mobile technologies, as well as online learning environments, has pushed the need to identify and implement the appropriate assessment practices in online learning environments. Mobile assisted language assessment (MALA) is considered as the new form of assessment that could be implemented in online environments. Under this scope, the aim of this study is to investigate the process of implementing MALA in EFL academic oral presentations class and its advantages and disadvantages. The research will employ a qualitative approach and case study design. In order to collect the data, observation, document analysis, and the students' interview will be collected. The results of this study are expected to facilitate teacher understanding of the use of MALA in assessing academic oral presentations and also provide pedagogical implications for using MALA in EFL academic oral presentation classes.

Keywords: Mobile-Assisted Language Assessment (MALA), Mobile-Based Dynamic Assessment (MbDA), Mobile Learning.

Trends of English tests in Indonesian university entrance exams within a decade: What are the highlights?

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Language testing development intervened with cognitive processes and higher-order thinking skills (HOTS) has impacted the English tests, included Indonesian university entrance exams within a decade. Indonesian state universities, demanding the high quality of their undergraduate students to succeed in their academia, have conducted entrance exams, well known as reputable and challenging tests, to select the best candidates enrolling in their programs. However, less research was conducted to investigate the trend of English questions in the scope of university entrance tests. This study aimed to investigate trends of English questions tested in both SBMPTN (national university entrance exams) and SIMAK UI (Universitas Indonesia's entrance exams) in a decade (from 2009 to 2018). The study design was a mixed-method employing content analysis to English questions (quantitatively and qualitatively). The findings revealed comparison types of comprehension processes and higher-order thinking questions in both SBMPTN and SIMAK UI. The construction of multiple-choice items to promote critical thinking, attempted by the two exams, was also discussed. Implications of the findings were elaborated. Finally, the future direction of types of English questions, tested in university entrance exams, was then discussed.

Keywords: University entrance exams, higher-order thinking, comprehension processes.

DYNAMIC ASSESSMENT IN AN ONLINE SPEAKING CLASS DURING A PANDEMIC: IS THERE A SPACE FOR STUDENT AGENCY?

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The practice of dynamic assessment in the classroom is believed to have a positive impact on students, including reducing threats and encouraging students to maximize their knowledge and skills. Grounded in the theory of social constructivism, the mediation stage of Dynamic Assessment provides teachers with an opportunity to play an intermediary role and guide students in assessment activities, which, unfortunately speculates student's dependency on the mediator's corrections. In fact, in order for students to have ownership in their learning, the notion of agency in assessment should be cultivated; there should be room for students to process the input or guidance provided so that they can decide what advice they will take, or even seek from other sources. Therefore, this study will explore how student agency may potentially gain space in the practice of Dynamic Assessment in an online Speaking class. This research uses online interaction and interview recordings as the main data to explore the potential space for students to enact agency in mediation activities. The findings of the research are expected to shed light in the study of language assessment and agency.

Keywords: Dynamic Assessment, online learning, pandemic, student agency.



Exploring the Needs of Learning EFL Listening in the 21st Century

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Understanding what learning involves remains essential as one of the foundations in determining how the learning process should occur. However, teaching English as a Second/Foreign Language has often been marginalized due to the lack of theorizing for innovations in the research and inability to connect to other disciplines, such as neuroscience and brain study. The focus on improving the language skills rather than pointing to the aspects involved in the learning process makes the research refer to the same references in its field, narrowing the research by referring back to the longstanding stuff. In the case of learning ESL/EFL listening, for instance, it might only aim for improving listening skills but neglect the attempts to achieve optimal learning. This qualitative study explores and redefines how the learning process occurred by seeking the related aspects of learning from various fields and perspectives consisting of neuroscience, psychology, sociology, English language teaching, 21st-century life, and listening skills to give extensive insight into what learning is. Diverse resources were reviewed relating to brain and learning, behaviour and learning, society and learning, language teaching and learning, 21st century and learning, and learning listening. The findings revealed various needs of learning that should be implemented for 21st-century EFL listening.

Keywords: learning needs, 21st-century learning, ELT, ESL/EFL listening.

Managing Online classes In the Covid Break: Eyes of Pre-Service Language Teachers

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Due to the urgency to hold online classes during Covid Break, this study is aimed at investigating how pre-service language teachers' perceptions in employing strategies in managing online classroom. To attain this goal, qualitative study embracing a case study design was employed. The data were collected from online classroom observations, followed by five student-teachers majoring language education program in one university in West Java, Indonesia. The data were then analyzed inductively by following the scheme from Creswell (2012) by using the theory of classroom management from (Simonsels at al, 2015). The finding revealed that pre-service language teachers still need any improvement in managing online classes; such as , paying attention on the classroom conduciveness, translating the lesson plan into online teaching practice, as well as considering the quantity and quality of the task. In other words, they have not been well-prepared to manage online classroom. As the implication, some relevant courses or workshops are needed by pre-service language teachers especially in managing online classroom before they conduct pre-service teaching program.

Keywords: Classroom Management, Covid Break, Online Classes.

Indonesian English Novice Teachers' Identity Constructions and Their Teaching Practices

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Contributed by many factors, teacher's identity, particularly among novice teachers, is essential since it affects their teaching practice and professional career. This study explores different factors that may contribute to the construction of novice Indonesian teachers of English who may face challenges in constructing their identity. This narrative inquiry study involves two novice English teachers of Primary and Senior High Schools in Bandung with two-year teaching experience. Data of in-depth interviews and journal writing are analyzed by thematic analysis of narrative inquiry developed by Barkhuizen, Benson, and Chik (2014). The study will figure out some influences of novice teacher identity construction. It will also explore some negotiation and accommodation between novice teacher's idealism and school current practices that are worthy of investigation.

Keywords: construction, influences, narrative, novice teacher, teacher identity, teaching practice.

EXAMINING THE EFFICACY OF PROJECT-BASED LEARNING AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

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Learning is an active process that involves many components that determine learning achievement. One aspect that can turn into measurement indicator of success are learning method and the students themselves. Nevertheless, students are performers as well as determinants of the learning achievement. Student involvement in learning is a necessity, both in the form of attention and producing a product. Especially in online learning during the pandemic, students are required to have more engagement in seeking an understanding of learning. Furthermore, Project-Based Learning (PBL) is one of the alternative solutions that was conducted in this research. PBL is one of the teaching methods that is considered the most ideal to be applied in productive skills courses. As well to facilitating evaluation, PBL will also be able to support the needs of students to "bound" to produce products and maintain engagement with courses during the lecture period. The purpose of this study is to observe the efficacy of PBL towards university students' learning outcomes. The data were collected through observational field notes, questionnaire and test of English competency. The researcher expected this research can give overview about students' language learning process and outcomes.

Keywords: Examining Efficacy, Project-Based Learning, University Students.

What are the criteria of the ideal teachers to teach EFL speaking in the 21st century?

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Teachers are the most significant factor in the educational process that contribute to the learning outcome by developing the effectiveness of teaching. For teaching speaking English as a foreign language (EFL), the goal of the teaching is to increase students' communicative skills. This study explores the teacher requirements of English teachers should have in order to be able to teach speaking based on the needs of the 21st century. A qualitative approach was used to acquire a comprehensive and deep understanding of the issue, with critical literature review as the method of the study. The result shows that ideal teachers in teaching speaking EFL in the 21st century need to know, understand, and master the following: the 21st century EFL teaching and learning (EFL context, the role of English in different countries, cultures of different countries using English), the 21st century teaching and learning (21st century skills, what learning involves, what teaching involves), the process of speaking (in the brain, in speech organ, psychologically), aspects of speaking skills (micro and macro skills of speaking), how to help learners learn to speak (psycholinguistic theories, teaching fluency, formulaic sequences, sociocultural theory), students level (school context, millennial generation), and English language learning curriculum.

Keywords: Teachers requirements, 21st Century, Teaching EFL speaking.

**ONLINE CLASSROOM MANAGEMENT CHALLENGES FOR THE PRE-SERVICE TEACHER IN
TEACHING ENGLISH**

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Recently, EFL pre-service teachers faced several challenges in how they manage the online classroom during teaching practicum. This paper aims to investigate what challenges and strategies of EFL pre-service teachers encounter in managing online classroom to teach English. This research will be conducted using a qualitative research design. The data will be collected from document and the depth-interviews. The expected results of this research are ways in which how the challenges of online managing classroom in teaching English will help EFL pre-service teachers to manage the classroom well. In addition, the EFL pre-service teachers will have guidelines for teaching practicum. I hope that in the presentation, we could discuss conceptual framework that can help me design and analyze my data.

Keywords: Keywords: EFL Pre-service teachers, Management Classroom, Teaching English.

Students' Responses toward the Implementation of Read, Reread, List, Compose (RRLC) Strategy in Enhancing Paraphrasing Skill: A Case Study in Higher Education Level in Indonesia

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Paraphrasing is one of important skills in making an academic writing. However, some students are still struggling in making a good paraphrase. This study is aimed to explore the implementation of Read, Reread, List, Compose (RRLC) strategy and students' responses toward the implementation of RRLC strategy. This study uses case study design of qualitative method. The data were gained through observation and interview. The study found that all stages in RRLC strategy including Read, Reread, List, and Compose steps can be implemented in the learning activity. The study also found that the better students' academic writing achievement is, the better paraphrasing performance using this strategy is. Moreover, the research found the following responses from the students toward the implementation of RRLC strategy: 1) The students thought that the activity is beneficial and helpful for them, 2) The students felt positively toward the instructor and the course, 3) The students participated well during the course and gave their best to do the task, and 4) The students rated this activity as a worthwhile and recommended strategy in paraphrasing. In conclusion, RRLC strategy can be applied in teaching and learning paraphrasing skill. Moreover, this activity is recommended for teacher to be implemented in academic writing class.

Keywords: Academic writing, paraphrasing, RRLC strategy.

SFL Analysis: An Investigation of Students' Use of Cohesive Devices in Exposition Text

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Being able to compose text cohesively is fundamental in academic writing, especially when it comes to writing analytical exposition text. Hence, understanding how the cohesive devices are utilised and organised in analytical exposition text becomes crucial. Aligned with that, this study is aimed to investigate students' organisation of cohesive devices as well as to reveal their difficulties in utilising cohesive devices in their analytical exposition text. This study would employ textual analysis method using Halliday and Hasan Cohesion Framework as the data analysis tool. The data of this study would be determined using purposive sampling in which there would be six analytical exposition texts written by low, mid and high achieving Indonesian high school students. Regarding this research proposal, any kind of feedback and suggestion at the conference are welcomed. I am looking forward to having a fruitful discussion concerning my research methods and any other conceptual framework that could support the analysis of my data.

Keywords: Analytical exposition text, cohesive devices, text cohesiveness.

READ AND SPELL Phase II: ESL/EFL Teaching in the New Normal

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In the global arena, Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) have dramatically changed the landscape of education institutions even before the advent of Covid-19 as a global pandemic. In the paradigm shift, however, ICTs are a very powerful tool for diffusing knowledge and information, a fundamental aspect of the education process (Mondal and Mete, 2012). The traditional classroom setup where teachers and students directly interact has been supplemented with the use of emerging ICTs. Having these as premises, the Ilocos Sur Polytechnic State College and Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia collaborated on an extension Project dubbed as Research Extension and Development on Strengthening the Proficiency of the English Language Learners (READ and SPELL) Phase II. This study used the descriptive research design to reflect the results of the evaluation of 19 Indonesians and 63 Filipino basic education English teachers of the READ and SPELL Phase II webinar. Evaluation sheets in Google Forms accomplished every after each session (8 in total) were scrutinized. READ and SPELL Phase II was able to achieve its learning objectives and also met the expectations and needs of the teacher-participants especially in teaching ESL/EFL today as reflected from the findings of the study. READ and SPELL Phase II brought new experiences, knowledge, and skillset to its participants especially on new ESL/EFL pedagogies and assessments, integration of ICT and the value and significance of conducting research. Meanwhile, the inclusion of teaching literature and a longer time allotment for Literature Research as a Module were the major recommendations for Phase III.

Keywords: webinar evaluation, ICT, language research, online pedagogies and assessment tools.

The Implementation of E-Learning Methods Through Covid-19 Pandemic Based on Vygotsky Theories

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It is undeniable that the current education system has experienced a drastic decline, due to the Covid-19 Pandemic. Covid-19 (Corona Virus disease) is an infectious disease caused by a virus and attacks the respiratory system. This is triggered by poor air circulation when in the enclosed space. To overcome this, the government has implemented a lock down and PSBB in a number of areas, especially in Indonesia. The public access has also been restricted in its movement such as schools, universities, markets, places of worship and others. The government has issued a policy to encourage people to carry out SFH (School From Home) and WFH (Work From Home) activities so that people stay at home and limit their movement space. In the education sector, people are starting to develop and advance the technological era for the advancement of education in Indonesia. In addition to developing applications as educational support facilities and infrastructure, such as the use of zoom meetings, google meet, and other applications in conducting virtual meetings, the community began to apply the learning methods used. One of them is the E-Learning method. E-Learning is a learning method that uses electronic devices and is remote as described in the theory of Chandrawati (2010) and Michael (2013). The application of E-Learning uses media facilities such as images, text, videos that are able to make teaching materials as needed. The purpose of this study is to identify how the community implements the application of E-Learning during the Covid-19 Pandemic. The main theory used is using Vygotsky's theoretical approach which is an educational critical thinking about daily learning activities which is still conventional.

Keywords: Covid-19, E-Learning, Implementation, Vygotsky.

Improving the Speaking Skill Using the Pimsleur Method

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This research is based on the Pimsleur method approach to improve aspects of speaking skill. Speaking is one of the problems that foreign language learners have, especially in English. The objectives of this study are, (1) to determine the effectiveness of the Pimsleur method on learning to improve speaking skill, and (2) to determine the teaching model using the Pimsleur method in English.

Keywords: Pimsleur, Method, Speaking.

Teachers' Perception on Reflective Teaching

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Prospective teachers need to be prepared for the problems and challenges of public schooling. It raises the following statements: In order to teach the teachers have to think about their teaching and such thinking the same thing as reflecting on their teaching. In what follows, the experts argue that not all thinking about teaching constitutes reflective teaching. The purpose of this study is to know and investigate the teachers' perception on reflective teaching. This research used qualitative method, with selected the questionnaire as the research instrument of the data collection. The findings of this research is Close-ended question showed the practical statement categorize related to reflective teaching, and gained 64,7% of English teachers were observed the other teachers sometimes to learn, to obtain something new or to think what the lack of the teaching performance, and how to solve it. The cognitive statement categorize obtained 29,4% of English teachers were carried out often the small research activities in their classroom. The learner statement categorize got 47,1% of English teachers were learned sometimes the students' learning styles, the pedagogic act for the learners and their learning determines to a large extent the evaluative decisions as the hall mark of reflective practice. The metacognitive categorize earned 47,1% that sometimes the English teachers were thought of the positive/negative role models they ever had. Well, open-ended question showed that according to English teachers, which answered the questionnaire on open-ended question that reflective teaching could be the way to improve a teaching skill, to observe what was going on, and to evaluate whether it is successful or not. The conclusion of this research is the present study was an attempt to know and investigate the teachers' perception on reflective teaching, the findings of the current study showed that the teachers were concerned with satisfaction and improvement and teaching performance.

Keywords: Teacher Professional Development, Reflective teaching, Teachers' Perception.

When EFL Learning and Teaching Experience Unite: A Narrative Inquiry on English Teachers' Identity

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It is undeniable that mastering English has become the ultimate purpose as it gives certain benefits to those who master it. The strong personal motivation and the passion for dealing with both learning and teaching English have underpinned this study that further examined how those two aspects shaping two English teachers' identities. Under the framework of situated learning which focused more on viewing learning as an identification process proposed by Lave and Wenger and the idea of image-text that framed teacher's identity as a form of pedagogy from Simon and Morgan, this study explored autobiographical narratives and Ben's (pseudonym) collaborative stories under the narrative inquiry design. The analysis of narratives is utilized as an attempt to identify common themes across a series of narratives. The personal stories started with the stories of English learning experiences since at school, then moved to the university study life, and ended with the teaching experiences. Three major themes were generated through the process of coding. Those are (1) capturing triggered moments and strong personal motivations, (2) managing upside-down stages in university life, and (3) being into the real teaching environment. These findings have further provided sufficient evidence on how EFL learning and teaching experiences have shaped the two teachers' identities.

Keywords: EFL learning experience, narrative inquiry, teacher identity, teaching experience.

**THE EFFECT OF WRITING STUDENTS' ABILITY THROUGH BLOG ACTIVITIES TOWARDS
ENGLISH LEARNING ACHIEVEMENT**

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Blog activities in the teaching-learning process are one of the activities, especially in writing activities. It is a tool that is proper for the issue raised in the condition during a pandemic and helps the teacher-related our need to encourage education 4.0. The purpose of this study is to determine the effect of blog activities towards students' writing ability in English learning achievement. Methodology of this study was a quantitative descriptive. The total sample used in this study were 62 on a second semester of information system students as participant. The data collection in this study using interview, questionnaire and classroom observation. The findings of this study stated that the perceived the blog activities to help English learning achievement because they can be explored, develop, and interesting the goals and objectives of the course. These finding suggest that students writing English using blog activities can increase their writing ability. It can be concluded that the students are enthusiastic and interesting in improving students on writing ability through blog activities.

Keywords: Students' Writing Ability, Blog Activities, English Learning Achievement.

**B.F. SKINNER'S CONCEPT OF BEHAVIOR FORMATION IN THE FRENCH LEARNING
PROCESS**

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Learning is a very important process in education. In fact, it is not uncommon for the success of education itself to be determined by the success of this teaching and learning process. The concept of behaviorism is almost long embraced by teachers. However, from several existing theories, Skinner's learning concept has a considerable influence on the development of behaviorism theory. The learning program that applies this theory of learning is put forward by Skinner based on the concept of stimulus-response relationship and attaches importance to reinforcement factors. This article aims to examine the concept of teaching and learning French based on Skinner's learning theory of behaviorism. It is expected that what is discussed in this article can be implemented in the ideal form of learning.

Keywords: behaviorism, B.F. Skinner, learning, French.

**OBSTACLES FACTORS ON WRITING RESEARCH ARTICLES FOR SCHOLARLY PUBLICATION
ON REPUTABLE INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL**

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This research entitled, "Obstacles Factors in Writing Research Articles for Scholarly Publication in Reputable International Journal." The problems of this study are stated as follows: 1) What are the obstacles factors faced by English lecturers in writing research articles for scholarly publication in reputable international journal? 2) What are the most influencing obstacles factors faced by English lecturers in writing research articles for scholarly publication in reputable international journal? The results of this study will hopefully be used as: 1) The College English as a researcher should be intends of knowing the obstacles in writing research articles and to publish in a reputable international journal. 2) The result of this study is expected to discover the most influence factors of obstacle that faced by English lecturers in writing research articles for scholarly publication in reputable international journal. 3) It also useful for all lecturers to understand the obstacles and anticipate the barriers in writing research articles to publish in reputable international journal. This research found that the most common obstacles faced by researchers in writing is on how to claim knowledge. Furthermore, they emphasize on the importance of writing and publishing in the reputable international indexed journal for the sake of the betterment of themselves, university and country. They also argue that university should provide them with a course, training, or workshop to prepare their writing skill for reputable international publication.

Keywords: Obstacles Factors, Research Articles, Publications in Reputable International Journal.

Teachers and Parents' Survival Strategies in Teaching and Learning English to Young Learners During the Covid-19 Pandemic

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The Covid-19 pandemic has been posing a wide range of risks to many areas of life. These risks have also affected educational processes both at school and home. Due to school closures, learning activities are conducted online from home. This change led to challenges faced by teachers and parents which gave impacts on learning outcomes as well. Therefore, to survive in this online learning situation, teachers and parents need some strategies to overcome the challenges. This research is aimed at investigating and describing the challenges appeared in the language learning process during the covid-19 pandemic as well as the strategies carried out by both teachers and parents to strongly survive in the practice of online English learning. To investigate the challenges and strategies, a qualitative approach was used through interviews to several subjects of research which consist of teachers and parents from three different schools. Upon the completion of the research, the results are expected to provide strategies that can be implemented by teachers and parents in language learning during the covid-19 pandemic. Furthermore, those strategies can help them to survive and achieve the learning accomplishment and support students to obtain the minimum learning outcomes.

Keywords: Teachers and parents, survival strategies, covid-19 pandemic, TEYL.

INFLECTION MORPHOLOGY IN AGRAMMATISM BROCA'S APHASIA POST ENCEPHALITIS

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This study examines language disorders in language production by examining a case of an informant with Broca's aphasia agrammatism who has a disorder in the language area caused by the encephalitis virus so that the informant experiences interference with speech production when expressing thoughts called agrammatism in the form of difficulties in forming inflection morphology. The purpose of this study is to reveal the difficulty of language coding from inflectional morphology structures as a form of expression in the speech production of post-encephalitic agrammatism sufferers in terms of morphology. To achieve this goal, this study uses a qualitative approach through a case study research design using the intrinsic single case study method to reveal language data in the form of language disorders in the speech production of patients with post-encephalitis Broca's aphasia agrammatism by referring to Matthews's (1974) morphology theory. Conclusions regarding the difficulty of expressing language codes in the inflection morphology of patients with Broca's aphasia agrammatism after encephalitis in speech production are: 1) the informants have difficulty expressing language codes in the form of inflection morphology; 2) There is a fixed speech pattern in producing morphological inflections in patients with Broca's aphasia agrammatism after encephalitis. Based on these findings, patients with post-encephalitis Broca's aphasia agrammatism have difficulty expressing language codes in aspects of inflectional morphology and the informant has an agrammatism pattern of morphological inflection in expressing his language code.

Keywords: Keywords: inflectional morphology, agrammatism, post-encephalitic.



An analysis of Politeness on Teacher Interviewing the Students

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This study aims to describe the politeness and politeness of language contained in the teacher's questions in the process of interviewing students. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative. The technique of collecting data was done randomly through a google form questionnaire. The data of this research are questions from teachers who come from several regions of Indonesia. The data analysis technique was carried out through three stages, namely data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusions. Data analysis is based on the politeness principle and Leech politeness scale. The results of this study indicate that the politeness of the language contained in the teacher's questions dominates the maxim of wisdom. Meanwhile, based on the politeness scale, there are forms of language impoliteness in the teacher's questions dominated by the indirectness scale, which tends to use direct interrogative sentences, does not use greeting words and incomplete forms of questions, so that it seems that the speaker only wants to get information from the speech partner for his benefit.

Keywords: analysis, interview, politeness.

An Analysis of person and discourse deixis in Songs from Album "The SHINee World"

SHINee's (Korean Boy band Group)

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The form of language is important, especially in human communication. Language in communication does not just happen, there are several influencing factors, including scientific factors, and studying the function of the language itself. The language studied is usually Indonesian, regional and foreign languages. General linguistics can be divided based on the object of discussion. Some issues discussed include phonetics and phonology (sounds of language), morphology (word formation), syntax (sentence formation rules), and semantics (word meaning). In this research, the object is Deixis. Deixis is a form of language that serves as an indication of certain things or functions outside of language. In other words, the form of language can be said to be deixis if the reference moves or changes depending on who is speaking and on the time or place where the word is spoken. The main source is the deixis form of some song lyrics from the album "The SHINee World". This research is a qualitative descriptive study, so that by using this analytical method, the results will be obtained in the form of the meaning phenomena from discourse deixis and persona deixis contained in the lyrics of some of these songs.

Keywords: Deixis, Songs, Language.

**ANALYSIS OF ASSOCIATIVE MEANING ON A POETRY TITLED "DUPI SIMKURING
WIATKEUN" BY GUS MUS**

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This study aims to describe the associative meanings from a poetry titled "Dupi Simkuring Wiatkeun" by Gus Mus. This study shows how associative meanings were appeared in the poetry. The formulations of the problem in this research are 1) What are the associative meanings in the poetry titled "Dupi Simkuring Wiatkeun?" 2) What can be interpreted from every associative meaning in the poetry? 3) How every word in the poetry creates meanings? The method that is used in this research is qualitative descriptive method. While the data analysis technique is semantic analysis in associative meaning using Leech's theory (1974). The data was taken from one Sundanese poetry written by Gus Mus titled "Dupi Simkuring Wiatkeun" published in 1987. This study helps semantic studies to develop a thought of meanings for knowledge practice that is called associative meanings. For semantic learners, it shows consciousness of how associative meaning contributes in literature work.

Keywords: Keywords: Semantic, Associative meanings, Sundanese poetry.

**MINDFULNESS AS THE FUNDAMENTAL ELEMENT IN DEVELOPING EFFECTIVE
COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LATE ADOLESCENTS AND PARENTS**

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The purpose of this article is to explain the fundamental element that can develop effective communication between parents and late adolescents. While undergoing academic activities in higher education, late adolescents often experience various academic stresses. In dealing with various problems related to academic activity, adolescents need to communicate the problems they face and what they feel to their parents as the closest relatives so they can get positive support from their parents, more motivated and responsible in academic activities, as well as preventing negative impacts such as learning burnout and depression. However, the communication that occurs is often not as expected, does not provide the right solutions, makes adolescents feel judged, unrespected, and even causes conflicts. Therefore, it is very important for parents and adolescents to know the fundamental element in developing effective communication between them. Through literature review as the preliminary research conducted to determine what elements can develop effective communication, findings showed that mindfulness is the fundamental element in developing effective communication between parents and their late adolescents who are experiencing academic stress in higher education.

Keywords: late adolescents, academic stress, effective communication, mindful parenting.

Multimodal Analysis of COVID-19 Advertisement in Indonesia and Arabic

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The COVID-19 advertisement made by the Indonesian and Arab governments on the official website of the Ministry of Health's online media is a Public Service Advertisement (ILM) which aims to educate the public in dealing with this pandemic. This study will discuss the verbal and visual texts contained in the Indonesian version of the COVID-19 advertisement using a functional systemic linguistic approach (Halliday, 1985) Kress & Leeuwen's (2006) multimodal analysis model. The purpose of this study is to see how to construct and interpret meaning. discourse with words and images of COVID-19 in Indonesia and Arabic and how the images and words in the discourse are linked how the images and words in the discourse are linked. The method used is a descriptive qualitative method. The results obtained in this study is an ideational function consisting of material processes, mental processes, relational processes, behavioral processes, verbal processes and physical processes.

Keywords: Multimodal Analysis, Indonesia, Arabic.

Comparison of the Meanings of Indonesian and Korean Idioms in Han Kang's Vegetarian Novel

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This research was motivated by the phenomenon of being a vegetarian in Korea recently. This phenomenon was reflected by Han Kang in his novel entitled Vegetarian. In describing the plot, Han Kang uses a lot of idioms in Korean. There are idioms in Korean that have the same meaning as idioms in Indonesian. There are also idioms with the same expression but have different meanings. The research on the comparison of idioms in Korean and Indonesian in Han Kang's novel was investigated using a descriptive method. Descriptive method was chosen to explain the comparison of expressions and meanings of idioms contained in Han Kang's novel into Indonesian translation. The results showed that idiom expressions in Indonesian and Korean have the same meaning as well as different meanings. Idioms that have the same form of expression include **얼굴이 두껍다** (bold face) = shameless, and **눈이 어둡다** (dark eyes) = justify all means because of greed. Meanwhile, idioms that have different meanings include **눈이 떠다** (eyes protruding) = looks more special/stands out from other things/around it, **입을 모아서** (mouths gather): many people say the same thing, **등을 돌리다** (turns back) = breaks ties with people who used to be close /familiar, **물거품이 되다** (become foamy) = futile/useless effort, and **국수를 먹다** (eat noodles) = have a wedding/receive a wedding invitation. This comparison of idioms shows that the choice of language expression is strongly influenced by the culture of the community. As seen in the noodle-eating idiom, which describes the culture of eating noodles, it is very close to Korean culture because noodles are a staple food for Koreans as well. That's why eating noodles is an idiomatic expression in Korean.

Keywords : idiom, Vegetarian, Han Kang.

**My students are engaged! Weaving ENGAGEMENT resources for a critical thinking manifest
in argumentative writing**

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Critical thinking with its perpetual interest in contemporary education has been subject to interpretations from diverse theoretical positions. Despite the differences, critical thinking is understood to draw principally upon skills in constructing an effective argument (e.g. Kuhn, 2005; Lipman, 2003). The skills involve understanding of its key nuances, such as audience anticipation and engagement with alternative perspectives. Such understanding requires linguistic knowledge and often presents challenges to students in Asia who are expected to write an argumentative text when learning English as a foreign language. This presentation aims to establish an insight into how critical thinking can be evidenced in argumentative writing through language use. The presentation focuses on the patternings and the interplay of discourse semantic choices of ENGAGEMENT in selected sets of students' argumentative texts. An ENGAGEMENT analysis of the texts was conducted using tools from a comprehensive language theory, Systemic Functional Linguistics, drawn particularly from the APPRAISAL system (Martin & White, 2005). Findings from the analysis indicated a developmental pathway between monoglossia and heteroglossia with an apparent push towards heteroglossic arguments. Important ENGAGEMENT resources were manipulated to either expand and/ or contract dialogic space in the construction of heteroglossic propositions in the texts. Their deployment became more effective for a subtle negotiation with the competing perspectives to maintain dialogism in anticipating the putative reader. Re-thinking critical thinking with a focus on the use of language will enable a framework for explicit writing pedagogy to make the linguistic resources visible and accessible.

Keywords: Critical thinking, language use, argumentative writing, ENGAGEMENT.

**The Analysis of Shampoo advertisement in Depicting Woman: Teaching Discourse Analysis
and Communication**

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Discourse analysis is the study of language and its context (van Dijk, 2003). The study of language in the university should involve explanations about various properties of discourse and language use. It helps students to be able to describe the comprehension of the text and to analyze the text and its context. Thus, language and discourse become the object of analysis, criticism; and the resulting knowledge, insights, or skills become available for practical application in language and communication projects. This paper aims to analyze the students' work on investigating shampoo advertisements based on the word classes (noun, adjective, verb) that are frequently used in the shampoo's advertisement in depicting women. This research is qualitative research using a library research model. The result of the analysis shows an insight would be a change of emphasis in the curriculum towards the more general study of language and discourse analysis. Integration of the curriculum would at the same time provide the necessary conditions for the integration of literature, discourse analysis, language use, and communication.

Keywords: Discourse Analysis, Advertisement, Communication.

**Introducing Life Skills Trough Short Stories in Nusantara Bertutur from Website of
Klasika.Kompas.id**

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Life skills are one of the main things in the learning objectives of the "Freedom of Learning" agenda, especially in the context of distance learning or learning from home during the Covid-19 pandemic. Life that must continue in the midst of the rapid development of science and technology also demands mastery of life skills that can be useful and encourage student independence. Therefore, children's literacy in elementary schools, especially in the context of learning Indonesian Language and Literature, needs to be encouraged to improve students' skills or life skills. This research focused on the forms of introducing life skills in the XXI century which can be seen in reading materials including children's literature in the form of short stories, which are published through Nusantara Bertutur. This research method is in the form of purposive sampling. The results showed that in the Nusantara Bertutur short story there are forms of life skills activities which include 1) critical thinking, 2) problem solving, 3) communication skills, 4) creativity and innovation, and 5) collaboration.

Keywords: Life skills, Literacy, Children's literature, Short story.

Brexit, Britain, and National Belonging

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This article examines different discourses of British Exit and National Belonging as a result of historical vote on June 23, 2016 popularly known as Brexit. Because of this vote, Britain has decided to leave European Union (EU) and becomes the first country to leave EU. This brings serious consequences to not only EU, but also Britain. The country is divided two between those who want to leave and those who prefer to remain the EU. The discourses circulating around British Exit prior to the referendum are important to be understood as they articulate British people' national belonging and their identity as Europeans. By employing approaches from cultural studies and discourse analysis, this article analyzes different leaflets from "Vote to Leave" campaign and "Britain Stronger in Europe during the Brexit campaign and argues that Brexit is more than a political act, it is an articulation of fear, hope, national identity, and responses to globalization at national and personal level. It is the winning of populism. The analysis show that Brexit discourse entails a discursive practice of different discourses. It is constructed by both sides of the campaign; the vote to leave and the remain to convince British people across class, ethnicity, race, gender, religion, etc to take subjective positions towards the EU. They achieve this by employing different discourse practices through which discourse analysis help us to unveil. With this new understanding, it is expected that new researches on British Identity can be opened up.

Keywords: Brexit, language, national belonging, globalization, discourse.

**Pedagogic Register: An Analysis for Online Classroom Interaction during COVID-19
Pandemic**

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The current pandemic has changed all aspects in life, including education. Some of the changes are the time and place of teaching due to the pandemic forcing the teaching and learning process to shift to online platforms (Zhao, 2021). As a result of these changes, the interaction between teacher and students in classroom is also affected. By employing descriptive qualitative design, this research will focus on analyzing classroom interaction in online classroom during COVID-19 pandemic. The data will be collected through recorded lesson, observation, and interview. To analyze the data, David Rose's pedagogic register analysis (2014, 2018) will be employed. The findings are expected to find out significant interaction changes from face-to-face classroom to online classroom by analyzing their pedagogic relations, activities, and modalities.

Keywords: Classroom Interaction, Distance Learning, Online Classroom, Pedagogic Register Analysis.

An Analysis of Modality Used as Hedging in Tertiary EFL Students' Academic Writing

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As academic writing contains a lot of hedged propositions (Hyland, 1994), hedging or also known as the language of caution is one of the linguistic devices that remains crucial to be investigated. Hedging helps as signs of knowledge claims and gives the readers space and flexibility to have their judgments while persuading them with appropriate arguments. This research will focus on analyzing hedging in tertiary English Foreign Language (EFL) students' academic writing. Focusing on discourse analysis, this research aims to seek how EFL students use modality as hedging in their academic writing, particularly in their research proposal. This research will employ a descriptive qualitative design. The data will be collected through document analysis. The study will involve undergraduate students in Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia (UPI) who have taken writing for academic purposes courses. This study can be significant as EFL students at the tertiary level are demanded to write much academic writing. Through this research, the students' awareness of hedging when producing academic writing and the teaching recommendations is expected to be shown. By joining the Research Student Session, I hope I could discuss and get feedback on the conceptual framework and the research method that I will use for my research.

Keywords: Keywords: Hedging, metadiscourse, modality, academic writing.

**POLITICAL SPEECH OF PRESIDENT JOKO WIDODO IN RESPONSE TO THE COVID-19
PANDEMIC: AN INTERPERSONAL MEANING ASSESSMENT**

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The development of language due to the Covid-19 pandemic is a challenge for the head of state because he must ensure that the use of language in political communication or policymaking to mitigate this issue can be understood by all elements of society. This study aims to examine the interpersonal meaning in President Joko Widodo's political speech in the context of a pandemic. It is necessary to do this to reveal the impersonal meaning used by a head of state during the Covid-19 pandemic crisis. The research design used focuses on the analysis of words, phrases, and clauses used by President Joko Widodo by applying the concept of interpersonal meaning systemic functional linguistics (SFL) to find the system of moods, modalities, and pronouns he uses. The result of this research is that interpersonal meaning study is very important to do to reveal the mood, modality, and pronoun system in a political speech to represent the interpersonal meaning of a President to influence society. The potential for interpersonal meaning in the text of a political speech delivered by President Joko Widodo in response to the Covid-19 pandemic refers to the social context, namely the declarative meaning. In a political speech delivered by President Joko Widodo, it has the potential meaning to information about the values that Joko Widodo carries out in his efforts to convince others that he is a visionary, strong, empathetic leader, and has qualities that make him suitable to be a leader of the country.

Keywords: Covid-19, Interpersonal, Political speech.

**SEMANTICS ANALYSIS OF HYPONYMY IN MALEFICENT MOVIE SCRIPT (A Discourse
Analysis)**

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The study entitled "Semantics Analysis of Hyponym in Maleficent Movie Script" discusses category of hyponymy dominantly found in Maleficent Movie Script. The nature of this research is descriptive qualitative. The data was analyzed by analyzing the content and subsequently investigating types of hyponymy and classifying the categories of hyponymy. It was discovered that there are 9 types of Hyponym in the Maleficent Movie Script. Those of hyponymy are Female, Male, Appearance, Part of Body, Name of Place, Number, Animal, Occupation, and Colour. Based on the objectives of the research that is to find out the dominant type of hyponymy category and the least dominant type of hyponymy category, it was revealed that the most dominant type of hyponymy is "appearance" with total of 7 words and the least dominant type of hyponymy are "number and occupation" with total of 1 word in each category.

Keywords : Discouse Analysis, Semantics, Hyponym, Movie.

**THE INFLUENCE OF MADURESE DIALECT TOWARD STUDENTS' ENGLISH WORD STRESS
PRODUCTION**

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Communication of using English become burden for certain people, especially if we don't use English for our daily language. English is only use for certain purposes like at school, as the mandatory subject. Since it is mandatory in curriculum, the influence of mother language often influences in producing good English . Beside understanding the grammar, the way to pronounce English in a good way is also one of a barrier for people to produce good English. This study aims to analyse Madurese in speaking English which often being influenced by their native Madurese and it causes miss stress in pronouncing English words. A questionnaire and recording were used to collect data about students' background identity and to record the students' speaking. The result shows that Madurese dialect has significant positive influence on two-syllable word stress by emphasizing the first syllable. The miss stress often happened to the three, four and five syllables. The result shows that most of English words produced by Madurese students are caused by the lack of lack of knowledge about the rules of word stress and the influence of the local language to produce correct target language.

Keywords: English Pronunciation, Madurese dialect, English syllable.

Human's Representation on Environmental Speech in Term of Transitivity Process

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The role of activist in raising humankind's awareness regarding environmental or ecological issue and phenomenon has gained so much attention since it is spread and told in many different ways. One of them is taken by sharing the idea through speech and statement that are being spoken before the world leaders, politicians, and any other occasions. This study focuses on the speech of an environmental activist regarding climate change, Greta Thunberg. The analysis was conducted on the transitivity analysis, i.e. the distribution of experiential meaning on the speech that was presented at the United Nations Conference of the Parties on Climate Change, 2018. The result shows: 1) the distribution of material process is the dominant one (41,8%), followed by relational process (19,4%), mental process (17,9%), verbal process (14,9%), behavioral process (3%), and existential process (3%); 2) through the process distribution, human beings seem to have their big roles in causing the climate change, but at the same time they are the ones who can prevent it. Therefore, the speech is regarded as beneficial discourse based on Stibbe (2015, 2020) ecolinguistics standard. This type of discourse has to be promoted in order to raise the ecological awareness in society.

Keywords: ecological discourse analysis, ecolinguistics, transitivity, representation, climate change.

**VISUAL-VERBAL RELATIONS IN JUST ASK—A CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOK AND ITS
POTENTIAL TO BE IMPLEMENTED FOR EFL CLASSROOMS**

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This study seeks to explore relations of visual-verbal modes depicted in a children's picture book, viewed from the perspective of multimodality. A qualitative case study approach is used to assist the analysis of how visual and verbal text works together to construct meanings in Just Ask (Sotomayor, 2019). The primary data in this study is every spread (a double page) of the picture book. Moreover, the framework used in this study, visual-verbal relations of meanings are expounded based on Unsworth (2006); Daly & Unsworth's (2011) multimodal analysis as an adaptation from Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics, especially the Ideational metafunction. A thorough analysis of the relationship between the visual and verbal modes in the picture book will be given in terms of concurrence and complementarity meanings. Furthermore, the analysis results are expected to be beneficial to its implication in the development of multimodal literacy in EFL classrooms. By joining the Research Student Session, in the presentation, I would appreciate it if I could get feedback on the research method that I will use. I hope that we can discuss the conceptual framework that can help me design and analyze my data.

Keywords: Complementarity; concurrence; multimodal literacy; picture books; visual; verbal modes.

A MULTIMODAL MEANING ANALYSIS OF THE FIRST 2020 UNITED STATES PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE

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The objective of this article is to find and describe the multimodal meaning of visual and verbal components in the first statements from both candidates on the third topic of the first 2020 United States presidential debate between Donald Trump and Joe Biden. The data of this article is the utterances, facial expressions, and body language made by presidential candidates Donald Trump and Joe Biden during the first statements in the third segment of the first 2020 United States presidential debate, obtained from the debate video entitled 'Watch In Full: Trump versus Biden in the first US Presidential election debate' uploaded to YouTube by Sky News and the transcriptions from the website Rev. This article employs qualitative descriptive methodology. This article is based on Kress' and van Leeuwen's (2006) visual grammar theory which was built on Halliday's (1994) systemic functional linguistics. This article also departs from Benoit's (2007) functional theory. This article shows the visual and verbal meanings derived from multimodal analysis within the first five minutes of the third segment of the first 2020 United States presidential debate.

Keywords: Multimodal, Systemic Functional Linguistic, 2020 United States presidential debate.

**Critical Discourse Analysis of Online News Editorials on President Jokowi's Speech about
RUU Cipta Kerja (Van Dijk's Model)**

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President Jokowi has given a speech as a response to RUU Cipta Kerja which has been widely discussed by the public. In this case, the media have an important role as a social construction tool that presents a fact in a discourse. One of the written media is editorial which provided a news item. Therefore, this study aimed to analyze critical discourse in the terms of language use, especially in the terms of the context and their side of shared the news. This research is a qualitative research with the method of analysis used discourse analysis by Van Dijk. This analysis observed at the macro structure, superstructure, and micro structure. In the analysis of the two editorials, conclusions were found in the macro structure as a responses and criticisms, in superstructure the editorial were interconnected, and in the micro structure found the elements of semantic, stylistic, and rhetorical aspects only in one editorial.

Keywords: Critical Discourse Analysis, Van Dijk, RUU Cipta Kerja.

**A Multimodal Semiotic Discourse Analysis to reveal Sexual harassment on Direct Message
of Social Media**


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The existence of social media makes it easier for users to express their opinions, ideas, and thoughts. Moreover, social media also has emoji. A tool in social media that makes the users easily convey charming and efficient views and thoughts with just a simple image or symbol. Unfortunately, users often do not pay attention to the basic human rules in social media, leading to the possibility of verbal harassment, especially sexual harassment through social media. According to the records done by the National Commission on Violence Against Women (KOMNAS Perempuan), there has been an increasing case of sexual harassment during the COVID-19 pandemic. Thus, this study aims to describe the relationship between verbal and visual signs as an act of sexual harassment implied by the perpetrator using linguistics perspective during analysis. It could be linked to the article handed down to the defendant if the case was brought to justice. This research method used qualitative with data collection technique using documentary research. The data used is the evidence of direct messages that have indications of sexual harassment, which contains verbal and visual modes in the form of emojis. In analyzing the data, the researcher used multimodality theory, especially Ideational and Interpersonal meaning by Kress & Leeuwen (2006) and also using supported theory from Halliday & Mattiessen (2004). This research is limited to the perpetrator's message. Then, the results obtained are visual mode in the form of emojis that can clarify verbal sexual harassment. It can be seen from the presence of visual signs that extend and explain the verbal mode. Furthermore, the finding is also proving that the use of emojis can be a source of evidence in solving language crimes through social media.

Keywords: Multimodality, semiotic mode, mode verbal, mode visual emoji, social media, forensic linguistics.



THE USE OF LANGUAGE VARIATIONS IN INSTAGRAM CAPTIONS: LANGUAGE AND GENDER ANALYSIS WITH SOCIOLINGUISTICS APPROACH

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Social media such as Instagram is a popular communication media at this time as a gathering place for people who have different backgrounds and cultures to express themselves making Instagram an interesting place for diversity to be studied. Studies on language and gender with a sociolinguistic approach in social media have been widely studied before, but only a few studies have been conducted on language variety and gender in Instagram captions with the theme of make-up. To fill the gaps in the literature, this study aims to find out the influence of gender on the variety of languages in Instagram captions, and how these languages are used to realize the intended meaning. This study uses a Computer Mediated Discourse Analysis (CMDA) approach to examine the use of speech in cyberspace or the internet (Herring, 2012). This research uses a descriptive qualitative method. The data collection technique is in the form of screenshots containing captions with the theme of make-up in Instagram social media. The data analysis in this study refers to the theory of Lakoff (1975) about the characteristics of women's language and the theory of Mulac et al. (2001) on male language characteristics. The results of the analysis show that the variety of languages used by men and women on Instagram captions have some similarities in the use of language features, and also vary in realizing their goals. This study recommends that sociolinguistics is an interesting topic for research so that future fields of study pay more attention to the rapidly changing phenomena in social media.

Keywords: gender, Instagram captions, language variations.

MULTIMODAL ANALYSIS OF SOUTH KOREAN MALE SKINCARE ADVERTISEMENTS

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Advertisements usually consist of complexity of meanings realized by selected images and words, leading to multiple interpretation. This study attempts to skincare advertisements intended for males. This study followed Kress and van Leeuwen's (1996, 2006) systemic functional approach to multimodal discourse analysis to reveal the representational meanings from the advertisements. The data sources were Korean skincare advertisements selected to instantiate how verbal and visual data deliver representational meanings. Following SFL -Multimodal discourse analysis, this study focused on identifying ideational meanings of the intermodal relations in terms of their representation, interaction, and composition. The analysis shows that the intermodal relations of the Korean male skincare advertisements rely on the meanings conveyed by the elected images. The images presented a typical masculinity showing the Korean cultural identities. The meanings is complemented through the choices of verbal, material, and circumstance. This study suggests that the advertisements represent cultural identity being constructed by the choice of visual images.

Keywords: multimodal analysis, skincare advertisement, Systemic Functional Linguistics, visual imagery.

ELSA Speak as Innovation Learning English Pronunciation in Society 5.0 Era: Student Perception

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For EFL (English as Foreign Language) student, pronunciation is the most common problem in learning English. They have different accent with native speakers and it makes them need adjust the local accent to native English accent. In Society 5.0 Era, learning sources not just from the teacher and the book. We can access the internet as our sources to learn, especially learning English. This study aims to know about student perception in learning pronunciation using application Elsa Speak. Elsa Speak is an Artificial Intelligent to make student practice pronunciation easier by guidance. To analyze the data, researchers use descriptive qualitative method. The participants in this research are twenty six (26) students in one of Senior High School in Majalengka. The instrument using questionnaires consist of 15 questions. Based on the findings, it was shown that the application had a good impact for the student in learning pronunciation; also it had met students' needs.

Keywords: Pronunciation, Elsa Speak, Society 5.0 Era.

LANGUAGE DISRUPTIF IN REVOLUSI INDUSTRY 4.0

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In this era of disruption, linguistics encounters both considerable challenges and opportunities since language undergoes radical changes at various levels. This fundamental change is triggered by the development of information technology which has radically changed the way humans think. These changes are frequently concluded in two most popular concepts of change: the era of disruption and the industrial revolution 4.0. social change due to technology has tangible implications to the change of form and function of language. Language change will continue exponentially; therefore, in order to compensate the language change itself, a new analysis strategy is necessary.

Keywords: LANGUAGE, DISRUPTIF, REVOLUSI INDUSTRY 4.0.

**POLITENESS IN CIVIL REGISTRY AND POPULATION SERVICES'S WEBSITE
(COMPUTER MEDIATED DISCOURSE)**

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The convenience of accessing information is beneficial for the community, especially for public service institutions. One of the public service websites that provides easy information for residents of Cimahi city from the column 'Suara Warga' which is on the website of civil registry and population services in Cimahi city (<http://disdukcapil.cimahikota.go.id>). The establishment of communication between residents who use the website and online officers or operators raises an attitude of language politeness. The study of language politeness can be analysis using the theory of Brown and Levinson (1987). This research method use qualitative methods and Computer Mediated Discourse (CMD) approach. The CMD approach is used to explain what factors influence language politeness that exists in a virtual. The data in this study collected by questions and answers column in the 'Suara Warga'. The result from the research prove that the speech participants use politeness strategies as they are, positive and negative politeness. Language politeness in virtual are influenced by media factors and communication situation factors.

Keywords: language politeness, CMD, strategy, website.

ANALYSIS OF CHILDREN'S ATTITUDE TO DATING ISSUES IN FACEBOOK STATUS:**APPRAISAL STUDY**

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This research is related to the issue of dating among children on social media. then conducted research on children aged 10-13 years who are members of the Facebook group "cari doi 10,11,12,13". The purpose of this study was to investigate the tendency of children's attitudes towards courtship issues through text analysis in the form of statuses they uploaded in the Facebook group. This study uses an interpretive approach supported by psycho-sexual theory to determine the psychological background of the attitudes shown through their Facebook status. The research data sample was 100 Facebook statuses which were taken possessively and then analyzed using the appraisal theory by Martin and White (2005) which is part of the framework of systemic functional linguistic analysis (SFL) on interpersonal meaning. Data analysis focuses on the study of attitudes which include affect, judgement and appreciation with the technique of analyzing word or phrase units in text discourse. The findings in this study indicate that the attitude of the children who are members of the "cari doi, 10,11,12,13" group is positively supportive of the dating issue where the dominant attitude shown by these children is affect (49%) and judgement (44%). The attitude was in the form of desire, imagination, and expectation to have an ideal boyfriend with a positive polarity of 56%. Meanwhile, the appreciation did not show a significant percentage (7%) These findings are in line with the psycho-sexual development of children as an attitude shown through their Facebook status.

Keywords: appraisal, attitude, children, courtship, facebook.

Linguistic Politeness on Non-Binary Pronouns Use in Instagram Comment Section

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Within the western countries, a multitude of terms have emerged recently, which describe identities that are not experienced within the culturally accepted binary structure of gender which prevails within those cultures. Since there is no clear single umbrella term to describe such identities and a mixture of words have been used in scholarly work to date, a discussion on acknowledging such identities has sparked which divides people into two sides; those who are for it and those who are against it. Using Sara Mills' theory of gender and politeness, this study aims to investigate gender and politeness in the form of comments on non-binary pronouns by the people on social media. A descriptive qualitative analysis was made to fulfil the objective of this study. Specifically, 20 comments from male and female users in the comment section of the post in May 19, 2021 by an American singer, Demi Lovato, who recently identified as gender non-binary in her post were extracted for analysis. Several politeness strategies in the comments have surfaced over the years to describe identities outside the binary; they/them. However, in Demi Lovato's comment section, results showed not all of the fifteen strategies of positive politeness appeared. The strategy of noticing or attending to one's interests and needs ranked the highest for the category of the most often appearing strategy used by males and females. The male's comments tend to employ the strategy of joking about putting the hearer at ease and strategy of offering, promising. Whereas, the dominant positive politeness strategy used by females are noticing, attending to the hearer's interests, wants, needs, or goods. Future studies are suggested to extend the data by analysing more comments in the hopes for divulging more language phenomena related to this topic to contribute to the field of sociolinguistics.

Keywords: Gender and politeness, positive politeness, Instagram, non-binary pronouns, sociolinguistics.

**Elsa Speak as innovation learning english pronunciation in society 5.0 Era : Student
perseption**

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For EFL (English as Foreign Language) student, pronunciation is the most common problem in learning English. They have different accent with native speakers and it makes them need adjust the local accent to native English accent. In Society 5.0 Era, learning sources not just from the teacher and the book. We can access the internet as our sources to learn, especially learning English. This study aims to know about student perception in learning pronunciation using application Elsa Speak. Elsa Speak is an Artificial Intelligent to make student practice pronunciation easier by guidance. To analyze the data, researchers use descriptive qualitative method. The participants in this research are twenty six (26) students in one of Senior High School in Majalengka. The instrument using questionnaires consist of 15 questions. Based on the findings, it was shown that the application had a good impact for the student in learning pronunciation; also it had met students' needs.

Keywords: Pronunciation, Elsa Speak, Society 5.0 Era.

Conversational Implicature based on Maxim Variaton in EFL Teaching during The Covid-19 Pandemic

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Conducting online teaching process during the COVID-19 pandemic, misunderstandings between teachers and learners often occurred due to information being conveyed unclearly. This is because it contains an implicit meaning in a speech. To minimize the occurrence of these misunderstandings, knowledge of the conversational implicature is needed. Therefore, this study aims to identify which forms of maxim violations are contained in the EFL online teaching and the description of the conversational implicatures contained. The subjects in this study were conversational transcriptions during EFL online teaching. The descriptive qualitative design was implemented in this study. Note and observation techniques were used to collect and analyze data. The results of data analysis, it has shown that violation of maxims occurred in various kinds of utterances, including violations of the maxim of quality, maxim of quantity, maxim of relation, and maxim of manner. This means that conversational implicatures often occur during the EFL online teaching process and can be minimized by obeying the maxim in every conversation.

Keywords: Conversational implicature, Maxim variation, Online teaching, EFL.

Verbal Attacks in a Political Talk Show in Indonesia: A Case Study of Mata Najwa

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This study examines verbal attacks in a political talk show in Indonesia. It aims to describe a realization of the verbal attacks and an identification of their patterns which provide the resource persons with an awareness of the verbal attacks delivered by a program host to appropriately respond to them. The research data were utterances spoken by the program host taken from a political talk shown named "Mata Najwa" in five different topics entitled: "Adu Kuat di Demoktat"; "Berebut Tahta di Tengah Wabah"; "Beres-Beres Kursi Menkes"; "Gaduh Tiga Periode"; and "Kritik Tanpa Intrik". The research applied a qualitative method with a descriptive design by using some main theories of verbal attacks, contexts, and presuppositions to analyze the speech. The results indicated that questions from the program host could be identified as verbal attacks that were harmful to the resource persons on the talk show. The presuppositions of the program host played an important role in shaping the verbal attacks in the appropriate contexts. Therefore, in response to the program host's questions, the resource persons should correctly assume the questions and know patterns of the verbal attacks delivered by the program host.

Keywords: political talk show, program host, resource persons, verbal attacks.

**SPEECH ACT IN INDONESIA ADVERTISEMENT DISCOURSE: A STUDY OF LANGUAGE
CHANGE FROM 1980-2020**

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This study revealed the language changes of speech act in the last four decades from 1980 to 2020. This research used a qualitative descriptive method with an apparent time study approach. Sixty advertisements from various products (food, health, hygiene, cigarettes) used as the research data. It is found that up to 2020 more varied speech acts used in advertisements on television. Initially, the speech act used was dominated by directive and commissive speech act and gradually increasing to representative and expressive speech act. This study also found that there was a significant change from formal language to informal language in an advertisement. The element of language change mostly influenced from the upper class that spreads to the middle class (change from above). During the period of 2000-2020, there was also an increase in the use of language slang languages and code-mixing. This phenomenon occurs because people nowadays are more interested in services and products that look more prestigious, modern, and use eccentric language.

Keywords: Indonesia TV advertisements, speech act, language change, apparent time study.

THE USE OF AMELIORATION ON FOOD BUSINESS STRATEGIES

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Over time, the needs and patterns of human life are growing. One of the primary needs which is develop following the "trend" is the culinary field. Data from the Creative Economy Agency states that the number of culinary businesses in Indonesia in 2018 reached 5.55 million units or 67.66% of the total 8.20 million creative economy businesses. The Covid-19 pandemic that has spread in Indonesia since March 2020 has drastically reduced the turnover of food business people. This requires a strategy in promoting the products they have, one of which is using viral marketing. This study aims to analyze the use of amelioration in the food business. This research uses qualitative methods with literature study data collection techniques through journals and relevant sources. Through this research, it is hoped that it can become a reference for food businesspeople in determining product marketing strategies.

Keywords: Amelioration, Food Business, Strategy.

**TRADITIONAL HERBAL MEDICINE: COLLABORATION BETWEEN MEDIA AND LANGUAGE IN
KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER OF TRADITIONAL HERBAL MEDICINE**

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Herbal medicine is a very old treatment and has been used by the community since the ancient times, which of course has a long history in Indonesian culture. The impact of herbal medicine on health is also undeniable and has been used since very traditional times, and the benefits and benefits are also felt for the community. In this case the teaching of traditional herbal medicine is also very complete and very qualified with the traditional period until it enters the modern era today. In today's very modern era, it is important to understand the era that exists in teaching about existing herbal medicinal plants. Herbal medicinal plants are becoming popular in herbal medicine in Indonesia, most importantly in terms of teaching existing traditional medicine, in various ways so that treatment becomes important in the existing society. The problem in this article, is about the collaboration used in media and language in the transfer of knowledge of herbal medicine. The results found that the media is very important, in traditional medicine it is carried out with Islamic medicine by conducting treatment with the use of media and language in transferring knowledge of herbal plants by using media and language. With the collaboration between media and language, this brings teaching in herbal plants to provide benefits in existing teaching in accordance with the expectations expected by the community so that herbal medicine becomes deeper in existing teaching so that this treatment has a wider effect on society.

Keywords: Collaboration, medicine, herbs, anthropology, media and language.

Sign Analysis of The Language Use In “The Language Nerds” Instagram Social Media

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In the development of this digital era, social media is increasingly accessible to all people. In addition to communicate and social interaction tools, social media such as Instagram is also currently used as a means to express feelings, ideas or thoughts that each user has. People express something by using a code or sign that has a certain meaning in it. This research aims to find out the meaning of the sign on the image and analyze the text in the image to find out its connotation. This research used a qualitative method with an analysis of Peirce's semiotic theory about the meaning of representamen, objects and interpretants. The source of the data used is 10 images in The Language Nerd's Instagram account which is taken randomly. The findings show that the text in the image includes an energetic interpretant with dynamic interpretant processes, and emotional interpretants with dynamic interpretant processes.

Keywords: Semiotic, Peirce, sign, social media, Instagram.

**HELPING STUDENTS TO IMPROVE PRONUNCIATION ACCURACY THROUGH DIGITAL
APPLICATION**

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This study discusses the use of Cake application in learning pronunciation to help students increasing pronunciation ability. The second class of Banking Major of SMK PGRI 1 Pariwisata Cianjur in the academic 2020/2021 consisted of 12 students were chosen as the participants. Observation and open-ended questionnaire were used to gather the data. Data were then analysed through the qualitative descriptive analysis. The results of the observation and questionnaire showed that students were aware of having progress in terms of vocabulary and improve their pronunciation. It indicated that Cake application was a recommended tool to be applied in English class especially in helping students to increase their pronunciation ability.

Keywords: Application, Cake, Pronunciation.

The Effectiveness of Multimodality in Marketing through Social Media

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In this digital era, communication can be done in several ways. It is not only from the writing words, but also the design, image, font or even the illustration can give the meaning of the message. All of these aspects are known as multimodality. As multimodality also known as the combination of multiple sensory and communicative modes, one of the fields that used multimodality is in the field of marketing. Brands start to involve influencer in social media to campaign their products. The influencers use speaking and writing technique as well as visual media such as video or photo on their content. This technique is now believed to make a lot of impact in consumer decision making. It leads us to the consumer behavior also. This research shows in what term the multimodality is used and also shows the effectiveness of using multimodality in marketing area. This research focuses on the language used by the influencer when they make content about a brand. The researcher uses quantitative and qualitative method in the research.

Keywords: Multimodality, Social Media, Language Used, Marketing.

Implicature Analysis on Comments Of @viceidn Posts on Instagram

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This study aims to describe (1) the types of implicatures in the comments of the @viceidn Instagram account and (2) the meaning of implicatures in the comments of the @viceidn Instagram account. This study used the descriptive qualitative method. The subject of this research is comments on the posts of the @viceidn Instagram account. This research data is taken from comments on posts on the @viceidn Instagram account. This research data collection uses the documentation method and note-taking technique. The data in the Instagram account is screenshotted and then carefully listed all the utterances in the account and then recorded into the card data. Data analysis using descriptive techniques using the following procedures (1) data collection, (2) data selection, (3) data analysis, and (4) data presentation. The results of this study indicate that (1) the two types of implicatures proposed by Grice are contained in the comments on the @viceidn Instagram account post, namely conventional implicatures, and conversation implicatures. Comments on @viceidn's Instagram account posts that contain implicatures, which imply other meanings that are different from their meaning. The implications are 10, namely reminding, criticizing, affirming, expressing displeasure, refusing, satire, expressing disappointment, asking, hoping, and expecting.

Keywords: Keywords: implicature, Grice theory, Instagram.

Multimodal Pragmatic Analysis of South Korean Skin Care Product Advertisements

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This research aims to investigate pragmatic meanings in South Korean skin care product advertisements from multimodal pragmatic perspective. This research followed Dictero's (2018) three dimension analytical framework to reveal semantic representations and inferential meanings of the selected South Korean skin care product advertisements. The three dimensions framework was used to analyze the advertisements in terms of their individual verbal and visual modes, intermodal modes to draw logico-semantic relations, and inferential meanings including explicatures and implicatures. The analysis found that the skin care product advertisements in Korea realized the image – verbal intermodal relations in less significant ways, and yet foregrounded essential agents to give more impacts on implicatures. The representational meanings were made by the dominant use of adjuncts, explicit token-value relations, and implicit intermodal relations. It can be concluded that the selected South Korean skin care product advertisements paid more attention to their potential discourse impacts, and less attention to the semantic meanings of the verbal and image relations.

Keywords: multimodal pragmatic, Korean skin care advertisement, three dimensions analytical framework.

**ONLINE LEARNING EXPERIENCE: PERSPECTIVES FROM POST-GRADUATE LINGUISTIC
EDUCATION STUDENTS' PERSONAL EXPERIENCE**


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The pandemic that occurred in the past few months has caused major shifts in several aspects, namely education. This is especially true as the Post-Graduate Linguistic Education Students in the year 2020 experience online learning from semester one until now. During the implementation, of course, there are some benefits and drawbacks of the online learning system. In this study, the researcher wanted to know the Post Graduate Linguistic Education the year 2020 Students' reflections on their experience of online learning. Furthermore, the researcher used a case study method by interviewing Whats App. From this research, it is hoped that the related study will be beneficial in improving the online learning system in the future.

Keywords: Online learning, Post-Graduate Students' Experience, Post-Graduate Students' Perspective.



Computer familiarity and students' performance on Computer Based TOEFL

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Research on comparison of Computer Based Test (CBT) and Paper Based Test (PBT) has been frequently conducted within the last few decades. Some studies proposed that these two modes of testing showed no difference of test-takers' performance while some others stated otherwise. This study aimed to investigate the influence of computer familiarity on students' performance in CBT TOEFL. To achieve that goal, Computer Aversion, Attitude and Familiarity Index (CAAFI) from Schulenberg was used. Comparison between CBT and PBT scores was also made. Being the subjects of this research were 65 students of French Literature Department of UNNES, batch 2019. They consisted of 17 male participants (26,15%) and 48 female participants (73,85%). Sistem ujian unnes (www.ujian.unnes.ac.id) was used as the CBT platform while the TOEFL content was taken from Longman 2001 Complete Course for the TOEFL Test – Preparation for the Computer and Paper Tests by Deborah Phillips. Content and statistical analysis were then conducted to test the test-takers' performance by using SPSS version 24. The result shows that computer familiarity has no significant impact on the test-takers' performance in CBT.

Keywords: CBT, PBT, computer familiarity, performance.

Using Grammarly as Technology-Mediated Feedback to investigate EFL Students' Writing Profiles: A Study from Indonesia

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Providing feedback on student writing remains an important research topic. Due to the considerable number of student assignment papers, technology is a solution for teachers overwhelmed by handwriting feedback and correction. Although a plethora of research has been conducted on corrective feedback, there is a lack of research on the students' writing profile through the online application platform to provide feedback, especially in Indonesia. Therefore, this research aimed to employ online corrective feedback to assess the Indonesian English as Foreign Language students' writing profiles in spelling, grammar, punctuation, enhancement suggestion, sentence structure, and style check. This ex post facto study explored the assignment written by 54 fourth-semester students of the English department at one of state universities in Indonesia. The participants were 19 male and 35 female students who took Scientific Writing course. The students' writing profiles were classified, identified, and categorized by submitting the soft copy to the application. Descriptive statistics were used to obtain the average, standard deviation, and significant differences according to the writing profiles between male and female students. The result stated that grammar is the major problem possessed by students. Furthermore, teachers are expected to provide online corrective feedback for students in the Scientific Writing course's learning process.

Keywords: EFL, Grammarly, Indonesia, online corrective feedback, writing profile.

EFL Students' Experience in Speaking Practice on Discord Application

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Being fluent in a foreign language like English requires many practices. For EFL students in Indonesia, this can be challenging because English is not spoken by most of the people, thus making it difficult to get a partner who also want to practice the language every day. However, during this covid-19 outbreak, people are forced to stay inside their house and then they eventually try to find a way to be able to find new friends or just to communicate with other people online using the technology available. The use of social media to find new friends for example, is also beneficial for EFL students to practice languages they want to practice. This study aims to look into the experience of EFL students who has been using social media application called Discord to learn and practice their English. This will involve two EFL students with different background based on their reason of joining the application and also their English learning background. The data will be collected from interviews and observations of how they practice their English in the application. The data then will be analyzed and be made into a narrative account. The expected result of this study is to give a detailed account of the experience of practicing English in informal settings, specifically on Discord Application. With the result, it is also expected that this application can be an alternative for EFL students to find a place or partners to practice their spoken English.

Keywords: EFL, Informal Language Learning, Discord Application, Speaking Skill.

Embracing Rhythm, Intonation, Movement, and Emotion (RIME) in Academic Writing

Course: The Real Story of Interdisciplinary Literacy Pedagogy

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The 21st century has been echoed as the conceptual age with two fundamental components: high concept (the need to foster laterality) and high touch (the need to act beyond our current disciplinarity) (Pink, 2006). However, the story of the adoption of interdisciplinary literacy pedagogy, especially in Indonesia, is rarely heard as the mainstream policy and pedagogy remain attached to the worldwide ELT perspective that is oriented to pedagogic grammar. It has been noted that such a pedagogy is no longer compatible with how human brain actually learns (a foreign) language (A.-P, Lian, 2000; 2017; 2018). Furthermore, there is a pressing need to promote a student-centric pedagogy especially during the pandemic. This article reports on the implementation of an interdisciplinary literacy pedagogy in an academic writing course in an English Language Teacher Education (ELTE) in Indonesia. Informed by the neuroscience-neurology of learning, this innovative academic writing pedagogy embraces a multisensorial approach where prosodic and emotional components of the language are incorporated as a learning ensemble. In order to achieve an agentive learning practice, three innovative learning tools were introduced in this new academic writing course: Verbotonal Approach (Lian, A.-P, Cai, Chen, Ou, & Zheng, 2020; Lian, A.-P 2017); Reading for Emotions (Lian, A.-B 2020; 2018; 2017); and Aesthetics (Lian, A.-B, Bodnarchuk, Lian A.-P, & Napiza 2017). A quasi-experimental study was designed to compare the effects of a multi-sensory learning model, developed for students to approach writing utilising various sensory modalities, with the well-established genre approach that utilises Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar to teaching of academic writing. A double-blind rating procedure was applied. This is the first study that applied double-blind rating to the genre approach and its alternative. The results showed that the multi-sensory model used with the experimental group resulted in significantly improved academic writing performance. There was a significant amount of progress in the experimental group's performance, while 54.41% of the control group gained either lower or equal scores to those obtained in the pretest. Implication of the study for research and teacher education are presented. This study was completed as a doctoral research project at Charles Darwin University, Australia.

Keywords: academic writing, rhythm, intonation, movement, emotion.

INDONESIAN EFL TEACHERS' ROLES IN A VIRTUAL TEACHING ENVIRONMENT

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Due to the increasing number of COVID-19 cases, Indonesian Ministry of Education and Culture issued a new regulation to switch the learning process into online-based learning which requires the teachers to conduct an online classroom. Based on the unexpected situation, teachers are also demanded to select appropriate roles in order to help the students meet the learning objectives. This study explains how EFL teachers performed their roles in online teaching activities and reports the difficulties in performing the roles in online classes. Also, this study is conducted as a descriptive qualitative study and employs virtual classroom observation, field notes and interview as the research instruments. The findings will indicate that Indonesian EFL teachers could still perform designer, social and cognitive which is probably limited into controller, prompter and resource. The teachers may still give a clear instruction to their students, ask them to answer the questions and explain the material and any information related to the topic. Furthermore, the teachers may admit that the lack of internet connection and not being able to see their students in persons are the main obstacles in conducting virtual classrooms.

Keywords: EFL teachers, online teaching activity, teachers' roles.

Investigating EFL Teachers' Perceptions in Utilizing LMS in Distance Learning

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Learning Management System (LMS) is a systematic online portal that provides space for classroom resources, tools, and activities to be shared easily among teachers and students. Nowadays, due to the global condition, students are required to do distance learning. Therefore, LMSs are widely used in almost all of the schools. However, little attention is paid to how well these systems are utilized by teachers in EFL secondary classroom in a distance learning era. This study aims to investigate EFL teachers' perceptions about the utilization of LMS during distance learning as well as to identify issues related to the utilization of LMS in distance learning. The study employed descriptive qualitative research where the data were gained from the interview and the questionnaire to three Indonesian EFL secondary school teachers. The findings show that LMS helps teachers to organize the materials and the assignments in the distance learning. However, certain LMS does not provide adequate tools for EFL teachers to be utilized. Furthermore, the students who do not have good ICT facilities and Internet access seem to be another constraint in utilizing LMS in distance learning based on teachers' perceptions. Understanding these issues, it is recommended for policy makers to develop better policies and systems to assist the teachers and the students in contributing to better learning experiences, more importantly, for EFL secondary classroom in a distance learning.

Keywords: Distance learning, ELT, LMS, ICT, Teachers' perceptions.

Learning to become an English teacher in the time of pandemic: a duoethnography

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Duoethnography is a research method that encourages researchers to undertake an autobiographical examination of themselves, using the researchers as the research site. Implementing the methodology, two or more researchers study how they give similar meanings to a common phenomenon. In the proposed presentation, we will share a duoethnography of two EFL preservice teachers mediated by a teacher educator who acted as a critical friend. In the duoethnography, mediated by the teacher educator, the EFL preservice teachers engaged in reflective and collaborative conversations about their journey of learning to become an English teacher in the time of the pandemic. The conversations were tape-recorded, transcribed, and analyzed to identify how they gave meaning to their shared path of learning to become teachers and in what ways teaching through online platforms due to the pandemic shaped the way how they viewed teaching, learning, and learners. The attendees to this proposed presentation will learn about duoethnography and its potential implementation in the field of EFL teacher education and the impact of emergency migration to online learning on preservice teachers' pathway of learning to become teachers.

Keywords: Duoethnography, EFL preservice teachers, teacher learning, pandemic.

Using translation and paraphrasing tools in academic writing: All needed is working brain

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Academic writing is really challenging as it involves different kinds of elements in it. Grammar, word choice, style, and other formatting things might be important, but with the development of technology, such as translation and paraphrasing tools available online, those can be checked and corrected instantly. What needed much in writing is the thinking, showing the logic and the arguments in the text. This study is qualitative in nature, showing how to use translation and paraphrasing tool in practice, with reducing the possibility of plagiarism detected.

Keywords: translation and paraphrasing tool, academic writing, ESL/EFL.

E-learning Readiness at Selected Primary Schools in West Sumatera

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Online learning in elementary schools during the Covid-19 pandemic has become a new and challenging thing for schools, teachers, and students.. This paper aims to figure out how ready the primary teachers in West Sumatera to integrate e-learning into their teaching as well as discover what factors are influencing their readiness. This qualitative research distributed a questionnaire to 30 participants and the data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics. The findings in this study indicate that only teachers at schools located in the middle of urban areas and have adequate internet access are ready to implement e-learning systems. There were also significant differences in the level of readiness between teachers at public schools and the private one. Several factors identified to take into account for teachers to support their online learning readiness. They are well-designed instructions, high quality contents, good interpersonal relationships, and good mental health. Limitations of the study and recommendations for further research are discussed.

Keywords: E-learning readiness, primary school teachers, online instruction, online learning materials.

**THE USE OF LMS (LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEM) DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC:
STUDENTS' PERCEPTION**

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Teaching and learning process must be conducted even when Covid-19 pandemic situation. In response of the pandemic's impact, the Ministry of education and Culture (Kemendikbud) proclaimed that the COVID-19 pandemic did not allow teaching and learning activities to take place normally. In that, the Ministry of education and Culture (Kemendikbud) has decided to adapt new education mode such as online mode using various Learning Management Systems (LMS). This research aims to investigate students' perceptions towards the use of LMS and how they solve the barriers when using LMS. This study is going to use a qualitative case study research design. The participants are students of class 7 of Junior High School. The data will be collected through two instruments such as questionnaires and interview. This research is intended to investigate students' attitude towards use of LMS and analyze their alternatives to solve the barriers through interview.

Keywords : Learning Management Systems (LMS), Online learning, Learning during Covid-19 pandemic, E-learning.

Tertiary Students' Perceptions of Online Learning Strategies in L2 Remote Learning Environment at Covid-19 Pandemic Era

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This study aimed at investigating the perceptions of tertiary students about online learning strategies in L2 Remote Learning Environment at Covid-19 pandemic era. Due to the COVID-19 outbreak started in the beginning of 2020 even semester, many universities were forced to move from face-to-face (FTF) in classroom to be online learning in students' areas. Many institutions used digital media and digital platform, like: Zoom, Google Meet and Video Conferences to be accessed by tertiary students in remote learning area. The use of technology as online learning strategies can be expected to send messages and learning materials as well because students supposed to be able to access the subject materials from their devices from any areas they lived. The method used in this research was a descriptive qualitative method. It was intended to explore the tertiary students' perceptions of their online learning strategies in this pandemic era, sharing experiences and discussing some challenges and opportunities during this online class. There were twenty-five university students who lived in remote learning environment investigated in this study by having some questionnaires and interview. The data were collected by using a survey with four open ended questions. The results indicated that students were still confuse about the use of digital platforms in the implementation of online learning in L2 remote learning environment in this Covid-19 pandemic (76%), they perceived it as having some negative effects on their learning experiences (78%) and decline their motivation to learn (88%). However, students listed a flexibility reason as the main opportunity of using Digital Platforms for online learning in this pandemic era and they still believe that this online strategy is safely used in this Covid-19 outbreak.

Keywords: Keyword: Tertiary Students' Perceptions, Online Learning Strategies, L2 remote Learning Areas, Covid-19 pandemic era.

**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING YOUTUBE VIDEO IN TEACHING AND LEARNING PROCESS:
WRITING NARRATIVE FOR SEVENTH GRADE STUDENTS**

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Learning English is so important today in this era globalization and modern since English is an International Language. Nowadays, students are required to be able to understand and get to know English further, this is evidenced by the existence of English lesson in every school, from kindergarten to Senior High School. Because of the development of education, many of National schools adopt two language systems in teaching, namely bilingual language. In Teaching English, especially narrative text, it is quite difficult, especially if we learnt seventh grade students whose age about eleven until twelve years old, as we know that, the age of 11 – 12 years old usually have a very high level of boredom, especially they learnt about text. So, as the teacher, we have to reduce their boredom and make the class more interactive. On the Interactive class, The students do not only listen or read a text from the textbook but also must be answer the question based on the text. It means that, the students must be understand about the material, so that from this observation, the writer want to compare about how if the technology nowadays will be combined in Teaching and Learning Process. This journal discusses about 1) to find out whether the students' interest in writing narrative taught by using text book is significantly higher than that taught by animated .2) to find out whether the students' interest in writing narrative with high curiosity significantly higher than that low curiosity; and 3) to find out whether there is significant interaction between teaching strategies and curiosity on the students' achievement in writing narrative. The researcher directly participated in the research in order to solve the problems existed in the teaching and learning process of writing and to bring improvements to the students' writing skill of seventh grade students, Medan. The students would learn how to produce a narrative text (fable) by using textbook and watching in Video. From this observation, the writer found that using You Tube as a visual media is more effective in teaching narrative than using text book as a printed media in teaching media for seventh grade students, the class is more interactive by using a You Tube, it means that students can learn English especially how to speak fluently through the characters in the Video, and the teacher can be easier in providing an understanding of the meaning related on narrative text.

Keywords : Writing Narrative , you tube video, Seventh Grade Students' interest.

Teacher Professional Development (TPD) in English Instructional Delivery of Learning Assessments through Technological Pedagogical and Content Knowledge (TPACK)

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This article aims to describe how English teachers implement English instructional delivery of learning assessments to improve their teacher professional development (TPD) through technological pedagogical and content knowledge (TPACK). Implementing English instructional delivery of learning assessments through technological pedagogical and content knowledge (TPACK) can gradually enhance their teacher professional development (TPD). English teachers have different language competencies backgrounds, they can implement English instructional delivery of learning assessments through technological pedagogical and content knowledge (TPACK) in teacher professional development (TPD). The researcher applied English assessments analytical rubric and observation sheets to find out the data. The participants are English teachers who joined teacher professional development (TPD) in one of State Universities at Surabaya 2020. The research results showed that implementing English instructional delivery of learning assessments through technological pedagogical and content knowledge (TPACK) can improve their teacher professional development (TPD). Three factors contribute to improve their teacher professional development (TPD): English teachers are more comfortable having English instructional delivery of learning assessments, innovating English instructional delivery of learning assessments, and improving English instructional delivery. Therefore, English language learning and teaching are more exciting and challenging. Thus, implementing English instructional delivery of learning assessments through technological pedagogical and content knowledge (TPACK) in teacher professional development (TPD) plays a crucial role in improving learning English in Indonesia.

Keywords: English instructional delivery, English learning assessments, teacher professional development (TPD).

THE USE OF FLIPGRID APPLICATION IN TEACHING PUBLIC SPEAKING FOR FOREIGN LANGUAGE STUDENTS

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Regarding Covid Pandemic, the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, Mr. Nadiem Makarim. He issued a circular for the school principal and other educational institutions, including universities, to temporarily stop teaching and learning activities in conventional schools and encourage learning to be done from home through e-learning. In connection with the Covid pandemic, the regulation ordered to teach by implementing learning from home, the learning process is carried out online and applications. Teachers must choose suitable learning media to understand, practice, and be practical to achieve the learning objectives, such as Flipgrid. This study aims to determine the effectiveness of using Flippgird in teaching and find out the aspects that impact student learning public speaking outcomes, such as pronunciation, fluency, gesture, and vocabulary from using Flipgird. This study will use a case study design to observe and give a questioner to the foreign language students who use Flipgrid in English subjects with Public Speaking material and to interview the lecturer regarding the use of Flipgrid. This study's results will about aspects and students' public speaking skills are helped by the learning and teaching process that uses Flipgrid application. In the presentation, I hope I could get feedback regarding the research method that I will use and we could discuss more about the conceptual in my research which can help me to design and to analyze the data.

Keywords: Flipgrid, Teaching Public Speaking, Learning Media, Technology

International Students' perceptions of enacting intercultural communication using online platform: A phenomenology case of teaching from a distance

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This research aims to investigate the intercultural communication patterns of international students as they interact with friends and faculty members. The researchers analyzed data collected from international students studying at a Thai public university. After observing 150 international students from five different countries, only five students can be optimized to provide more information about this research. International students from Thailand, Cambodia, South Korea, mainland China, and the Philippines may be interviewed. This research employs a phenomenological approach to observe and analyze how international students express their perceptions of learning from a distance by enacting intercultural communication. They are full-time students at a public university in Thailand, but they must return home due to the COVID-19 outbreak and are stranded in their country. Virtual communication in a synchronous way via the DingTalk app as an online platform can be beneficial for data collection, data analysis, and a reflection of each student while engaging in intercultural communication. This research implies that learning from a distance can shape intercultural communication even when using an online platform. However, this research is still in its early stages in Thailand, and the researchers are eager to finish it optimally.

Keywords: International students, Online platform, Phenomenology case, Perception, Teaching from a distance.

**ONLINE LANGUAGE TEST AND ASSESSMENT: INDONESIAN ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
TEACHERS' PERCEPTION**

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Language assessment, which deals with collecting evidence and making judgments or forming opinions about learners' knowledge skills and abilities, is conducted systematically through various methods, techniques, and approaches. COVID-19 pandemic situation and government policy to perform online learning affect ELT teachers to administer online language tests and assessments. Conducting online language assessment in ELT, the teachers must equip themselves with the principles of good practice in English language assessment and Technological Pedagogical And Content Knowledge (TPACK). The purpose of the present study was to examine how EFL teachers perceive online assessment in English Language Teaching (ELT) from the perspective of TPACK. Six EFL teachers from the state, private, and Islamic (boarding) schools participate in this research. A focus group interview, which followed by individual interviews, was conducted virtually in this study. Collecting additional information, a questionnaire was administered to the participants. The findings reveal that the participants have insufficient understanding of Technological Pedagogical Knowledge (TPK) and Technological Content Knowledge (TCK), and they also have small experiences of Online Teaching and Learning (OTL) as part of TPACK. Thus, the teacher could not administer the online assessment in ELT effectively. Lastly, the study suggests further research to have a concern on how to help the EFL teachers to have a better understanding and practice related to the principles of online language assessment.

Keywords: language assessment, online language assessment, technology, TPACK.

The Washback Effect of Automated Written Corrective Feedback on Teacher's Attitude toward EFL Learner's Writing Skills

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The rapid development of automated written corrective feedback (AWCF) such as Grammarly has shaped the newly constructed definitions of writing ability in English as Foreign Language (EFL) Teaching in Indonesia. Studies concerning the role and impact of automated written corrective feedback (AWCF) on classroom instruction are extensively researched, meanwhile the investigation of the plausible washback effect is not largely done. This recent study aims to provide evidence of the washback effect in using Grammarly software as the automated written corrective feedback (AWCF) tool on teacher's perceptions for assessing undergraduate students' writing skills. This research employed a qualitative research method with questionnaires and semi-structured interviews. The results indicate that the use of automated written corrective feedback has had a substantial washback effect on the teacher's attitudes toward the writing assessment and interpretation of students' writing performance. The roots of the problems are teacher's distrust toward their assessment system and the overreliance on a machine rather than on human rating.

Keywords: washback effect, automated written corrective feedback, Grammarly, writing assessment.

Icatforlearning as interpreting media: Does it fulfil the students' need?

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Teaching interpreting using technology is necessitated, moreover, in this online learning era. Lecturers in interpreting class should train their students not only with interpreting skill but also with technology to increase their proficiency level. Likewise, Introducing the students with interpreting technology is also substantial as their expertise in language industry in the future. Thus, icatforlearning was developed as one of the media to teach interpreting. However, a myriad question about this website as teaching media is still arose. This research tries to explore the students' view about icatforlearning as media in interpreting class. It will be the initial data which is beneficial to develop the website. Descriptive qualitative method in the form of case study was applied in this study. The researchers used questionnaire and interview to collect the data. The result shows that change and development in some parts and functions in icatforlearning are required to fulfil the students' need in practicing consecutive and simultaneous interpreting.

Keywords: consecutive and simultaneous interpreting, icatforlearning website, students' need.

**THE EDUCATIONAL SITUATION ON 4.0 ERA: RESPONSES TOWARDS TEACHING AND
LEARNING STYLES FOR ENGLISH AND GENERAL COURSES DURING THE COVID-19
PANDEMIC AMID COLLEGER**

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Technology can help human activities in various fields, as well as in education. In the current situation of the COVID-19 pandemic, all people within the scope of education utilize ICT for the running of the learning process for both English and general courses, including in the scope of universities. Therefore, there has been a very extreme change in teaching and learning styles, accordingly it is necessary to know collegger responses to improve the quality of education. Recently, we explore the current situation, advantages, disadvantages, and collegger thought regarding the teaching and learning process that colleggers feel during the pandemic. The type of this study was qualitative using case study method. Thus, the questionnaire was a data collection technique, with colleggers from various universities being the interviewees. The informants stated several core things, such as information that currently the teaching and learning process was carried out online classes, both English and general courses, with learning methods that was quite different between English and other general courses. In addition, colleggers argued that the overall process of teaching and learning using technology has advantages and disadvantages. Consequently, they wanted creativity and motivation in teaching methods in online classes. The results of this study indicate that in teaching English and other courses currently, colleggers are same experiencing a similar situation and hope to improve the quality of that process.

Keywords: Technology, Online Class, COVID-19, English, Teaching and Learning.

Criteria of ICT media to enhance second/foreign language speaking skills independently in the 21st century learning

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The explosive advancement of communication, information, and technology (ICT) in the 21st century has significant impacts on many sectors, particularly on education. The use of ICT in education, for instance in learning English, is an innovation that can increase the effectiveness of learning, which includes learning using an independent learning approach. In addition, the use of ICT in learning English as a second or foreign language has been proven to be able to enhance numerous language skills, including speaking skills as the most natural form of communication. In relation to that, it is critical to recognize the criteria of ICT that are relevant with the learners' requirements in order for ICT to play an optimum role in enhancing speaking skills. In that respect, this study tries to explore the criteria of ICT to enhance students' speaking skill independently, especially in the 21st century learning by conducting critical literature review as the method of the research. The findings of this research show that the criteria of ICT to enhance learners' speaking skills independently involve seven aspects; they are information, communication, technology, ICT-based learning, neuroscience, independent learning, and second/foreign language speaking.

Keywords: Criteria of ICT, Information Communication Technology (ICT), Independent learning, EFL Speaking.

**Students' English Presentation Skills Enhancement through Online Learning Community -
Based Activities Amidst Pandemic Context**

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Online learning is inevitable in this pandemic era, not only in the context of formal but also informal learning such as learning communities. This study aimed to examine the effectiveness of online learning community-based activities in enhancing students' English presentation skills. This research was a one-shot case study that used a quasi-experimental design with pre-test and post-test. The participants in this study were postgraduate students in Bandung. The data collection techniques being employed were tests, observations, and a questionnaire. The tests were analysed using the Paired Samples t-Test statistical test, while the observations and questionnaires were analysed using descriptive analysis. The results showed that this activity proved to be effective in enhancing students' English presentation skills. This was indicated by the difference in the test mean scores of learning outcomes. Before treatment, the average score was 13.60 After the treatment, the average score increased significantly to 16.60. In addition, students' perceptions of learning activities showed a positive thing. Therefore, online community-based activities proved to be effective in enhancing English presentation skills for this population. Limitations and further recommendations are also disclosed in this paper.

Keywords: English Presentation Skill, Online Learning Community-based Activities, Skill Enhancement.

Teaching Activities, Challenges, and Perceptions of EFL Distance Learning during COVID-19 Pandemic in Urban and Rural Areas

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Distanced learning has been swiftly applied during the coronavirus pandemic (COVID-19) in educational systems worldwide, including Indonesia. Such a sudden change to online platform raises pedagogical challenges to many schools, especially in rural areas. This research aims at investigating English teachers' pedagogical practices in urban and rural areas during the pandemic. This research employed a mixed-method research design. In this research, the application of distance learning during the COVID-19 pandemic was investigated in two senior high schools, one in an urban area and one in a rural area. The senior high school in the urban area was located in Bandung City, while the senior high school in the rural area was located in Plered District. This research employed questionnaires distributed online throughout Indonesia using Google Form and interviews conducted by phone. The data collected from the questionnaires gave insights on students' perception of their participation, accessibility, material and assignment delivery, and online learning platform. On the other hand, the data collected from the interviews were used to explain the implementation and preparation of distance learning and the challenges encountered by the teachers.

Keywords: COVID-19, Distance Learning, Rural Areas, Urban Areas.

TikTok: Text-Based Learning Videos as An Answer to Emergency Online Teaching and Learning

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One of the challenges of distance learning faced by English teachers in Indonesia is the low ability of students to access online learning materials and applications. Poor internet networks in some areas and the limited quotas that students have for downloading and uploading electronic documents hinder the effectiveness of emergency online teaching and learning during the pandemic. Efforts to support the effectiveness of online learning in schools are urgently needed in various regions, especially those with student populations who have limited internet access and low quotas. Therefore, this case study, involving 10 English MGMP teachers in the West Bandung Region, aimed to support teachers to develop quota-friendly text-based learning videos. Tik Tok application was chosen as a learning medium because it does not require a large quota, is easy to share on various social media, and is familiar to students and teachers. In this study, the participant teachers were invited to participate in a two week training programme consisting of face-to-face and online activities (synchronous and asynchronous interactions). The training focused on developing text-based materials and exploring Tik Tok videos affordances. The data were collected from pre and post training narrative frames, observation of training interactions and analysis of Tik Tok videos produced by the participants. The findings indicate that in terms of attitude, they considered Tik Tok as another significant platform for teaching media beside WhatsApp that was used as their primary platform. Furthermore, the participants changed their views towards Tik Tok from entertainment to education platform. In terms of text-based text, they were able to adapt a long narrative text into a short one minute interactive text. It is recommended for future research to provide teachers with technological support and video editing skills.

Keywords: emergency online teaching and learning, TikTok educational videos, text-based learning.

EFL Teacher's Self-efficacy and Online Classroom Management

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Online teaching has been required ever since the COVID-19 outbreak in Indonesia. Many teachers were successfully implementing it; others were not. Studies had found that successful teaching was pertinent to teacher's self-efficacy. Thus, it is necessary to study EFL teachers' self-efficacy and to find out how well these teachers manage challenges during online learning. In this qualitative study, the self-efficacy scale was administered to ten EFL teachers. Next, one high self-efficacy and one low self-efficacy teacher were chosen for the semi-structured interview. Then, the data coding was done, and relevant extracts were informed in the results section. The findings showed that both teachers had claimed to have difficulty managing online classrooms, whether on instructional, behavioral, or contextual challenges. However, the teacher with high self-efficacy come up with more creative and effective solutions in addressing challenges in an online classroom. Such as how to deal with demotivating and stressed learners as well as how to give instructions. On the other hand, the teacher who had low self-efficacy is more rigid and lack confidence when dealing with difficult situations in an online classroom. While both low and high self-efficacy teachers had struggled relatively, results showed that high self-efficacy teachers are quick to learn and solve problems when disruptions occur. Finally, successful online teaching is in the hands of the teachers. Therefore, teachers had to be quick to adapt and to be more efficacious. In this respect, teacher training should include online classroom management in their curriculum and find ways to improve teacher's self-efficacy.

Keywords: EFL Teacher's Self-efficacy, Online Classroom Management.

The Utilization of Phonics Songs in Phonics Reading Classes in Indonesia: Teachers' Perspectives

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The use of phonics approaches for teaching early reading skills to young learners in Indonesian EFL classes seems to be on the rise. However, as phonics relies on students' ability in corresponding letters and the sounds of the letters, the fact that the English pronunciation for the alphabet is different from that of Bahasa Indonesia could be an obstacle in a way that it might lead students to confusion. Therefore, some teachers are found to have applied phonics songs in order to help their young learners cope with this problem. This paper aims to report teachers' perspectives on their experiences in utilizing phonics songs to help young learners in Indonesia develop their early reading skills. A case study is employed by using instruments of questionnaires and interviews involving 20 EFL teachers in Indonesia. The results are expected to give new insights into the use of phonics songs in phonics reading classes in Indonesia based on the teachers' perspectives, its benefits and drawbacks, as well as some aspects that teachers should take into account when choosing the most suitable phonics songs to be applied in young learners' reading classes in Indonesia.

Keywords: EFL, phonics, phonics reading, phonics song, reading, young learners.

WhatsApp for Teaching English Online: A Case of An EFL Teacher in West Bandung Region

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This descriptive study reports on the use of WhatsApp as an emergency remote learning platform in an English classroom. This study involved a teacher and her Year 9 students of a secondary school in West Bandung Region, West Java Province, Indonesia. The data were collected from WhatsApp interactions of five English lessons focusing on descriptive text. The data were examined by using thematic analysis looking closely at pedagogic activities and resources the teacher employed. The findings indicated that in terms of pedagogic activities the teacher provided the students with Pre Activity, Whilst activity and Post activity. In the pre activity, the teacher greeted students and checked the students' condition. Then in the whilst activity, the teacher and students discussed about the material previous meeting, the teacher gave some questions and discussed together with students related the learning videos given, gave applause students' answers or responses through positive words or emojis, the teacher and students shares a text through chat and photo, the teacher had paid attention to students' difficulties, and the teacher gave a task related the text given through game like match pictures with available words. Last in post activity, the teacher ended the class with a greeting and asked students to collect the task at a predetermined time. As far as pedagogical resources were concerned, the teacher utilized chats or photos to share text, links to share learning videos, bold to clarify sentence explanations, and emojis to respond or appreciate students' answers. In sum, the results suggest that the use of WhatsApp during the pandemic was helpful, especially in the unstable economic situation. Students were able to access easy learning without wasting a lot of quota fees. Despite the benefits, challenges faced by the teacher, including teaching preparation that need adjustment to WhatsApp features to ensure that all students (including those from low socioeconomic families) can access the lessons. Another challenge is the teaching methods or techniques that can attract students to participate in all activities of the lessons and make them on task and active during the WhatsApp interaction.

Keywords: WhatsApp, Teaching English Online, EFL Teacher.

the implementation of E-learning for english proficiency during pandemic: challenges and benefits for teachers


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Covid-19 has been announced as a global pandemic on March 2020. This impacts to all aspects including education. The whole teaching and learning process during the Covid-19 pandemic have turned into online or by implementing e-learning. Teaching English in pandemic is more challenging, because teacher should prepare to understand more which e-learning tools to use, in gaining students learning outcomes. (Smith & Greene, 2013). For that reason, this research aims to investigate the implementation of E-learning for english proficiency during pandemic, in teachers' perspective and the ways to resolve the challenges. This research used qualitative method, and questionnaire and interview as the research instruments to collect data. Furthermore, the certain major suggestions will be made to resolve the challenging in using e-learning.

Keywords: covid 19 pandemic, English proficiency, e-learning, challenging, teaching and learning process.



Quizlet and Vocabulary Mastery: A Case of Indonesian EFL Learners' Reading Comprehension

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Mastering vocabulary is an essential aspect of becoming a proficient language user. However, learning vocabulary yields problems among EFL learners such as low participation, students' difficulties to understand the vocabulary, and difficulties to keep students engaged with lessons being learned. It also affects students' ability to comprehend the text because mastering vocabulary is a basic predictor of reading success. This study, thus, aims to explore the implementation of Quizlet in learning vocabulary and how it assists students' reading comprehension. This study adopted case study design involving tenth-grade students of one public senior high school in Kabupaten Bandung Barat, Indonesia. The data were gained through observation, interview, and test. The data were triangulated to get a portrayal of what occurred during the learning process. The findings indicated that Quizlet to some extent helped students in learning vocabulary through its repetition, enjoyable activities during the learning process, building autonomous learning, encouraging collaboration among the students, as well as a competitive atmosphere that appears during learning, and fostering students' persistence in learning vocabulary. Besides, the result showed that Quizlet can be a vocabulary learning tool as a pre-reading strategy because it assisted the students to prepare unfamiliar vocabulary and promote reading motivation and interest. Therefore, it is suggested that teachers implement Quizlet for vocabulary learning to provide students with a new way of learning that is interesting, innovative, and probably can improve students' learning experience.

Keywords: MALL, Quizlet, Reading, Vocabulary Learning.

21ST CENTURY KIDS LEARNING SECOND/FOREIGN LANGUAGES: SELECTING APPROPRIATE APPS

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Today, the assistance of smartphones in learning is undeniable, creating what so called Mobile Assisted Language Learning (MALL) approach, provoking a dramatically shifted-form of learning process in all ages, including in children learning languages. Research has already explained the impacts, advantages, disadvantages, and the effectiveness of certain apps in practice. However, age-based potential use of the apps seems less appealing, leaving space for elaboration and exploration more about the indicators of appropriate criteria of application for kids learning languages, including in the context of learning second or foreign languages. Thus, this research explains the appropriate criteria of applications for young learners based on children's learning development. In this study, using a critical literature review approach, it was found that there are 6 (six) dimensions of selection criteria of appropriate apps for learning languages, they are social and emotional development (11 indicators), approaches to learning (14 indicators), language and literacy (25 indicators), cognition and general knowledge (39 indicators), fine arts (16 indicators), and physical development and health (10 indicators).

Keywords: MALL, 21st century learning, indicators of app for learning language, kids learning languages.

Synchronous vs Asynchronous Classroom in Learning Speaking Skill: Students' Perspectives

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Many universities and education institutions alike have adopted remote learning as one of their methods of study. More courses with distance learning systems have emerged over the years, along with the rise of technology. Especially in the middle of COVID-19 Pandemics, most universities are forced to use online classes. There are two major methods used in online learning, synchronous and asynchronous. While synchronous is more similar to a physical classroom due to the ability to communicate directly with others, some teachers also use the asynchronous method to teach. In this research, the researcher intends to find out which method the students prefer when they learn speaking in an online class. I highly appreciate feedback regarding my research later on.

Keywords: online class, synchronous, asynchronous, speaking class.

Investigating Dimensions of the Students' Interaction in Online Learning Environment: A Case of Listening Online Classes Amidst Covid-19 Pandemic

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The existence of the COVID-19 pandemic forces the Indonesian government to continue online learning; including in Higher Education, to keep the teaching and learning going on. For teachers, having online learning continually has increased their awareness of the significant role of technologies in their teaching and learning process. Furthermore, for students, this continual online learning has brought various impacts on their online learning success. One of important factors determined the online learning success is students' interaction (Turley & Graham, 2019). Thus, paying more attention whether an online learning environment has promoted the students' interaction is crucial to create a successful online learning. This study aims to seek out the dimensions of interaction occurred in the online listening learning environment. Moreover, this study also tries to find out how students perceive the interaction occurred in the online listening learning environment. There were 78 participants in this study. A convergent mixed-method was applied in this study, in which the results of the quantitative and qualitative data analysis were brought together. A questionnaire of OLLES (Online Learning Environment Survey) adapted from Clayton (Clayton, 2007) and Bhuasiri (Bhuasiri et al., 2012), and an open-ended interview were carried out to gather the data. The outcomes show that the students' interaction the online listening learning environment showed positively. The implications suggest that in creating interactive and collaborative activities are important to improve the quality of online learning.

Keywords: listening, online learning, online learning environment, online learning interaction



**DIGITAL LITERACY IN 21ST CENTURY: A PORTRAYAL OF an ONLINE EFL CLASS in
INDONESIA**

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The dominance of technology in everyday life emphasizes the importance of digital literacy for people all over the world. Demand for digital literacy integration penetrates all aspects, including the teaching and learning process in Indonesia. Many researchers have already explored digital literacy in the classroom and observed it in English classroom-based learning. However, to depict more what factors are needed to develop digital literacy in online EFL classes are not many, mainly in the Indonesian context. To investigate the case, this study employed a qualitative case study approach using the following instruments; a semi-structured interview with a knowledgeable English teacher in utilizing technology, online classroom observation, and documentation. The data were then analyzed, interpreted, and presented using descriptive explanation. First, it was found that students used various digital tools and performed several digital literacy elements (cultural, cognitive, and critical) in English online learning. Nevertheless, the lack of technology sources and students' readiness in utilizing technology are regarded as barrier to implement digital literacy in practice. Second, to develop digital literacy in English online learning, students are required to use various digital tools and to recognize a variety of features across digital tools, communicate appropriately with teachers and classmates through digital tools, as well as use technology to evaluate information. So, the guidance from the teacher regarding aspects of digital literacy, and students' involvement in multiple digital environments are considered as the needs of students to develop digital literacy in the 21st century.

Keywords: Digital literacy, Online EFL class, 21st century, Students' Needs.

COLLABORATIVE TEACHING IN TRIGGERING WRITING SKILLS TO POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS – A CASE STUDY IN AN ONLINE CLASSROOM

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This study sought to explore various teaching strategies used to provoke postgraduate students' skills in English writing on various topics. It ranges from general issues to thematic and specific ones, such as psychology, human research and development as well as health issues. Since the class was conducted via online learning platforms, therefore the teaching strategies should be expanded in order to optimize the teaching and learning process. At this framework, teacher-teacher collaboration is needed. Then, the research problems are to what extent the students can improve their skills in writing and how the teaching strategies can appropriately enhance the students' writing skills. This study is a case study under the umbrella of qualitative method. Data were collected by using instruments such as pre-test and post-test, observations and interviews. The subject of the research was the newly-enrolled post-graduate students at the Master of Economic Management Program of the University of Trisakti Jakarta. The results suggested that students' writing with sufficient exposures or pre-writing exercises showed better understanding of the subject of their choices, and therefore could produce better writing pieces/articles. Meanwhile, teacher-teacher collaboration was in forms of strategies used in teaching by implementing several approaches in language learning such as task based approach. The interactions were made through pre-writing activities, and off-class discussion groups through the whatsapp application.

Keywords: teachers collaboration, esp, writing, case study, online classroom, online learning.

Teaching English during Covid-19 pandemic: Voices from novice ESP teachers

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Teaching English for specific purposes has been widely reported as challenging as the teachers are required to play different roles that in many cases unique to ESP teaching. For novice teachers, the challenges are even more obvious, especially to teach ESP during the Covid-19 pandemic. This article reports on an interview study of two content area lecturers who are newly assigned to teach ESP during the pandemic. Lack of knowledge on ESP course design and experience of teaching English in general as well as for specific purposes are two focal issues reported by the teachers. This study accentuates the necessity for developing a well-design in-service ESP teachers' professional development program to support novice ESP teachers with sufficient knowledge and skills to teach ESP properly.

Keywords: ESP teacher professional development, ESP teaching, novice ESP teachers.

An Investigation of Needs Analysis and the English Textbook Used for Accounting Major Students

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Indonesian government categorized vocational school study program into nine: technology and engineering, information and communication technology, health, agribusiness and agro technology, fisheries and marine, business and management, tourism, fine arts and crafts, and performing arts. Logically, the students from various vocational study programs could not possibly have the same textbook since their needs in the work industry also differ from one another. This study aims to investigate whether the English textbook that is used by 11th grade students of accounting major is compatible with their needs. This study adopted a qualitative study approach particularly a case study method utilizing needs analysis and document analysis as research instruments. This study finds out that accounting students need the speaking skill and also vocabulary skill the most for their future career. This study also finds out that the English textbook used by 11th grade students of accounting major could not meet the needs of the students, because the materials in the textbook are considered too general. In other words, the textbook is not major-specific to cater for their work contexts. This result suggests that vocational schools are highly required to conduct a needs analysis before creating teaching materials especially textbook for vocational school students.

Keywords: Accounting major, needs analysis, textbook evaluation, vocational school.

DISTANCE HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENT'S DIFFICULTIES IN WRITING ENGLISH THESIS**ABSTRACT**

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A previous research on students' move structure in writing English thesis abstracts conducted by Kosasih (2018) reported that only 6 (out of 40) abstracts are in line with Swales & Feak's (2004) five-move structures, and only 4 (out of 40) abstracts are in line with Bhatia's (1993) four-move structure. This study aimed at investigating factors associated with the students' difficulties of move structure in writing English thesis abstracts in management, mathematics education, fisheries management, and public administration programs of graduate program of a distance higher education in Indonesia. This research used quantitative and qualitative studies. Questionnaires, interview guidelines, and documentation were used as instruments of this research. This study found that most of the students acknowledge and implement a proper abstract research article generic structure. This study also found that most of the students have academic writing difficulties in finding qualified Indonesian-English translators and qualified English language experts to review their abstracts.

Keywords: students' academic writing difficulties, English thesis abstracts, distance higher education.

Vocational English Learning and Covid-19 Pandemic: Supporting Students at Times of Crisis

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The current COVID-19 pandemic is having significant impacts on students because it has forced the closure of classroom learning and this disruption will continue to have monumental effects beyond the education itself. In vocational education, vulnerabilities have been brought to light by the crisis. It occurs in places like Madura where educators and students were unprepared due to its remote circumstances where internet is often unavailable and low levels of digitalization. For vocational education, changes are even more visible because there are massive disruptions in work places made it difficult for students to complete their apprenticeship and work-based learning activities. In the era where English is not only a foreign language but also used in most business communication or work places, language teachers have to make sure that the English language teaching at vocational level help students survive the world competitive job market. This paper describes the challenges of English language learners (ELLs) face in Vocational English (VE) classrooms during emergency remote learning. The subjects of the research were first year students in four selected departments at State Polytechnic of Madura. A survey schedule, interviews, and class observation were used to gather the data. The purpose of this study was to inquire students' perception on schools' support toward the emergency remote learning and the transition to COVID Normal particularly for VE classes. The results show that; 1) Supports expected by students are different based on their living situation. 2) Reassurance and understanding between educators and learners about their remote learning situation because under the best of circumstances, students need to know that their classroom learning is safe, flexible, and competent. 3) Reintroduction of the classroom (educators and learners, learners and learners). 4) Encouraging/Motivational Stories needed to be added to classroom content as moral/mental support.

Keywords: Vocational English learning, COVID-19 Vocational Education, Supporting students at times of crisis.

Classroom Interaction in ESP Online Class: Synchronous Online Flipped Learning Approach Model Implementation

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Online learning becomes a habitual model in teaching and learning process nowadays. All levels of education in Indonesia conduct online learning in order to achieve the education objectives. Definitely, several benefit as well as obstacles accompany this learning model. In the English Specific Purposes (ESP) class at Universitas Negeri Semarang (UNNES), the lecturers and the students find it more challenging since the ESP class usually has its own characters. In this study, the Synchronous Online Flipped Learning Approach (SOLA) is applied in the ESP online learning class. The purpose of implementing SOLA is to prepare the students in synchronous online learning by giving them material and tasks before the virtual meeting. One ESP class at the Faculty of Engineering, UNNES was taken as a sample. The purpose of this study is to find out the students' participation during the synchronous online learning process. Flanders Interaction Analysis (FIA) was used as an instrument to explore the student talk in this study. The result showed that by applying the SOLA method, the category of the student talk is more dominant than the teacher talk during the meeting. The student talk category itself consists of student's initiation and student's response.

Keywords: Classroom interaction, ESP, Synchronous Online Flipped Learning Approach.



An Analysis of Non-Observance Maxims in Mata Najwa

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This study aims to analyze non-observance of maxims among Indonesian politician in the interview of Mata Najwa when the presenter was interviewing the politician. Particularly, it investigated the types of the maxims along with possible hidden intention of why the politician broke the maxims. This descriptive qualitative study involved the theory by Grice, Cooperative Principles (1975) to examine which types of maxims that appeared between the presenters and the politician together with the Christoffersen's (2005) theory to analyze the reason why the politician broke the maxims. The data chosen were from the transcription video from TV show namely Mata Najwa guided by the senior journalist, Najwa Shihab obtained from its Youtube Channel. Mata Najwa TV show consistently presented interesting topics with first class speakers.

Keywords: Indonesian Politician, Cooperative Principles, Maxims.

Exploring poetry, its translation and students' voices: A reader-response study

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As one of Indonesia's prominent poets, Taufiq Ismail (1935-) has made significant contribution to the nation's literary landscape. His works have been read widely and translated into various languages, including English. Known as belonging to the 'Generation of '66', Taufiq Ismail has written numerous poems that reflect his strong commitment to political activism. One of these poems is 'Kita adalah pemilik sah republik ini' (1966), which has been translated into English 'We are the rightful owners of this republic'. Adopting reader-response theory, which stresses the importance of readers as meaning-makers, this study explores the voices of two Indonesian students of English Literature major, Jihan and Rose, in regard to how they make sense of the poem and its translated version. Specifically, the study seeks to understand the underlying reasons behind their preferred version of the poem and the resources they bring in understanding the texts. Analysis of the students' written responses revealed contrasting preferences towards the two versions of the poem. Jihan's preference of the English version was predominantly connected to the literary and linguistic resources she brought in making sense of the poem. Rose's preference of the Indonesian version, on the other hand, was mainly motivated by the sense of connection which she was able to establish better through the original text, as the sociocultural nuances resonated more powerfully with her experiences as an Indonesian when the poem is in Bahasa Indonesia. This study confirms the idea that reader-response theory opens up richer interpretations to literary texts as readers are able to connect to the texts at a more personal level. For this reason, reader-response theory is worth incorporating not only into literary pedagogy but also into the teaching and learning of languages.

Keywords: Poetry, reader-response theory, Taufiq Ismail, translation.

Suitability and Accuracy of Google Translate in Translating Articles dealing with the Federal Republic of Germany politics

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Germany as a country that has a big influence in decision-making for the European Union and has a role in international politics, makes German political issues not escape from the global discussion. Official news relating to the state of Germany is published by the government of the Federal Republic of Germany in German, as in the news containing political issues of the German state published on the official website of the Deutscher Bundestag. Because the readers come from various countries including Indonesia and not all readers are proficient in understanding German texts, the use of Google Translate is an alternative solution to overcome these limitations. Even though Google Translate as a translation machine that has Neural Machine Translation technology has translation results that will certainly be different and not as accurate as the results of translations done by translation experts. This study aims to test the reliability of the GT translation machine based on the level of suitability of Memsorce. In addition, this study also analyzes and describes various forms of inaccuracies that appear in the translation of German-language political texts into Indonesian, so that GT users wherever they will pay more attention to matters related to the development of their usage performance. The data in this study are 8 articles on German political issues which in total contain 538 sentences obtained from the official website of the state news website of the Federal Republic of Germany, namely the Deutscher Bundestag (<https://www.bundestag.de>). The results of the study will show the level of suitability of Memsorce and the forms of inaccuracies in automatic translation of texts with political issues in German using the Google Translate machine translation based on Keshavarz theory.

Keywords: Suitability in translation, inaccuracy in translation, Google Translate, Deutscher Bundestag, article dealing with the Federal Republic of Germany politics.

Identifying Students' Experiences in Dealing with Translating and Post-Editing of Machine Translation

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Although translating and post-editing of machine translation (PEMT) have been much discussed and spoken among students in higher education institutions, little empirical evidence has been reported regarding the students' real practices in their academic life. To fill this practical gap, this article explores the students' experiences to deal with translating and PEMT in a Theoretical Foundation of Translating and Interpreting (TFTI) course. This identification elaborates practical insights into how the students initially started practicing translation and PEMT in their actual day to day practices. Fifty-eight English students studying in an undergraduate program in a public university in Indonesia voluntarily participated in this qualitative case study. Data were collected from students' survey questionnaire, in-depth interview, and translation documents and the data were analyzed using thematic analysis. Findings showed that most of the students shared their individual experiences in translating various text types for their own needs. The students also indicated that they did not have any experiences using computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools in their translation practices. Although only few shared their interest in translating texts for their business purposes, most of the students wanted to be translators for their future career. Journal articles, short stories, abstracts, and movie subtitles were found to be the first four types of texts to translate. In addition, grammar and vocabulary were particularly identified to be dominant problems encountered by the students. These experiences have given some empirical inputs for the lecturers to design relevant tasks and apply various translating practices for students' more meaningful learning.

Keywords: post-editing of machine translation, students' experiences, translating.



Participant Representation on the Narratives of Deaf and Hearing Students: A Functional Nominal-Group Analysis

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This functional-based study scrutinizes how participants in the personal narratives composed by deaf and hearing students are realized by the nominal groups. The study specifically attempts reveal the patterns of nominal groups in the Indonesian narratives written by four senior high school deaf and hearing students under the story of “being chased by a dog”. To have a clear insight into the issue, a qualitative text analysis in the case study of deaf and hearing students was adopted as the research design. For the obtainment of data parallelism, the written compositions were firstly identified in terms of narrative generic or macro structure. Then they were analysed into clauses based on Hallidayan transitivity system framework. The last phase of scrutiny was on the clause participants by employing the SFL framework of nominal group patterns. Based on the analysis of nominal group patterns, it was found that participants in the four stories of deaf writers were most frequently represented with thing only (76.9%), Thing + Deictic (17.9%), Thing + Qualifier (3.8%), and Thing + Epithet (1.3%). In the compositions of the hearing counterparts, these four patterns also occur most frequently in the same order. However, apart from the four patterns, five other patterns in the narratives of hearing students were also employed, including those with 3 constituents like Thing + Deictic + Qualifier. The findings of this study hint the simplified nature of deaf students' writings in narratives. It is expected that further treatment can be provided to assist deaf students specify the participants in their stories by employing more complex nominal group patterns.

Keywords: Keywords: participant representation, nominal group, narrative, deaf, hearing, students, SFL.

CRITICAL LITERACY: BUILDING SOCIAL AWARENESS FOR EFL LEARNERS IN 21ST CENTURY

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From a social awareness perspective, EFL learners' should understand the social context to endure in the 21st century. In fact, EFL learners facing several social issues such as; mental disorders, inequality, narcotics addiction, and sexual harassment as a sign that there is a lack of social awareness. Shor revealed critical literacy has the capability as a tool for study social practice. The aim of the research is to investigate critical literacy requirements for building social awareness of EFL learners in the 21st century. The qualitative approach involves in this research with the aid of a critical literature review to get rigorous data. In the literature, the researchers used books and journals indexed by SCOPUS or SINTA as the primary data. The researchers presented a critical literature review of the existing research in order to know the critical literacy aspects needed for building EFL learners' social awareness. The conceptualization in this research was taken from the three major fields such as social awareness in education, aspects of critical literacy, and 21st-century skill. The findings of the research discovered that aspects of critical literacy include; disrupting commonplace, considering multiple viewpoints, and taking actions for promoting social justice. Furthermore, those aspects should be engaged in the learning process to build up social awareness in education.

Keywords: Keywords: Critical Literacy, social awareness, 21st century skill.

Developing Classroom-based Framework of Critical Literacy: Collaboration in Action

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Critical literacy should be a localised practice that is built on local resources (Alford & Jetnikoff, 2016), making it different from one context to another (Vasquez et al., 2019). Considering the importance of locality, the presentation will share a segment of an action research study, where the researcher collaborated with two teacher educators in developing a classroom-based framework of critical literacy for EFL teachers. The original framework has considered the local aspects of critical literacy instruction, as reflected in its inclusion of local curriculum/standards, social (justice) issues, and students' lived experience. However, the framework was found to lack consideration of EFL teaching and learning characteristics in Indonesia, particularly for young learners. Because the framework uses the textual analytic approach, in which text sits at the core of critical literacy practice, the teacher educators argued that scaffolding of text comprehension is necessary before moving to critical analysis and taking action. In addition, they evinced that critical literacy cannot be used as a sole approach to teaching but should be integrated with other approaches, allowing for a balance between helping students become fluent and critical in English.

Keywords: Action research, classroom-based framework, critical literacy, EFL, young learners.

**“Exploring Possible Artistic Collaboration in Digital Space”: Multimodal Drama
Performance as a Response to Covid 19**

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During the COVID-19 pandemic quarantine, teachers of the English Drama course had to deal with accommodating complex process dramas on online platforms. In this trial and error attempt of finding the most possible modalities of conducting online drama performance, the undergraduate students were allowed to reflect on the situation in which the world is facing as individuals, as a society, and as humanity. The study involved university students studying Exploring Drama in their sixth semester. Having to prepare an online performance, this article briefly tells how the students make meaning of the pandemic situation by exploring drama scripts online, getting into characters, and searching modalities that would work for online drama performances. Due to the limited time, several immediate conclusions about conducting an online drama performance were drawn, focusing on the following special aspects of doing process drama online: planning, facilitation, modalities in ways of telling a story, framing, all of which that become a new convention in delivering an educational drama.

Keywords: drama education, exploring drama, online drama, multimodal performance.