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The Twelfth Conference on Applied Linguistics

#APPLIED LINGUISTICS
AND INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION 4.0:
REVIEWING POLICY,
EXPANDING RESEARCH,
ENRICHING PRACTICES



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PROGRAM BOOK

Book of Abstracts
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CONTEXT IN TRANSLATION STRATEGY: A CONCEPT ANALYSIS STUDY

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Keywords : Translation, translation strategies, Indonesian terminologies, concept of translation

Abstract :

The study aims to describe the concept of translating terminology based on context from English into Indonesian. The method of the research is a descriptive analysis study. The data taken some terminologies used in recent billboards, notice, and signs in Indonesia. Different theorists state various definitions for translation. The means by which the translator deals with these problems are called strategies. Finding the adequate strategy for solving the above-mentioned problems takes place in the decision-making process. Baker (1992) offered the clearest taxonomy of translation strategies that she believed professional translators use when they encounter a translation problem while performing a translation task. The results show that strategies of translation found from the data are the followings. First, the strategy is translation using a loan word or loan word plus explanation, translation by paraphrase using a related word, and translation by paraphrase using unrelated words. Second, the process of translation of finding equivalent is formulated by several steps: (a) Using the loan word with an explanation is very useful when a word is repeated several times in the text (e.g. e-mail, pos-el, e-ktp, ktp-el, e-billing, utang-el); (b) translation by paraphrase using a related word such as, (selfie, swafoto, supermarket, swalayan) (c) Translation by paraphrase using unrelated words. (e.g. MRT (Mass/metropolitan Rapid Transport- Moda Raya Terpadu).

TRANSLATION STRATEGIES OF CULTURAL WORDS IN SALAH ASUHAN NOVEL

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Keywords : Culture, Translation, Strategy

Abstract :

Translating cultural words is one of the challenging issues to be solved by the translator because there is a different culture between the source language and target language. this study aims to know the types and translation strategies of the cultural word. The researcher uses content analysis to analyze the data. The data used in this research is cultural words based on the categories of cultural words by Newmark. The result showed that there are 6 cultural words belong to ecology, 36 cultural words in material culture, 49 cultural words in organization, customs, activities, procedures, concept, 1 cultural words in social culture and 1 cultural word in gestures and habits. Then, there are several strategies namely, adaptation, reduction, expansion, equivalence, through-translation, and transference (borrowing). There are 11 cultural words use transference (borrowing), 13 cultural words use through-translation (calque), 4 cultural words use reduction, 3 cultural words use expansion, 30 cultural words use equivalence and 32 cultural words use adaptation. Briefly, the adaptation strategy is the most frequent strategy used by the translators.

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**FOSTERING EFFECTIVE WRITING THROUGH COLLABORATIVE WRITE-ALOUD IN
IELTS CLASSROOM**

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Keywords : collaborative writing, write-aloud, writing strategy

Abstract :

Writing has long been regarded as the most daunting skill to learn among the four language skills, especially for IELTS learners. To address this, various researches have given bases on how learners could benefit from learning writing strategies to level up their writing skill prior to writing their own pieces. This paper aimed to report students' perspectives on the use of collaborative write-aloud to help students identify their preferred writing strategies and improve their writing score in one IELTS classroom. Five IELTS learners were interviewed to collect data which were then analyzed using Thematic Analysis. The findings revealed that collaborative write-aloud helped the students choose effective writing strategies to develop their writing skill.

**APPLYING ENGLISH TEACHING STRATEGY FOR DIGITAL NATIVE STUDENT USING
CODE MIXING AND CODE SWITCHING: LEARNERS' PERSPECTIVE.**

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Keywords : culture, translation, strategy

Abstract :

Translating cultural words is one of the challenging issues to be solved by the translator because there is a different culture between the source language and target language. this study aims to know the types and translation strategies of the cultural word. The researcher uses content analysis to analyze the data. The data used in this research is cultural words based on the categories of cultural words by Newmark. The result showed that there are 6 cultural words belong to ecology, 36 cultural words in material culture, 49 cultural words in organization, customs, activities, procedures, concept, 1 cultural words in social culture and 1 cultural word in gestures and habits. Then, there are several strategies namely, adaptation, reduction, expansion, equivalence, through-translation, and transference (borrowing). There are 11 cultural words use transference (borrowing), 13 cultural words use through-translation (calque), 4 cultural words use reduction, 3 cultural words use expansion, 30 cultural words use equivalence and 32 cultural words use adaptation. Briefly, the adaptation strategy is the most frequent strategy used by the translators.

MICRO-EVALUATIONS OF TASK-BASED LANGUAGE TEACHING: TERTIARY STUDENTS' VOICE

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Keywords : Micro-evaluation, Task-based language teaching,

Abstract :

Task-based language teaching becomes one of the approaches to promotes CLT in language teaching practices. The evaluation in this study aims to investigate the effects of task with tertiary students in a University in New Zealand as the participants. A set of the task was designed and implemented to the participants. Using questionnaire and video observation, the researcher analysed their perception and their evaluation of the task. The results show that even though task-based instruction is perceived as motivating and engaging, the participants still need the grammar focus activities to be employed in the classrooms.

PURE BORROWING DOMINATION OF BLOGGER DASHBOARD TRANSLATION

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Keywords : Blog translation, borrowing procedure, type of borrowing

Abstract :

Borrowing is one of translation procedure which reuses from source language into target language. The procedure also found the in the translation of Blogger dashboard. Blogger has setting to change the language from English into other language. One of the target language is Indonesia. This phenomenon is called translation phenomenon. To describe how to determine the borrowing procedure and how to find out type of borrowing procedure in the Blogger dashboard this study was conducted by compared the English version and Indonesia version of the dashboard. The study is qualitative study which explore the unit analysis in the Blogger dashboard. The unit analysis of this study is word, phrase, clause, and sentence which contain borrowing procedure both English and Indonesian. Source of data in this study is Blogger dashboard. Technique of data collection in this study was content analysis and instrument of data collection is human instrument. This study used monolingual dictionary to ensure data validation. To analyse the data, this study used analysis interactive. The result of this study showed borrowing procedure was determined by KBBI and there were two types of borrowing translation procedure. It was consisted of 108 pure borrowing and 7 naturalized borrowing.

**“I WILL DO WHATEVER TO SUPPORT:” INDONESIAN PARENTAL PERSPECTIVES
ON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL PARTNERSHIP AMONG MILLENNIAL LEARNERS**

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Keywords : Indonesian parental perspective, international school partnership (ISP), millennial learners, technology utilization

Abstract :

Despite its long practice across the world, most studies on international school partnership (ISP) focus on its benefits and challenges as perceived by teachers and students. Little emphasis has been given on parental perspectives and supports for millennial children and digital natives involved in this program. With the increase of community involvement in education, how ISP may benefit foreign language learning of digital natives has become an increasing concern among parents. This qualitative study explores the perspectives of Indonesian parents on ISP between Indonesian and Australian schools and how this partnership supports millennials learn foreign languages and technology utilization. In-depth interviews indicate parental belief that this program is an authentic way of foreign language learning and a relevant mode of technology-based self-expression. To facilitate their children's learning of English and cross cultural understanding, most participating parents, despite low economic status, are willing to invest to support their children's involvement in this international partnership.

**RECOGNITION OF PHONOTACTIC RULES AND ITS EFFECT TO SPEECH
PERCEPTION, A CASE OF INDONESIAN BILINGUAL LEARNERS**

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Keywords : bilingual, chunking, perception, phonotactics, recognition, retrieval, speech

Abstract :

That speech understanding is actually a quite complex process has been much discussed. Through hisses and sounds, we perceive what the speaker says and make it meaningful. Our perception is determined by neurophysiological traces embedded in our brain since they contain particular strings of meaningful sounds. It is these traces that enable us to predict and perceive what others say. Each language has its own system of phonemes combination that makes up syllables and words. This so-called phonotactic rule plays a vital role in speech perception and understanding. This study aims to investigate how much Indonesian bilingual learners are aware of phonotactics and find out if its recognition leads to a correct understanding. The subjects of this research were French Department's students of UNNES who are bilingual and exposed to at least 2 foreign languages i.e. English and French whose phonotactic rules greatly differ from Bahasa. Chunking method was used to detect their ability to recognize words. The result shows that most subjects did not fully succeed in recognizing phonotactic rules of Indonesian language and in consequence were sometimes unable to identify the words. These findings also question the advantages of being bilingual. In conclusion, bilingualism may hamper one's word retrieval.

**ENGLISH FOR UNIVERSITY GRADUATE EMPLOYABILITY: STUDENTS AND
EMPLOYERS' VOICES**

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Keywords : employers, employability, english, industry, students

Abstract :

Currently, English has taken a more significant role in all domains of life and is always associated with globalization and industrialization. In Indonesia, the growing importance of English has created new purposes and needs for learning English mainly by university students. This also calls for a shift in mindset of universities from nurturing graduates for local to global market. This paper investigated the perceptions of university students and employers on the need for English language proficiency and skills for employment. Data were collected through interviews with 40 final year undergraduate students at a private university and 5 employers from hospitality, service, and trading companies in Indonesia. The results show that both parties agree that English plays a major role for employability. English is important for a job interview in multinational companies, communication in workplace, corporate training, and company meeting and presentation. It also becomes one of the keys to engage with international communities and very important people in industries. In addition, there is a general agreement among students that good speaking skills are important. However, employers put a great emphasis on listening and reading, followed by speaking and writing skills. They also highlighted computer and behavior skills. This study suggested that university should design English syllabus which caters the students' needs to meet local and global industrial demands.

**UNDERSTANDING AND EVALUATING PERSONAL LETTER WRITING: A SYSTEMIC
FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS ANALYSIS OF STUDENT TEXTS IN ONE OF SENIOR
HIGH SCHOOL IN INDONESIA**

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Keywords : Discovery Learning strategy, metafunction, personal letter, systemic functional linguistics

Abstract :

Based on 2013 Curriculum, Personal Letter can be considered as one of the challenging types of text that should be mastered by the students. This might be the reason why the text is learned in Senior High School Level. However, there are still a lot of students who cannot produce the text well. This study was aimed to analyse student's Personal Letter text based on three metafunctions in SFL perspective. It is expected that by identifying students' problems, teachers can decide and design appropriate pedagogical plan. The result of the study reveals that the student's major problems in producing Personal Letter text are the use of subject and verb tense (interpersonal metafunctions), the generic structure of the text, the use of conjunctions, the grammatical errors, and L1 interference. Therefore, considering the problems found in the student's Personal Letter, Discovery Learning strategy is proposed as one of strategies can be applied by teachers in teaching writing, particularly teaching Personal Letter text.

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PETA DIGITAL HERITAGE PADA REVIEW KULINER

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Keywords : Analisis genre, Review kuliner, SFL

Abstract :

Kepopuleran digital heritage dapat dipengaruhi oleh faktor penusunan teks. Pada konteks ini, kajian genre online teks yang memiliki fungsi sosial mempromosikan produk masih belum banyak dieksplorasi. Dengan demikian, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan genre review kuliner yang disampaikan dengan moda online, yang bertujuan untuk mempromosikan produk. Data yang dianalisis merupakan 19 review kuliner yang diambil dari restoran terpopuler di aplikasi Zomato. Data tersebut kemudian dianalisis dengan menggunakan pendekatan analisis genre SFL. Beberapa hasil penelitian yang didapat di antaranya adanya struktur generik tertentu dan tahap wajib yang digunakan; serta adanya linguistik fitur yang khas pada setiap tahapnya. Hasil penelitian ini dapat dimanfaatkan baik oleh pelaku industri kuliner maupun oleh penulis yang mengkhususnya fungsi sosial teksnya untuk keperluan promosi.

COURSE DESIGN: ENGLISH FOR FURNITURE STUDY

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Keywords : course design, furniture study, need analysis

Abstract :

Enhancing human resources is one of the priority programs of Making Indonesia 4.0. Vocational schools may take a part in this by creating graduates who can cater industry qualification and demand. Kendal Polytechnic of Furniture and Wood Manufacturing (Kendal Polytechnic) is one of vocational schools managed by Industry Ministry to produce professionals furniture and wood processing industry. This paper aims to offer an English course design for students of Furniture Industry Processing Department in Kendal Polytechnic. In providing the design, some steps were carried out: (1) determining students' need analysis, and (2) defining the need analysis into a course design. The need analysis was obtained through (1) in-depth interviews with graduates' end-users and polytechnic institution; and (2) classroom observations. The findings showed that students are required to have a good mastery of vocabulary in furniture study, as well as a number of language functions for basic conversations and business presentations. Based on the need analysis, a course outline is developed by considering materials that are authentic and content-based, learning environment for students with appropriate acculturation models, and learning activities, which count for students' age and characteristics. Later, it is expected that the course design is able to fulfill students' needs.

**STUDENTS' PROBLEMS IN WRITING EXPOSITION TEXTS:
STRUCTURE, FUNCTION & EFFECTIVENESS**

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Keywords : Effectiveness, Exposition texts, Function, Structure, Writing

Abstract :

Abstract-Writing skills is one of the core competencies for students to succeed in academic. However, students often face many difficulties when conveying their ideas through writing. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to identify students' problems in writing exposition texts based on three indicators; 1) the structure of text, 2) the function of syntax, and 3) the effectiveness of the text. The method used in this study was descriptive qualitative research. Data were collected from 30 exposition texts written by high school students. The findings of this study reveal that the errors made by the students were categorized high. There were 56% or 149 out of 231 total errors found in the texts. It indicates that students require practicing more to enhance their writing skills.

**EFL STUDENTS' WILLINGNESS TO COMMUNICATE IN COMMUNICATIVE
LANGUAGE TEACHING SETTING**

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Keywords : Communicative Language Teaching, EFL students, Willingness to Communicate

Abstract :

Many senior high school students in Indonesia are not spontaneously willing to engage in English classroom talk activities even though they have learnt English at school for many years. The present descriptive qualitative study tried to reveal students' Willingness to Communicate (WTC) in Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) setting since it might become a goal for language education that can foster students' WTC in English by learning through communicating. One English teacher was interviewed and 10 students were given the questionnaire. The result of this study showed that the teacher implement principles in CLT approach by integrating the four skills in teaching, providing students with role-playing, drilling, games, map-reading activities, using authentic materials, giving the projects, employing TPR, doing reinforcement and motivating students as well that leads the students to be willing to communicate in the classroom with 78,3% WTC score. This study discusses the implication of the study for EFL teachers that all EFL teachers especially in Indonesia need to encourage students' WTC by applying CLT to meet the curriculum expectation that require students to be able to use English as a means of communication.

**DIFFICULTIES IN DELIVERING ORAL PRESENTATION FACED BY THE SIXTH
SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT AT UIN RADEN FATAH
PALEMBANG**

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Keywords : Difficulties in oral presentaton, oral presentation
Abstract :

Oral presentation is one of classroom activities that usually employed in higher education or universities. This study was done to find out (1) the difficulties in delivering oral presentation faced by faced by the sixth semester students of English department, and (2) the factors that cause the difficulties. The total numbers of participants in this study were 8 students. This study employed qualitative method. In order to collect the data we used Observation and interviews. We observed the students in order to explore the difficulties faced by them in delivering the presentation. Then, we conducted the interview to dig the factors that cause those difficulties. From this study we found that the difficulties in delivering oral presentation faced by the students were in terms of interacting with the audience, using correct language, and delivering the presentation clearly with voice quality. Moreover, after interviewing the students we determined that the factors which cause students' difficulties in delivering oral presentation were oral presentation skills, personality traits, audience and instructor.

INDONESIAN K-POP FANS IN SEUNGRI GATE: BETWEEN LOYALTY AND MORAL

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Keywords : fandom, fan loyalty, Hallyu, K-pop, Seungri
Abstract :

March 2019, K-pop world is shocked by the emergence of Seungri Gate scandal. The scandal rapidly revealed to be a chain of different but related cases of sexual violence, drug abuse, corruption, prostitution, recording and distribution of molka (videos recorded with hidden cameras), et cetera. Seungri, a member of the famous South Korean boygroup Bigbang, is the center of this scandal. While most K-pop fans turned their back, some fans still held strong loyalty and vocally voiced their support through social media, which interestingly, mostly based on Indonesia. A group of Indonesian K-pop fans gathered in a rally to openly express their support for Seungri on March 17, 2019. This act drew criticism from netizens all around the world, who accused those fans to be blinded by their love that they turned blind eye to reality. This article analyses loyalty of some Indonesian fans to Seungri even after Seungri Gate emerged. The aim is to explore the loyalty expressed by these fans to Seungri through social media posts. Data were collected from posts related to Seungri Gate uploaded in Instagram. The posts are classified according to major events in Seungri Gate. Research findings discover two type of accounts: fanbase and individual accounts. Posts from fanbase accounts serve as translation and news update provider. Individual accounts then use them as their base to make defensive and supportive posts. This article will finally reveal the most influencing component of fan loyalty constructing these Indonesian fans' loyalty to Seungri.

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EXPLORING DIGITAL STORYTELLING APPLICATION AT SCHOOL

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Keywords : digital story telling, school, teaching technique

Abstract :

Nowadays, the issue of using multimedia towards language teaching-learning process development has been widely studied by numerous researchers not only by linguist but also practitioners. The number of research has been done through different methods, instruments, scope, and media. Furthermore, these various approaches have brought multiple finding about teaching-learning technique, including digital storytelling. Therefore, this paper will describe the digital storytelling application that used by teacher in teaching speaking.

**A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL TEXT IN POSTERS, SLOGANS AND JINGLE
IN DAVAO DEL NORTE, PHILIPPINES**

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Keywords : Mid-year election, Philippines, Politics, Practs Pragmatics

Abstract :

The midterm elections in the Philippines commenced last May 13, 2019 with a success. This is made possible by the governing body of the Commission on Election who secured the sanctity of the votes of the people. Among those recognized political parties, two were most coveted for a position. These are the Hugpong ng Pagbabago (HNP) and Partido Demokratiko Pilipino – Lakas ng Bayan (PDP – Laban). They are the most talked-about political parties since they are under in the same governing body of the government – the mayor of Davao City and the president of the Republic of the Philippines. Meanwhile, due to the same interest of both parties, they fought one another for a position using a striking, deceiving, and powerful words to convince the people. Thus, it made up a decision to conduct this study to identify the political language used. The platform of this study is to identify the pragmatic acts of the political text in posters, slogan, and jingle. Employing a qualitative study content analysis approach, the corpora were retrieved and purposively identified. Data were analyzed through identifying the pragmeme which consists of activity part or also known as interactants and textual part or context. In the context parts, it identified the pragmatic features such as Reference (REF), Inference (IR), Relevance (REL), Voice (VC), Shared Situation Knowledge (SSK), Metaphor (M), and Shared Cultural Knowledge (SCK). Besides, the politician employed different contextual background to ‘pract’ declaring, comparing, emphasizing, offering, claiming, committing and predicting.

**MODEL GENERATIF BERBASIS KECERDASAN LINGUISTIK DALAM
PEMBELAJARAN MENULIS TEKS EKSPLANASI**

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Keywords : kurikulum 2013, menulis, model generatif, pembelajaran, teks eksplanasi,

Abstract :

Dalam kegiatan pembelajaran bahasa Indonesia, peserta didik dituntut untuk cerdas, kreatif, terampil dan mandiri dalam memahami dan menerapkan konsep yang dipelajari. Maka dalam proses pembelajaran diperlukan suatu model yang dapat meningkatkan keterampilan menulis. Model pembelajaran generatif merupakan model pembelajaran yang memfasilitasi peserta didik memperoleh informasi baru melalui serangkaian proses generalisasi pengalaman yang telah tersimpan dalam memori jangka panjang dengan memberikan stimulus atau rangsangan secara eksternal. Melalui proses tersebut, peserta didik diharapkan mampu mengkonstruksi sendiri informasi atau pengetahuan baru melalui usaha sendiri terutama dalam menulis teks eksplanasi. Keterampilan menyusun teks secara tertulis adalah istilah yang dipakai dalam kurikulum 2013 untuk keterampilan menulis teks. Berdasarkan pengamatan proses pembelajaran ternyata masih terdapat beberapa masalah yang dihadapi baik oleh peserta didik maupun guru dalam pembelajaran secara umum tidak hanya dalam pembelajaran menyusun teks eksplanasi, khususnya terkait dalam pengimplementasian kurikulum 2013. Implementasi kurikulum 2013 yang terdiri atas aspek sikap spiritual, sikap sosial, pengetahuan dan keterampilan yang dari keempat aspek tersebut harus diterapkan dalam proses pembelajaran.

LANGUAGE'S POLITENESS OF INDEGENOUS PEOPLE IN SUKABUMI

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Keywords : Courageous Language, Field Research, Indigenous Peoples,

Abstract :

This study aims to determine the politeness strategies used by an indigenous community in Sukabumi, especially in daily communication. The method of this study is a field research because the data considered are obtained from observations. The design is descriptive, this article describes the state of subject or event without drawing generally accepted conclusions. The data are classified based on the use of politeness strategies of Brown and Levinson. The results show that the use of Positive Politeness Strategy (Maintaining Positive Face) includes (1) paying attention, (2) affirming, (3) using markers as members of the same group, (4) seeking agreement, (5) avoiding differences opinion, (6) hinting the same viewpoint, (7) using jokes, (8) displaying the speaker's knowledge and considering the wishes of the speaker, (9) offering, promising, (10) being optimistic, (11) including speakers and speakers in activities, (12) giving or asking for reasons, (13) receiving or displaying mutual or mutual attitudes, and (14) giving gifts to speakers. On the other hand, the Negative Politeness Strategy (Keeping Negative Faces) covers (1) questions, fenced charms, (2) being pessimistic, (3) apologizing, (4) avoiding the use of the words "i" and "you", and (5) stating frankly the speaker is indebted to the speaker.

CODE MIXING AND CODE SWITCHING IN THE UTTERANCES OF MAKE UP ARTISTS

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Keywords : Acceptcode mixing, code switching, MUA

Abstract :

The article aims to discuss about the code mixing and code switching used by make up artists (MUA). Since it is believed that make up artists have their own codes to communicate in their community. To reveal the phenomenon about the code mixing and code switching, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative. The researcher joins with the team of ATMAISWARI to analyze their utterances. ATMAISWARI is a bridal Make Up Artists. They become partners because they meet for several meetings in some big events. From the study, it can be concluded that the codes have quite different meaning with the words in standardized dictionary. The same words may have different meaning, if those are produced by MUAs. Even, they also make several unique codes which can not be found in the dictionary. It means that their code mixing and code swithing show their identity and culture.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DRAMA TEACHING MATERIALS IN ENHANCING ELT STUDENTS' SPEAKING ABILITY

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Keywords : drama, effectiveness, ELT students, speaking skills, teaching material,

Abstract :

This study aims to measure the effectiveness of a drama teaching material for students at English Department Faculty of Teacher Training and Education at Halu Oleo University Kendari, Southeast Sulawesi Indonesia. The method applied in this study was quantitative research by collecting data. Data were collected by using available instruments such as pre-test and post-test and class observation. This study is expected to answer the question, to what extent the effectiveness of drama teaching materials developed for students to improve their skills, more importantly in speaking, specifically in the area of voice, pronunciation and fluency as well as improvisation. The population samples were taken from first and second-year students of English Department who took drama subject. They were grouped based on their academic performance, and their English fluency and acquisition. The research analysis was conducted by using rubric to process the pre-test and post-test data. The results of final analysis suggested that the drama teaching materials presented were effective in increasing students' ability in improving their speaking skills.

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**AKSARA: INTERACTIVE DIGITAL POCKET BOOKS AS AN EFFORT TO INCREASE
POLITENESS IN LANGUAGE**

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Keywords : academic corruption, digital pocket book, ethics of politeness, gamification

Abstract :

Research and development of AKSARA: interactive digital pocket books, produced a mobile application based on ethics of politeness and academic corruption, introduced as a form of early learning of Brawijaya University students. This research method was a mixed method type. The development of digital pocket book was using a Recursive, Reflective, Design and Development model or can be abbreviated as R2D2. In the development of digital pocket books the focus was on the three development focuses of R2D2, namely (1) Focus on determination; (2) Focus on developing product design, as well as its trials, and; (3) Focus on dissemination in accordance with the context of the development's environment and needs. The results from research and development process was a pocket book apps using mobile platform, which make the product more ubiquitous. Applying the concept of gamification, this application has several interesting functions that stimulate user interaction. AKSARA provides ethics of politeness and academic corruption materials which is divided into systemic chapters and subchapters, each of it contains a quiz to measure user's understanding of the material. Correctness of answers and speed in answering the question determined the points received by users which can decide the user's level and its ranking in the leaderboard. Users can also share their profile in social media such as instagram and facebook.

A NEED ANALYSIS OF ESP FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION STUDENTS IN INDONESIA

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Keywords : English for Specific Purposes, Physical Education, Students

Abstract :

This research aims at constructing the ideal English material for Physical Education students of universities in Lampung. Currently, students at university are taught about general English and this condition stimulates the writers to conduct a research to reveal their need of ESP as the answer of the current issues. This research is conducted in two universities, namely Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia and Universitas Lampung. The participants are 50 students, and 10 lecturers of Physical Education study program from both respective universities. The data are in the form of qualitative data which are taken from the interview and the questionnaire to students and lecturers which cover topics needed, and teaching method. The findings reveal the Physical Education students' need of ESP in varied range of topics. The highly desired topics are English for sport journalism, English for professional athlete/referee/coach. Furthermore, based on the perspective of lecturers, they believe that students' speaking, and writing must be well developed in order to compete in international level as professional athlete, coach, journalist, and etc. The result of analysis concludes the importance of ESP for Physical Education's students for their career in the future. Further research shall be conducted to test the effectiveness of the English topics constructed based on this current research.

**THE PROBLEMS WITH SCIENCE TEXTBOOKS FOR BASIC LEVEL IN INDONESIA:
SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL PERSPECTIVES**

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Keywords : Semiotic hybrids, SFL, Verbal/visual transitivity, clause configuration

Abstract :

Science language is a semiotic hybrid; that is science uses the combination of such different semiotic resources as verbal, visual and symbols. These semiotic resources interact with each other in an orchestration of meanings of the text as whole. The interaction is, however, not always without problems. The present investigation employs extended systemic functional perspectives on language metafunctions to critically look into the factors creating the “the unity problems” in the interactions between verbal passages and co-deployed pictures. The investigation also discusses the implication of these problems to the learning and comprehension of scientific messages communicated by the textbooks. Recommendations to deal with the problems are offered at the end of the paper. Three topics, Optik, Kalor, and Pewarisan Sifat have been selected from science textbooks with KTSP 2006 and Kurikulum 2013 used for grade 7 to 9 in Indonesia as the data for the investigation. Verbal and visual transitivity analysis has been conducted to unearth and discuss the problems. The results show that the problems lie in the area of ideational metafunction contributed by the unsuccessful interaction between what is verbally stated with what is visually shown, the incomplete labels in the visuals, and the incomplete clause configuration in the verbal texts creating a ‘third dimension’ readers need to fulfill to comprehend the messages.

**A CLOSER LOOK AT ESP STUDENTS' RECOUNT TEXT FROM SYSTEMIC
FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS PERSPECTIVE**

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Keywords : POWER strategy, Recount text, Systemic Functional Linguistics

Abstract :

Many students are committing mistake in writing by showing some errors in written product. The existing approach to teach ESP writing applied by the teachers is still using traditional grammar. Systemic Functional Linguistics offer a new perspective in analysing students’ text which focuses on meaning and function behind the language. The study analysed students’ recount texts which are purposively chosen as it used qualitative case study design. The result of the study showed that students already understand the social function of recount text, most students are not aware of writing re-orientation in the text, the other problem is that students mostly misuses past tense in recount text, the last problem faced by students is in interpersonal metafunction. The students have problem in constructing the Mood of the sentence because they miss the finite or the subject. Since the problem encountered by students need to be solved, a strategy known as POWER was proposed to help students in overcoming the problems.

**THE LANGUAGE FEATURES OF FEMALE AND MALE BEAUTY INFLUENCERS IN
YOUTUBE VIDEOS**

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Keywords : beauty influencers, characteristics, gender, language features, YouTube

Abstract :

Nowadays, the beauty community has a rapid growth of beauty influencers from both genders. The language style that is used on each gender has its own features and characteristics that can be explored from video sharing platform, YouTube. The aim of this study is to find the language features and distinctive characteristics of the male and female beauty influencers and the differences of comments from their audience. The writer applies qualitative research method by using text analysis of the video script. The data shows that male and female beauty influencers have shown differences in their features and characteristic of language. Men beauty influencers tend to be more straightforward and directive. They also use a more plain and simple words. On the other hand, the women beauty influencers are more polite and intimate in using language. This study is hoped to be the foundation for further research in the same topic of language feature in gendered community within limited topic especially in this modern era.

HOME AND SCHOOL LITERACY ENVIRONMENT IN SUPPORTING THE TEYL

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Keywords : Environment, Home, Literacy, School, TEYL.

Abstract :

Literacy is one of important parts to increase the quality of education. But in fact, literacy culture in Indonesia still has been a very worrying condition. The study is aimed to know how does home and school literacy environment support the TEYL. This is a case study at upper class students of one primary school in Bandung with qualitative approach. The data were collected through questionnaires, interview, classroom observation and home visit. As the results, most of upper class students' home and school literacy environment have most of the necessary supportive elements that facilitate them to remember, understand, analyze, evaluate, create, and apply the knowledge they gained with materials of EYL. Thus, both of home and school literacy environment support the TEYL.

**DISRUPTING TECHNOCENTRISM IN ELT: INTRODUCING PERSONALISED
LEARNING INTO UNDER-RESOURCED CLASSROOMS IN INDONESIAN RURAL
EDUCATION CONTEXTS**

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Keywords : personalised learning, technocentrism, under-resourced school,

Abstract :

Recently, the notion of personalised learning has become an ongoing discussion among language educators in response to the demand of Education 4.0. It addresses the importance of designing an instruction in which the learning pace and instructional content are optimised to meet learners' needs, interests and learning style. In line with the context, personalised learning has always been synonymous to the utilization of advanced technology in the classroom. Problematic in this is the technocentric attitude developed in the mind of educators; learning is focused on the effect of technology on the students instead of how the students learn with or through technology. Narrowing personalised learning to digital technology also raises issues with students of under-resourced schools. A number of studies have been done to investigate the use of technology to facilitate personalised learning. However, only little have been done on exploring how personalised learning can be introduced in the context with limited sources. Therefore, this paper investigates teachers' practices to introduce personalised learning into under-resourced classrooms. Through identifying best practices in two schools in East Java Province in Indonesia, the findings reveal several strategies employed by the teachers, namely 1) Assisting students to structure and plan their learning, 2) Establishing systematic ways of feedback and assessment, 3) Encouraging students to develop agency, and 4) Fostering self-regulated learning through the teaching of emotional and social skills.

STUDENTS' REASONING AND FALLACIES IN INDONESIAN EFL CLASSROOM

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Keywords : Fallacies, HOT, HOTS, Logic and Reasoning

Abstract :

This study is about 30 students' ways of logic and reasoning in English language learning analyzed through HOTS-based questions in a private senior high school context in West Sumatera, Indonesia. All students were in the first grade who just began their first semester in the school. First, a field note was used to write down the process of teaching and learning a descriptive text in two meetings. It was noted that the teacher explained some easy reading and answering skills related to reasoning skills during the two meetings. Then, a stimulated recall interview was conducted to investigate students' responses toward their reading and answering techniques as well as their difficulties in reasoning. The findings showed that about two third of all students' answers in this study contained poor reasoning and fallacious statements meaning that they had not been able to have HOTS in understanding the descriptive text given. The findings also revealed that students' understanding of vocabulary and good comprehension about the overall text determined the correctness of the answers given.

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MOTIVATION AND AUTONOMY IN LEARNING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE

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Keywords : Autonomy, Foreign Language, Junior High School Level, Motivation

Abstract :

Motivation is one of the factors that drive us to do something. Not only to do something, but also to learn something, especially learning a language. In addition, a desire to learn a language is not the only factor in motivation but a measure of an individual's attitude in working and pursuing a learning goal is needed as well. Without life-discipline and the effort of autonomous learner, motivation will still not be enough to achieve a desired long-term results in language learning. It means that motivation should be related to self-discipline and autonomous effort to achieve learning outcomes. Therefore, this study was aimed to find out whether there is any significant correlation between motivation and autonomy in junior high school level and to find out what types of motivation makes students in junior high school level become autonomous learners. This study employed quantitative and correlational study based on a survey research conducted for the purpose of making descriptive assertions about some population. The findings revealed that motivation has a significant influence on learning autonomy and The types of motivation that makes students become autonomous is instrumental motivation. It is because in instrumental motivation, people get a reward for what they do. Moreover, in junior high school level, students are tend to do something because they want to get something.

**INTERCULTURAL CHALLENGES OF INDONESIAN EFL PRE-SERVICE TEACHER IN
TEACHING ENGLISH TO THAI STUDENTS IN AN INTERNATIONAL TEACHING
INTERNSHIP PROGRAM**

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Keywords : challenges, intercultural competence, international teaching intership, pre-service teacher

Abstract :

The present study aims to investigate the challenges of Indonesian EFL pre-service teacher and the way she copes with the challenges in an International Teaching Practice in South Thailand. By using qualitative data from video documentation, a semi-structured interview, and an open-ended questionnaire, the pre-service teachers' experience regarding the challenges during their international teaching practicum is analyzed and described. The findings show that the pre-service teacher struggled at first due to the lack of pre-service teachers' intercultural competence and the lack of teaching training. As the pre-service teacher adjusted and adapted, she was able to overcome the intercultural challenges that she faced at the beginning of the meeting. The findings also show that the pre-service teacher could deal with the challenges by being more flexible, open, curious, and adjust herself to the Thai culture. The implication of the study points out the efforts of the institution to provide proper training and program that can help the pre-service teacher redefine theories and teaching method that can be applied appropriately in a foreign classroom context.

**EMPOWERING READING COMPREHENSION THROUGH CULTURALLY FAMILIAR
TEXTS FOR THE MILLENNIAL LEARNERS**

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Keywords : Culturally Familiar Texts, Millennial learners, Reading Comprehension

Abstract :

The research paper explores the millennial learners' need of culturally familiar texts to develop their reading comprehension. It is acknowledged that reading comprehension is one of the most important parts in the learning of a language. It is observant that the teaching of reading comprehension should come with culturally familiar texts for the learners to develop their interest to read and comprehend the texts well. For millennial learners with the needs of technological engagement in their communication, what texts are considered culturally familiar for them and produce positive engagement? This research gathers ideas on effective texts to utilize such learners on their reading comprehension. The prime purpose of this study is to show the culturally familiar texts being designed and tried-out. The research has been applied to 78 pre-service teachers at a University in West Kalimantan from August to March in 2018. The outcome of the study specifies that the learners who have texts that are culturally familiar for them have a development on their reading comprehension to a great level.

WHATS APP GROUPING CLASS FOR INCREASING STUDENTS' ENGLISH ABILITY

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Keywords : English, Grouping, Language, Media, Whats App

Abstract :

This study aims to describe the use of Whats App Group in improving the ability of English Economics Economics and Business Faculty Students. This study uses descriptive qualitative research methods, with primary data in the form of semi structured online interviews, participatory observation, documentation. Informants in this study totaled 177 active members of the Whats App group from 8 classes. The results showed that the majority of informants stated the existence of Whats App Group is useful to support English learning. It helps teachers in delivering lesson material and also evaluating students learning progress. Whats App Group usage as an accurate information media for students such as information about assignments, task collection, students can send it whether in the form of direct comments in chat, pictures / captions, quick dialogue recordings. Whats App Group has also proven to be beneficial in improving English Economic skills including listening, writing, reading and speaking competencies (listening, writing, reading, speaking). With a series of drilling activities and interactions in groups, students are proven to be more active in English, improve their ability to read, listen, write and improve vocabulary.

INDONESIAN EFL LEARNERS' ATTITUDES AND PREFERENCES TOWARD ENGLISH ACCENTS- A CASE STUDY IN AN INDONESIAN UNIVERSITY

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Keywords : accents, attitude, English as a Lingua Franca, expanding-circle countries, preference

Abstract :

Given that English is globally used as a lingua franca, the emergence of new varieties of English is inevitable. This phenomenon has induced many research works to focus on the exploration of perception of different varieties of English especially on the aspect of accents. The cases of how different accents of English are perceived, however, are rarely reported from the expanding-circle countries. In addition, little has been known in regard to accent preferences by the users from this circle especially in Indonesia. In the context of teaching English in Indonesia, American English (GA) and British English (RP) are the two varieties central in its national curriculum and classroom practices. Although the two varieties are formally taught in schools, users of English in Indonesia also develop their own accents which are distinctive from the two. By taking these situations into account, this research explores the attitudes held by 60 English Department students toward three different accents namely General American, Received Pronunciation, and Indonesian accents and draws their preferences by using Matched-and Verbal-Guise technique and interview. The result of this research sheds light on how Indonesian university students see and situate themselves as English users in international communication and implies the need for a change in the ways pronunciation are taught in university.

TEACHER'S ASSESSMENT : THE USE OF COLLOQUIAL WORDS IN IMPROVING STUDENTS' SPEAKING SKIL

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Keywords : Colloquial Words, Speaking Skill, Teacher's Assessment

Abstract :

Abstract. Recently, watching YouTube has paid fully attention in students' area. Imitating what favorite YouTubers say in their channel is very common to see in students' daily conversation. The research aims to analyze whether colloquial words can help students to improve their speaking skill or not and how colloquial words help students to improve their speaking skill based on teacher's assessment. This research used qualitative method by having interview. The participants of this research were teachers who had ever worked in school. Teachers were asked some questions that were related to their experience in giving assessment about colloquial words to improve students' speaking skill in the class. The result of this research gave a positive point about how colloquial words could improve students' speaking skill. Teachers believed using colloquial words were able to improve students' vocabulary and also to increase students' confidence in speaking field based on their assessment.

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E-LEARNING RESOURCES AS EYL TEACHING MATERIALS

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Keywords : E-learning resources, English for Young Learners, online materials

Abstract :

As internet technology has become more influential and cultured, online or e-resources are nowadays present as options for teaching materials. The resources themselves play an important role in lesson planning, instruction delivery, and take a part in determining the learning achievement. This study was conducted to investigate the forces that drive elementary school English teachers (N = 178) in utilizing online teaching materials together with the benefits and challenges they faced in using them. From the questionnaire, it was revealed that almost all respondents used and benefited from online resources taken from Google, YouTube, and other search engines. Further investigation through interviews revealed prevalent responses on e-learning materials utilization that are categorized as follows: accessibility, practicality, authenticity, and variety. Other benefits, such as the features of online resources that positively attract young learners in foreign language learning are meaningfully advantageous as they improve students learning engagement (SLE). These findings support evidence for E-learning resources as teaching materials for overcoming the shortage of teaching guidelines and materials in EYL classes. Teachers' responses towards the challenges in using this type of material lead to the implication that school and other related stakeholders should take serious concerns to equip EYL teachers with professional development or in-service training, particularly in teaching material development and online resources integration.

PURIFICATION IN TRANSLATED FOLKTALES BY MURTI BUNANTA: A STUDY OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE.

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Keywords : children's literature, folktales, meanings, purification

Abstract :

Translated folktales in storybooks have eliminated meanings to be acceptable for international standards. This phenomenon did not only revealed in Indonesian collections but also classic children books that were delivering similar characteristics. To identify this, there were two aspects that were focused, which were illustrations and English expressions. The first attempt was to identify Indonesian and values. This analysis was done by collecting data and later categorizing them. The second attempt was analyzing from both types that approach preliminary characteristics of a transition from source to the target language. Furthermore, the main theory that was applied in this study was Purification or Manipulation. It emphasized both translation and interpretation process. The process of analyzing was initially done through close reading and afterward drew a qualitative conclusion.

**TEACHER'S PERSPECTIVE TOWARDS LITERATURE CIRCLE IN TEACHING EFL
READING ON NARRATIVE TEXT IN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL LEVEL**

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Keywords : literature circle, narrative text, reading

Abstract :

Teaching English in Junior High School level has challenged English teacher to be more creative in teaching-learning. This point of view occurs as a result from the students' problem that have a lack motivation in learning English especially in reading, and fewer information benefits of English towards their future career and education. One of the English teachers in Junior High School level implements literature circle method to improve students' interest and motivation in reading. This study implements descriptive qualitative method to seek teacher's perspective towards literature circle in teaching EFL reading on narrative text. The sample data were taken from the teacher of ninth grade in Junior High School by using interview technique, document analysis, and videotaped. The result of the study shows that there are some progresses in teaching learning, and some challenges that have to be faced by the teacher in order to be more creative in teaching-learning especially in reading by using literature circle. To conclude, this method leads the teacher to seek their path in order to face the challenges in teaching reading. This study suggests the teacher to be more creative and seek the appropriate step arrangement of implementing literature circle in Junior High School Level.

**THE USE OF MOBILE PHONE FEATURES BY EFL STUDENTS IN A PRIVATE
UNIVERSITY IN JAKARTA**

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Keywords : EFL Students, Mobile Phone Features, Perception

Abstract :

The study investigated features of mobile phone that EFL students potentially use as one as explores their perception toward mobile phone features. Located in one private university in Jakarta (English major and non-English major), this research focused to answer two main questions; 1) what are the features of mobile phone that EFL students' mostly use to support their English learning? and 2) what are EFL students' perceptions towards the use of mobile phones features in English learning context? To be able to answer the questions, the quantitative survey method was used by involving 200 students as respondents using Google form questionnaire online. After the data was collected, the researchers calculated and analyzed using IBM SPSS 24 to find mean, percentage, and standard deviation. The result of questionnaire showed that students truly use mobile phone features for learning English with the most features that they used were MP3 Players for listening to English music. Next features used by students were Internet Browser, Educational Application, Video Recorder-Application, Game, Camera-Social Media Application, SMS, E-mail, Audio Recorder, and the last is Video Recorder. Meanwhile, from perception questionnaire, the students clearly stated that they enjoyed learning English by using mobile phone features. They strengthened mobile phone features can help them in self-learning than traditional learning.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' ENGLISH PROFICIENCY IN AN ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNIVERSITY: OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES

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Keywords : EMI, EFL, language development

Abstract :

The importance of English competency for university graduates has led to the birth of some universities in Indonesia to use English as a Medium of Instruction (EMI). There have been several studies which proven how the policy of using English as a medium of instruction has effectively improved students' level of English proficiency (Baldauf & Nguyen 2012; Cho 2012; Wesche & Skehan 2002). However, there are still very limited number of studies which explore how that English proficiency develops across their time of study in an English-speaking university and to find out what are the opportunities and the obstacles students usually encounter. This research is conducted to contribute to that research gap. This is worth researching because understanding this seemingly random phenomenon might give better suggestion to how English teaching and learning practice is better conducted in an English-speaking university in EFL countries. 100 students of an English-speaking university from batch 2018 were selected to be the research participants. Participants were selected through purposive sampling; 20 students represent each level from A1-C1 CEFR level based on their score in university admission test (TOEIC test). The development of their English proficiency in one year was examined by testing their English with a TOEFL mock test at the end of semester one and at the end of semester two. At the end of mock test 2, online questionnaires were distributed to explore the challenges and opportunities they encounter during their first one year studying at the university and some participants were invited to an interview to find out more about the questionnaire result. Quantitative analysis was conducted to find the correlation between initial test, mock test 1 and mock test 2. Qualitative analysis was also conducted to analyze the result of the questionnaire and interview to gain more information about the difficulty they encounter and the benefit they get from the English-speaking environment to inform a better English teaching-and-learning practice.

**PERSUASIVE STRATEGIES IN THE CONTEXT OF THE 2019 INDONESIAN
PRESIDENTIAL DEBATES**

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Keywords : persuasive features, persuasive strategies, president candidates, presidential debates

Abstract :

There are numerous theories on persuasive strategies which have been mainly used by researchers for analysing western society. Meanwhile, persuasive strategies are still insufficient in Indonesian researches. Persuasive strategies play a major role in various matters pertaining to the state, such as determining citizens' choice leading to the nation's future carried out from presidential debates. For this reason, this study aims to investigate the patterns of persuasive strategies used by the both president candidates in the 2019 Indonesian Presidential Debate. Transcriptions were made from 5 presidential debate videos using EUDICO Linguistic Annotator (ELAN). Then, 128 samples that indicate persuasive features were extracted and classified into 6 categories, such as (i) definitions, (ii) examples, (iii) emotional examples, (iv) factual data, (v) metaphors, and (vi) repetitions. Analysis that was done after classification showed that there are 7 patterns of persuasive strategies, such as (i) denial, (ii) confession, (iii) reverse-accusation, (iv) defending and justifying, (v) questioning, (vi) making promises, and (vii) illustrating. The overall result infers that persuasive strategies, including actions to lower one's status and credibility, were used by 2019 presidential candidates to validate their capabilities in leading a country.

**TEACHING PHILOSOPHY IN MAKING STUDENT'S FLAIR WORK EFFECTIVELY
TOWARDS BETTERMENT IN COMMUNICATING IDEAS**

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Keywords : Approach, FIESTA, PAIKEM, Flair, Facilitator, Acceptable English.

Abstract :

Library and Information Science (LIS) students as Students of Non-English Department (SNED) need betterments in terms of approach from their facilitators (lecturers, that is.) The approach brings with it an atmosphere of enlightenment of which form should be inspiring, triggering, and entertaining to some extent. Teaching philosophy plays a greater role in putting the atmosphere come into existence. As English Language Learners (ELLs) majoring in LIS, they would find it rather discouraging to learn English since they might not see the importance of studying other than their major, LIS. However, as university students, they are there to exercise their critical thinking. The aim of the present study is to generate flair of this kind of ELLs through FIESTA (Fun and interesting, Interactive, Explorative, Systematic, Technology savvy, Autonomous) and PAIKEM (Partisipatif, Aktif, Inovatif, Kreatif, Efektif, Menyenangkan, or Participative, Active, Innovative, Creative, Effective, Interesting) modes of approach. An approach using a qualitative with descriptive method of research with interviews and observation as instruments results in significantly positive impact. It is indicated that any facilitator's efforts made towards betterments in terms of mainly speaking and, writing using acceptable English gives room for a possibility.

**WORKING WITH COMPUTER-ASSISTED TRANSLATION TOOLS: CHALLENGES FOR
TRANSLATORS AND TRANSLATION MEMORY MANAGEMENT.**

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Keywords : computer-assisted translation, CAT tools, translation memory database, machine translation

Abstract :

This paper deals with the topic of computer-assisted translation (CAT) tools in professional translators' work. It begins with a brief analysis of computer-assisted translation and machine translation (MT). It then explains the usefulness of CAT tools in daily translators' work and describes the positive and negative aspects of CAT tools which include, but are not limited to: online glossaries, databases with terminology, and translation memories (TM). Despite its efficiency, there are also certain challenges that every professional translator must face. They include the need to acquire new skills and to adjust to possible working with externally managed translation memory database. However, the biggest challenge is to preserve the consistency of translation when there are multiple translators working on the same project. Finally, the paper considers the advantages of computer-assisted translation over machine translation, concluding that it provides more accurate and more efficient methods of translation using modern technology.

STUDENTS' HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILLS IN CONSTRUCTING ARGUMENTS

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Keywords : argument, higher order thinking skills, HOTS, performance-based, presidential debate

Abstract :

Higher order thinking skills (HOTS) relates to the students' cognitive in the process of learning which can be gained through performance-based activities involving analysis, evaluation, and creation of new knowledge. In the first language (L1) classroom, HOTS can be conducted by the activity of constructing arguments. There have been various researches relating HOTS to written arguments, however, fewer researches relates HOTS to arguments orally. Therefore, this research aims to investigate the significance relating HOTS to students' oral arguments by employing a post-test control group of true experimental design method. The research participants were undergraduate students divided into experimental and control group. Both groups were given task to construct arguments orally. However, only the experimental group were given lecture by the use of technology viewing parts from the second round of Indonesia's 2019 Presidential Debate because of its light topic, environment. The findings show most students in the experimental group can construct arguments with linguistic markers in the discourse of argumentation. In the non-experimental group, some students still find difficulties constructing arguments, meanwhile some others can construct arguments even though without any lectures on discourse of argumentation. Based on interview, these students have prior experience giving arguments from their family or school life.

**STUDENTS' E-LEARNING EXPERIENCE THROUGH A SYNCHRONOUS ZOOM WEB
CONFERENCE SYSTEM**

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Keywords : education, synchronous, technology-related learning, web-conferencing system

Abstract :

Synchronous e-learning is a distance learning through a real-time live web conference platform. In this learning, students' reflection on their experience in using the system is beneficial to the overall success. This study aims at investigating students experience on the implementation of synchronous online learning from the factors of communication, material and study process through zoom web-conference system. In addition, it also investigates what their perception on the online learning compared to the traditional face-to-face. Using an exploratory research design, the data were collected from 62 students taking an English subject at a university in Indonesia. A set of a questionnaire by a five-point Likert scale was used to collect the data. The findings denote that from the aspect of communication, the students could communicate at ease such as to have a chat before the lesson starts, question and answer each other during the lesson process, and having discussions about the lesson with classmates. They mostly agree that communication in the online learning is the same as traditional face-to-face. Moreover, they mostly agree that materials to the lesson can be accessed and understood in the online learning. Through the whiteboard/shared screen feature in zoom conference, students described that they were able to give feedback to their classmates. However, with all the positive feedback on materials and lessons, they agreed that the traditional face-to-face still gives better access to the materials and the lesson compared to the online learning.

**ETHNOLINGUISTIC NAMES REFLECTED IN THE MOTIFS OF BATIK ATTIRE OF
INDONESIAN POLITICIANS IN 2019 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION**

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Keywords : batik, cultural meaning, ethnolinguistics, lexical meaning, lexicon

Abstract :

This paper belongs to ethnolinguistic study focusing on the lexical and cultural meaning of batik motif names worn by Indonesian politicians during the presidential election campaign days up to the election day. We are interested in bringing this topic to research since batik is an original cloth originated from Indonesia. It is also one of Indonesian prides that is frequently worn in special occasions such as wedding ceremonies, cultural events, and political events. The batiks worn by the politicians during those days reflect certain messages, particularly in relation to the political atmosphere at that time. The analysis is focused on the meaning of the motifs, which is classified into lexical and cultural meanings. Those two meanings are also relevant to the political situations in 2019 presidential election. The research shows that there are 20 batik motifs that were analyzed which represent certain political messages.

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**ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHERS' PRACTICES OF CRITICAL THINKING
INSTRUCTION IN INDONESIAN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS**

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Keywords : critical thinking, in-service teachers, teaching strategies,

Abstract :

Since critical thinking is recognized as a part of Higher Order Thinking Skills in Curriculum 2013 (K-13) in Indonesia, this study intended to explore how Indonesian teachers incorporated critical thinking instruction in English language classrooms. A case-study approach was set out to investigate teachers' teaching practices of critical thinking instruction to twelfth-grade students in Jambi Province, Indonesia. Classroom observation and stimulated-recall interviews were utilized to collect data from six teachers in six different state senior high schools who were selected by purposive sampling method. The classroom observation data were analyzed descriptively by adopting Hennessy et al.'s (2016) Scheme for Educational Dialogue Analysis (SEDA) while stimulated-recall interviews were analyzed as supplemental data based on the themes generated from the interviews' contents. The findings showed that all teachers employed thought-provoking questions to enhance students' critical thinking at a certain level in Bloom's revised taxonomy educational objectives though the results of this strategy could not be assessed visibly. It highlights the need for the Ministry of Education and Culture of Indonesia and involved stakeholders to design and provide a better professional development program for teachers to utilize their teaching strategies and to construct visible assessment to enhance students' critical thinking at most.

A SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS ON LAY'S AND EXO'S SELECTED MUSIC VIDEO

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Keywords : Connotation, Denotation, Music Video, Myth, Semiotics, Signs,

Abstract :

This study aims to describe semiotics study about signs and implied meanings of music videos in which the writer only focused on the study of denotation, connotation and myth in "Goodbye Christmas" by LAY and "Universe" by EXO. This analysis used descriptive qualitative method to analyze scenes in both music videos which have signs, denotation, connotation, myth and implied meanings by using Barthes' theory. Based on the analysis done, it can be affirmed that the music videos can be analyzed using semiotics theory from Barthes such as orders of signification. His semiotic theory is about denotation, connotation and myth. In this case, all scenes such as properties, gestures, expression and activities in both music videos are called denotation. It is because people can see based on their eyesight. While, connotation found in this analysis is problems, separation, sadness, guilty feeling, realization, friendship, warmth, affection, and result. Then, based on the data analysis, myths which are available in each scene is piano, screen, fallen leaves, dance, snow, coffee, darkness, rope, crumpled paper, glasses of water, chairs, tangled wool, sweater, white cloth, and painting. The messages implied in the whole scenes of both music videos are the representation of problems that shackle humans, realization, efforts and results of the efforts done to solve the problems.

FOSTERING LEARNER AUTONOMY THROUGH GROUP WORK

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Keywords : autonomy learning, group work, learner autonomy,

Abstract :

Autonomy is one of the compulsory behavior owned by the students to enhance their awareness of learning. However, this study enhanced the autonomy skill of students by using group work methods for English as a foreign language (EFL) students in Indonesia. In order to fulfill the gap, this study examined the students and autonomy by using some instruments. Typically, students' activity out of the class depending on the task given, as majorly their motivation of learning concerns to finish the task and get the score. On the other hand, the distinguished from the autonomy learner is they are aware of their learning important. This paradigm has been owned as the tradition for major students in Indonesia. Informed by the qualitative approach, data were collected by using observation, questionnaires, and interviews of thirty students of senior high school students. Hence, this study applied group work to foster students' autonomy, since group work gives more competitive aspects in learning such as having a capacity for detachment, critical reflection, decision making and independent actions in the group without any hesitation. This study took eight weeks and at the end of the meeting, the students were asked to write the journal as the reflection about the group work. The results reveal that the students will gain a higher degree of learner autonomy after participated in group work.

THE INNOVATION OF LANGUAGE LEARNING USING GOOGLE CLASSROOM

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Keywords : Google classroom, language skills, learning outcomes.

Abstract :

Modern education by the use of telecommunication technology aim to deliver information in effective and real world context learning activities, develop students potential skills in language and learning outcomes. The use of Google classroom as the media of learning, provides innovative and creative method of language learning. The participants will be guided with module to conduct students-lecturer, and students-students interactions. Online learning will connect participants without necessity to attend in a classroom because it saves time and a self-paced approach that can be occurred anytime when students want to share their opinions. The results of the research will contribute to the students in achieving learning goals, making decision, solving problems, and using critical thinking.

**SUBTITLES FEATURES ON THE VISUAL NOVEL GAMES, L2 VIEWERS AND
VOCABULARY COMPREHENSION.**

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Keywords : features, game visual novel, retention and recall, subtitles, vocabulary.

Abstract :

The purpose of this study was to test the effect of subtitle features, include the selection of the right words to be used in the vocabulary in the visual novel games (VNG) on L2 English viewers' retention and recall of texts, which used as the teaching material. Quasi experimental research played in this study with 55 students of two departments, with the same characteristics. It was played the game visual novel into both classes, and administered 45 multiple choice test and questioners in the end of the classes. Both classes went through the same procedures, but one class watched the customized subtitled of the visual game novel. The data gathered were subjected to the statistical procedure of paired sample t-test. And, the result showed that the experimental class showed the better result on their understanding of the story, but there is contrarily on the vocabulary comprehension result, it is found that the both subtitles did not have an effect on participants' vocabulary. This study has implications for English language teachers and material developers to benefit customized bimodal subtitles for better comprehension, retention and recall of aural content in game visual novel via Computer Assisted Language Teaching approach.

THE REPRESENTATION OF PEWDIEPIE IN VOX'S ONLINE NEWS

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Keywords : Acceptcritical discourse analysis, discourse-historical approach,
discursive strategies, media discourse, representation

Abstract :

This research investigates PewDiePie's representation in five Vox's articles from 2017 to 2019 since they are written with Vox's new perspective on the Youtuber which previously views him as a simply popular Youtuber. This research employs the nomination and predication strategies of the Discourse-Historical Approach (DHA) as proposed by Reisigl and Wodak (2009) . The findings indicate that PewDiePie is presented as a popular yet controversial Youtuber who 'flirts' with the right-wing groups and spread their beliefs through similar patterns of actions through membership categorization device, proper name, professional anthroponym, explicit predicates, and adjectives.

THE ACQUISITION OF INDIRECT SPEECH ACTS AND IMPLICATURE OF A THREE-YEAR-OLD INDONESIAN GIRL

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Keywords : indirect speech acts, implicature, language acquisition, pragmatics,

Abstract :

One of linguistics study which is still interesting to discuss is children language acquisition. The ease of children in acquiring and learning language has to do with golden age. In this age, their ability of learning language is in the highest level, including a three-year-old girl named Ainun who are able to communicate pragmatically. This study aimed to investigate indirect speech act and implicature acquired by Ainun. This study investigated form and function of utterances as well as the context affecting implicature. The data had been collected by using natural and elicitation methods by Grundy (2008). Some utterances dealing with this study had been obtained for three months. Then the data was analyzed by using Searle's theory (1975) to reveal indirect speech act and Grice's theory (1967) to find implicature. The data interpretation and the conclusion revealed the acquisition of indirect speech acts and implicature acquired by a three-year-old Indonesian girl.

BOSO WALIKAN KERA NGALAM: THE ETNOLINGUISTIC STUDY OF COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES BY AREK MALANG COMMUNITIES

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Keywords : Boso Walikan, communication strategy, cultural identity, ethnolinguistic study, interpretation analy

Abstract :

Boso Walikan is a language that is used as a social languages or lingua franca of Malang city residents, from young people to elderly people. Boso Walikan is a communication strategy that can strengthen the friendship and brotherhood of fellow citizens of Malang. According to the history of the formation of Boso Walikan, this language was used as a code or special password by the fighters of peace of the citizens of Malang since the colonial period. As a cultural identity, Boso Walikan is used to guarantee the secrecy between the independence fighters of the Republic of Indonesia and for identities to be recognized, which are the friends and which opponents. Boso Walikan, means the Reverse Language, for example, the word 'saya' becomes 'ayas'; but uniquely, the word 'polisi' proceeds to be 'isilop' and changes to 'silup'. And in fact, not all words can be reversed, such as 'kursi' cannot be 'isruk'. There are also other uniqueness, such as words that come from foreign languages (English), examples of the word 'slow' which proceed to 'selow', and become 'woles'. Based on these phenomena the authors formulate the problem, how the process of forming words in Boso Walikan; and how the meanings of the words in Boso Walikan. From the formulation of the problem, this study aims to be able to describe the word formation process; also giving meaning to Boso Walikan. The analytical method used in this study is a comprehensive analysis of interpretations in the socio-pragmatic perspective. The process of comprehensive interpretation of each word in Boso Walikan is also done so that the existence of the cultural social elements of Kera Ngalam (arek Malang) or residents of Malang can be proven.

DESIGNING BILINGUAL TEST ITEMS IN SCIENCE AND MATH: TEACHER'S STRATEGIES

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Keywords : Bilingual testing, content assessment

Abstract :

The study is aimed at exploring teacher's strategies in designing bilingual test items in science and mathematics. Through employing a qualitative approach and using interview to collect the data, the study involves an elementary teacher in a private school which enacts bilingual program in the classroom. The study reveals several findings; 1) the teacher uses simplified language for the items; 2) given students' barrier in terms of understanding specific terms, the teacher aids the students by using L1 to ensure students' understanding; 3) because of students' limited English proficiency, the teacher cautiously chooses the familiar words in the items to be translated into English; 4) the teacher provides herself with aids to ensure the test items are understandable.

AN ANALYSIS OF TEACHERS' IMPLEMENTATION OF LEARNER AUTONOMY TO NON-ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS IN AN ENGLISH COURSE

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Keywords : English Teacher, Learner Autonomy, non-English students

Abstract :

The non-English department students dependency in learning English is a barrier that teachers should overcome in implementing learner autonomy (LA) and teachers' role restrain the development of LA itself. The study aimed to investigate teachers' implementation of LA and the obstacles that they face while implementing LA to the non-English department students in an English course. This study was a qualitative method and the data were collected through a questionnaire that was spread out to 30 teachers of Language Centre in one of the Indonesian Universities and 3 of them were interviewed. The findings of this study revealed that they have implemented LA in teaching English to the non-English students; most of them are often being facilitator, counselor, resource and manager in the class. However, the teachers face several obstacles in the terms of their teaching strategy for LA and the ups and downs of non-English students' enthusiasm in learning English. In this case, the roles of the teachers in implementing LA to non-English students had not been optimally achieved. In conclusion, the teachers still need to select the suitable materials, engage students to be motivated by offering the best advice to be more accountable for their learning and create the learning atmosphere while implementing LA to non-English students.

**INVESTIGATING STUDENTS' PERCEPTION TOWARDS THE USE OF GOOGLE
CLASSROOM IN WRITING SUBJECT**

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Keywords : Google Classroom, Technology Integration, Technology in ELT

Abstract :

Google classroom is one of features from Google that mostly used by the educators recently. It helps them to submit and organize the students' assignments. The main purpose of this study is to investigate students' perception towards the use of Google classroom in writing subject. The study is carried out through a qualitative research design. The study involved the students of higher education who have used Google classroom in writing subject for at least one semester. The data obtained through questionnaire and interview. The data obtained were analyzed by using thematic analysis. Finding revealed that students perceive it as a tool that helps them to submit the assignment easily. They assumed that it assist them in manage the assignment better. Thus, it can be concluded that Google classroom is useful in writing subject.

**FONOLOGIS BAHASA MINANGKABAU KANAGARIAN KOTO ALAM KECAMATAN
PANGKALAN KOTO BARU KABUPATEN LIMA PULUH KOTO**

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Keywords : bahasa Minangkabau, fonologi, fonem,

Abstract :

This study aims to describe (1) vocal phoneme, diphthong, consonant, and semivocal (2) vocal distribution, diphthong, consonant, and semivocal, and (3) syllable patterns in the Minangkabau Kenagarian Koto Alam. The Koto Alam Minangkabau language was chosen because of the Minangkabau language used is different from the general Minangkabau language. This is due to the geographical location of Kenagarian Koto Alam, Pangkalan Koto Baru Sub-District, Lima Puluh Koto Regency which is almost directly adjacent to the Kampar Regency area, the Malay-speaking Riau Province. This research is qualitative research using descriptive methods. The data in these studies were basic vocabulary in daily conversation of Kanagarian Koto Alam people. Sources of data in the study in the form of responses or answers to informants from questions raised by researchers both verbally and in writing. Based on the results of the analysis, the Minangkabau Kenagarian Koto Alam language has 5 vowels with complete distribution, 6 diphthongs incomplete distribution, 19 incomplete distribution consonants, and 2 semi vocals with incomplete distribution and 5 syllable patterns.

**STUDENTS' AND LECTURER'S PERCEPTION ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF
DIRECT METHOD IN EFL CLASSROOM: A CASE STUDY IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE
STUDY IN TERTIARY LEVEL**

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Keywords : Direct Method, lecturer's perception and suggestion, students' perceptions, students' difficulties

Abstract :

Teaching English using Direct Method (DM), which only uses the target language and refrains from using the learners' native one, does not always seem understandable for some students, especially those who are in the first year of study in tertiary level context. Responding to such issue, this study is aimed at investigating students' understanding and perceptions on the implementation of DM in EFL Classroom. This study applied a case study of qualitative research design, where the researcher took one experienced-English lecturer who is expert in using DM and thirty students of English major in the first year of study. The data of the study were gained through interviewing the lecturer, and questionnaires with open-ended questions distributed to forty one students. The result of this study showed that the causes difficulty are lack of vocabularies, infrequent practice, and inability to understand the explanation in a fast tempo, and unfamiliar pronunciation. Moreover, there are three proposed suggestions to effectively implement the DM, namely a lot of exposure, reading the materials before the class is begun, and working in a group consisting of high and low achievers.

**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GROUP INVESTIGATION METHOD THROUGH STORIES
IN TEACHING TENSES TO LEAD THE STUDENTS COMPREHENSION OF TIME
CONCEPT**

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Keywords : Group Investigation Teaching Method, Narrative Stories, Past Tenses, Time Concept of Tenses

Abstract :

The main purpose of this study is to find out whether the implementation of Group Investigation method through stories in teaching tenses is able to lead the students comprehension of the time concept. Group Investigation is a cooperative learning strategy where the students are formed into some interest groups to investigate, plan, implement, and synthesize their findings into a group presentation for the class. Group Investigation method is expected to meet the requirements for the teacher and students in the 4.0 industry revolution because its features that allow the students to be the active participants in the classroom. This method is also implemented to create an interactive learning to the students so they can comprehend the given material. The writer used a qualitative method in analyzing the data. The instruments that the writer used in conducting this study are observation sheets, field notes, tests, questionnaire, and interview. The result shows the procedures to implement this method and the teaching equipments used in the classroom. The test states that this method is able to increase the students' overall tests score by the improvement of 6.7% and most of the students agreed that it can make them engage more in the classroom activity and lead them to their material comprehension. The result shown ends with the conclusion that this method surely made a student-center atmosphere occurred.

**TEACHING TOLERANCE THROUGH INTERCULTURAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE
LEARNING TO ELEMENTARY STUDENTS**

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Keywords : critical thinking, intercultural language learning, teaching English, tolerance, young learner.

Abstract :

In learning English, cultural understanding of the target language is an important part that cannot be separated. The Intercultural language learning method (Liddicoat and Scarino, 2013) can be an alternative way of learning English that involves the target culture with the aim of developing students' critical thinking and tolerance. This study aims to find out how the method of intercultural English language learning can foster values of tolerance in elementary school students, as well as how the process of applying the method is carried out by a teacher in the classroom. This research used a case study research design and the subjects in this study were a teacher and 20 6th grade students at an elementary school in Karawang. Data collection techniques were carried out by observation in 4 class meetings to observe the learning activities of teachers and students, and by interviews that were conducted with a teacher who taught English and 6 fifth grade students. From the observations, this study showed that intercultural English language learning was moderately relevant to apply to elementary students. The teacher used simple and fun material such as songs, poems, chants, children's stories and games in English, both from native culture (Indonesian) and target culture (English). Students could learn the use of English while recognizing cultural differences between native and target culture and languages. On the other hand, from the interview, students stated that they were very pleased with the method applied. They expressed their pleasure because they could get to know other cultures and most importantly they accept cultural differences as an amazement. Therefore, it can be concluded that students at a young age are fair enough to be introduced intercultural learning so they can think critically and have a tolerant attitude from an early age. However, the teaching method and material should be adapted to their age and thinking capacity.

**PRE-SERVICE ENGLISH TEACHERS' TALK TO PROMOTE HIGHER ORDER
THINKING**

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Keywords : Pre-service English teachers, teacher talk, twenty first century skills.

Abstract :

Teachers' ability to compose their talk to their students is vital since it fosters the students' learning and provides them many opportunities to learn the 21st century skills.. Teacher talk may vary from direct error correction, content feedback, checking for confirmation, extended wait time, scaffolding or questioning. Among many components in language, questioning occurs frequently between teacher and students, and between students. The study focuses on teacher talk in English as a medium of instruction, mainly collects various forms of talk that are articulated during the learning process. Twenty pre-service English teachers were in purpose chosen as the sample for the study. The setting was the micro teaching sessions. Micro-teaching topics are divided into 3 stages: preparation, implementation and review. During the micro-teaching program, some students acted as teachers, some students acted as high school students, and the rest acted as observers. The talks were recorded, categorized into, and calculated based on different functions using the categories suggested by Moore (2001). These forms are then analyzed whether they encourage students to think critically or not. The quantitative method most obviously includes the coding scheme approach known as systematic observation in which utterances are allocated to predefined categories. The categories are exclusively treated mutually to provide an efficient way of handling data. Numerical comparisons is employed, during which the statistic analysis is involved. The finding indicates that the pre-service teachers talk more and promote the critical thinking less.

**HOW INTERVIEWER'S POWER EXERCISED THROUGH LEXICAL CHOICE IN
POLICE INTERVIEW PROCESS: A FORENSIC LINGUISTICS LEGAL TALK**

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Keywords : forensic linguistics, legal talk, lexical choices, police interview, power,

Abstract :

Forensic linguistics is the branch of the linguistics study which investigates legal talk in crime. Aspects of linguistics has important role when it deals with legal talk such as police interview. The police interview has great contribution in collecting criminal evidence, one of factors of the evidence can reveal is based on the interviewer's power. The interviewer's power can be seen by the questioning. The aspects of linguistics can be used in analyzing power in questioning that contributes the interviewer's power, relating to this research focuses on discourse analysis. Power means defines as manifested at every level of social interaction (Thornborrow: 2002). The aims are to identify questioning types that apply during interview process, and to describe how power is exercised through lexical choice in questioning types that employed by the interviewer. The data is taken from a police interview of Christopher Watts's murder case in Colorado Bureau Investigation. Descriptive qualitative is applied in this research, purposing to describe the result systematically, factual, and precise. Furthermore, the result shows the exercise of power through lexical choices in questioning is dominated by personal pronoun, positive, and affirmative words, it makes the suspect confesses the murder case he committed.

**THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING GUIDED QUESTIONS TECHNIQUE TOWARDS
STUDENTS' WRITING ABILITY**

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Keywords : Reading problems, Reading section, TOEFL

Abstract :

Today, many universities require their students to pass certain TOEFL score in order to graduate. However, previous studies showed that many Indonesian students found it hard to get a good TOEFL score, particularly in Reading Section. Therefore, this research aims to find out the reading comprehension problems faced by students in Reading Section of TOEFL test that would serve as important information for designing TOEFL preparation program. The subjects of this research were 70 eight-semester students of English Education Study Program in academic year 2018/2019 who have taken TOEFL test in Language Laboratory, FKIP, Universitas Bengkulu. This research used descriptive quantitative methodology. The data were collected by using a 4-point Likert Scale questionnaire which consisted of 20 statements developed from 5 aspects of reading comprehension problems by Wutthisingchai (2011). The results show that the students' biggest problems are related to Reading Comprehension Process. Problems related to Motivation, Background Knowledge and Reading Strategies are in the 2nd, 3rd and 4th place. It is also found that the reading problems related to Language Knowledge are the least to be encountered by the students. The findings must give another insight into how to help students preparing for Reading Section of TOEFL test.

**STUDENTS' READING COMPREHENSION PROBLEMS IN READING SECTION OF
TOEFL TEST**

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Keywords : Guided Question Technique, Writing Ability

Abstract :

As there is a shifting trend in the approach of teaching writing, teachers are no longer expected to focus only on formal accuracy and correctness of students' writing product. Teachers now should focus on the process of writing; guiding students from the generating idea-stage to editing final draft-stage. Moreover, teachers should also recognize that students' writing problems are not only related to grammar and vocabulary. The poor quality of students' writing is also caused by students' failure in developing ideas about the topic they are writing. Guided Questions technique (GQT) is believed to be helpful in organizing and generating ideas. To see the effectiveness of this technique, this study aimed at finding out whether the students taught by GQT achieve significantly higher scores than those who were not taught by GQT through a quasi-experimental research. The subjects of this study were 60 first grade students of SMAN 3 Kota Bengkulu. The data of this research was gained through a writing test. The finding of this research showed that the students taught by GQT achieved significantly higher scores than those who were not taught by GQT (P-value Sig 1-tailed = 0.000). It means that GQT was effective to be applied in teaching writing.

STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS THE USE OF PODCASTS IN LISTENING CLASS

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Keywords : listening, podcasts, students' challenges, students' perception,

Abstract :

The development of technology is believed to accommodate teachers in creating new environment in learning English. Podcasts are considered to provide an authentic learning material in teaching English, especially for teaching listening. This study is aimed to investigate students' perception towards the use of podcasts in classroom and reveal students' challenges in listening to podcasts in classroom. Involving 25 students in one public senior high school in Bandung, this study employed qualitative approach with case study design. The data were gathered through questionnaires, interview, and classroom observation. The result of this study indicates that students' perceptions towards the use of podcasts in classroom are generally positive. The implementation of podcasts is believed to be beneficial to students' interest, motivation, and self-perceived performance in listening. Since the content of podcasts are adjusted to the materials learned in classroom, podcasts are believed to generate students' motivation in learning English. Even though podcasts are positively perceived by students, several challenges regarding to listening activity in classroom are also found. The challenges are related to materials, information processing, students' English proficiency, and medium. Due to constraint above, this study suggest that the implementation of podcasts in classroom need support especially from teachers and institutions.

**STUDENTS' DIGITAL IDENTITY: AS REFLECTED IN THEIR LEARNING
APPLICATION USE**

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Keywords : digital identity, identity, language teaching-learning process, learning application,

Abstract :

Entering millennial era, tertiary education students are in the situation in which they should adapt with the advancement of technology in their learning process. This study investigates how EFL students' digital identity is reflected through their choices of learning application. Nested in quantitative method, data were obtained using online questionnaire and analyzed using standard statistical tools. The findings show that EFL students have particular preferences on using learning application for their learning process. Stated benefits of technology integration on students' learning process, teachers should take a high consideration on enabling students actively engaged in the process of selecting, determining, using, and sharing their digital learning experience in order to construct their digital learner identity.

**ECOCRITISM OF SINANDONG BATOLURLAH KAU SINANGIN MELAYU CULTURE IN
TANJUNGBALAI, SUMATRA UTARA**

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Keywords : Ecocritism, Melayu Culture, Sinandong
Batolurlah Kau Sinangin

Abstract :

Sinandong Batolurlah Kau Sinangin is a product of oral literature that lives from Melayu culture in Tanjungbalai as the media for transmitting the cultural values like poem, mantra, and others that is sung with affection, love, heartache, sorrow, etc. This Sinandong is rich in didactic values which have not been revealed to the public. This study, therefore, aims to describe the structure, narrative context, process of creation and inheritance as well as values and functions of Sinandong text and how nature can be represented by Sinandong Batolurlah Sinangin (Literary Ecology). This study will employ ecocriticism as a tool for analysis. The result reveals that Sinandong contains some values related to natural conservation in its lyrics. This implies that teachers, parents and community members need to play their roles in maintaining this local wisdom in their daily life.

**CHARACTER EDUCATION VALUES IN THE WEDDING CUSTOM TRADITIONAL
POETRY OF RIAU ARCHIPELAGO SOCIETY**

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Keywords : character education values, traditional poetry, wedding custom.

Abstract :

From the various traditions that exist in Malay society, tradition of wedding customs are traditions that are often found, especially in the coastal areas of Riau. Wedding custom is one of the traditions that is still preserved by Malay society of Daik Lingga. Wedding custom uses literary work as a medium of communication in the arrangement of its program. Malay society of Daik Lingga believes that this literary work increases knowledge about the values of life. The correlation between literary work and the wedding custom from Malay society of Daik Lingga, Riau archipelago, is illustrated by the things that expressed in the art and literature, both oral and written literature. The aim of this study is to conduct a study and analysis of character education values that contained in the wedding custom traditional poetry of Riau archipelago society. The research method used by researchers is a descriptive analysis method. The research data was taken from the wedding custom from Malay society of Daik Lingga, Riau archipelago, specifically related to traditional poetry that used as research object. The aspects that researchers examined are the character education values that contained in the traditional poetry. Results of the data indicated that the wedding custom traditional poetry from Malay society of Daik Lingga, Riau archipelago contained religious values, tolerance, creative, democratic, curiosity, national spirit, respect for achievement, friendly / communicative, social care, and responsibility.

AFFECTIVE DAMAGE FROM TEACHERS' ONLINE WRITING FEEDBACK

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Keywords : learning management system, teachers' feedback, writing

Abstract :

The integration of technology in the classroom allows the teachers to use online Learning Management System (LMS) in the learning process. Learning Management System offers the opportunity for the teachers and students to do online interaction. The teachers even can provide direct comments on the students' task. Several studies believe that providing feedback on the students' task is good. However, in the case Learning Management System, the teachers' feedback on particular student can be seen by all students in the system, especially when it is written on the "feed". This potentially causes a problem. Therefore, this study aims to find out how EFL students emotionally respond to teachers' online writing feedback. Quantitative method was conducted. The sample was 50 EFL students at an institution in Bandung. Questionnaire in the form of five-point Likert scale was used to collect the data. The result revealed that teachers' online writing feedback had negative impact to the students' feeling, especially for mid and low achievement students. It even led to the students' de-motivation to learn and participate in the system. This indicates that the teacher have to consider several factors before giving online writing feedback as it can affect the students' attitude in a negative way.

SELF ASSESSMENT: A BRIDGE TOWARD LEARNING AUTONOMY

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Keywords : language learners, learning autonomy, self-assessment

Abstract :

The term autonomy in foreign language learning was firstly defined over thirty years ago. Since then, the variation on this definition has emerged widely, including the shift from the term learner autonomy toward teacher autonomy. There are some explorations, though not many, which show that the two concepts are strongly interrelated. One of them claims that learner autonomy can only be developed by autonomous teachers. Meanwhile, promoting teacher autonomy may not be done instantly. It should be developed early on starting from when they are still students in the teacher education program. To develop students' autonomy, one way that can be applied is the use of self-assessment. Self-assessment gives a chance for students to become more responsible for their own learning and serves as a tool which gives immediate feedback on their learning progress; both are considered central in promoting autonomy. This paper attempts to discuss the ways how to make use of the self-assessment in developing learning autonomy. The paper starts with the theoretical background and previous studies related to learning autonomy. It then mainly discusses various instruments and ways to do the self-assessment for language learners in educational program. The last part of the paper is to discuss the impact of self-assessment toward learning autonomy.

**THE INFLUENCE OF TEACHERS' LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY IN PROVIDING
SCAFFOLDING IN ENGLISH FOR YOUNG LEARNERS CLASSROOM**

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Keywords : classroom interaction, english for young learners, scaffolding, teachers' language proficiency

Abstract :

The high demand of English to be taught in primary level in Indonesia fosters the needs of EYL teachers who are qualified in terms of teaching and mastering the content knowledge. Language proficiency is considered as one of factors which determines the quality of English teacher (Richards, 2015). This study, therefore, aims at scrutinizing the extent to which English for young learners' teachers provide scaffolding as well as exploring their language proficiency and its influence in providing scaffolding in the classroom. Employing descriptive qualitative study, two English teachers with high level of proficiency were invited to become the participants. Through classroom observation followed by teacher interview, it is found that teachers employed several types of scaffolding such as modelling, bridging, and contextualizing. Furthermore, language proficiency can help the teachers in providing scaffolding to young learners in terms of providing good language models, maintaining use of English in the classroom, giving explanations and instructions in English, and providing examples of words and grammatical structures.

**LEARNING METHOD IN READING ENGLISH POETRY BASED ON PEER TUTORING
STUDENT FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE, UNIVERSITAS MUSLIM
INDONESIA**

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Keywords : Learning Method, Poetry, Peer Tutoring, Reading

Abstract :

English Poetry course is in sixth semester students of English Language and Literature Study Program, Universitas Muslim Indonesia. Where one of the important elements in assessment of English Poetry preparation is English poetry reading skills before switching to other criteria, namely performing then, analyzing English poetry through Intrinsic and Extrinsic approaches. Most students have not ability and skills in reading English poetry, for some reasons; never interested in English poetry, never know how to read English poetry, even in perform in front of people. This research aims to describe the influence methods of students learning interest to read English poetry based on peer tutoring. 2. describe the competence of the teacher of English Poetry apply peer tutoring method in learning reading English poetry. and 3. describe the problems and effort made by students' performance of reading English Poetry based upon peer tutoring method in learning. This research was conducted in 2 cycles. Each cycle is 2x meetings using the method of peer tutoring. This research was conducted on the six (6th) semester students of English Literature study program at the Faculty of Language and Literature Universitas Muslim Indonesia (UMI). The result of reseach, describe based on the data indicated most of students are interested in English Poetry learning method based peer tutoring (90%). 2. Competence of a lecturer is the ability to carry out activities in a task, which is shown by the ability to transfer skills and knowledge in new situations (85%). 3. Thus, it can be proof that the application of peer tutoring method in learning reading English Poetry greatly affects the students in students' performance of reading English poetry based upon peer tutoring were very motivated in teaching and learning

**THE EFFECT OF MULTIMEDIA LEARNING ON COMPREHENSION AND
RETENTION**

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Keywords : comprehension, instructional effect, learning retention, multimedia learning

Abstract :

The aim of this paper is to study the effect of multimedia learning on students' comprehension and retention of course material in one college of Teacher Training and Education in Jambi city. A quasi-experimental design was applied in this study involving 63 sophomore students of Indonesian Language and Literature Study Program as participants. The participants are assigned in one experiment group (n=32) and one control group (n=31). In the experimental group, students learn to comprehend course material by listening to short multimedia learning video including combination of text, pictures, and explanation from the video presenter. In the control group students read learning material of the same topic. A pretest and post-test were administered to measure immediate effect of the treatment students' comprehension before and after learning activity. Then, retention test was administered one month after the pretest. Statistical analyses using an independent sample t-test were conducted to compare mean scores the experimental group and the control group. The results revealed multimedia provides a significant instructional effect on comprehension gain and retention for students. Students of the experiment group perform better gain scores in comprehension and retention than the control group.

PEOPLE WITH MENTAL DISORDERS (SCHIZOPHRENIA) IN TERMS OF CLINICAL PRAGMATIC PERSPECTIVE

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Keywords : speech acts, language disorder, clinical pragmatics, schizophrenia

Abstract :

The main objective of this study is to determine the speech acts of speaking dialogue in people with mental disorders (schizophrenia) in terms of pragmatic perspectives. This study is conducted qualitatively with identification and classification in the form of speech acts of person with pragmatic disorders. Participants who involved in the interview are a thirty years old man who suffer from a mental illness that is not a congenital disease, but it is due to the influence of alcohol and drugs addicts. The selection of participants is to find out about speech disorder that is reduced at that age level. Data collected by interview and record. Analysis of speech acts based on pragmatic theory, specifically speech acts based on Searle (1969) explained by Rahardi (2005). Found a total of 18 sentences of data, each categorized into forms of (1) assertive (3 sentences), (2) directive (7 sentences), (3) expressive (5 sentences), and (4) declarative (3 sentences).

SUNDANESE DIALECT IN SINAR RESMI TRADITIONAL VILLAGE IN CISOLOK DISTRICT, SUKABUMI REGENCY (PHONOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE)

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Keywords : Dialect, Downdrift intonation, Downstep intonation, phonology Upstep intonation

Abstract :

This study is to find out the similarities and differences in the form of speaking dialect intonation of Sinar Resmi tradisional society of Sukabumi Regency which is spoken by parents and young people. This study is conducted qualitatively with identification and classification in the form of Sundanese intonation of conversation dialect. Participants are two people with the age level of young (36 years old) and parents (69 years old). Data is collected by interview and record notes. Analysis of conversational dialect data is based on phonological theory of intonation referred to Katamba (1996). The first data is found with a number of intonations of conversational dialects from young people (36 years old) totaling 30 conversation sentences. From the data found three types of categories, namely; First intonation of downdrift tones is found in 2 types. Second, the tone of the downstep is found in 10 types. Third, the tone upstep is found in 18 types. In the second data, it was found that conversational dialect sentences of parents (69 years) amounted to 30 sentences of parents as elders in the Sinar Resmi village indigenous people. From the data that found three types of categories, namely; 1) Intonation of downdrift tones found 10 types. 2) Intonation of downstep tone found 11 types. 3) Intonation of upstep tones found 9 types.

**APPROACHES TO SYLLABUS DESIGN FOR TEACHING ENGLISH FOR
MEDICAL STUDENTS**

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Keywords : English for medicine, ESP, needs analysis, syllabus design

Abstract :

The results of needs analysis from Competency Standards of Indonesian Medical Doctors (SKDI) and the Profile of Faculty of Medicine the University of Mataram, Lombok Indonesia show that English has a strong position for students at this Faculty. English is needed for study preparation, graduation requirements, apprenticeship in hospital, job competition, and professional development. However, the high demands of English are not supported by well-designed language programs. This article is a part of a three-year project aiming at redesigning language programs based on the gaps between necessities (TSA) and current levels of English. It employs R & D approach. From the analysis, six syllabi are designed to fulfill various needs in the short term (preparing students to cope with their study), mid-term (to prepare students to fulfill graduation and clinical attachment), and long-term (to prepare students to job competition and professional development). These goals produce various kinds of syllabus such as General Academic Reading, Academic Reading, TOEFL Preparation Course, English for Communication, and English for Presentation. Those syllabi are designed by employing different approaches to syllabus design, depending on the goals and characteristics of the courses. The resulted approaches are Structural-Based (for TOEFL – SWE section), Skill-Based (for Reading and Listening on TOEFL), Genre-Based (General Academic Reading and English for Presentation), and Content-Based (for academic English), and Situational-based. Syllabi (for English for Communication). This study concludes that different purposes of language learning need different approaches to syllabus design.

**INTERPERSONAL MEANING / COMMUNICATION IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING
DRAMA**

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Keywords : discourse analysis, interpersonal meaning, mood and modality. systemic functional linguistic

Abstract :

This study presents the interpersonal meaning/communication in the process of teaching drama in one of private university in Tegal. A lecture on drama class is the participant of this study. This study is direct to qualitative research. The writer is going to analyze the interpersonal meaning of the teacher teaching process through the Mood and Modality system based on Gerot and Wignell (1994) theory. The data of this study is taken from the teacher's explanation in drama class. The results of this study show that the lecture mostly uses present tense to show the situation at the current moment, he also uses declarative and imperative mood type to show his known and his power in the class to ask the students what they have to do.

**THE TENDENCY TO USE IDIOMATIC TRANSLATION IN ENGLISH-INDONESIAN
TEXT TRANSLATION PROCESS**

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Keywords : Idiomatic translation, Inconsistent mixture, Literal translation, Semantics, Syntax, Translation

Abstract :

Nowadays, knowledge develops swift. Many scientific and non-fiction books are able to provide new knowledge and pleasure that can be enjoyed by people around the world so that the translation process is a common used by publishing to make the book from all over the world can be enjoyed. The process of translation from source text to target text is a process that requires not only the grammar comprehension, but also another linguistics filed. The habit of translating a source text into the target text based on the vocabulary will lead to a rigid text and it is not in accordance with the rules of grammar that apply in a particular country. One of the translation processes that can be used in the translation process is idiomatic translation. The importance of idiomatic translation in the translation process and how translators use idiomatic translation of a source text are the aim of this study. 30 students, in a state university in Cimahi- Indonesia, were engaged in this study as participants. They were asked to translate English texts as a source text to Indonesia text as a target text and fifteen interview questions for finding the difficulty in translation process especially the use of idiomatic translation. The collected data were analysed by quantitative description described through graphics

**LEARNER AUTONOMY THROUGH READING BASED INSTRUCTION IN AN EFL-
LEARNING COMMUNITY**

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Keywords : learner autonomy, reading based instruction, EFL class, learning community

Abstract :

This study deals with the current issue of how reading based instruction fostering learner autonomy in an EFL-learning community. Here, teaching-learning activity follows the steps: pre-reading activity which consists of a material orientation, whilst-reading activity which consists of material exploration and reading based instruction, and post-reading activity which consist of presentation and discussion. It is qualitative study and the data of this study were taken from observation of learner's autonomous behaviours in the classroom while teaching-learning process. The data were analysed qualitatively through several stages, such as (1) data transcription, (2) data classification, (3) data analysis to find learner's autonomous behaviours, and (4) data interpretations. Based on data analysis, the result of this study showed that in all of the meetings, the learners' actions to be an autonomous learner or independent learner in the classroom consists of the action in determining their own learning, objectives, and their self-direction in order to fulfil their lesson. Moreover, autonomy here was not only associated with individualization but also all the learners' need, skills, and motivations. Then, the instruction which follows a structure and well-prepared program that is designed is the best way to promote learner autonomy. Furthermore, the learners' responsibility to determine their own objective was mostly influenced by their self-direction that is motivation to fulfil their lesson which is being one of the learner's autonomy criteria.

TASK-BASED LANGUAGE TEACHING IN PROMOTING STUDENTS' SPEAKING FLUENCY

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Keywords : fluency, task-based language teaching, speaking,

Abstract :

This study is conducted to investigate the use of task-based language teaching in promoting students' speaking fluency. The students are exposed to four different tasks: sequencing task, picture narration task, question and answer task, and problem solving task. The participants of the study were 36 senior high school students. The students' speaking performance were audio recorded and were analyzed by looking at several linguistic aspects, such as segmental errors, word stress errors, rhythm, speech rate, and grammatical accuracy. The findings of the study revealed that task-based language teaching promotes students' speaking fluency. The students' speech production showed improvement in rhythm and speech rate aspect. However, it was also found that the students were still struggling in pronouncing the word, placing the correct word stress, and using the correct grammatical structure. Apart from that, the students showed positive responses during the task-based implementation since the students' participation in communicating in English was increased based on the observation result in each meeting and students' interview. The implication of the study is to keep exposing the students to learn pronunciation, word-stress, and language structure in order to further improve their speaking performance.

PEER FEEDBACK IN ENHANCING STUDENTS' SPEAKING SKILLS

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Keywords : Fluency, Peer Feedback, Pronunciation, Students' Enhancement

Abstract :

Peer feedback technique has been developed for years in order to comprehend students' capacities and capabilities. The paper aims to discover students' enhancement in their speaking skills through peer feedback technique and their response towards it. The study was chosen in order to strengthen the benefit of peer feedback technique in teaching speaking skills. The study focused on twenty-two participants and employed qualitative case study design with Student Feedback Memo (SFM) and interview as the instruments. The analysis for SFM was based on close reading, understanding, and synchronizing. The analysis for interview was through correlating interviewees' answers and SFM. Students became the focus of the study as student-centered learning are widely introduced and developed. The study shares insight on how students respond to the use of peer feedback technique for enhancing their speaking skills, and how the use of peer feedback technique encourages students' self-regulated learning.

**DISCUSSION ABOUT METALANGUAGE IN STUDENTS' READER
RESPONSE TEXT TO IMPROVE STUDENTS' CRITICAL THINKING**

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Keywords : critical thinking, Metalanguage, Reader response theory

Abstract :

This study aimed at analyzing students' reader-response text written by the fourth grade of the university student. Furthermore, this paper aims to find out the influence of discussion SFL metalanguage in teaching how to response a literary text. This study employed descriptive qualitative research and the data were analyzed by using three metafunctions in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). The findings showed that through the discussion of metalanguage in teaching and learning to response literary text made the students enrich their vocabulary and improve the students' critical thinking.

**'THE SKILL YOU NEED TO HAVE IS CRITICAL THINKING': NARRATIVE OF
INDONESIAN ACADEMIC SOJOURNERS' EXPERIENCE PURSUING DOCTORATE
DEGREE IN THE UK UNIVERSITY.**

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Keywords : academic sojourners, critical thinking, doctorate degree in TESOL, narrative

Abstract :

The increasing number of student mobility in the recent decades have attracted scholars to research either from the perspective of linguistics, education, or anthropology. The study which focuses on the Indonesian academic sojourners' experience within the academic sphere in English speaking universities will, therefore, provide a more nuanced of the research of student mobility within these areas. With this in mind, this article aims to explore Indonesian students' experience pursuing doctorate degree in TESOL in the UK university pertinent to their challenges faced during their academic related activities. Drawing on narrative of critical incident scenarios of two Indonesian sojourners who have completed their doctorate degree in one of the universities in Midland of England, the findings of this study show that mostly the challenges faced by Indonesian students is centered around performing critical skills either in reading or writing. From their story and reflections, it is revealed that critical writing skill is the most problematic aspect that should be seriously taken into consideration for the success of Indonesian academic sojourners - an award from the host university. The findings of this study provide insights into Indonesian English language teachers to develop more effective pedagogical practices in the classroom which mediate and construct students' critical thinking skills.

**IT'S KELAS INTERNASIONAL: A TEACHER'S EXPERIENCES OF TEACHING
OVERSEAS EXCHANGE STUDENTS IN AN INDONESIAN UNIVERSITY**

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Keywords : Accept Indonesian university, intercultural experiences, internationalization of higher education

Abstract :

Internationalization of higher education has been considered as a demand in today's globalized world. One manifestation of such internationalization is the presence of international students through student exchange programs promoted by cooperating universities. Taking Knight's (1993) conception of internationalization of higher education as a process of incorporating an international/intercultural dimension into teaching, this study, which is a study of my own classroom, highlights issues arising from the local-international encounters. Specifically, the study explores the challenges faced by both the teacher and students, their expectations from the encounters and the learning opportunities obtained for intercultural engagement. The data were collected primarily through the distribution of semi-structured questionnaires to both the local and international students, the students' written assignments and my own semester-long observation and reflection teaching the class. The findings of the study indicate that, while the presence of international students opened up opportunities for intercultural learning, it is also this very aspect of culture that simultaneously posed a challenge to both the local and international students from developing intercultural understanding further. In addition, language barriers also contributed to the aforementioned challenges. It is strongly recommended that cooperating universities better socialize exchange programs not only at the institutional level but also, as importantly, at the faculty, staff and students levels and equip them with the appropriate competencies, so that better intercultural learning experiences can be more attainable for all.

**AN EVALUATION OF ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE: A STUDY FROM
PERSPECTIVES OF LAW AND LEGISLATION AND OF TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS**

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Keywords : EFL learning, laws and legislation, teachers' perspectives

Abstract :

This research questions learning English as a Foreign Language (hereafter EFL) in Indonesia. English as a Second Language (hereafter ESL) is an alternative for a future progress in English learning in Indonesia. Therefore, to make it come true it is necessary to study law and regulations such as UU No. 12 Tahun 2012 verse (37), UU Kebahasaan No. 24 Tahun 2009 verse 29 (2), UU no. 20 Tahun 2003, and Pembukaan UUD 1945. In addition, it is also necessary to study perceptions of teachers living in three areas of Indonesia: east, west, and central parts of Indonesia. Thus, data is collected through documents and questionnaires. The documents are analyzed through content analysis and the questionnaires adapting likert scales are analyzed through percentages.

**THE INVESTIGATION OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS' CHALLENGES IN
DEVELOPING TEACHING MATERIALS**

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Keywords : teachers' challenges, teaching materials, teaching materials development

Abstract :

Teaching materials are important because they are a key element in most language teaching and learning processes (Richards, 2001 p.251) even though in this Industrial Revolution 4.0 disruptive era. Teaching materials cover all things needed in the teaching and learning process such as learning media, learning methods, learning approaches, and learning techniques (Lengkanawati et al., 2015). By that importance, "The Investigation of Junior High School Teachers' Challenges in Developing Teaching Materials" was conducted. This study was aimed at knowing how junior high school teachers develop teaching materials as well as investigating the challenges. Using a qualitative method, the study employed a case study design. The data collected through documents analysis and interviews are analyzed qualitatively in the form proposed by Miles and Huberman (1994). The findings indicate that in this Industrial Revolution 4.0 disruptive era the teachers are still developed the conventional teaching materials. The procedure used by the teachers in developing the teaching materials is as follows: identifying needs or problems, exploring needs or problems, realizing contextual contents, realizing pedagogical elements, and composing teaching materials based on the stipulated lesson plan. Meanwhile, the challenges encountered in developing teaching materials are the lack conformity between the 2013 curriculum approach and the language material, the difficulty in adjusting teaching approach syntax and teaching models syntax, the instability of the students' condition in the classroom, the less optimal of the teachers' understanding on learning methods, the unavailable teaching media tools and equipment needed, and the lack time in preparing the assessment. Based on the findings, it can be concluded that the teachers have not interfaced the conventional teaching materials to the Industrial Revolution 4.0 disruptive era one. Then, the teacher only did 5 out of 7 procedures of developing teaching materials proposed by the experts. Moreover, it is necessary for teachers to overcome the challenges on the basis of the experts.

**NEW TEACHERS EXPERIENCE INSTRUCTIONAL COACHING: TRANSFORMING
TEACHING PRACTICE**

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Keywords :

Abstract :

This paper reports on the practice of instructional coaching with new teachers in their induction program. New teachers are often reported to face challenges in their field experience program, and instructional coaching is now increasingly used to support new teachers to gain competence and build confidence in their instruction in an intensive care and guidance. This qualitative study explored three new teachers' experiences with and perceptions of coached induction in a secondary school in West Java Province, Indonesia. Results indicate that interaction with supervisor as the coach facilitated new teachers' transformation of teaching reading and writing, supported their instructional practice, and enhanced their ability to support students' learning. Recommendations are provided such as collaborative approach to improve instruction and professional learning through induction programs.

**AN INVESTIGATION OF ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE (EFL) PRE-SERVICE
TEACHERS' TECHNOLOGICAL PEDAGOGICAL AND CONTENT KNOWLEDGE
(TPACK).**

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Keywords : English as a Foreign Language (EFL), Pre-service teacher, TPACK framework

Abstract :

The use of technology in instruction is highly emphasized in the contemporary education of English as a Foreign Language (EFL) teachers. However, to use technology properly, there must be a framework which can guide the teacher or pre-service teacher in using it. Many frameworks have been introduced by some experts and practitioners, and one of them and the most well-known one among researchers is Technological, Pedagogical and Content Knowledge (TPACK). This study reports an assessment of EFL pre-service teachers' perception and level of TPACK and its application in the class. By distributing a TPACK-EFL survey to 80 pre-service teachers who are majoring in English education, the writer later scored and ranked them, the six pre-service teachers who got the highest result were interviewed and observed. This study employed mixed-method which combines quantitative and qualitative method. The quantitative data were gathered by using the survey while the qualitative data were collected by doing interview and observation. The writer used SPSS in checking the data from the survey. Results from the study confirmed that TPACK level was influenced by gender while teaching courses and Grade Point Academic (GPA) did not contribute significantly on it. The observation data reveals that pre-service teachers had acquired technology integration skills but demonstrated relatively low competencies in blending the components of TPACK.

**COGNITIVE BEHAVIOR THEORIES AND HOW THEY AFFECT THE TRANSLATION
PROCESS**

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Keywords : cognitive behavior theories, translation process, translation product

Abstract :

This study was done because of the interesting facts about translation approaches which can be categorized as two main streams: translation process and product. Both approaches have significant effect in the translation studies. This study was using the translation product approach. It wants to investigate the translation process from the point of view of the cognitive behavior theories and how it results in the translation product. It has several significant effects or implications to the translation studies in general and how translators behave based on the cognitive behavior theories. The study wants to investigate on how the cognitive behavior theories affect the translation process which results in the translation product. It also wants to highlight what strategies being used by the translator when he/she translated documents.

**THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNICATIVE APPROACH ON DIGITAL BASED IN
IMPROVING THE ENGLISH ABILITY**

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Keywords : Communicative, Digital, mix-method

Abstract :

Based on previous studies, that by using a communicative approach in learning English in the classroom, there was a correlation and an increase toward English language ability. Actually, the communicative approach is not new model, but the writer combined it with digital learning media. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to determine the process and results of improving English language ability by using a communicative approach at Hospital Administration Department, Politeknik Al Islam Bandung. This research method used mix-method, which is a combination of qualitative and quantitative. This type of research was classroom action research. Data collection techniques were through experiencing (observation and field notes during lectures), inquiring (formal interviews with students, questionnaires, attitude scales and tests. Quantitative data were obtained from quiz on each cycle, middle test and posttest that were conducted by using web site quizzz. Qualitative data were taken through googleclassroom application and mentimeter. The data was then processed and analyzed with descriptive statistics. The results showed that there was an increase 6.5, 17 and 42 point on each test given. The result of questioners indicated that There was 80% that can understand the material, 77% gave the opinions that the methods used during the class were interesting, 53% assumed that their English proficiency were increasing, 83% thought that the technology used in lectures was the current technology. From the result of the research, the author concluded that Communicative Approach that Digital based can improve the English Ability and most of the students were interested in learning English.

THE TEACHERS' MOTIVATION IN SCIENTIFIC PAPER TRAINING

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Keywords : Extrinsic Motivation, Intrinsic motivation, Teacher Motivation, Training

Abstract :

The studies on teacher motivation have developed and expanded since the late 1990s due to the importance of teacher motivation on teaching and learning succeeds. Teacher motivation has a substantial role in education because motivated a teacher produces motivated students. This study attempts to explore teachers' motivation in scientific paper training in a suburban area in East Java, which covers: 1) what is the teachers' motivation in joining scientific paper training? 2) What types of motivation does the teacher have? This study aims to describe the teachers' motivation in joining scientific paper training and to describe the types of teachers' working motivation. This is a qualitative research and a case study. This study analyzed its data by means of a descriptive analysis. The method is chosen to elaborate the qualitative data taken from the teachers who are participating in scientific paper training. The instruments to get the data are and questionnaire and interview. The study finds that there are 8 indicators related to the teachers' motivation. It is also finds that there are two types of teachers' motivation: intrinsic and extrinsic. Intrinsically, they have a quite high motivation. Extrinsically they have low motivation in joining the training. The extrinsic motivation does not have big impact on their participation on that training. They join the training is not because their supervisor said so, yet their school principals really support their career development.

**THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN METACOGNITIVE LEARNING STRATEGY
AWARENESS AND ELEMENTARY STUDENT'S SPEAKING CONFIDENCE IN EFL
CONTEXT**

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Keywords : English as Foreign Language, metacognitive learning strategies, speaking confidence,

Abstract :

Apart from speaking skill, speaking confidence has been perceived as one of the important aspects in language learning success. In Indonesia, young learners are barely speaking English confidently due to lack of awareness of employing learning strategies in the process of learning. In this regard, this study aims to find out the relationship between metacognitive learning strategy and speaking confidence. Qualitative research design was employed with interview and observation as the instruments. The participants were two sixth graders. After the data were qualitatively analysed and descriptively elaborated, it is revealed that there is a relationship between metacognitive learning strategy and speaking confidence. The result of the research indicated that student's confidence in speaking English was influenced by metacognitive learning strategy while another student who did not employ metacognitive learning strategy tended to utter filler words and kept forgetting the points in the presentation. There were three stages found in enhancing student's speaking confidence which were planning, monitoring, and evaluating strategy in the task execution. In this regard, Indonesian teachers are expected to implement metacognitive learning strategy considerably since it enables students to be confident in speaking English.

**ENGLISH THROUGH DRAMA FOR YOUNG LEARNERS AS AN ORAL SKILL
IMPROVEMENT**

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Keywords : Drama, Oral Skill, Young Learners

Abstract :

Improving young learners' oral skill is quite challenging for teachers due to the complexity itself as a foreign language and young learners also have their own culture of learning language. In addition, young learners especially in elementary school, are usually have short attention span. Considering these situation, teacher needs to build up a great media or activity which could cover all of them, one of those is drama. The aim of this study was to investigate how teacher applied drama to the classroom and how the development of young learners oral skills through drama. Mix method methodology was conducted to give a significant result. The qualitative approach was used due to the investigation of the natural setting about social phenomenon, in this case is drama implementation. The quantitative approach was conducted in order to know how significant the speaking skills improvement of students between pre and post test results. A teacher and a group of elementary students in Bandung were chosen as respondents and were observed, and recorded through video recording. The students were also interviewed and asked using the pre and post speaking test. In conclusion, drama could promote the improvement of young learners' oral skill so it can be used and suitable for them especially in pronunciation and vocabulary mastery.

**INDONESIAN EFL TEACHERS' PERSPECTIVE ON INTERCULTURAL
COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE**

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Keywords : culture, EFL, intercultural communicative competence

Abstract :

Teaching and learning English as second/foreign language in this raising of globalization era should be taught along with teaching culture. Culture underlies all language learners' emotion, cognition, and their senses of who they are. The purpose of this study to analyse teachers' view on Intercultural Communicative Competence in language teaching and learning process and to analyze the benefits of having cultural information included in Foreign Language teaching on teachers perspective. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative design. The study used interview as data collection techniques in order to gain rich description of the teachers' perspective towards Intercultural Communicative Competence. The participants of this study were three Indonesian English teachers in Bandung, West Java and Banten who teach English as a foreign language for student in secondary level which is Junior High School students. The result of this study is most of the teacher consider teaching culture is an important thing because language is part of the culture, the majority of the participants underlined the importance of knowing habit, values, social ethic, and an identity of people from different culture.

DO EXTROVERTS HAVE BETTER LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY THAN INTROVERTS?

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Keywords : extroversion, introversion, language proficiency

Abstract :

The role of the learners' personality in learning English as a foreign language (EFL) has drawn the interest of researchers and educators. The present ex-post facto study added empirical evidence of this issue by investigating whether extroversion and introversion affected the learners' English proficiency. Seventy five undergraduates at the English Department of Universitas Negeri Surabaya (Unesa) participated in this study and completed a questionnaire to find out whether they were extroverts or introverts. They also took Test of English Proficiency devised by the Language Center of Unesa. The results indicated the English proficiency of the extrovert learners was not significantly different from that of the introvert learners. On the basis of the findings, implications for the teaching of EFL and suggestions for further studies were presented.

**STUDENTS' ENGAGEMENT IN AN ASYNCHRONOUS COMPUTER-MEDIATED
LEARNING: A STUDY IN BLENDED LEARNING CONTEXT**

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Keywords : comments, community of inquiry, engagement, posts

Abstract :

Students' collaboration is essential for the construction of effective, deep, and reflective learning in online-mediated learning. While Internet technologies enable collaboration among distanced learners, there is still a lack of knowledge on how to structure and engage students in it. This study shed lights on students' engagement in discussion boards of Writing 1 course in an asynchronous computer-mediated learning. The engagement is measured from students' language production through their posts and comments, whether or not students engage in one-way or two-way peer to peer collaboration, and how this collaboration reflects the phases of practical inquiry model in online-mediated learning (Garrison, et.al. 2001). During two segments of discussion (meeting 4 and 10), students' engagement was minimal yielding average posts or comments as much as 1,7 post per student in meeting 4 and 1.1 post per student in meeting 10. Further examination also revealed that students' comments were mostly one-way serial monologue – students did not response to each other posts. Analysis on practical inquiry model confirmed the findings that students' engagements were in the level of triggering event by which students only responded to the lecturer post (instruction) and did not respond to each other posts. The evidence was linked with the task set out by the lecturer in which students were asked to write one grammatically correct sentence (in meeting 4) and write a concluding sentence (in meeting 10). When students did so, and their sentences are already correct, the lecturer commented with confirmation remark implying that there was no need for further comments by the other students. Pedagogical implication for online and blended learning is discussed.

**A META-STUDY ON THE POTENTIALS OF MASSIVELY MULTIPLAYER ONLINE
ROLE-PLAYING GAMES (MMORPGS) IN SECOND/FOREIGN LANGUAGE
TEACHING AND LEARNING**

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Keywords : AcceptComputer-assisted language learning, English as a Foreign Language, Massively Multiplayer Online Role-Playing Games

Abstract :

As English is learned in Indonesia as a Foreign Language rather than a Second Language, the opportunities for practice outside of formal educational settings may be limited. As such, investigations into various extracurricular activities which can provide conditions for English language learning merit attention. Due to their popularity among Indonesian young learners, Massively Multiplayer Online Role-Playing Games (MMORPGs), which use English as the main communication medium, are believed to offer particular advantages beyond those in a traditional classroom to facilitate the complex process of language learning. This study presents a meta-analysis of 16 studies published between 2006 and 2017 on the potentials of MMORPGs in second/foreign language teaching and learning. The results show that although not usually designed for educational purposes, the affordances of such games are promising pertaining to: 1) incidental learning of vocabulary and language structures from exposure to rich textual input; 2) increased communicative competence; 3) multimodal language learning environment; and, 4) enhanced sense of confidence. Moreover, those studies suggest that learners with advanced level of L2 proficiency and those who were experienced gamers could obtain the most benefits. In conclusion, MMORPGs can be beneficial as extramural language learning activities and home-based literacy that aids vocabulary learning.

TENSE AND ASPECT MARKERS OF CIREBON JAVANESE

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Keywords : Aspect Markers, Cirebon Javanese, Typology, wis lagi arep

Abstract :

This paper examines tense and aspects markers in the Javanese dialect of Cirebon. It is included Western Malayo-Polynesian, Austronesian, spoken in West Java, Indonesia. Varieties of Javanese display a wide range of variation not only in lexicon and pronunciation, but also various aspects markers. First, this paper identifies three aspect markers in Cirebon Javanese. They are wis, lagi, and arep. This article is to explain the part of aspect markers and tense; Aspect marker wis expresses Perfect Aspect and comes before Verb. Wis comes before Adjective. In addition, Wis cannot be a past tense or a perfective aspect marker. Lagi Expresses Progressive and Past-Progressive. It cannot be a progressive aspect marker. Arep Expresses Future. The differences cover arep and will or be going to; and arep that expresses wish. Cirebon Javanese has different vocabulary from other Javanese dialects. However, for aspect markers, Cirebon Javanese's aspect markers are similar to standard Javanese's aspect markers.

**EFL LEARNERS' NEEDS AND LECTURERS' PERCEPTIONS OF WRITING FOR
ACADEMIC PURPOSES COURSE**

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Keywords : English as a Foreign Language (EFL), English for Academic Purposes (EAP)

Abstract :

Writing for Academic Purposes (WAP) is essential abilities needed but EFL novice writers have problems expressing their ideas into written English texts. The current study analyzes challenges facing WAP course at a state university. As part of the institution commitment, this university is working to better train learners for prospective careers so they become qualified job creators or staffs. Though, presently EFL learners' WAP skill is deemed being less than sufficient for such academic purposes and to date there has been no comprehensive analysis of learners' needs to inform syllabus design and classroom activities for the course. Clearly precise analysis is required improving the teaching of WAP course. The present study was aimed at exploring EFL learners' needs and lecturers' perceptions in learning WAP. To do this mix approach was done focusing on four groups of stakeholders - a leader of program, 4 writing instructors, 7 non-writing instructors and FGD conducted getting their data. Moreover, questionnaires were used to collect the data of 96 learners. The result showed that the practices of WAP still need ample guidance and activities. This study has implications for curriculum designers, syllabus developers, and instructional delivery of WAP for university level students in EFL setting.

TEACHING SPEAKING THROUGH PROJECT BASED LEARNING WITH ICT

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Keywords : ICT, project based learning, speaking

Abstract :

Information and communication technology (ICT) has developed recently and it becomes a part of teaching and learning process. Many researches reveal that ICT can help the students learn well, including speaking. This research involved ICT and project based learning in teaching speaking. This research thus aims to know the implementation of project based learning with ICT in teaching speaking and to find out the students' responses toward project based learning with ICT in learning speaking. This research employed classroom action research with 30 participants. The participants are the second semester students in one university in Bandung. This research was conducted into 3 cycles; they are pre cycle, cycle 1 and cycle 2. The data were obtained by observation, speaking test, and interview. The results of the research showed that the implementation of project based learning with ICT could improve the students' speaking ability through their participation in doing project. The students' score had a good improvement from pre cycle to second cycle. The students had positive responses especially when they uploaded their project and they could watch the project with their friends. They could share actively and helped each other to finish their project. So, it can be concluded that PBL could trigger students' motivation to speak up and it helped the students learn speaking easily and actively.

**INSTRUCTION IS UNDERSTOOD: SPEECH PRODUCTION PROFILE OF A CHILD
WITH AUTISM INDICATED BY TOE WALKING**

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Keywords : a child with toe walking, autism spectrum disorder (ASD), speech production, communication

Abstract :

Children with autism have a various problem in communication such as hard to talk or not able to talk at all indicated by toe walking. In regard, this case study portrayed the specific speech production and communication of toe walking child due to autism. This was conducted by observing and interviewing a boy as the main participant. It reveals that the informant tends to produce a single syllable with singsong sounds. It also shows that the informant inclines to understand what people ask.

PHONEMIC SHIFTING REDUPLICATION

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Keywords : full reduplication, phonemic shifting, syllable, vowel

Abstract :

The types of reduplication in every language family appear in a very unique specification. This uniqueness led the study to deal with the specific subclass of full reduplication namely phonemic shifting. In response, this study was aimed at picturing the similar characteristic of second syllable vowel /a/ in the process of phonemic shifting reduplication shown by indigenous languages in Indonesia. This study employed A morphophonology study in terms of observation and documentation to acquire the wide range data collection and deep analysis process. As the result, the vowel /a/ appear in the last syllable of reduplicant as the process of phonemic shifting in Sundanese, Javanese, Balinese, and Palembangnese.

NARRATING NARRATIVE INQUIRY STUDIES IN ELT

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Keywords : Challenges and directions, Experiences, Narrative Inquiry

Abstract :

Narrative Inquiry (NI) as a research method in ELT started to flourish when it was proposed by Barkhuizen in around 2008. This article outlines writers' experiences in researching using NI as the method in various ELT contexts. It raises some tensions in the middle of mainstream qualitative methods. In order to collect data in the study narrative frames, empty boxes and interviews are used. Thus, the challenges and direction on the process of following NI procedures are thoroughly described. Through rich description of the procedures, it was hoped to gain replicable studies and to show the quality of the NI studies in exploring phenomenon.

"DOES A LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS MATTER?" DESIGNING A LINGUISTICALLY INFORMED LANGUAGE TEACHING MATERIALS DEVELOPMENT

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Keywords : knowledge about language, materials development, metalanguage, Systemic Functional Linguistics

Abstract :

Language teaching materials development has been a prominent field of inquiry in the past few years. Its emergence, though relatively new, has attracted both scholars and linguists' attentions to reveal 'best' practices of designing and delivering materials. To date, literatures on materials development have delineated some issues associated with its evaluation, production, and exploitation, grounded by Second Language Acquisition (SLA) principles to language learning (see e.g. Andon, 2018; Tomlinson, 2012, 2016). However, as far as SLA principles are concerned, language teaching materials available do not seem to provide a space for learning how to mean. That is to say, language teaching materials are generally designed to facilitate the acquisition of language, rather than providing the knowledge about language essential to accomplishing different social goals. This paper takes a step further, arguing that explicit knowledge about language should be taken into account when designing language teaching materials. Adopting Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) view on language as social semiotic (Halliday & Martin, 1993; Humphrey & Hao, 2019; Martin, 2009, 2013), this paper elaborates the potentials of designing a linguistically informed materials development by providing examples of linguistic analysis from several genres found in a government-endorsed textbook in Indonesia. This paper argues that explicit knowledge about language or metalanguage should be prioritised when designing materials, as it can advance learners understanding regarding how language functions in contexts. In addition, such explicit knowledge can be an effective and accessible element to support learners to meet curriculum expectations.

DISCOURSE PROBLEMS OF THE NEW INDONESIAN PENAL CODE DRAFT

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Keywords : Critical Discourse Analysis, Penal Code Draft, Legal Linguistics

Abstract :

In the aftermath of the Indonesian Presidential Election 2019, the House of Representatives pass some drafts of new laws. One of them is the new Indonesian Penal Code Draft. The draft has drawn massive attention lead to the students' great demonstration on September 24, 2019. Some articles of the draft are considered to contain problems. The enactment of the new Penal Code potentially brought new types of criminals in courts since there are new activities considered crimes. From the linguistic perspective, the issues is an interesting focus of study. Many dimensions can be used to see how is the new penal code draft interpreted. This study is a linguistic study in the context of law (legal linguistics) to discuss the construction of the potentially new problems caused by some articles in the new penal code draft. The data of the study were taken from text of the new Indonesian penal code draft 2019. The data in the form of texts explains the position of the lawmakers concerning some issues covered by the penal code. Since the study is a linguistics study, it only deals with the language data to reveal the phenomena. On this basis, this study uses a critical discourse analysis (CDA) framework from van Dijk (1998) since the framework has a social cognition feature that depicts the position of the lawmakers in the related discourses. Data interpretation and conclusions of this study reveals the existence of features that might be interpreted controversially in the draft. This study also reveals marginalization of some people's elements.

**ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE' LANGUAGE PROCESSING USING FOUR BASIC
TECHNIQUES OF LANGUAGE PRAGMATICS**

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Abstract :

This paper discusses about explaining how pragmatic feature is applied in an artificial model. The writer has chosen this topic to spotlight on one of the most technological trends these days known as Artificial Intelligent (AI) and the usage of pragmatics in Natural Language Processing (NLP). Therefore; she will discuss some of the most important aspects related to AI in which it will help in a better understanding of Artificial Intelligent and the four categories of Natural Language Processing. The data are taken from the dialogue transcription from the Iron Movie. It analysed by four basic techniques of AI works in area of language pragmatics; syntactic and semantics, knowledge base and representations, reasoning & inference engine, rationality principle & user interface. The results show that Most AI have been programmed with the formal language in term of syntactic and semantics; it contains domain-specific and high-quality knowledge which is required to exhibit intelligence; In an AI context, where knowledge bases can be assumed to be complete, the closed-world assumption provides a stronger basis still for reasoning such as forward and backward chaining of inference engine; User interface provides interaction between user of the Expert system (ES) and the ES itself. It is generally Natural Language Processing so as to be used by the user who is well-versed in the task domain. As a conclusion, the pragmatics area such as inferences and reasoning could become the substantial work of Artificial Intelligent (AI).

**EMPOWERING PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS' PERSONAL QUALITIES WITH LIFE AND
CARRIER SKILLS OF PARTNERSHIP-21 LEARNING FRAMEWORK**

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Keywords : empowerment, emotional practice, life and carrier skills, personal qualities

Abstract :

In a policy paper on the quality of teachers by the Association for Teacher Education in Europe (ATEE 2006, 7), teaching is seen as 'a profession that entails reflective thinking, continuing professional development, autonomy, responsibility, creativity, research, and personal judgement. Indicators that identify of teachers should reflect these values and attitudes. However, Personal qualities, are regarded important issues, have limited resources. It happens because the process of teaching is mainly interaction among human beings in this between teacher and students. The aims of the paper are to figure out the personal qualities of Pre-service teachers should have and to classify skills of life and carrier that can be promoted to achieve the professional development programmes. The participants consist of three Pre-service teachers, one mentor teacher, and the lecturer as the supervisor. The result of the study shows that the Pre-service teachers have a good emotion practice with the students as the whole person that can lead them to have self-motivated learners. Besides, there are major global competence that refers to skills of life and carries which would support their professional development such as flexibility and adaptability, initiative and self-direction, productivity and accountability, the last but not least leadership and responsibility. As a conclusion, Pre-service teachers will be empowered by having emotional practice and a global competence which refers to a set of skills of life and carriers

**A SHORT INTERNATIONALIZATION STUDENT PROGRAM MODEL FOR
SUSTAINABLE LEARNING AND FRIENDSHIP**

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Keywords : internationalization, short internationalization student program, intercultural communication

Abstract :

Internationalization of higher education is not a new concept, and yet the struggle of higher education practitioners in realizing the concepts into concrete programs is still going on. This paper explicates a two-week student international program conducted collaboratively by two universities in South East Asian countries: Indonesia and Japan, which is called East Asia Student Encounter (EASE). The discussion comprises of a brief overview of Internationalization concepts and its components, description and justification of EASE, the drawbacks of the program, suggested solutions and recommendation. Some excerpts of the participants' and leaders' impressions of the program were provided to support the discussion. This paper benefits educators who seek a short internationalization student program model that encompasses the internationalization principles and sustainable learning and friendship.

**INDONESIAN LANGUAGES ACQUISITION BY CHILDREN IN MELAYU RIAU
ENVIRONMENT**

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Keywords : Language Acquisition , Errors, Malay Children

Abstract :

This study aims to determine the process of acquiring a second language for children, by describing the gains made by children in the pralinguistic, linguistic, and complete stages of competence. This study used descriptive analytical methods. Data obtained directly and indirectly. Direct data were directly from the child and indirect data was heard from the child's parents. Then the data was described and analyzed. Children sampled were children who lived in the area of Riau who have the first language of Malay. A sample of 5 people aged between 3-5 years was observed in the development of Indonesian language acquisition as a second language. Three children are undergoing education in PAUD, two children have not. Based on the results of the analysis, language acquisition in children occurs in a natural sequence, regular sequence and sequence of developments. The sequence occurs according to the cognitive abilities of children and influenced by environmental factors. So that in the process of acquiring the language there was not a mistakes in the form of permanent errors that are systematic because of the lack of children's thinking skills. Errors that can be corrected by a child are unsystematic errors. Systematic error in this study has not been found because of undeveloped children's knowledge about vocabulary related to their environment. The systematic problem can be an omission error seen in the word "etina" spoken by the child. The child wants to say was the word "betina" but it is in phoneme sound removed / b / so that it was said to be "etina". The expansion of excessive language in the use of language also occurs, giving rise to false hypotheses that are influenced by children's cognitive abilities. This error was found in the phrase "Laut tunggu Abak antar mobilnya ya". The meaning of the word said by the child is to pick up the car located on the parking lot. So that, there was a false concept between the word take and pick up in the child's mind. So, errors in acquiring a second language were influenced by cognitive abilities and environmental factors. Language acquisition was getting better with increasing life experiences of a child.

THE INDONESIAN EFL LEARNERS' MOTIVATION AND AUTONOMY: HOW ARE THEY CONNECTED?

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Keywords : Autonomy, correlational study, EFL learners, motivation

Abstract :

Many studies have indicated that motivation has a positive correlation with learner's academic performance. However, little attention has been paid to the link between motivation and learner autonomy. The purpose of this study is to investigate the correlation between motivation and learner autonomy of Indonesian EFL learners. Participants of the current study were 40 university EFL learners from some regions in Indonesia. The participants were asked to fill a questionnaire, which was divided into two parts, namely a motivation questionnaire and learner autonomy questionnaire. For the data analysis, Pearson's Product-Moment Correlation coefficient and independent-samples T-test were used by using SPSS version 20.0 for Windows. The results show that learning motivation has a positive correlation with learner autonomy. They indicate that learning motivation influenced Indonesian EFL learners' autonomy. The other result showed that there was no significant difference between male and female learners in motivation and autonomy. Also found that there was no significant difference between diploma and master degree learners in motivation and autonomy. The results of the current study recommend that the vital role of motivation and autonomy in learning English as a foreign language should receive great attention, as they can lead to more effective teaching and learning in a foreign language context.

LECTURER'S PERCEPTION OF USING AN ANALYTICAL RUBRIC FOR ASSESSING SUMMARY WRITING

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Keywords : analytical rubric, assessment, lecturer's perception, summary writing.

Abstract :

Assessment is truly essential in teaching writing skill. Analytical rubric is a common evaluation to find out the achievement of students' writing skill. However, a kind of rubric which is adopted to score summary writing is different from general writing skill rubric. Therefore, after reflecting the past and the current research of this major, this study aimed at finding lecturer's perception of using an analytical rubric in scoring summary writing. Specifically, this study was going to investigate whether this analytical rubric is effective to be applied in class. A qualitative case study was used as the research design which employed three data collection techniques consisted of observations, interviews, and data analysis. After analyzing the data of the research, it was summed up that the rubric had positive impact towards the students' summary writing score. The lecturer believed that assessing students' summary writing by an analytical rubric was able to enhance the students' skill to write more concisely. In addition, lecturers are suggested to be transparent in assessing students' writing using an analytical rubric.

**ATTITUDES TOWARDS ENGLISH AS AN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE (EIL) DURING
OVERSEAS STUDY: A STUDY OF INDONESIAN POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS**

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Keywords : English as an International Language, English varieties, Indonesian Students, Language Attitudes

Abstract :

English as an International Language (EIL) has been a major research topic of applied linguistics. A wide range of studies has investigated the attitudes towards EIL among students from various countries. However, few studies have examined Indonesian students' attitudes towards EIL, specifically attitudes towards English varieties. This study explores the attitudes of Indonesian postgraduate students at a university in Melbourne Australia towards EIL. The semi-structured interviews have been conducted with 12 respondents (6 males and 6 females) who were classified into two groups based on their academic year (first-year students and second-year students). The results of this study reveal that the academic year apparently did not affect the attitudes of the first-year students and the second-year students. Yet, other factors evidently impacted the students' attitudes towards EIL. In this study, the first-year students and the second-year students demonstrated clear-cut differences in their attitudes towards the specific varieties of English. The first-year students viewed specific varieties of English more positively than the second-year students. This current research, unexpectedly, discovered that what matters to the participants' attitudes towards specific English varieties were the familiarity with English varieties, social networks, stereotyped mental systems, the exposure to varieties of English, and the past experience of learning English rather than the academic year.

PATTERNS OF RESISTANCE IN SPEAKING ENGLISH: A CASE STUDY

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Keywords : language policy, linguistic resistance, sociolinguistics, SPEAKING mnemonic

Abstract :

Students brought their identities when they learn English. These identities may clash with the new identities they are exposed to, especially when the students are obligated to use English as the medium of instruction. This issue is related to the linguistic resistance theory. This has significant contributions for English language learning, however, the studies on linguistic resistance in the Expanding Circle, especially in Indonesian context is still a rarity. That is why further studies are needed to reveal the English language learning conditions. This study intends to answer if there is any linguistic resistance or not. If there is the resistance, we tried to elaborate the patterns of them. The study was taken from private English course in Jakarta, especially at social area where the students usually hung up and interacted with each other. The data are in transcriptions form which I took from the participant-observation, focus group discussion, and profound interview. The method of this study is elaborating the patterns of linguistics resistance and relating the analysis by the theoretical backdrop to studying resistance by Canagarajah. In order to make the analysis deeper, I also used the SPEAKING mnemonic analysis by Hymes. After that, I related them to some theoretical insights, and eventually drew conclusion. The results indicated that there was a linguistic resistance in that social area of the private English course and had patterns as follows: translanguaging, language choice, and nonverbal gestures.

**CRITICAL AND POLITICAL EDUCATION FICTIONAL PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES,
NURHADI& ALDO: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS**

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Keywords : Critics, Critical Discourse Analysis, Nurhadi and Aldo, Political Education, Semantics

Abstract :

The emergence of a fictitious presidential candidate, Nurhadi and Aldo, in the internet, potentially becomes the breaker of society's polarization, as well as a media to criticize the government and some political elites. This research is talking about 1) the aims behind the emergence of Nurhadi& Aldo as alternative candidates in the presidential election, and 2) the strategies of Nurhadi& Aldo to get those aims. The data of this qualitative study are collected from their Instagram account, @nurhadi_aldo and some of its derivative accounts. The data gained are then analysed semantically, within the perspective of critical discourse. The result of the study shows that the purposes or aims behind the emergence of Nurhadi& Aldo as fictitious presidential candidates are 1) the medium of critics towards the government and some political elites, 2) the mode of political education through politics of leisure, and 3) the suggestion for the society to put national unity first, in the middle of societal polarizations. To get those aims, the accounts are using strategies such as 1) the usage of figures of speech, such as comparison, satire, contradiction, and affirmation, 2) the usage of polysemy, 3) the usage of syllogism, and 4) the usage of abbreviations.

METHOD OF ENGLISH TEACHING: ENGLISH LECTURERS' PERCEPTION

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Keywords : English lecturer, teaching method, English education, and English education

Abstract :

Teaching English could not be separated from teaching methods. This research will investigate lecturers' perception on the use of method toward the lesson they have implemented in the classroom teaching. The research uses a qualitative approach by operating case study. The objective of the research is to explore the English lecturers' perception on the use of teaching method applied in the classroom. Moreover the research also highly dig the lectures while teaching English in their classroom. The participants of the research are 30 lecturers of English Department at a University in Karawang Indonesia. This is critical to do since as the candidate of teachers they should be competent. The data was taken through semi-open interview and questionnaire. The data then be analyzed with qualitative data analysis.

**APPLICATION OF PERFORMANCE BASED EVALUATION (PBE) METHOD IN
IMPROVING LEARNING OUTCOME AND ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVITY**

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Keywords : assessment objectivity ,learning, method, Performance Based Evaluation

Abstract :

Improving the quality of student learning can be performed by applying learning models or methods that are appropriate to the level of need and learning outcomes of a subject. This paper aims to describe the application of Performance Based Evaluation methods in improving the quality of learning outcome and assessment objectivity. The method was an evaluation that requires students to show a performance in doing assignments or exercises both in the classroom and outside the classroom or arouse their personal responses. The assessment was performed subjectively that related with the performance as indicated by the respondents. PBE was not only limited to evaluating psychomotor skills, but also other abilities that could be expressed through various forms of verbal-non-verbal, verbal-written performances or in other forms of work.

**SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNING, IDENTITY, AND CULTURE THROUGH THE
IMMERSION OF STUDY ABROAD: A NARRATIVE INQUIRY OF INDONESIAN
STUDENTS IN ESL CONTEXT**

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Keywords : Study abroad, Identity, Culture

Abstract :

Study abroad has always been seen as a privilege for Indonesian students. It becomes a goal for most students, for continuing their study, because most people believe that study abroad can be beneficial for their academic and career enhancement. Another reason for students taking their study abroad is to improve their second language proficiency (Elwood, 2011). It is because study abroad has been routinely interpreted as a context for language learning. This study explored the experiences of three Indonesian graduate students' regarding to their second language learning and identity negotiation during the immersion of study abroad in ESL country. Data were collected through open-ended questionnaires with 25 questions to gain participants background, beliefs, opinion, and stories related to the objective of the study. After that, an in-depth interview was conducted to get detailed explanation and clear stories based on questionnaire data. The findings indicated that social network is a key role for developing language proficiency in study overseas. By having intensity in social network, learners use the target language more and gradually improve their second language acquisition. A student who can negotiate her identity is possibly develop her social networking. On the other hand, students who cannot negotiate their identity are mostly difficult to socialize with people and tend to separate their selves. This study found that the quality of second language learning in study abroad context depends on how students' negotiate their identity to develop their social interaction.

THE USE OF PAIR WORK TO REDUCE SPEAKING ANXIETY IN AN EFL CLASSROOM

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Keywords : foreign language speaking anxiety, EFL students, pair work activity

Abstract :

Anxiety in speaking is one of the common obstacles in learning English as a foreign language which leads students in neglecting the opportunity to speak English in the classroom. To help students in reducing speaking anxiety, teachers need to find a suitable teaching strategy. Based on the issue, this study reports how pair work activity implemented in an EFL classroom helps teachers in reducing speaking anxiety among students. To measure students' speaking anxiety and the role of pair-working activity in reducing speaking anxiety among EFL students, this study employs three instruments which are questionnaire, interview and observation.

GENDER REPRESENTATION IN WHEN ENGLISH RINGS A BELL GRADE VII

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Keywords : English textbook, gender, gender representations, gender-based stereotypes, visual content analysis

Abstract :

The role of a textbook as an agent of socialization and its effect on the development of gender roles are usually underestimated. Gender biased textbooks might affect the learners in a negative way especially in the process of gender socialization. The role of visuals and written structure of materials portraying gender ideology are often unrecognizable by teachers and administrators. The aim of this research is to find out how gender is represented in an Indonesian secondary school of English textbook for grade VII. Visual Content Analysis is selected based on the character of the textbook which primarily contains visual depictions. Seven operating areas of gender stereotypes were set as the categories of the content analysis which are occupations, gendered roles or skills, appearances, spaces/locus occupied, free time activities or play/games, personality traits and famous characters. The collected data was analyzed qualitatively. In general, the textbook endeavors to represent gender equally somehow the overall representation still contains gender bias.

A SOCIOLINGUISTICS STUDY: STUDENTS' MOTIVATION UPON ELT IN THE COAST AREA OF BINTAN ISLAND

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Keywords : Students' Motivation, Coast Area, and ELT

Abstract :

Students who live in the coastal area in Bintan Island, Kepulauan Riau province, are expected to have greater access to the knowledge and information, regarding they stay in the open boundaries, Malacca straits. This social-region circumstance should enabled them to be familiar with English. However, students in this area do not conform to the expectation. This research utilizes qualitative design, where the determination of research question, subject, and design is based on the researcher. Researcher has taken more than a hundred of students, as the research subject who live and study in the coastal area, in Bintan Island. For data collection, questionnaire is arranged by adapting AMTB, Attitude Motivation Test Battery, by Gardner (2004). According to the data analysis, it describes that students have a sizeable motivation in learning English, whereas their capability is not equitable. This shape caused by two main factors, such as English teacher's role, real-contextual teaching method, and lack of opportunity.

UTILIZING BLOG IN LEARNING WRITING OF NON-ENGLISH MAJOR STUDENTS OF WIRALODRA UNIVERSITY

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Keywords : writing, Blog, Non-Major English Students, Students' Experience

Abstract :

Revolutionary industry 4.0 in education system demands our students to involve in their learning activity by utilizing technology. Seeking to promote interest of English in higher level of education, this study aims to find out students' experiences in utilizing Blog to learn English writing. The blog given here is addressed to provide meaningful space for the students in English writing activity and some results had proven the benefits of blog in learning writing. About 20 of Non-English students focusing on Mathematics Education Department participated in this study. By conducting qualitative research, questionnaires to 20 students were given to gain the data. The data from questionnaires were interpreted for the experiences in utilizing blog in English writing activity. The result revealed that for some students, blog is useful to improve writing by building discussion and communication in internet and safe place to share ideas and improve their writing ability although the some factors might influence their interest in writing.

**“IT’S ABOUT HOW TO APPLY WHAT YOU KNOW”: CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS
FOR COLLEGE CLASSROOM WITH VISUAL THINKING STRATEGIES (VTS)**

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Keywords : VTS, critical thinking, English literature in EFL context, students’ engagement

Abstract :

Present-day society is marked with a character which is very visual. As the consequences, students in different level of education will bring their experiences of engaging with thousands of images and visual references into the classroom. However, students’ acquaintance to such an attack of various multimedia does not automatically infer that they know how to critically analyse and steer those images that they came across. Let alone to talk about them in a proper classroom discussion. Students will need suitable tools and strategies to think and deliberate the visual images that they see. In this case, teachers must strengthen student’s ability so that they will be able to perform the task. This article will be written based on a research that explore a specific tool that organizes visuals for literacy learning in a multidisciplinary context: Visual Thinking Strategies (VTS). Students learning English literature subject in an undergraduate classroom were equipped with a set of tools in discussing work of literature and art for the subject. Given the proper device to talk about literature and art, students were able to perform clear, innovative, and reasoned thinking and writing.

**TEACHERS’ CORRECTIVE FEEDBACK TO STUDENTS’ ORAL PRODUCTION IN EFL
CLASSROOMS**

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Keywords : corrective feedback, oral production, EFL classrooms

Abstract :

Corrective feedback which requires appropriate strategies in treating learner errors during classroom interactions is known to give a greater impact to younger learners than to the older ones. Regarding this issue, this research paper investigated teachers’ strategies in providing corrective feedback in their classrooms along with their reasons and students’ perception on teachers’ corrective feedback strategies in adolescents classroom which are still rarely examined. This research involved four teachers and twelve junior high school students in two EFL classrooms in an English course in Bandung. A case study was employed in this study by conducting classroom observation through field notes and audio-video recording as well as interviews to collect the data. Based on the research findings, it was revealed that the eight corrective feedback strategies were employed during the classroom interaction. However, only the input-providing strategies, namely recasts, translation, and explicit correction were applied consistently by all teachers while the distribution of output-prompting strategies, namely elicitation, repetition, metalinguistic signal, clarification request, and paralinguistic signal were varied among the teachers. Among those strategies, teachers mostly preferred recasts to correct learner errors which accounted for more than a half (51%) of the total occurrences. The teachers mentioned several reasons regarding the provision of corrective feedback strategies such as the type of error, learning objective and activities, as well as learner factors comprising their proficiency and affective factors. Concerning students’ perception, it was revealed that most students expected their errors to be corrected by explicit correction and perceived corrective feedback as a beneficial contribution for their language learning.

**DRYING OR SHINING THE CURRICULUM: THE CASE OF CURRICULUM EMULSION
AT THE STATE UNIVERSITIES IN INDONESIA**

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Keywords : emulsion, discrete and integrated approaches, curriculum, discourse, social changes

Abstract :

The scientific notion of curriculum as the medium for social changes and technology literacy is understood differently by two state universities in Indonesia. This case study aims to scrutinize the curriculum emulsion of the two state universities (two English Education Study Programs and two English Literature Study Programs) in Jakarta (UA1 and UA2) and Bandung (UB1 and UB2) represented in the current semester lesson plans (RPS) of all language skills courses. They employ discrepant curriculum designs (UA1-- integrated approach, UA2 -- discrete approach, UB1 and UB2 employ the mixture of discrete and integrated approaches). The instrument that measures the level of HOTS (based on Bloom revised taxonomy (BRT) and Tuning Guide) that represent KKN level 6 was deployed. This study found the emulsion occurs that although UA1 deploys an integrated approach that leads to students' discursive comprehension, they merely muffle the curriculum contents on C2. As for UA2, the cognitive leaps in the curriculum potentially reflect the designers' misinterpretation on the operation of BRT concepts. Whilst for UB1 and UB2 the consistent use of discrete approach along with the generic curriculum contents failed to lead the students' critical thinking in scrutinizing the social changes.

**PROMOTING INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE IN AN EFL
CLASSROOM: A READING TO LEARN PEDAGOGY IN PRACTICE**

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Keywords : Intercultural communicative competence, reading to learn pedagogy, Byram's five savoirs

Abstract :

As the results of the growing number of English users and intercultural contacts among people all over the world, in many countries, the English language teaching goals have shifted from communicative competence to intercultural communicative competence (ICC). However, the real problem arises in the field upon integrating and promoting ICC in English classroom which comes from the nature of ICC itself. While ICC is complex, the practical and effective ways of integrating and promoting ICC in the classroom, particularly in secondary education is underexplored. Moreover, with the previous studies revealed that many teachers still take ICC for granted and ignore its importance, this study is expected to shed light and open pathway to the more common knowledge and practice in promoting ICC while teaching English as well as offering a practical method for teachers to follow. Thus, this article attempts to explore the practical method, namely reading to learn pedagogy in promoting ICC in an EFL classroom. The intervention study in qualitative design was employed with the researcher took a position as a practitioner directly involved in the intervention. Through the analysis of recorded interactions in the classroom, interview, and writing assessment under intercultural topics, the answers to the research questions were constructed. The findings indicated that the reading to learn pedagogy can be a medium in promoting ICC while teaching English skills at the same time. Using Byram's five savoirs parameters, the detailed reading and re-writing process in reading to learn pedagogy is believed to be the key in helping learners develop the expected savoir.

THE DISCURSIVE PORTRAYALS OF INDONESIAN MUSLIMS AND ISLAM IN THE AUSTRALIA PRESS: DISCOURSE ANALYSIS

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Keywords : news discourse, media representation, discourse analysis, journalism

Abstract :

Muslims and Islam are two mirror of debatable issue around the World. The way of Western media portray Muslims have been written in different terms of cultural context and geo-political contexts. However, the researchers lack of concerning on populous Muslims in Indonesia where Indonesian Muslims have been the most dominant Muslims nation around the world. The issue of terrorism or radicalisms, hardly ever, identic with Muslims such as Indonesian Muslims who stayed in overseas. The terms of using Indonesian Muslims are various in some newspaper or news reports and it created some discursive portrayals among readers. This study aims to the linguistic representation of Indonesian Muslims and Islam in corpora of Australian newspapers publish in three years (2016-2019) by using critical discourse analysis framework. Here, this research focused on collocation and concordance and it is qualitative study. The data was taken from several newspapers in Australian press. Some findings collaborate and reinforce the previous studies which were found that the dominant discourse around Islam and Muslims were terrorism. While, this study brings another finding and give additional information from terrorism to radicalism and conflict. What might be highlighted is that there are few positive media portrayals of either Islam and Indonesian Muslims but in recent year it is balance.

THE USE OF DIGITAL EXTENSIVE READING TO FOSTER EFL STUDENTS' LEARNER AUTONOMY

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Keywords : Digital Extensive Reading, Xreading, Learner Autonomy

Abstract :

Nowadays, technology is an effective medium for enhancing an Extensive Reading activity. This paper reports on a study using a Digital Extensive Reading as out-of-class project to foster the EFL students' learner autonomy especially in learning a foreign language. The study conducted in a state university EFL students as they are freshman students who deal with a Digital Extensive Reading activity. Xreading is a digital platform used to support the Extensive reading for EFL students in this university. The existence of this digital platform is in line with a university principle, facilitates students to read more. Different from the conventional Extensive Reading, this platform make the impossible thing becomes possible, such as let the students read the same book in the same time together. Furthermore this paper elaborate how the digital Extensive Reading fosters the EFL students' learner autonomy. The study also indicates that learners' autonomy and technological skills are essential for the implementation of Digital Extensive Reading projects in EFL instruction.

**CHALLENGES ON A CURRICULUM ADAPTATION IN AN EFL CLASSROOM:
EXPERIENCES OF A NOVICE LANGUAGE TEACHER IN INDONESIA**

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Keywords : Curriculum, Novice language teacher, EFL classroom

Abstract :

Becoming the first year of language teacher might be really demanding. As a novice teacher, I have to adapt both internally and externally. Equally important, as a novice teacher I should know clearly what to teach based on the curriculum standard. Informed by a narrative inquiry, this study focuses on the challenges faced by novice teacher towards national curriculum standard in the first year of teaching. Photovoice was used as data collection which was then analyzed thematically. Thematic analysis by (Braun & Clarke, 2006) appeared as data analysis. The study is expected to provide the empirical evidence dealing with challenges faced by novice teacher and its implication on teacher professionalism.

**LEARNING ENGLISH IN THE THIRD SPACE: A NARRATIVE CASE STUDY OF A
LINGUA FRANCA SPEAKER'S IDENTITY CONSTRUCTION**

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Keywords : English as lingua franca, identity construction, narrative inquiry

Abstract :

This narrative case study attempts to explore how an international student reconstructs and negotiates her identity as she studies English education in Indonesia where she uses English as lingua franca (ELF). Through narrative inquiry methodology, the participants' experience in using ELF in Indonesia is explored to shed light in the way social and cultural dimension play a part in the process of their identity construction. Being an ELF speaker gives her opportunity to build network and develop group membership with her Indonesian peers. She also develops a sense of comradery with Indonesian peers in learning English as neither of them are native speakers. Further, using ELF has gained her a multicultural membership alongside her fellow foreign students, with whom she shares her global citizen identity. Such claim indicates the occupancy of third space where multidimensional identities are negotiated. Pedagogical implications as well as future directions of the study are also to be discussed in this paper.

**TEACHER'S PERSPECTIVES TOWARDS TECHNOLOGY AND THE DEMAND OF
INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION 4.0**

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Keywords : Industrial Revolution 4.0, Language Policy

Abstract :

This research is part of a bigger research regarding the use of technology in the English classrooms. This research aimed to explore how the teachers of English, particularly in Junior and Senior High, view Industrial Revolution 4.0. The data was obtained from a semi-structured interviews to 11 English teachers in West Java. There were mainly three main topics being asked: (1) how they use technology in the class; (2) how far they know about Industrial Revolution 4.0; and (3) how do they cope with the limited facilities at school. It was found that the majority of respondents have applied technology, though it was only limited to what they do at school (e.g. Power Point presentation, Google, Edmodo, and Projectors). However, two participants have stated that they joined a workshop of Industrial Revolution 4.0 and were supported by their schools to applied Web 2.0 and cloud systems to support out-of-class activities. Most respondents have only heard of the term Industrial Revolution 4.0 and said that it has something to do with the use of Internet in their classes. For the final topic questions, almost all participants whose school are in the rural areas stated that they struggle to apply technology in their classes due to the heavy work responsibilities and lack of facilities at school. From this findings, it was found that there was a big gap of provided facilities at school which hampers the use of technology efficiently in the English classes, both in and out of the classrooms. In addition, there is a very few detailed information regarding the expectation for teachers' role in the Industrial Revolution 4.0.

**GENRE-BASED APPROACH FOR INFORMATICS ENGINEERING: IMPROVING THE
STUDENTS' WRITING SKILL**

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Keywords : Genre-Based Approach, Informatics Engineering, English for Specific Purpose

Abstract :

As instructional process in English for Specific Purpose (ESP) context is oriented to students' academic and professional settings within discourse community, challenges appear. Learning language and learning using language are directed to improving students' language skills to survive the 21st century. On the other hand, the students performed low achievement especially in writing skill. This study aims at improving the students' skill in writing explanation text by using Genre-Based Approach (GBA) to Informatics Engineering students of a private university in South Tangerang, Indonesia. Classroom Action Research (CAR) was conducted to the third semester students of the university within two cycles. To validate the findings, writing test, observation and questionnaire were employed. The test result proved implementing GBA improved the classroom's average score from 54 to 59.95 in cycle 1. This improvement was supported by the students' engagement and enthusiasm to the instructional process. Further, the implementation of cycle 2 revealed the average score improved from 59.5 to 70.5. This score improvement is followed by the students' agility and cooperativeness during instructional process. This concludes that implementing GBA can improve the students' skill in writing explanation text. This finding is expected to give insight to using GBA in English for specific purposes context for education practitioners.

**EFEKTIVITAS PENGGUNAAN MEDIA AUDIO-VISUAL
DALAM PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA ARAB DI UNIVERSITAS MUSLIM INDONESIA
(PENELITIAN KUALITATIF TERHADAP MAHASISWA SASTRA ARAB FAKULTAS
SASTRA DAN PENDIDIKAN BAHASA ARAB FAKULTAS AGAMA UMI)**

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Keywords : Media Audiovisual, Pembelajaran Bahasa Arab

Abstract :

Dosen bahasa Arab UMI dengan memanfaatkan audio-visual akan terbantu dalam pembelajaran bahasa Arab. Perkembangan dan kemajuan teknologi memberikan alternatif audiovisual yang variatif. Realitasnya, dosen UMI umumnya penggunaan audiovisual masih terbatas pada kaset dan video yang jumlahnya pun sangat terbatas. Untuk itu, dalam proses pembelajaran bahasa Arab perlu adanya perhatian yang besar dari dosen dalam mempersiapkan bahan ajar yang disertai media yang mampu mendukung terjadinya proses belajar yang aktif, inovatif, dan produktif, sehingga mahasiswa tidak hanya sekedar menghafal dan mengetahui kosa kata, namun mampu mengaplikasikan seluruh kosa kata dan tata bahasa yang dipahaminya dalam percakapan sehari-hari. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan pembelajaran bahasa Arab tanpa penggunaan audiovisual, pembelajaran bahasa Arab dengan penggunaan audiovisual serta sejauhmana efektivitas media audiovisual terhadap pembelajaran bahasa Arab. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian lapangan (field research) dengan menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif. Objek Penelitian adalah penerapan media audiovisual dalam pembelajaran Bahasa Arab mahasiswa Sastra Asia Barat Fakultas Sastra dan Mahasiswa Pendidikan Bahasa Arab Fakultas Agama Islam Universitas Muslim Indonesia. Metode pengumpulan data dengan angket, wawancara, observasi dan dokumentasi. Metode pengolahan data dilakukan dengan tiga tahap, yaitu persiapan, tahap pengumpulan data dan tahap pengolahan data. Proses analisis data dengan menggunakan metode triangulasi data, yaitu: reduksi data, sajian data dan penarikan kesimpulan. Ketiga komponen ini saling terkait dan dilakukan secara bersama dalam proses penyimpulan hasil akhir penelitian. Luaran yang akan dicapai adalah penerbitan buku ajar efektivitas penggunaan audiovisual dalam pembelajaran bahasa Arab dan publikasi jurnal ilmiah nasional.

**EMPOWERING THE RIGHT BRAIN THROUGH THE TRANSFORMATION OF
HYPNOTIC LANGUAGE PATTERNS IN THE CLASSROOM LEARNING PROCESS**

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Keywords : The Right Brain, Transformation, Learning, Hypnotic Language Pattern

Abstract :

The pattern of language approach is one of the important strategies in the process of transforming learning material in the classroom. Learning materials can be well accepted and understood by learners highly dependent on the use of speech language techniques in transferring knowledge. Based on that, this study uses a hypnotic language pattern transformation approach to students. Hypnotic language is also called persuasive language. Using this approach, is one of the right brain empowerment techniques in the learning process. Therefore, the problem in this research is how the shape and effectiveness of the hypnotic language pattern transformation approach in learning interactions in the classroom. The purpose of the study is to uncover the effectiveness of learning through the hypnotic language pattern transformation approach. The results of the study are expected to make a positive contribution to the development of the science of learning methods and strategies and the development of linguistics in using hypnotic (persuasive) language pattern transformation which is one of the strategic techniques in empowering the right brain so that students more easily understand and like to follow learning material. Thus the learning strategy is considered effective. Evidence of effectiveness in learning is shown by the results of research with a percentage of 100 percent. The target of the research output is the draft / module / teaching material approach to the hypnotic language pattern in learning

**ENGLISH TEXTBOOK EVALUATION: THE FIT BETWEEN NEW OPPORTUNITIES
AND CURRICULUM 2013**

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Keywords : curriculum, goal, linguistic content, textbook evaluation, thematic content

Abstract :

This research aims at demonstrating the fit between New Opportunities (NOP) used in Senior High School of Global Islamic School (SMA GIS) and the Senior High School English Curriculum 2013 (SMA English Curriculum 2013). In addition to data obtained from a close analysis of NOP and SMA English Curriculum 2013, questionnaires for the students and interviews with SMA GIS teachers and GIS Academic Director was conducted in the field research. Qualitative research methods were used to know the fit between NOP and SMA English Curriculum 2013 and opinions of teachers and GIS Academic Director about fit between NOP and SMA English Curriculum 2013. Quantitative research was used to know the students' perception about the book. This research found that although there was different levels of fit, ranging from high to low, between NOP and the SMA English Curriculum 2013 in terms of thematic content, goal, linguistic content, and the pedagogical and foreign language philosophy, NOP is suitable to be used in SMA GIS.

**THE USE OF DUOLINGO APPS TO IMPROVE STUDENTS' VOCABULARY AT
BORNEO UNIVERSITY OF TARAKAN**

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Keywords : duolingo, vocabulary, language learning apps

Abstract :

As with advancement of English language learning means, duolingo completes to innovate way of learning language on mobile phone basis. The focus of this research is to explore the use of Duolingo apps in improving students vocabulary in Borneo University of Tarakan. The research design of this research is pre-experimental research with pre-test and post-test. This research will involve 10 students as sample with 30 days practicing duolingo apps using "regular" intensity of practice (20 xp per day). The Research instruments were tests and questionnaire to answer the research questions 1) How is the use of duolingo in improving students' vocabulary? 2) What are students perception toward duolingo apps in learning English? Based on the quantitative data, the students' score is increased. The result is expected to provide information for teachers and students in having extensive language learning practice in in handy form.

**TOWARDS MULTILITERACIES PEDAGOGY IN EFL INSTRUCTION IN INDONESIA:
PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES**

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Keywords : Multiliteracies pedagogy, EFL instructions

Abstract :

The shifting of literacy landscape resulting from social and technological changes suggests a need for new approaches to literacy pedagogy. Therefore, educators, researchers, policymakers and other educational stakeholders have been engaged in an ongoing dialogue about adopting multiliteracies framework in classroom practices. One of the focal issues to address is teacher readiness to implement multiliteracies pedagogy. The study examined English lecturers perspectives and knowledge to adopt multiliteracies pedagogy in English as a Foreign Language instruction. The data for this study were gained through qualitative and quantitative responses from the participants. The study revealed that the participants were aware of the impact of the new communication technologies on literacy forms, practices, knowledge, and literacy learning and instruction. However, the participants did not only express concerns regarding the adequacy of their preparation to adopt multiliteracies pedagogy, they also noted the some constraints they encountered. The implications of the findings are discussed.

**DEFYING MYTHS SURROUNDING THE INFERIORITY OF NON-NSTs AS
LEGITIMATE TEACHERS: NON-NESTs' ASPIRATION TO BECOME
TRANSNATIONAL TEACHERS**

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Keywords : Communities of Practice, imagination, NEST, Non-NESTs, imagination, trajectories

Abstract :

The ongoing influence of native-speakerism as an ideology within the field of English language teaching has created unequal relationships between native English teachers (NESTs) and non-native English speaker teachers (Non-NESTs). Non-NESTs often are often viewed as less less-desired and qualified teachers than NESTs. This could make Non-NESTs question their own credibility as English teachers which could affect the way they see themselves as professional teachers. Utilizing the concept of communities of practice (Wenger, 1998) this study recognizes the significant roles of imagination in the construction of identity as a creative process which transcends time and space to create new images of the world and ourselves. Designed as a narrative case study, this study aims to investigate how the Non-NESTs see the possibilities of teaching transnationally as a part of their identity. The data was gathered through interviews and email correspondence and was analysed using thematic analysis. The findings show that the source of their imaginations are their significant others, mainly family members and fellow teachers, and that the desire to teach abroad is driven by better career prospects and improved family life. There is a mixed feeling about the likelihood of the prospect depending on their future trajectories and family situation. This study contributes to our understanding about the role of imagination to Non-NESTs' professional commitment and trajectories.

**THE PERSUASIVE LANGUAGE OF LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES' BILLBOARD IN THE
2019 ELECTIONS**

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Keywords : The 2019 election Indonesia, the presidential and legislative candidates, billboards, social semiotics, ideational and interpersonal metafunction.

Abstract :

In the 2019 elections, Indonesia held simultaneous elections in which people elected not only the president and vice president, but also members of the legislative councils both in city and provincial levels. Two presidential candidates from the 2014 elections namely Joko Widodo and Prabowo Subianto faced off against each other again in the 2019 elections. Based on www.kpu.go.id Joko Widodo and Ma'aruf Amin chosen as the Indonesia president and vice president. This second victorious period of Joko Widodo involved different political stances in the 2019 elections. The effect of the contestation stemmed from the different ideologies of the two candidates' supporting parties whether it is the Nationalist or Islamic strands. This ideology is also used by members of the legislature in the language of their billboard advertisements. Related to the explanation above, this study paper aims to scrutinize billboard advertising of PDIP legislative candidate representing the presidential and vice-presidential candidate pair Jokowi-Maaruf and PKS legislative candidate representing the presidential candidate and the presidential candidate Prabowo-Sandi which contains nationalist and Islamic ideology in persuade the viewers. The comparative data were taken from in forms of two billboards from each camp: 1 nationalist camp (Krisdayanti-PDI P) and 1 Islamic camp (Iriansyah-PKS). This study deployed Social Semiotics as well as Ideational metafunction and Interpersonal metafunction to investigate the slogans, taglines, and other persuasive sentences displayed on the billboard and banner. From the social semiotics methodology, Analysis shows Billboards are not merely a campaign tool for candidates to promote themselves or convey desires while seducing commuters who are looking to vote for them, but also form a grand narrative on the map of Indonesian politics that moves at the level of national and state-based discourse on Pancasila that accommodates contestation and synthesis of nationalist /Islamic strands.

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SPEECH ACT ON HANDBOOK MITIGATION DISASTER IN JAPAN

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Keywords : disaster mitigation, speech act, earth quake, Japanese language

Abstract :

This study investigates speech act strategies in the earth quake mitigation as written on handbooks of mitigation in Japan. It is aimed to find out kinds of communicative functions of the speech act strategies. The government of Japan has provided the handbooks online and printed for the people. This is intended to reduce risks to a minimum level regarding the disaster and so people can prepare beforehand. Data of this study were collected by internet browsing to websites of the city government and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan and asking Indonesian people who live in Japan for the handbook or leaflets. Data were analyzed by using a descriptive qualitative method. As this research is conducted to find out kind of communicative functions of speech act strategies, the data were categorized by speech act strategies identified from the handbooks. The result of this study would offer a way for Indonesian government to produce such handbooks or leaflets of disaster mitigation with appropriate speech act strategies.

AN INQUIRY STUDY ON TEACHERS' BELIEF AND KNOWLEDGE OF CRITICAL LITERACY PEDAGOGY IN INDONESIA CONTEXT

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Keywords : critical literacy, English as a Foreign Language (EFL), teachers' beliefs, teachers' knowledge

Abstract :

In Indonesia, alternative approaches to language and literature teaching that involve critical literacy tend to be regarded as something new. Teachers who want to apply critical literacy, mostly have limited knowledge or experience of what critical literacy is and how to apply it in their classrooms. This study involved fifteen English teachers in primary schools, secondary schools, and universities in Garut, West Java province, Indonesia, who were surveyed related to their belief and knowledge of critical literacy. The results of an open-ended questionnaire followed by an interview revealed that, although these teachers have been teaching English for about one to sixteen years at various levels and schools, some of them showed a lack of knowledge about critical literacy as a methodological approach to teaching English since they have not been able to distinguish between critical literacy and critical thinking. However, all teachers have a strong belief that critical literacy is important to be applied in teaching and learning practices in order to improve students' ability to understand text. In addition, the study also provides English teachers' expectation in how they can develop a critical literacy- oriented classrooms.

**STUDENTS' PROBLEMS IN PERSONAL LETTER WRITING: A SYSTEMIC
FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTIC PERSPECTIVE**

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Keywords : EFL, Metafunction, Personal Letter, Systemic Functional Linguistic

Abstract :

The 2013 curriculum demands students to write personal letter in English to improve their writing ability. However, some students met some difficulties in writing the personal letter. This study investigated the students' problems in writing personal letter based on three metafunctions in Systemic Functional Linguistic (SFL) perspective. A qualitative case study was employed to analyze the use of three metafunctions of fifteen students of senior high school in writing personal letters. The results of the study reveal that the students' major problems in producing personal letter were the disappearance of one aspect of interpersonal metafunction namely subject and finite, resulting in incomplete clauses and sentences in order to deliver the idea completely. Other results show that students tended to use the same verb that refers to mental processes on experiential metafunction that only described the writer's point of view, causing the self-focused personal letters whereas personal letter is aimed to strengthen the relationship between writer and reader. The study recommends that the teaching of interpersonal metafunction in term of subject and finite, and the various expressions of processes need to be explicitly delivered.

**ARE WE DEVELOPING AUTONOMOUS LEARNING? A CASE STUDY OF
PENDIDIKAN JARAK JAUH POLITEKNIK INDONESIA**

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Keywords : English, distance education

Abstract :

Online learning is a growing movement of the twenty first century. Several studies have been implemented concerning how the online learning is conducted. This study aimed to find out what teachers and students do in an online learning environment, especially in vocational school in Indonesia. The descriptive qualitative study was conducted in Surabaya State Electronic Polytechnic (PENS) consisting of 70 distance education students (PJJ). Three important aspects in online English course; course design, teacher's roles, and teacher-student and student-student interactions in an online English course were analyzed. The data collected from the in-depth interview with an English teacher and five students, online course observation and questionnaires were analyzed. The results of data analysis show that online English course needs to meet the standard set by the government in terms of the course design, teachers' roles, learning materials, and teaching learning activities. Furthermore, online support and various types of interactions are needed before the students are ready to be autonomous learner.

**READING IN PRINT OR ON-SCREEN? COMPARISON OF TWO CASES IN POLITEKNIK
ELEKTRONIKA NEGERI SURABAYA (PENS)**

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Keywords : reading, reading application, ESP

Abstract :

Reading is perceived as the most prominent academic language skill for all second and foreign language learners. Nowadays, reading materials are accessible not merely in printed but also in electronics. However, the studies investigating the differences between reading book and digital text are scarce. This study aimed to determine the effect of digital text and book text on the understanding of English reading content on reading activities in class. Several students in Surabaya State Electronic Polytechnic (PENS) consisting of distance education students (PJJ) and regular students will be selected in this experimental study. The two groups will be the control group and the experimental group. The quasi-experimental research method will be used by selecting several reading articles based on ESP (English for Specific Purposes) content and language difficulty. In this study, the same reading topics will be given to both groups who have relatively the same background knowledge. PJJ student groups will be asked to read digital texts in real-time online applications and regular student groups read printed texts. After reading activities, students will be asked to answer several questions related to the article that has been read. From the data collected, it is expected to be able to know the difference in students' reading skills towards reading content and the number of vocabularies mastered between reading digital textbooks and printed textbooks.

**SECOND LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT (SLA): WHAT FACTORS CAN AFFECT
STUDENTS' ENGLISH LEARNING**

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Keywords : Second Language Acquisition (SLA), Teacher Professional Development (TPD)

Abstract :

This study was attempted to investigate how English language is learned. This issue was raised because second language acquisition is one of the most impressive and fascinating aspects of human development. This data was collected using questionnaire to indicate the teachers' opinion on how English as a second language is learned in accordant with the teaching and learning experience. The samples were 60 graduate students from different regions in Indonesia. This research found that second language development is affected by many factors like personal characteristics and experiences of learner, social and cultural environment both inside and outside of the classroom, the structure of native language and target language, opportunities for communication with native speakers of English, access to both oral and written corrective feedback and form-focused instruction. Those factors were not controlled by the teachers but understanding those aspects will make teachers enable to provide the teaching and learning processes of how students learn English in effective ways in rapid knowledge growth and technological advancement era. This study provided reflection for teachers to develop their professionalism and the contribution to the second language acquisition theories.

**PUBLISHING THE TEXT BOOK AS THE FINAL PROJECT OF FRESHMEN IN
PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE I SUBJECT**

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Keywords : Final Project, Pronunciation Practice, textbook,

Abstract :

The article aims to discuss about one of various final projects. The final project which is finished by the freshmen known as the text book. As it is believed that arrange the textbook can be more difficult than the modul and teaching media. The textbook should be understood by the learners in the appropriate level. It should be based on the curriculum and lesson plan. Thus, the lecturer helps the freshmen to understand the main idea. They agree to arrange the textbook entitled Introduction to British Pronunciation. They choose to explore British accent because they want to be focused in explaining the accent. Then, the freshmen work in groups. The groups handle each chapter. The other group focuses on proof reading. Another group be responsible in bibliography. Another group arranges the preface. The last but not least is the team who design the cover. To reveal the phenomenon, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative. Then, the researcher describes those phenomenon briefly. The goal is triggering the freshmen to not only read the dictionary and practice the pronunciation, but also to publish the textbook. It successfully boosts the freshmen' confidence about their skills and competencies.

**TEACHERS' PERCEPTION ON PROJECT BASED LEARNING IN VOCATIONAL HIGH
SCHOOL**

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Keywords : Teachers' perception, Project Based Learning, and Vocational high school.

Abstract :

Project based learning is one of the recommended learning models to be used in learning according to the 2013 curriculum. The implementation of the learning process in Vocational Schools has different characteristics from the implementation of learning in Senior High Schools. Vocational high school teachers must be able to develop learning models that can produce aspects of work skills. One of the most critical problems in teaching and learning English at Vocational High School is teachers' unwillingness and less creativity to find ways to make learning more creative and fun. To find out what extent students understand about a material that has been taught in the teaching and learning process, the teachers must give assignments to the students. The assignments can be done with the model Project-Based Learning. The aim of this study was to investigate how teachers' perception about project based learning. This research conducted in descriptive qualitative design which involved three vocational high school English teachers in Indragiri Hilir Regency, Riau Province as respondents. This research used semi-structured interview as an instrument to collect the data. The result of the analysis showed that teachers have positive perception toward project based learning. The conclusion can be drawn that project based learning was needed to do by teachers in EFL classroom as one of the models in teaching and learning process because its focus on student-centered.

**THE DIFFERENCE USE OF LANGUAGE FEATURES IN UTTERANCES OF ENGLISH
AND ENGINEERING STUDENTS**

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Keywords : adjacency pairs, hedges, discourse markers, language features, utterance

Abstract :

Abstract-Creating interesting, natural and spontaneous utterance is not easy. Language features take important role to make it happen because language features could make spontaneous utterance more natural and more interesting; therefore, the research entitled: The Difference use of Language Features in utterances of English and Engineering Students was conducted. The aims of this research are: firstly is to find out what types of language features used differently by students. Secondly is to analyze the function of language feature used by them. The research used qualitative method and it was found out that language features mostly used by English and engineering students are: adjacency pairs, hedges and discourse markers, but they have differences in using each of them. In using adjacency pairs Engineering students chose the ones that lead to direct answer such as question-answer; English students chose greeting-greeting. Engineering students mostly used approximator, whereas shield was used by English students. They also used 'oh' and 'hmm', and 'I think' mostly; on the other hand, engineering students used 'well, and 'oh' as discourse markers more. From the result it could be concluded that engineering students try to be more confidence and answer questions directly; however, English students seem a little bit lack of confidence, and they like to make utterance longer than engineering students.

**INTERPERSONAL MEANING ANALYSIS OF SELECTED SONG LYRICS FROM
QUEEN'S GREATEST HITS ALBUM**

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Keywords : Interpersonal meaning, Mood types, Modality, Queen, Song lyrics.

Abstract :

This research aims to analyze five selected song lyrics from Queen's Greatest Hits album, and it is to generate the meanings from the analysis results. The objectives of this study are to describe the types of interpersonal meaning by looking at the most dominant mood types and value of modality. The design of this research is qualitative of data collection and analysis. The main sources of data were taken from Queen's Greatest Hits album which are Bohemian Rhapsody, Somebody to Love, Don't Stop me Now, We are the Champions, and You're my Best Friend song lyrics. The data were analyzed by using Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics theory (Halliday, 1994) which is focused on mood types (Gerot & Wignell, 1994) and value of modality (Eggins, 1994). The analysis shows that Declarative Mood and median modality are dominantly used in the song lyrics. Declarative mood realizing the speech function of statement is used to convey information. Median modality tends to positions the speaker equal with the listener when the expression of willingness is used and also generated how strong the speaker commits himself to truth.

**COGNITION VERSUS SOCIOCULTURAL: THE ROLE OF JOURNALISTS IN SOCIAL
CHANGE IN SOCIETY**

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Keywords : Cognition, sociocultural, critical discourse analysis, journalist, article

Abstract :

This study attempts to examine the cognitive and sociocultural elements of the Urgent Simultaneous Election Evaluation article from the Tempo newspaper with the Critical Discourse Analysis (AWK) framework model Fairclough and van Dijk. There is a different technique when the awk framework starts to be applied, from the elements, the Fairclough analysis framework that explains the history of text production to its impact on society and the awk van Dijk framework that dominates the cognition of text production (journalists). This study uses a qualitative approach to the method of data collection using the literature method. Content analysis technique. The author discovered a number of techniques in dissecting texts; 1. Awkward Fairclough model focuses more on changing community patterns, 2. Social cognition only reads events and tells them to the reader so that responsibility is centered on journalists.

**UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS' PERCEPTION TOWARDS NATIVE ENGLISH
SPEAKER TEACHER IN EFL TEACHING**

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Keywords : EFL teaching, NEST, students' perception

Abstract :

Native speaker teacher is a capable model to give the correct evaluation or English judgement to the EFL student. Many studies have portrayed the differences between Native English Speaker Teacher (NEST) and Non-Native English Speaker Teacher (NNEST). Thus, this study aims to find out the perceptions of undergraduate students in a private university towards Native English Speaker Teacher (NEST) regarding his teaching process and classroom management. Qualitative data was collected by means of an observation, an interview and questionnaire. The participants were 4 undergraduate students from English Department in a private university. The findings showed that the students were more enthusiasts learning public speaking with NEST because they can be more active in speaking English. There were also some weaknesses of NEST according to the participants as in classroom management.

**EXPLORING EFL STUDENTS' GAMING EXPERIENCE IN ACQUIRING SECOND
LANGUAGE (L2) VOCABULARY**

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Keywords : Gaming experience, L2 vocabulary acquisition, EFL students, video games

Abstract :

The means by which students acquire second language (L2) have been varied due to the development of information and communications technology (ICT). Different digital technologies, especially video games, which are used to assist students in acquiring language have been examined by researchers. However, the research which explores EFL students' gaming experience in acquiring second language (L2) vocabulary is sparsely investigated. For that reason, this study aims at exploring how EFL students' gaming experience assists the students in acquiring their second language (L2) vocabulary. Since the data of this study was based on EFL students' experience, a narrative inquiry was employed in this study. Four EFL students were interviewed, and the data from the interview were analysed through thematic analysis. Several of initial questions given to the EFL students were used to stimulate the students to begin to tell their experience in playing games. Then, other questions were delivered to explore more about the story that the students have already told. The results of this study indicated that the games, particularly online games, have potential to assist EFL students in acquiring second language (L2) vocabulary. Several principal reasons related to how actually games assist the students in acquiring new vocabulary were emerged in this study. Pedagogically, this study contributes to the strategy of vocabulary teaching and learning which hopefully can be beneficial for EFL students and teachers.

STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS ON USING SMARTPHONE IN AN ELT CLASSROOM

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Keywords : Learner autonomy, Smartphone, 21st-century learning skills

Abstract :

Smartphones are one of the popular technology among teenagers. Even though there are still controversy about the using of a smartphone in the classroom but the easy use and internet access make it applicable to assist in teaching-learning activity in the classroom. It's important to know the students' belief in using a smartphone in an ELT classroom. The objectives of this study are to examine the students' perceptions and satisfaction on the use of smartphone in an ELT classroom and whether they are prepared for autonomous learning using this technology in partnership with their 21st-century learning skills. The study employed a quantitative approach and the design was a survey. The data were collected through a 5-point Likert scale questionnaire and they were captured manually into Microsoft Excel 2013 and were analyzed. The participants of the study were 112 seventh, eighth and ninth grade junior high school students in South Bandung. Data are reported in numbers and mean of student responses. The result showed that students had access to use a smartphone in the classroom. They agreed that smartphone increases their learning potential, and either they are ready for autonomous learning using a smartphone in partnership with their 21st-century learning skills. The writer recommends teachers and policy-makers to allow students to use a smartphone in an ELT classroom.

**TECHNOLOGICAL PEDAGOGICAL CONTENT KNOWLEDGE (TPACK) USED BY
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL ENGLISH TEACHERS IN BENGKULU CITY**

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Keywords : Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK), Junior High School English teachers.

Abstract :

The purpose of this research was to investigate the technological pedagogical content knowledge (TPACK) used by Junior High School English teachers in Bengkulu. The research design of this research was descriptive method. The sample of this research was 50 Junior High School English teachers in Bengkulu city. This research used questionnaire that adopted on (Koehler & Mishra, 2008; Mishra & Koehler, 2006) theory and Interview as instruments of the research. The result of the research showed that from seven components in TPACK, namely, Technological Knowledge (TK), Content Knowledge (CK), Pedagogical Knowledge (PK), Pedagogical Content Knowledge (PCK), Technological Content Knowledge (TCK), Technological Pedagogical Knowledge (TPK), Technological Pedagogical Content Knowledge (TPACK) only some English teachers sometimes used those TPACK in teaching. The option sometimes was dominantly chosen by English teachers for the use of Pedagogical Content Knowledge (PCK). The lack of complete facilities available in the classroom made English teachers were lazy to use technology into teaching and then lack of knowledge about using technology to be one of factors of teachers rarely used technology in the classroom. Based on the result of the research can be suggested for the English teachers that they have to use technological pedagogical content knowledge (TPACK) because TPACK can help them in teaching learning process particularly in teaching English by using technology.

**INTERPERSONAL METADISOURSE MARKERS IN SPEECHES OF MINISTER FOR
FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF INDONESIA**

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Keywords : Interpersonal Metadiscourse Markers, Speech, The Minister for Foreign Affairs

Abstract :

This research aimed to determine the types and the most dominant of interpersonal metadiscourse markers in speeches of the minister for foreign affairs of Indonesia. This research was designed by using descriptive qualitative method. The object of this research was 10 speech scripts of the minister for foreign affairs of Indonesia. The instrument in this research was a table checklist of the types of interpersonal metadiscourse markers based on Hyland theory 2005. The results of this research showed that all of types of interpersonal metadiscourse markers emerged in speeches of the minister for foreign affairs of Indonesia. Those types consisted of hedges (probably, possibility, possible, uncertain), boosters (of course, beyond, certainly, clearly, believe, indeed), attitude Markers (honored, biggest, important, agreed, interest), self-mentions (I, Me, My, We) and engagement markers (you, let, recall, question, thank you). Meanwhile the most dominant type of Interpersonal metadiscourse markers is self-mention. It is proven by the emergence of 137 self-mention in speeches of the minister for foreign affairs and particularly the use of first person pronoun assisted the speaker to find accessible way for audiences to comprehend the context.

CO-CONSTRUCTION OF ELT IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDONESIA

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Keywords : ELT in University, EMI, English as Lingua Franca, University Development

Abstract :

Rapid changes in global economy and technology has dominantly driven higher education institutions around the world to produce quality workforce who poses the intellects and skills that fit the continually improving demands the changes have presented. Regardless this recurrent revolution, the ability to use English still prevails as a key qualification to take part and succeed in this global world since the Second World War. With the purpose of gaining insights into how English language had been taught in a higher education in Indonesia, an explanatory sequential design had been adopted by collecting data from sets of academic documents and administering a set of questionnaires to 44 Indonesian English language lecturers. The study revealed various gaps between daily teaching practice and the framework of English language teaching at the university. Some mis-orientations of the teaching of English in the university that might come from various levels—namely the approach, design, and procedures were identified. This study suggests a radical change on the position and the practice of English language teaching in university, as well as the use of English as a lingua franca among the society members of the university.

**FROM COGNITION TO ACTION: THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS
IN ESP CONTEXTS**

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Keywords : ELT in University, ESP, Teachers' Development, Teachers' Cognition

Abstract :

Broadly identified as part of human cognition system, beliefs have been empirically proven to exert power in the creation of human perception about the world and predispose both attitudes and actions. Studies also confirm that this cognition element is resistant to change in nature. With the intention of digging into the beliefs and practice of the teaching of English language skills in English for Specific Purposes (ESP) classrooms and see the compatibility of these mental and physical actions with current global movement, a study has been conducted by administering a set of questionnaires collected from a total number of lecturers teaching ESP at 75 study programs at a university in Indonesia, supplemented with qualitative data drawn from sample class observations and semi structured interviews. The results of both quantitative and qualitative data analyses show that the lecturers' prior experience that have shaped their beliefs about teaching the skills of English language has influenced most of their decision making and instructions throughout the teaching and learning process. This study highly recommends the development of sustainable in-service professional programs for the ESP lecturers to better facilitate them in preparing English proficient graduates.

**LECTURERS AND STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS ON PLAGIARISM IN STUDENTS'
ENGLISH LANGUAGE WRITING AND THE IMPLICATIONS FOR TEACHING AND
LEARNING STRATEGIES AT AN EMI UNIVERSITY IN INDONESIA**

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Keywords : L2 writing, Perceptions, Plagiarism, Strategies

Abstract :

Plagiarism in writing scientific papers in English (L2) cannot be simplified only to academic violations. Howard (1995) says that students need a text as a model (imitation and appropriation) when writing that can help them develop their writing skills. Howard (1999) introduces a patch-writing strategy that is often used by novice writers to imitate the language of a text. However, this will create misunderstandings in the teaching and learning process. The purpose of this mixed-method research is to investigate the perceptions of lecturers and students in an EMI university regarding plagiarism carried out by students in their L2 writing. Questionnaire and interview were applied to answer four questions, namely 1) What do the lecturers think about the practice of plagiarism in L2 writing? 2) What teaching methods do lecturers apply to students to avoid plagiarism? 3) How do students think about the practice of plagiarism in writing L2? 4) What strategies did students apply to writing L2 to avoid plagiarism? While the study is being conducted, from the data that have been received, results showed that both lecturers and students had similar opinion that plagiarism was the action on taking one's words without stating its source and, in addition, students also used translation strategy to express their ideas to avoid plagiarism in their L2 writing.

LEARNING STYLES AND LANGUAGE LEARNING STRATEGIES OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL EFL LEARNERS

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Keywords : learning styles, language learning strategies

Abstract :

Many studies have investigated separated variables of learning styles such as global-analytical and field independence-dependence for their role in foreign language learning. However, there is few studies found using a learning styles instrument as a whole to predict language learning strategies used by students. Hence, employing both quantitative and qualitative methods, this study aimed to identify students' minor, major, and negligible learning styles, students' usage of language learning strategies, as well as the relationships between learning styles and strategies based on students' achievement. A total of 30 students enrolling in the first year of senior high school were given two kinds of questionnaire, the Indonesian version of PLSQ and SILL. The result revealed that learning style alone cannot predict one's usage of learning strategies. Furthermore, students' learning style and language learning strategy cannot be viewed as a static factor of language learning as it can possibly change and be shaped through an increase of awareness.

STUDENTS' IDENTITY INDICATED BY GENRE MOVEMENT USED IN APPLICATION LETTERS

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Keywords : application letter, genre movement, register choices, authors' identity

Abstract :

As a first document used to assess someone's capacity, an application letter is required to be created in good genre moves to really show the students' positive identity. This study analyzed the genre moves of students' application letters and investigated the students' identity in their application letters. Using SFL approach, this study analyzed four students' texts written by eleventh grade students of a private school in Bandung. The findings showed that the students' texts still weakly showed their positive identity since they did not cover all genre moves in their application letters. The students from the middle and high class used five of seven genre moves in their application letters. The first, third and fourth students' text contained five genre moves namely establishing credentials, introducing candidature, offering incentives, enclosing documents and ending politely. The authors did not use pressure tactics and solicit responses in their texts. However, the low level student only used three of them. The second student's text contained only three genre moves namely establishing credentials, introducing candidature, enclosing documents. Although readers could still indicate that the document belonged to an application letter, the letter could not really meet the purpose of an application letter since the text could not really show the author's identity which could be a way for considering his capacity. The pedagogical implication were provided in this paper.

**WHY DO I NEED ENGLISH? ENGLISH FOR PROFESSIONAL PURPOSE AS
PERCEIVED BY CIVIL SERVANT CANDIDATES**

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Keywords : English for Professional purpose, civil servant candidates

Abstract :

This research examines civil servant candidates' perception about English program called as Enhancement of Task-Related Competence provided for them as a part of pre-service training. It is specifically aimed at examining their attitude toward English and the reasons as to why they need English for their professional purposes. The data were taken from questionnaires and interview with the civil servant candidates who had taken a 100-hour English training program held by the Personnel Education and Training Centre of the Ministry of Education and Culture. It was found that they have positive attitudes toward English, regarding it as the prominent language for communication in today's era. The reasons they need English include personal (to help them communicate with foreigners, to read English, understand foreign movies) and professional reasons (to pursue further study abroad, to have a better carrier, to support professional tasks). Some recommendation for better implementation of English training is made related to the duration, activities and topics to be covered.

**INQUIRY AND COLLABORATIVE LEARNING STRATEGIES WITHIN GAME-BASED
LEARNING FRAMEWORK**

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Keywords : game-based learning, collaborative learning, inquiry learning, writing, transformational play

Abstract :

The implementation of video game in education has increased in the last decades. It is imperative to cope with the changes to develop technological pedagogy using video games in the classroom. Regardless the extensive research on using game in the writing classroom, which strategy the teachers used in the classroom remains unknown. This study aims to measure the implementation of game in the classroom with two different strategies: inquiry and collaborative strategies. The design of the study is a mixed method explanatory design with 37 students purposively selected at the higher education level. The samples are divided into three Game-Based Learning (GBL) groups: the GBL with inquiry strategies, GBL with collaborative strategies, and traditional method. Both experiment groups experienced 'Transformational Play' framework. To compare the means between groups, the statistical analysis used is ANOVA and post hoc analysis. The post hoc results of the study revealed that the mean score of GBL with inquiry strategies was significantly higher compared to the traditional method, however, GBL with collaborative strategies is not significantly different compared to the traditional method, and GBL with collaborative strategies is not significantly different compared to GBL with inquiry strategies. The observation reveals that the collaborative group needs more preparation for learning and specific strategy for collaborative-competitive environment. Although the collaborative group is not significantly different compared to control group, the students' learning experience was positive according to Flow Condition Questionnaire and the structured interview. The students felt that learning with GBL was challenging, fun, serious, and easy to follow.

**A CDA APPROACH TO THE INDONESIA- AUSTRALIA MILITARY AND BORDER
ISSUE IN INDONESIAN MEDIA**

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Keywords : Critical Discourse Analysis, Inclusion Strategy, Media Representation, Elite Person, Political Value

Abstract :

This research is intended to discuss the current issue of Indonesia-Australia bilateral relations mainly Maritime border and Military Cooperation during President Joko Widodo's regime in years 2014 until 2018. After experiencing various conflicts in the preceding regime, Indonesia and Australia aim to heal their bilateral relationship especially regarding this issue. Since the issue involves the two big countries, it obtains media's attentions in Indonesia and Australia in constructing the public opinion. In this case, it attempts to perceive how Indonesia's media, the Jakarta Post, represents both governments as social actors and find out the political value through its news articles. Critical Discourse Analysis is employed in examining the data, particularly through van Leeuwen's Approach (2008) of social actors. Qualitative method with a descriptive technique is employed in this study. The study reveals that activation, specification, individualization, and categorization are used more than other inclusion strategies. The strategies further indicate that social actors included in the news articles are treated as active elite persons. With this finding, the study further argues that the inclusion strategies used by the text producers expressed the political value of the Jakarta Post and also discover how power and dominance are maintained in the news concerning the military and border issue between Indonesia and Australia. Concerning this, the results indicate that the Jakarta Post adheres to conservative political values.

**STUDENTS' VOCABULARY LEARNING STRATEGIES IN THE SCHOOL LANGUAGE
COMMUNITY**

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Keywords : Vocabulary, Vocabulary Learning Strategies (VLSs), boarding school

Abstract :

This study is driven by the rationality that students are obligated to use English in their daily interaction as the school language program. Thus, the needs of vocabulary learning are undoubtedly important for their language development. They have to store as much vocabulary as possible to build good communication among their peers. Thus, this study is aimed at investigating students' vocabulary learning strategy within their out-of-class learning time. This study is a qualitative descriptive in which the researcher takes interview and observation as the data collection technique. The researcher took pre-observation regarding the school environment where students learn English through formal learning and after school language programs. To find out students' vocabulary learning strategy, a semi-structured interview was conducted with three students as the participants. The technique of the interview was focus-group discussion to reduce the students' nervousness in sharing their ideas. The data resulted from the interview was then classified into Schmitt (1997) classification of vocabulary learning strategy, including; determination, social, memory, cognitive, and meta-cognitive strategy. The result shows that learners mostly use meta-cognitive strategy to improve their vocabulary mastery. For instance, they turn to do listening to native-speaker speech, listening to western music and watching movies with subtitle provided.

**A MINIMALIST ANALYSIS OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF ENGLISH CAUSATIVE
VERBS BY EFL LEARNERS**

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Keywords : Syntactic Competence, Causative verbs, Minimalist Program

Abstract :

This study aims to discover the construction of English causative verbs by EFL learners, to reveal the syntactic rules of causative verbs that are breached by EFL learners and to identify the types of breaches which are made by EFL learners. The theoretical frameworks of this study were based on the minimalist program, Chomsky (1995) and causative verbs, Sharpe (1994). The participants were EFL learners in a private university in West Java. The test instrument was adapted from Sharpe (1994). The data were obtained by using a cloze test. The causative verbs examined in this study were MAKE, GET, HAVE, LET, and HELP. The results showed the participants are breached the syntactic rules in all of the types of English causative verbs. The breaches that made by the participants were labelled based on the Minimalist Program (MP) followed by addition of I, omission of I, passivized V, activized V, V set to continuous form, V to A switch, V to Adv switch, V to N switch and V to P switch. This study confirms Auerspeger (2012) that the causative HAVE is the most difficult type of causative verb which is similar to this study, but this study contradicts Susiwati (1992) because the syntactic rules of the construction of English causative verb that are breached and the types of breaches that found in the study is different with the present study's finding. In addition, this study also contradicts Amer (2016) because on the one hand this study indicated evidence of intralingual errors, meanwhile Amer (2016) discovered evidence of interlingual errors.

**THE DISCUSSION OF VISUAL IMAGES TO DEVELOP STUDENTS' NARRATIVE
INTERPRETATION SKILL**

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Keywords : visual images, narrative interpretation, narrative genre

Abstract :

Visual images may force interpretation processes by influencing the creative construction of the knowledge. As far as interpretation or representative skill is important in applying gained information and memorizing things, language learning teachers should drive their efforts to develop this particular skill among their students'. On another hand, narrative is the fundamental structure of meaning making. Thus, it is significant for students to be aware of its structure and other features. Narrative writing may seem quite challenging for students. Hence, the approach of using visual images may simplify the learning, make it more effective in terms of better memorization of the information as well as interpret the gained knowledge in a clear, complete way. By considering this potential, current study is aimed to discuss the visual images to develop students' narrative interpretation skill and provide possible pedagogical implications. This study used a qualitative method; genre and metafunctional analysis. According to findings, students find it difficult to create a clear ideational meaning in narrative text writing. Therefore, it is expected that teachers may investigate to this problem as the one which influences the narrative interpretation development and apply several proposed implications.

**THE USE OF SELF-HYPNOSIS FOR DRAMA LEARNING IN COLLEGE STUDENTS:
STUDENTS' PERCEPTION**

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Keywords : drama, drama learning, self-hypnosis

Abstract :

Drama learning is learning that can improve student proficiency in playing the role compose. Learning drama can also be used as a medium for the development of character and the character of students. Constraints that play a role in role play are confidence and the ability to portray the character in accordance with characters in the drama script. Problems in drama learning can be solved by self-hypnosis. Self hypnosis is the ability to hypnotize oneself. Self hypnosis is used in a study aimed at improving the ability of learners' vocabulary. This study aims to explore the students' perception about self-hypnosis and its potential for drama learning. The research method used is descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The data were collected from questionnaires and interviews distributed to 50 students who were studying role playing. The results of the study found that: 100% did not know and used self-hypnosis, 45% assumed that self-hypnosis could be used in drama learning, 35% assumed self-hypnosis could be used by everyone, 85% had affirmations, 15% had made suggestions, and 30% assumed suggestion and affirmation could increase confidence and character traits.

**THE EFFECT OF LEARNING STYLE-BASED STRATEGY TOWARD VOCABULARY
DEVELOPMENT AT TK IT AULADUNA BENGKULU CITY**

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Keywords : learning style, visual, verbal, vocabulary, kindergarten students

Abstract :

This pre-experimental research was designed to investigate the effect of learning style-based strategy toward vocabulary development of kindergarten students. 15 students in class B2 TK IT Auladuna Bengkulu city were involved in this study and treated by visual and verbal memorizing technique during 6 meetings. The data were collected by pre-test, post-test, and observation checklists. The data were analyzed by software SPSS version 16.00. There were some findings of this research. First, 11 out of 15 students in class B2 TK IT Auladuna tended to be visual learner and the other 4 students tended to be verbal learner. Second, according to the hypothesis testing by SPSS, the value of sig. 2-tailed could not fulfill the requirements of significance value. Hence, null hypothesis (H0) was accepted. This means that learning style-based strategy is not effective for children's vocabulary development. Third, even though the strategy is not effective, the data analysis by SPSS showed a small improvement of students score after getting the treatment. The results imply that learning style-based strategy is not effective for children's vocabulary development at TK IT Auladuna Bengkulu City.

**THE POST-MODIFICATION OF NOUN PHRASE COMPLEXITY IN LOCAL AND
INTERNATIONAL ABSTRACT JOURNAL (A COMPARATIVE STUDY)**

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Keywords : Noun Phrase, Post-Modification, Abstract, Local Journal, International Journal

Abstract :

Focusing on single and multiple post-modification of noun phrase complexity in academic writing, this study adopted Berlage's (2014) types of single and multiple post-modification of noun phrase to investigate the complexity of noun phrase on abstracts of reputable local journal and international journal indexed by Scopus. Subjects, objects, and complements are coded manually then extracted for noun phrases with post modifiers. The findings revealed that the degree of complexity of both abstract journal articles did not show any significant difference. Both groups of writers heavily relied on noun phrase involving prepositional phrase in single-post modification and noun phrase involving prepositional phrase(s) and coordination(s) in multiple-post modification. The findings of this study may contribute to greater insights into the nature of noun phrase complexity used by Indonesians and International writers. Pedagogical implications based on the findings are also provided.

**IMPROVING STUDENTS' ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS THROUGH PROJECT-
BASED LANGUAGE LEARNING (PBL): A CASE AT A SECONDARY SCHOOL IN
KARAWANG**

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Keywords : Project-based Language Learning (PBL), language awareness, procedure text

Abstract :

Environmental concerns as results of modernization and industrialization such as pollution, environmental pollution, deforestation, etc. affect human survival. As a part of global citizens, students are required to contribute actively in raising environmental awareness. This study is aimed at describing the implementation of Project-based Language Learning (PBL) by focusing on students' writing skill on procedure text while harnessing their awareness on environment through the projects that they make. Qualitative case study was used as research method. The research participants included thirty students of eleventh grade at a private secondary school in Karawang regency. The data were collected through observation, interviews, and student reflective journals. The results showed that the students felt an increase of writing skill of procedure text while at the same time strengthening their environmental awareness through the projects that they make. In addition, the students responded positively towards implementing the PBL in relation to motivation, learning achievement, and learning involvement and learning participation.

INCORPORATING WORLD ENGLISHES INTO LISTENING CLASS: TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS

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Keywords : listening, teachers' perceptions, World Englishes (WE)

Abstract :

The increasing number of non-native English speakers has caused an inevitable effect which is the emergence of English varieties. Accordingly, English does not belong to one specific country. Thus, the ownership of English belongs to those who speak it. However, teaching English in Indonesia has been based on exonormative norm which views ideal English is only from native varieties. Consequently, it is challenging to delve into teachers' view about exposing different English varieties to the students. Therefore, this qualitative study aims at investigating teachers' perception towards incorporating World Englishes (WE) into listening class. This study intends to picture how teachers perceive the diverse English varieties and the awareness of using the varieties as materials in the listening class. An open-ended questionnaire was distributed to five teachers and it was analyzed by coding. The findings revealed that most of the teachers used American and British English as target models. The main reason was the accessibility of finding the sources. However, the teachers accepted that other varieties could be also used as exposures of English. Exposing students to diverse varieties also influenced students in intercultural communication. Additionally, students' English level, familiarity and the relevance to teaching materials were three considerations highlighted by the teachers due to incorporating WE. In conclusion, the teachers perceived WE positively. It is expected that various teacher trainings can be done since they are highly beneficial to introduce WE to teachers and promote intercultural communication.

THE EFFECTS OF TOPIC FAMILIARITY ON THE ELEVENTH GRADERS' WRITING PERFORMANCE

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Keywords : topic familiarity, learning to write, writing performance, cause-effect text, recount text

Abstract :

This study investigated the effects of topic familiarity on the eleventh graders' writing performance in an English as a Foreign Language (EFL) context. The students were assigned to finish two writing tasks with topics that they were familiar with. One of these familiar topics had been experienced and the other one had not been experienced. The purpose was to find out if topic familiarity would result in the same quality performance in two different genres, cause effect and recount. This study also investigated the students' perception about the use of topic familiarity in writing. It was conducted for about four months with thirty-four eleventh graders and an English teacher. This study used mixed method (qualitative and quantitative) and data were collected by using questionnaire, direct observation, and students' writing post-tasks. Students' writing tasks were assessed using analytic scoring rubrics. The findings show that a familiar topic with personal experience significantly affects students' vocabulary production. Furthermore, the students had positive perception towards topic familiarity writing tasks. By this finding, it is important for teachers to be more selective in choosing topics for students' writing tasks.

**THE GRADUATION OF ATTITUDE ON TEACHER'S SPEECH TO STUDENTS IN
COUNSELING SERVICE**

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Keywords : Interpersonal meaning, Appraisal, Graduation

Abstract :

This study examines the Appraisal System focusing on the ATTITUDE aspect realized by the counselor (BK teacher) in counseling services. This research is a qualitative one, but is supported by a descriptive quantification to see tendencies. The Data in this study is the counselor's speech (BK teacher's speech) to student when they interact in counseling service. The Data is analyzed using parameters of Appraisal System theory (by Martin). The results show that JUDGEMENT dominates the counselor's speech, followed by AFFECT and APRECIATION. Those JUDGEMENT, AFFECT and APRECIATION are mostly positif. This findings show that the counselor (BK teacher) shows a good atmosphere to the students. It means that BK teacher's shows a high attention to the problem faced by the student. That way, the counselor (BK teacher) is able to position himself well in giving a guidance to the students in knowing the problems faced.

**BEYOND TRADITIONAL LITERACIES: A MULTIMODAL-BASED INSTRUCTION TO
FOSTERING STUDENT DIGITAL LITERACY LEARNING**

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Keywords : Digital literacy, ESP, Industrial revolution, Instruction, Multimodal pedagogy

Abstract :

The fourth Industrial Revolution (IR 4.0) marked by artificial intelligence and cyber-physical systems has transformed the landscape of education including literacy learning. Some literacy educators claim that the success of students' today as millennial kids (Gen-Zs) and future employees has been linked to digital literacy. This term is defined as the skills associated with using digital technology to enable users to locate, organize, understand, evaluate and create information and using those skills to solve problems in technology-rich environments. This study attempts to investigate the extent to which multimodal pedagogy helps improve students' digital literacy skills in an English for Specific (ESP) setting in vocational higher education. A theoretical multimodal semiotic approach along with multiliteracies pedagogy is served as the overarching guideline in the overall instructional procedures grounded specifically from the principles of learner-centeredness, constructivist learning, and social interaction. A qualitative case study approach was adopted to provide an in-depth explication and analysis of students' literacy development. Data collection included classroom observations, field notes, and students' digital artefacts. In the course of the study, the students engaged in the creation of two digital projects of different genres: digital information report and digital persuasive talk. The key findings of this study suggest that multimodal pedagogy is an effective instructional method for digital literacy learning in an ESP classroom context in vocational higher education. The study produced a number of recommendations for ESP teachers and literacy educators in relation to implementing multimodal pedagogy into the curriculum.

Book of Abstracts
The twelfth Conference on Applied Linguistics

CODE SWITCHING IN ENGLISH LEARNING CLASSROOM: ANALYSIS OF TYPES AND FACTORS

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Keywords : Code switching, English learning.

Abstract :

Code switching is a common phenomenon that occurs not only in bilingual or multilingual society, but also in English language learning in classroom among teachers and students. The main purpose of this research is to describe the types of code switching and the factors behind the use of code switching in English learning at a vocational high school in Bandung. This research employed qualitative method with observation and interview as the data collection technique. The participants of the present research were two English teachers of 10th grade. The result of the research reveals that the types of code switching employed by the teachers are intra-sentential and inter-sentential code switching. Meanwhile, the factors contributing to their switching include linguistics and non-linguistics factors.

AN EVALUATION OF ESP TEXTBOOK FOR ISLAMIC EDUCATION STUDENTS: A CASE STUDY IN ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY BANDUNG

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Keywords : Evaluation, English Specific Purpose, Textbook

Abstract :

This study sets out to evaluate the use of a textbook for the second Islamic Education students at the State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung. It is guided by two research questions which are going to reveal: 1) what are the students' needs of English? 2) How suitable does the ESP textbook for Islamic Education students with the students' needs in this industrial revolution 4.0 era? This study used a case study-qualitative method. The data were taken by purposive sampling from forty students of Islamic Education in the second semester. The techniques to obtain the data were a questionnaire that consists of both structured and unstructured questions to find out the students' needs and document analysis of the textbook. The study attempted to know students' need which is divided into learners' necessities, wants and lacks as proposed by Hutchinson and Waters (1987). The students' necessity was reading skills to comprehend English resources in the present situation and in the target situation they needed was speaking skills to face their future work, especially in the industrial revolution 4.0 era. In short, this study concludes that the textbook did not match the students' need for teaching and learning English. The result of the present study is valuable information for the Islamic Education lecturer to make a decision to revise the textbook.

Book of Abstracts
The Twelfth Conference on Applied Linguistics (CONAPLIN 12)

THE USE OF SCIENTIFIC APPROACH IN EFL TEACHING AND LEARNING PROCESS

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Keywords : Curriculum 2013, EFL teaching, Scientific Approach

Abstract :

Since curriculum 2013 has been implemented in Indonesia, scientific approach appears as a recommended teaching model. Although this approach has been used in other content subject matters but English, thus, many English teachers face some difficulties in implementing it in their classroom. Hence, this study aims at investigating teachers' understanding of scientific approach. Besides, the ways the teacher interpreted this approach in EFL classroom was investigated. An English teacher at one private junior high school and 34 students were involved in the study. In conducting this study, the data were obtained through classroom observations and interview with the teacher. The data revealed that the teacher understood comprehensively in applying scientific approach in EFL classroom. However, by referring to the data from observations, it showed that all stages in the scientific approach were not implemented in each meeting by the teacher. Dealing with this, it is probably safe to say that teacher's commitment can be the key factor for conducting learning process by utilizing every teaching approach as well as method successfully.

**THE BENEFITS OF DIALECTOLOGY STUDY IN DETERMINING A LOCAL CONTENT
SUBJECT IN DEPOK, WEST JAVA**

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Keywords : dialectology, Betawi language, local content subject, sociolinguistics, Sundanese language

Abstract :

Local languages in Indonesia are valuable national assets. A local language is dynamics and evolves along with the development of the areas in which it is spoken. Various factors, e.g. social, political, historical events, and the dynamics of Indonesians when they interact or have language contacts with local and foreign languages prompt the needs of a guidance to manage local languages as a national cultural assets. Depok has also experienced language development affected by the same factors. A measure taken by the government to maintain local languages is by teaching the local language as local content subjects in elementary schools to middle and high schools. Since a local language reflects the identity of the speakers, the local language taught as the local content subject in one region should correspond to its language use areas. Now, in Depok there are two existing local languages, which are Sundanese language and Betawi language. This particular study is aimed at showing the benefits of using dialectology perspectives in determining the most suitable local language to be taught at schools in Depok. This study is a qualitative research with sociogeolinguistic approach combining sociolinguistics (studying language variations within education domains) and dialectology (geolinguistics) studying language variations in landscapes or spatial forms. The results show that from dialectology perspectives, Betawi Ora local language has the widest language use areas in Depok. However, from the sociolinguistics perspectives, Sundanese language is the one used as the local content subject because Depok is located in West Java province administratively.

**ENGLISH TEACHERS' STRATEGIES IN PROMOTING HIGHER ORDER THINKING
SKILLS FOR YOUNG ADOLESCENT STUDENTS**

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Keywords : English for young adolescents, Higher Order Thinking Skills, Teachers' Strategies

Abstract :

This paper reports the results of study on teachers' strategies in promoting Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) for teaching English to young adolescent students, the challenges and strategies to overcome them. A case study was employed as the research design with two instruments to collect data, namely classroom observation and interview with the teachers. Two teachers were involved as the research participants. The findings from the classroom observation demonstrate that the teachers applied brainstorming and open-ended questions, although in the form of analysis and evaluation levels – not creating as the highest one. In terms of open-ended questions, the students demonstrated their plus-minus of the cases. Dealt with brainstorming strategy, it is identified that the teachers stimulated the students to expose their prior knowledge and experience related to the topic discussed. The result is highlighted from the interview with the teachers showing that they only promoted analysis and evaluation levels because they are familiar and understand well how to promote them. In contrast, the teachers realized that creating is one of the challenges to be integrated in English classroom because the teachers were confused how to realize in questions and mind-mapping. To overcome this, the teachers applied a model of using conditional sentence "If I were..." to encourage students to make decision and problem solving due to their conditional positions.

**INSTRUCTIONAL ALIGNMENT IN INDONESIAN EFL COURSEBOOKS FOR
SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS: A CONTENT ANALYSIS**

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Keywords : EFL Coursebooks, Instructional Alignment, Bloom's Revised Taxonomy, Deductive Qualitative Content Analysis

Abstract :

Coursebooks hold a significant position in EFL classrooms. In fact, many teachers are dependent on them and many studies show their significant influence on teachers' classroom practices. The role of coursebooks is even more significant in the context of curriculum innovation where their use is very often centralized. Many studies have been investigating the secondary school coursebooks published by Indonesian MOEC in terms of their linguistic and pedagogical content. Very few, however, have been focusing on congruence of their design of instruction. This study investigates alignment among learning objectives, activities and assessment components of chapters of the coursebooks in terms of their content and cognitive processes. Mayring's model of deductive qualitative content analysis and Bloom's Revised Taxonomy table were employed to collect data for the study and obtained data was then validated by a panel of ELT Materials Development experts. Results signify an unsatisfactory level of alignment among learning objectives, activities and assessment in the coursebooks. Further discussions on the findings and recommendations for improved coursebooks are presented in the paper.

ENHANCING ENGLISH SPEAKING SKILLS THROUGH DIGITAL STORYTELLING

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Keywords : digital storytelling, English for academic purposes, oral fluency, speaking skills

Abstract :

The purpose of this paper is to report the effect of digital storytelling (DST) on English speaking skills as a result of students' project in developing DST. A one-group pretest-posttest design was applied in this study. A total of 30 English Study Program students of participated in this study. Pretest and posttest instruments were adapted from IELTS for speaking to measure oral fluency, pronunciation, vocabulary, and comprehensibility. In this study, a course in Speaking for Academic Purposes is used as experiment class. The students in this class are given tasks by lecturer to create short videos to tell their childhood, daily problems, education, and experience in emergency situation. In doing so, they need to practice English repeatedly to communicate their story in good fluency, pronunciation, diction, and comprehensibility while they are editing the videos. The finding of this study showed there is a significant improvement in English speaking skills after the students completed the DST project.

CROSS-CULTURAL SKYPE CONVERSATION IN IMPROVING ENGLISH SPEAKING PRODUCTION AND GRAMMAR

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Keywords : Cross-Cultural Skype Conversation, English speaking production, grammar, SCMC

Abstract :

Generation Z students with millennial spirit 4.0 are always expected to increase their competitiveness globally. One of the elements to compete is the ability to speak English with good grammar. A tertiary school in Bandung adopts Cross-Cultural Skype Conversation (CCSC) to improve students' English-speaking production and grammar. This study aims to analyze how it is implemented and how the students view it. Data were collected through classroom observation to see how CCSC was implemented. To get the students' perceptions, a questionnaire was distributed to 42 Engineering students, after it was tabulated and analyzed, 2 students with opposite perception were chosen to be interviewed. The result of the observation shows that CCSC is carried out in turn, one student talks to English speakers from other countries, while other students write one's grammar mistakes. While questionnaire and interview analysis show that 74% of students agree that CCSC can improve their speaking production and grammar, they can talk more, and they tend to be able to understand and reply to what their interlocutors ask, corrections regarding grammar errors are rarely encountered. With the opportunity for students to speak in English with learners or speakers of English from other countries, students' enthusiasms for asking questions and expressing something to their interlocutors about their culture and vice versa improve, and they can train grammar, for example, simple present tense by talking about habits or facts that may be different due to different cultures. Therefore, the writer recommends English teacher to implement CCSC in speaking class.

**EXPLORING POSTMETHOD PEDAGOGY PERSPECTIVE THROUGH ACADEMIC
CONSTRUCTIVE CONTROVERSY FOR EFL TEACHING CLASSROOM IN INDONESIAN
HIGHER EDUCATION**

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Keywords : Postmethod Pedagogy, Perspective, Academic Constructive Controversy, EFL Oral Communication Skill

Abstract :

This article will investigate the postmethod pedagogy perspective to empower lecturers in practicing constructive controversy topic to improve EFL students' Oral Communication skill. Open-ended questionnaires and in-depth interviews from six lectures in a university are the data sources by using qualitative approach. The study will find the lecturers' potentials to ensure that what happens in the classroom to make the learning process successful. The results suggest that lecturers realize the tacit power as the great sources in theorizing and practice what they theorize. This study recommends that lecturers should consider students' need as a fundamental factor for successful EFL learning and teaching.

STUDENT ATTITUDES TOWARDS FLIPPED CLASSROOM

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Keywords : Attitudes, flipped classroom, Student

Abstract :

Curriculum 2013 demands some challenges for teachers of English Language. Those challenges are integrating technology and being creative in conducting language learning in short period of time that is two hours per week. However, the challenge regarding to short time in learning is expected to be solved by implementing flipped classroom integrated with technology in the implementation. Therefore, this study was conducted to investigate the student attitudes toward flipped classroom. The samples of this study were 36 students in SMAN 4 Cimahi. Questionnaire, observation, and interviews were given in order to have clear description about general attitudes of students toward flipped classroom. The results from this study showed positive attitudes from the students concerning communication and collaboration in the classroom. Moreover, the flipped classroom promotes more learner autonomy and self-direction. The results from this study will provide suggestions and positive contribution particularly for the purpose of English language teaching in implementing flipped classroom in the learning.

MEANINGFULNESS OF INDONESIAN EUPHEMISTIC EXPRESSIONS: A COGNITIVE SEMANTICS PERSPECTIVE

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Keywords : characteristics, euphemistic expressions, function, physical size

Abstract :

This paper discusses meaningfulness of Indonesian euphemistic expressions from the light of cognitive semantics. Humans are natural to say something socially acceptable, emotionally not irritating, logically intelligible, and communicatively inter-translatable. Euphemistic expression is a way with which all of them can be linguistically and cognitively manifested. As a polite word or expression that is used to refer to things which people may find upsetting or embarrassing to talk about (Collins Dictionary, 2019), euphemistic expressions enable to say something impossible possible. Introspection as a deep understanding of any language speaker to his/her language system on any talks is used as the data analyzing method. It refers to "linguistic introspection is conscious attention directed by a language user to particular aspects of language as manifest in her own cognition" (Talmy in Marquez, et.al., 2006. p. xii). Research data is taken from online Indonesian mass media. The research data focuses on politically related euphemistic expressions. The accounts of Conceptual Metaphor Theory (CMT) are used to give insights into the cognitive mechanism of euphemistic expressions. The research findings demonstrate that there are three basic motivations of euphemizing something. The three are characteristics, function, and physical size. The internalization of language speaker to the primordial nature of something to euphemize is the key to understand the way to construct the euphemistic expressions.

NEWS VOICEOVER PRACTICE IN PRONUNCIATION CLASS: A STUDENTS' PERSPECTIVE

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Keywords : blended learning, EFL learners, pronunciation, students' attitude, voiceover

Abstract :

The rapid growth of technology opens wider opportunity to explore new ways of teaching pronunciation for English for Foreign Language (EFL) Learners. This study aims at revealing students' perception toward the implementation of news voiceover activity and challenges they faced during completing the activity. The subjects were 40 students enrolling Pronunciation Course in English Education study program in a tertiary level in Indonesia. Data were collected through observation, questionnaire and interview, and then analyzed both qualitatively and quantitatively. The findings show that news voiceover activity is perceived positively by the students. It was found that news voiceover activity has helped them to improve the quality of pronunciation, to be more aware of steps to create good pronunciation and to have model of learning pronunciation independently. This study suggests that the activity in improving students' pronunciation through the integration of technology in the teaching process is indeed significant.

UTILIZING ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK FOR FORENSIC LINGUISTICS

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Keywords : artificial neural network, Forensic linguistics, phonetic features.

Abstract :

In forensic linguistics, a legal evidence concerning spoken or written language is evaluated to investigate if the evidence supports the prosecution for the court trial. In the paper, we present our observation on the evaluation of a phone recorded speech by utilizing artificial neural network constituting a biological inspired computational technique. The data is derived from a mock human trafficking crime. Phonetic features are segmented and extracted by using Praat and the network is computed in Python. The result shows that the network is potential to evaluate in discriminating speakers in a recorded speech. Further studies are required to scrutinize phone transmission effects on detailing which features are evaluated.

**ADAPTING FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING FOR STUDENTS WITH VISUAL
IMPAIRMENT BY EMPLOYING THE PERCEPTUAL EXPERIENCE WITH TACTILE
IMAGE**

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Keywords : language learning, tactile representation, visual impairment

Abstract :

Foreign language teaching for students with visual impairment is a specific field of professional practice with complex challenges. One particular challenge is adapting the teaching to convey the language knowledge. This paper reports the experiences of adapting foreign language teaching for students with visual impairment in Lampung. The study explores the use of tactile images for teaching English as a foreign language. The exploration contains practical information on the students' reception related to the use of tactile tools. It also facilitates the understanding of the functional constraints and adaptation practices in the school context. Results support the use of tactile representations for English language learners with visual impairment.

**THE EFFECTS AND POTENTIALS OF WORD CLOUDS IN EFL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
IN KOREA**

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Keywords : word cloud, ELT, ELLs, EIL(English as an International Language)

Abstract :

Word clouds are an image and the combination of visual representations created by arranging groups of words into a shape or design(Hamm, 2011). Word clouds can be typically produced based on the high frequency of words in given texts. The more frequently the word is used in the text, the larger it appears in the template. Either by working independently or together as a group, learners can represent both visual and verbal information while collecting new words. In particular, word clouds can incorporate the core and key terms or vocabulary from a given text and can be shared with others after being displayed(Mahmoodi & Talang, 2013). Word clouds can also be utilized in introducing new stories or for making predictions(Bromley, 2013; Edyburn, 2010). To use word clouds to make predictions in reading class can especially effective for ELLs since it allows them to create their own predictions about certain theme and to acquire unfamiliar words naturally. Today, young learners are regarded as a visual learner. They are of spatial learning style, and like the way of learning in which information is associated with visual images Mansouri, 2015; McNaught & Lam, P, 2010). In this sense, word clouds can be integrated in reading in order to improve vocabulary, comprehension, and writing. Students can create a word cloud as a visual representation which may include new or unknown words to escalate their vocabulary capacity, or look at the largest words in the word cloud to better understand the main theme and smaller words to analyze the details. Then, this would improve overall comprehension of the given text. In terms of writing, word clouds can be used as a self-assessment instrument(Nickel, 2012). They can incorporate new words to develop and expand their writing outcome by boosting their creativity as well as critical thinking. This 5-week pilot study using word clouds activity was conducted in a public elementary school located in Gangwon province, Korea. A number of 13 ELLs in the 4th grade participated in, and word clouds were adapted and administered as a main learning activity in the English reading class. In order to find out any effectiveness and potentials of word clouds activity, the research as a participant observer collected students' writing samples as well as field notes, memos and jottings. Two interviews as a group were also conducted to grasp learners' attitudes and perspectives toward word clouds activity. The data were then qualitatively analyzed. Through word clouds activity, students were easily involved in the learning process to adopt new different ideas and words. A follow-up activity led open discussions by providing scaffolding in a mixed level class and provided students with more chances to investigate unfamiliar word meanings and usages. Besides, this activity showed that students were able to build up a quick foundation of words which are applicable for speaking and writing about the class content. It was also helpful for ELLs to develop reading strategies such as skimming and scanning and to facilitate some ideas and words for writing practice.

**THE EXPERIENTIAL FEATURES OF THE CORRUPTION TRIAL COURTROOM
DISCOURSE: A CORPUS-BASED ANALYSIS**

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Keywords : experiential function, courtroom discourse, systemic functional linguistics

Abstract :

This study examines the experiential functional features whose source of data was obtained from the Indonesia's Regional Anti-Corruption Court (Tipikor Court) in the North Sumatra High Court. Observing the reality of community's concerns over the phenomenon of corruption, this study took the data from the corruption courtroom discourse in the North Sumatra High Court as the case study. The research method used a qualitative analysis approach, and the Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) perspective was used as the supporting theory of a cross-disciplinary study with forensic linguistics. The analysis was aided by AntConc corpus analysis tool. The results of this study gave birth to the pattern of functional experiential features of corruption courtroom discourse that realized linguistic acts.

**TEACHERS PERSPECTIVE TOWARD TEACHER-LEARNER INTERACTION IN
MAKING PEDAGOGICAL DECISION: ESP CONTEXT**

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Keywords : teacher-learner interaction, pedagogical decision-making, ESP classroom

Abstract :

This qualitative study attempts to investigate English for Specific Purpose (ESP) teachers' perspective towards teacher-learner interaction in making pedagogical decision. The main focus is on to what extent teacher-learner interaction in ESP classroom affect teacher's pedagogical decision-making. The data was gathered from two teachers who currently teach in ESP classroom by answering the questionnaire. The result shows that it is important for ESP teacher to maintain teacher-learner interaction effectively with the aim to get the input about students needs and skills to make pedagogical decision. Teachers claimed that the interaction provide the teacher with the idea how the teaching and learning in ESP classroom should be held to accommodate students needs. This study will give contribution to a better teaching and learning practice especially in English for specific purpose classroom.

**DIGITAL STORYTELLING IN ENHANCING STUDENTS BEHAVIORAL AND
COGNITIVE ENGAGEMENT IN AN EFL CLASSROOM**

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Keywords : behavioral engagement, cognitive engagement, digital storytelling, student engagement

Abstract :

Digital storytelling is considered as one of pedagogical tools that promotes student engagement in the classroom. This research is aimed to examine the process of creating digital storytelling in enhancing student behavioral and cognitive engagement in EFL classroom. To achieve the aim, this research employed qualitative case study with 36 students as the participants in tenth grade and the data gained from classroom observation, interview, and document analysis. The findings reveal that the students enhanced their behavioral and cognitive engagement throughout the process of creating digital storytelling in the form of video project, namely introduction to example of digital storytelling project, brainstorming the ideas of digital story, drafting and making storyboard, and presenting digital story. Upon the process, the active behavioral engagement was demonstrated, where the students actively shared ideas, responded to teacher's question, participated in discussion, followed the instruction, and completed digital storytelling project. However, this research also found out that the students demonstrating the passive behavioral engagement. They appeared to have listened to the instruction, but not asking or responding to teacher's question. The student cognitive engagement was enhanced along the creation of digital storytelling process. It could be seen when the students actively used their prior knowledge and made the connection between their prior knowledge and the new information to create more structural knowledge and understand more complex knowledge in developing their digital story. This research has the implication to help the teacher engaged the students in the comfortable learning environment and promote 21st century learning.

**THE STUDENTS' AND ALUMNI'S PERSPECTIVES ON THE BUSINESS ENGLISH
COURSE: A STUDY AT THE BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT, STATE
POLYTECHNIC OF MALANG**

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Keywords : Perspectives, Business English Course, Students, Alumni

Abstract :

The trend of the globalization era has positioned people as the world community. Thus, many aspects of life are supposed to be competitive to survive in the global world. One of the appealing aspects in the people's life is business world. However, in order to run the business well, one should also equip him/herself with sufficient communication requiring English as an international lingua franca. In responding such a global challenge, the Business Administration Department, State Polytechnic of Malang has attempted to prepare its graduates to be more competitive. Thus, the Business English course has been allotted to equip the students with adequate proficiency. After years, the benefit and opportunities of Business English have not been reevaluated, however. The reevaluation is needed to adjust the existing syllabus with the students' need. In this sense, the perspectives of the students are vital to view as an insight to improve and develop an English syllabus and materials relevant to the present demand of era. The present study is conducted to investigate the perspectives of the students and alumni on Business English course. A survey is conducted to tap the students' and alumni's perspectives towards Business English Course. The findings indicate the students feel they are in favor of the course. They have good motivation and interest in the course that they also make some attempts to support them to acquire Business English skills. The course is beneficial to equip them with business English competence, like: business presentation, business meeting, business socializing, negotiation, business correspondence, and so forth. Besides, the students also learn global business issues. Knowledge and skills the students get are also a benefit to prepare them to work and develop their career. This study also shows that the alumni have positive perspectives on Business English courses. Most alumni claim they apply the Business English knowledge and skills in their workplace. However, the level of the English application in the workplace is different from one alumni into the other ones. It depends much on the kind of their jobs and positions of their work.

**THE TEACHING OF BUSINESS ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE IN THE DIGITAL ERA
IN POLITEKNIK KOMPUTER NIAGA LPKIA BANDUNG**

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Keywords : Business English Correspondence, Digital Era, Teaching and Learning Methods

Abstract :

Letters, either hard-copies and sent by post or soft-copies and sent by e-mail, have such important functions that they have been indispensable in offices and businesses up to the present days of digital technology era. In line with the advancement of the information and communication technology (ICT), the teaching and learning of English letter writing or Business English Correspondence must naturally be adjusted to cater for the needs of students to prepare for the real tasks in organizations and companies they work for after they have graduated. This study aims to share the experience of teaching Business English Correspondence in the Polytechnic of LPKIA Bandung and to reveal the positive impacts on students' competence in producing and sending English letters after they have finished the Business English Correspondence subject in this institution. The distinctive aspects in the teaching and learning methods discussed in this study are, among others: students are (1) asked to compose business letters by minimally copying from existing written references but mostly using their own ideas and sentences, (2) assigned to actually fold and send their written or printed-letters, (3) assigned to actually type their letters using a word-processing software and send them by e-mail, and (4) made aware of the differences between writing letters traditionally and producing modern electronic mail. The method used in this study is descriptive analytics, and the data collecting techniques are library research, observation and interview. The study comprises several stages from designing the syllabus to observing students' test results during the final examination. The study unveils that after finishing this Business English Correspondence subject, most students become better aware of the importance and have greater capability in producing and delivering business English letters in a correct and acceptable manner. It can be concluded that some adjustment and development should be made in the teaching and learning methods of Business English Correspondence to keep pace with the development and advancement of digital technologies.

EVALUATIVE LANGUAGE IN HALAL-TOURISM-RELATED ARTICLES: A CORPUS-BASED SEMANTIC STUDY

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Keywords : evaluative language, halal-tourism-related articles, semantic tags, corpus

Abstract :

The study aims at exploring the use of evaluative language in 43 halal-tourism-related articles published by English online news portals in Indonesia, Malaysia, and Singapore in 2017, 2018, and 2019. The three Southeast Asian countries have been regulars in the top ten halal tourism destinations according to Global Muslim Travel Index for the past three years. Despite its popularity, the subject of halal tourism is still controversial and multifaceted. By examining the use of certain evaluative language in the articles, we can observe the journalists' opinions as well as the stances of those media. Evaluative language, according to Hunston, reflects the value system of the speaker or the writer and the community they belong to. Evaluative language also functions 'to construct and maintain relations between the speaker or writer and hearer or reader.' The study is done through corpus-based semantic study by utilizing UCREL Semantic Analysis System (USAS) to classify the semantic tags and Lancsbox v 4.0 corpora analysis software to calculate the frequency of occurrence as well as to locate the key words in context. From the 18 semantic tags observed in the corpus, semantic tag A5.1 Evaluation: good/bad tops the list with 193 occurrence. Out of 193, only 6 words are categorized as 'bad' semantic tag. This finding shows that positivity dominates the halal-tourism reporting in media in the three countries.

PADLET FOR ENGLISH SPEAKING ACTIVITY: PROS AND CONS ON ICT

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Keywords : PADLET, Speaking, pro cons, ICT

Abstract :

As Millennial generation, students now days have a limitless concept of time and space, they broke logical and physical barriers during the process of communication including in the process of learning. Learning has even moved into web-based tools such as web-ct, online courses, online journals and i-pod downloads (Nicholas, 2014). Bladed learning and hybrid learning are one of the latest phenomena in Education in the millennial era. This research aims to project and describe the students' pro and cons on the use of one of ICT (information and communication technologies) called PADLET during the proses of strengthening students' speaking ability and doing collaborative learning. The data showed that students pros on the idea of; (1) collaboration; they able to do peer tutoring and peer correction. (2)Flexibility; they can speak and practice in a wide range of time and place. (3) accessibility: all students have similar accesses in doing the practice. While on cons students mark on; (1) technicality issue: including but not limited to internet connectivity, server problem, alternate link, and others. (2) psychological elements: students think that by publishing it on open accesses they should require confidence and self-esteem. (3) unfairness: students with high-level ability face lesser challenge compared to those who have low speaking ability.

**CHALLENGES IN PROMOTING DIGITAL LITERACY IN BLENDED LEARNING: A
REFLECTION OF ASSISTED-TECHNOLOGY IN CRITICAL READING CLASS FOR
ENGINEERING STUDENTS**

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Keywords :

Abstract :

This study purposes of promoting digital literacy in Critical Reading class with blended learning for engineering students and reflect the process of conducting this using assisted-technology such as Schoology. This study uses a case study framework since this will explore both teacher and learners' experiences in the implementation. Findings of this study will be beneficial for teaching and learning enrichment in Critical Reading class as well as to enrich the database on this field.

**THINKING TOGETHER: PROMOTING REFLECTION AMONG EFL TEACHER
EDUCATORS IN INDONESIA THROUGH ONLINE GROUP CONVERSATIONS.**

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Keywords : teacher educators, self-study, sociocultural discourse analysis, reflection, critical reflection

Abstract :

This study focuses on online conversation intended to promote critical reflection. It is a groundwork for a larger initiative to develop a self-study community of practice in an EFL teacher college in Indonesia. In this study, I ask, "what forms of reflections emerge from the conversation?" Informed by Mezirow's transformative learning theory, this study used Kreber & Cranton's (2000) the scholarship of teaching model as the framework to investigate how online group conversations facilitate EFL teacher educators to reflect on their practice. Five EFL educators are facilitated to engage in monthly online conversations about their practices for about eight months through the WhatsApp platform. This study regards the language used in the conversations as a social mode of thinking. Therefore, I used Mercer's (2004) sociocultural discourse analysis (SCDA) as an analytical tool for it looks not only on lexical contents representing the ways critical reflection emerges but also on the aspects of social, cultural, and institutional contexts that may influence the conversations. While cumulative talks were appeared to be the dominant mode of the talks, this study also found some features of exploratory talks where the participants engaged in mostly reflections in three areas of teaching knowledge: instructional, curricular, and pedagogical. These findings are essential for understanding sociocultural contexts that are important to sustain a self-study community of practice, especially in the context like Indonesia where self-study research has not previously been common and cultural and institutional barriers to a collaborative inquiry can appear formidable.

UTILIZING PADLET IN TEACHING WRITING

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Keywords : Writing, Recount texts, Padlet, Technology Integration

Abstract :

Writing has always been beneficial for those who master it. Albeit its virtues, it is subject to investigation due to issues concerning its derisory tasks, its complexity, and its arid learning activities. Due to the issues, this study aims to describe students' response on the Padlet utilization of teaching students writing recount texts and to reveal students' writing development after the teaching. This study involves one English teacher and 25 students. The data are obtained through observation of four class meetings and document analysis. The data were then analyzed qualitatively to depict thoroughly the teaching practice of the teacher as Padlet was deployed in the classroom. The findings of this study show students' positive response toward the implementation of Padlet and admit the implementation gives them benefits of writing skill improvement. Moreover, this study reveals students' writing development of the schematic structure and language features of recount text.

**CLASSIFYING SPEECH ACT OF GOSSIP USING VERBAL RESPONSE MODES (VRM)
IN SELECTED POST ON INSTAGRAM ACCOUNT**

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Keywords :

Abstract :

This study is mainly purposed to examine the speech act of gossip in selected post on Instagram account and categorize the existing utterances based on the speech act classification by Searle (1969). Analyzed using Verbal Response Modes (VRM), a post was selected from one of Instagram accounts. The context of situations occurred on the post, including followers' responses, were the bases of data analysis. The analysis which is then in accordance to VRM principles, yielded that the utterances and responses were mostly classified into three categories; assertive (statements, suggestions, etc.), directive (inviting, requesting, etc.), and declarative (declare, announce). Since most of the sentences used on the post were aimed to state an actual event and the utterances used by the followers to respond the statements were inviting other different responses. Descriptive method was chosen to conduct the research, and a closer survey on an Instagram account was used to collect the data. The data were analyzed using the taxonomy provided by Stiles (1992) in a form of table. It is recommended to conduct further research on the speech act using VRM in a broader social or educational context.

**TEXT COMPLEXITY IN ENGLISH TEXTBOOKS FOR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL: A
SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL PERSPECTIVE**

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Keywords : SFL, text complexity, lexical density, lexical variation, grammatical intricacy, textbooks

Abstract :

This study investigates the progression of text complexity based on Systemic Functional Linguistics theory. It is a qualitative study that analyzes three consecutive textbooks (grade VII, VIII, and IX) issued by the Ministry of Education. The data were analyzed in terms of lexical density, lexical variation and grammatical complexity in order to determine the level of complexity of the texts. The findings show that despite the inconsistent development of text complexity in each textbook, there is a consistent pattern of text complexity. It means that the lexical density, lexical variation and grammatical complexity throughout textbooks have been found to have a consistent development from lower to higher grade. In other words, the language used in the texts is increasingly developed in accordance with students' intellectual development.

**THE IMMEDIATE EFFECTS OF INTERVENTIONIST DYNAMIC ASSESSMENT ON
LEARNERS' SPEAKING ABILITY CONSTRUCTION**

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Keywords : Dynamic Assessment, Sociocultural theory, speaking skill, interventionists, immediate effects

Abstract :

The present study explored the immediate effects of Interventionist Group Dynamic Assessment (GDA) on learners' speaking ability construction. Having its root in Vygotsky's Sociocultural Theory (1978), Interventionist GDA occupies the sandwich model of test-teach-retest and inserts mediation in the teaching stage. The provided mediation includes the specific set of corrective procedures such as prompts, hints, and leading questions. Investigated under the quasi-experimental research with non-equivalent group design (NEGD), this study ran the dependent analysis of variance (ANOVA). This study compares the efficacy of Interventionist GDA as the intact group (N=30) and Non-Dynamic Assessment (NDA) as the control group (N=30). The test and retest stages test three macro speaking skills of pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar. The participants' spoken language were recorded and presented in the quantitative data. Through 10-week intensive meetings, the study indicated that the Interventionist GDA outperformed the NDA and confirmed that the integration of interventionist dynamic assessment has an immediate impact on the learners' speaking ability construction.

**CODE SWITCHING: EDUCATORS' PERCEPTIONS IN ASSESSING LEARNERS'
FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY**

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Keywords : code switching, educators' perceptions, foreign language

Abstract :

In Indonesia, educators usually apply more than one code in EFL classroom activities. This issue is known as code switching. Educators' code switching is associated to many factors. This research focused on investigating "educators' perceptions in assessing learners' foreign language proficiency". Particularly, it aimed at finding the educators' attitudes toward code switching, factors influencing the educators' code switching within the class and the functions of the educators' code switching toward learners' foreign language proficiency. This research employed qualitative method. Observations and questionnaires were carried out to obtain the data. Participants of this research were educators in Senior High School which were selected by purposive sampling. The result of this research indicated that educators have positive attitude toward code switching, educators employ code switching to convey meaning and learners' foreign language proficiency can easily improve through their understanding in mastering classroom materials. Through this finding, educators are suggested to use code switching as an appropriate way to explain materials, teach new vocabularies and encourage learners' participant in classroom activities.

**AKTUALISASI NILAI-NILAI PENDIDIKAN KARAKTER DALAM UNGKAPAN
KEPERCAYAAN RAKYAT MINANGKABAU: KAJIAN IMPLIKATUR**

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Keywords : Aktualisasi, Nilai-nilai Pendidikan Karakter, Ungkapan Kepercayaan Rakyat Minangkabau, Implikatur

Abstract :

Penelitian ini didasari oleh minimnya kajian ilmiah dan empiris tentang Ungkapan Kepercayaan Rakyat Minangkabau. Berdasarkan fenomena tersebut, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan nilai-nilai pendidikan karakter dalam Ungkapan Kepercayaan Rakyat Minangkabau sekaligus mendokumentasikannya. Jenis penelitian ini adalah kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif. Pengumpulan data menggunakan instrumen penelitian, yaitu peneliti sendiri dibantu alat perekam, lembaran pencatatan, dan pedoman wawancara. Data dianalisis berdasarkan teori sastra lisan ungkapan kepercayaan rakyat dan nilai-nilai pendidikan karakter. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian dan pembahasan Ungkapan Kepercayaan Rakyat Minangkabau mengandung nilai-nilai pendidikan karakter sebagai berikut: (1) Nilai-nilai pendidikan karakter keimanan dan ketakwaan, (2) Nilai-nilai pendidikan karakter kejujuran, (3) Nilai-nilai pendidikan karakter kecerdasan, (4) Nilai-nilai pendidikan karakter ketangguhan, dan (5) Nilai-nilai pendidikan karakter kepedulian. Ungkapan Kepercayaan Rakyat Minangkabau merupakan salah satu media pewarisan dan penanaman nilai-nilai pendidikan karakter. Maka dari itu, menanamkan nilai-nilai pendidikan karakter kepada generasi penerus dan masyarakat melalui Ungkapan Kepercayaan Rakyat Minangkabau perlu dilakukan sebagai upaya pembentukan karakter bagi generasi penerus di masa mendatang.

**FLIPPING WRITING CLASSROOM AT SECONDARY SCHOOL: EFL STUDENTS'
PERFORMANCE AND PERCEPTION**

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Keywords : EFL, Flipped Classroom, Students' Perception, Students' Performance, L2 Writing

Abstract :

Recent phenomena indicates that conventional learning or teacher-centered learning still dominate the learning process in secondary education which conflicts with the constructivist approaches to teaching and learning, especially in teaching writing skills. Based on the problem, this research was aimed to implement flipped classroom model in teaching writing skills for EFL students at secondary school because flipped classroom could create more student-centered learning. This research was aimed to find out the implementation of flipped classroom on EFL students' performance in writing skills and their perception toward flipped classroom. The method which was used in this study was classroom action research that consisted of two cycles. The research was carried out for five weeks. The participants of the study were eleventh grade students. The data were collected through classroom observations, interviews, questionnaires, and document analysis. The data of the study were in the forms of qualitative and quantitative data. The qualitative data were obtained by observing the teaching and learning process of writing and interviewing the students. Meanwhile, the quantitative data were obtained through students' writing in two cycles and distributing the questionnaires to students. The research findings showed that the implementation of flipped classroom could help EFL students' performance in writing skills. The activities that could help them in composing cause and effect text were watching video lectures out-of-class, getting peer and teacher feedback, and performing quizzes in every meeting. Majority of students showed their improvement of students' performance in three elements of writing skills, such as ideas and content, organization, and conventions. Moreover, this study also evidenced that most of students gave positive response toward flipped classroom.

**TEACHING APPRAISAL TO PROMOTE STUDENTS' META-LANGUAGE AWARENESS
IN WRITING JOB APPLICATION LETTER**

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Keywords : Teaching appraisal, Students' metalanguage awareness, SFL Analysis, Job application letter

Abstract :

Job application letter is a type of short functional text learnt by secondary school students. The ability to write a convincing and persuading job application letter is important for students to attain their intended job after graduating. Yet, the genre of application letter is still less studied and there is little guidance on how to write the text in order to meet its communicative purposes. Thus, this study conducted a comparative analysis of an expert and students job application letter as well as a proposed pedagogical implication of how to teach job application letter. The analysis process employed Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL) theory which scopes the analysis of genre, register, discourse and graphic features. The findings reveal that students have followed the appropriate stages but faced problems in the aspects of metafunction, conjunction, grammatical structures as well as spelling and punctuation accuracy. However, the most significant gap which was found between the expert and students texts is the students' lack ability to self-appraise. In response towards the problem, explicit instruction that emphasized the concept of appraisal system is a proposed pedagogical implication which is expected to build the students metalangauge awareness in writing more persuasive and effective job application letter.

**VEILING AND UNVEILING PHENOMENON: THE VOICE OF MUSLIM WOMEN
CELEBRITIES IN INDONESIA AND MALAYSIA**

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Keywords : Veiling, Unveling, celebrity culture, Indonesia, Malaysia

Abstract :

This study compares Muslim women celebrities on veiling and unveiling in two Muslim majority countries. Despite, hijab or the veil is attached to modesty, sometimes the veil is political symbol, the choice to veil or unveil is highly private, emotional and religious. This issue will be publicly discourse when the practice of veiled or unveiled happening in celebrity context. This paper intends to explore the meaning of veiling or unveiling of the celebrities in two countries by examining the reasons of their choices that represents in their Instagram account. Semiotic and Celebrity Studies approach are used in analysis data. The finding and analysis reveal differences as well as similarities practice between veiling or unveling celebrities in Indonesia and Malaysia as a part of culturally and contextually wave within celebrity and media culture. The finding also demonstrates that meaning of veiling practice is complex, while the on the other side regards that veiling as embodiment of modesty, virtue and respect. In addition, another finding consider it an unnecessary piece of clothing that one cannot appraise religiosity. However, despite their contrasting views on veiled and unveild, their choice is a way to find their identity, agency and femininity as Muslim woman.

**BECOMING A PROFESSIONAL TEACHER: AN EXPLORATION OF EARLY-CAREER
ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE (EFL) TEACHERS' IDENTITY FORMATION IN
INDONESIA**

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Keywords : EFL, Narrative inquiry, Pendidikan Profesi Guru, Teacher identity formation

Abstract :

This study explores the process of teacher identity formation through a narrative inquiry of two early-career English as a Foreign Language (EFL) teachers who participated in Pendidikan Profesi Guru or Teacher Professional Education (TPE) program in Indonesia. Drawing on Wenger's (1998) theory of identity formation as a dual process of identification and negotiation, this study examined the lived experience of the two participants as they progress from being student-teachers to early-career EFL teachers. The focus of the present study is also to investigate the teachers' perceptions of how the TPE program contributed to their professional identity as beginning English teachers. The results of the study showed that the process of teacher identity formation experienced by the participants involved complex fusion between identification and negotiation processes of becoming EFL teachers. The study also discovered two significant contributions of TPE program toward their professional identity: (a) transforming perceptions of selves, and (b) enhancing competences as EFL teachers. The identity construction of EFL teachers was transformed as the participants participated in the TPE program and further obtained an additional degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (Guru) or Bachelor of Education (Teacher). The TPE program was also perceived by the participants to enhance their competence as EFL teachers, particularly in teaching administration matters. Some recommendations and directions for future practice and research are also discussed thoroughly.

**A CORPUS BASED STUDY: RECOGNIZING MATERIAL AND VERBAL PROCESSES
IN TEACHING SFL CLASSROOM**

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Keywords : BNC, transitivity, process of material and verbal, corpus

Abstract :

BNC is one of English corpus that representatively serves unlimited data aiming to be analyzed. This corpus will be helpful to learn, identify, and reveal the linguistic aspects. This present study wants to focus on systemic functional linguistics which qualitatively determines the processes limited by material and verbal processes in learning transitivity in classroom. Other studies have been researching such as Holmes & Nesi in Charles (2009). It seemingly aims to recognize the use of corpus using BNC and a printed text counterpart in order to find the divergence and representative. The data is easily taken from British National Corpus/BNC online which contains 100 million words of texts from an update wide range of genres for instance spoken, fiction, magazines, newspapers, and academic. To get the corpus used and differed with the counterpart, the researcher should provide the instruments in order to be easily typed in KWIC. It commonly either types the suffixes or directly the words list that already made. After working on it, the analysis and interpretation can be found toward the greater use of corpus or printed text in identifying the processes in transitivity. The result shows that the use of corpus is more excited, productive, motivated, efficiency, and representative in teaching systemic functional linguistics due to involve the technology than a printed text counterpart. Eventually, BNC can be optimized to reveal the ideology of the actor or writer through transitivity system and teach either English, various languages, or a specific linguistic aspect.

THE USE OF BLOGS AS A MEDIUM FOR ONLINE EXTENSIVE READING LEARNING

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Keywords : Extensive Reading, IC, Media, Blogs

Abstract :

Reading is one of the language skills that are very important, good reading comprehension helps students to master other language competencies. Hawkins (1999) states that one of the reasons why learners fail at learning foreign languages is their difficulty with reading comprehension. This is appropriate in the field there are still many students who have difficulty in reading comprehension. One reason is the lack of interest and motivation to read due to the lack of reading material for students. In this study there are two questions: how to design a blog as a medium of online extensive reading learning and how effective this media is in increasing students' extensive reading skills. The subjects of the research were English students at the 4th semester of the FKIP Untirta (Sultan Ageng Tirtayasa University). Data collection is carried out through literature review, interviews, and documentation. The results of developing a blog as a learning medium can be summarized as follows: Blogs as a reading online teaching are effective in improving student reading activities. Student reading speed increases significantly and students become more motivated in reading English texts.

**RELATIONSHIP OF SIGNS AND MEANING OF THE CONCEPT OF "MARIMOI
NGONE FUTURU" IN TERNATE PROPOSITION (SEMIO-PRAGMATIC STUDY)**

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Keywords : Sign and meanings, Rorasa Ternate, Proposition, Pragmatic Semiotics

Abstract :

In Ternate, the language in the form of Rorasa (prose) will become extinct followed by the regional language of Ternate with increasingly modern times, Ternate people very rarely use local languages, seen in several monuments in the form of symbols containing literary writings in Ternate have begun to disappear, the literary words of the Ternate language are rarely used. For this reason, this research tries to analyze the Rorasa language from Ternate ancestors in the form of monuments or monuments, Ternate-language slogans or banners found images of nutmeg and cloves with interesting language patterns. The contents of monuments and slogans made are very diverse but have links between one another. Some contain sayings, information, invitations, and religious knowledge. Rorasa was made as a symbol and description of Ternate social life. Symbols that are accompanied by metaphorical writing can always attract the attention of the public because the point of interest is very striking, so the message to be conveyed is not easily accepted. The purpose of this study is to try to analyze the symbols of signs and meanings in pictures and writing. The data source is obtained directly from the native people or native speakers of Ternate (BT), while the written data is taken from various data relating to the Marimoi Ngone Futuru concept in Ternate language propositions in the form of monuments (monuments), slogans or banners and oral expressions in the traditional Rorasa (prose) and Ternate textbooks that are interrelated, in order to know the signs and meanings in a pragmatic semiotic manner. This study uses an explanatory qualitative perspective method and pragmatic semiotic approach to express the meaning and sign of the concept "Marimoi Ngone Futuru" in the Ternate language proposition. An explanative qualitative perspective is used because the focus of this study is on analyzing the expression and meaning of a phenomenon of cultural language in symbols to explain the process of meaning, signs and results of language speech symbolized into socio-cultural practices.

**BUILDING FIELD THROUGH IMAGES IN CHEMISTRY TEXTBOOKS FOR
INDONESIAN SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS**

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Keywords : SFL, field, chemistry textbooks, images, visual grammar

Abstract :

It has been acknowledged that chemistry as one of the scientific disciplines will be structured differently from other disciplines such as humanities and social studies in terms of fields. Here the notion of the fields is associated with the fields discussed in Systemic Functional Linguistics (SFL). This study investigates how the field of chemistry is visually constructed in school chemistry textbooks for secondary students, that is, junior and senior high school students in the Indonesian education context. To achieve the objective, the study used a qualitative case study. The images found in the chapter discussing acid and base in the science textbook for junior high school and chemistry textbooks for senior high school were used as data in the present study. Those images were analyzed by using visual grammar developed by Kress and van Leeuwen to identify the types of field. The data analysis revealed that the fields which were constructed in school chemistry textbooks for Indonesian secondary students were domestic, specialized and exploration fields. These fields were reflected in the use of pictures showing entities such as domestic and instrumental entities and scientific activities.

**MUSICAL SENSITIVITY TO REFLECT ENGLISH PHONOLOGICAL AWARENESS ON
TRAINED AND UNTRAINED VOCALIST**

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Keywords : Musical sensitivity, phonological awareness, nature, nurture, regression

Abstract :

Music and language acquiring spot may be different in the brain. However, both share the same production which is sound. Skills to acknowledge music is beneficial to produce musical arts. Meanwhile, ability to recognize phonology in English leads to not only native like pronunciation but also word class identification and implicature. Elements of music - dynamics, tempo and pitch - are reflected to stress, rhythm and intonation in phonology. Nature and nurture acquisition are also different in accomplishment on both subjects. Therefore, to look at how musical sensitivity affects phonological awareness on both trained and untrained vocalist is the objective of this study. Further, problem on phonology relates to musical talents as result of this investigation is also examined and formulated as novelty to improve a pronunciation class. Toward two groups of trained and untrained vocalist, instrument of evaluation are given. The instrument consists of 46 tests in listening for each subject (music and phonology) in mirroring to measure participants' ability to duplicate sound based on instruction given. Data used for this research is score from both subjects. Later, using multi variable linear regression, data is analysed and interpreted. From the value of t and F, the effect of music on trained (x1) and untrained (x2) vocalist toward phonology (y) partially and simultaneously is pictured. From sound production of all respondents, it can be seen that problem occurs on stress, rhythm and intonation with major and minor effect from dynamics, tempo and pitch. With special design of musical training on pronunciation class, students' will receive significant improvement.

**INDONESIAN TEACHERS MODAL AFFORDANCES IN TEACHING NARRATIVE TEXTS
SPEAKING**

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Keywords : EFL teaching, modal affordances, multimodal literacy, narrative text, speaking

Abstract :

Related to the urgency to implement multimodal literacy in EFL teaching; however, not so many studies focusing how modal affordances are reflected in EFL teaching context, particularly in teaching narrative texts. Therefore, this study is an attempt to analyze types of modes used by the teachers in teaching narrative texts. To achieve aforementioned purpose, classroom observations and semi-structured interviews were conducted to generate data from three English teachers in three different senior high schools in Indonesia. The data were then transcribed, identified, categorized, and analyzed inductively. The findings show that the teachers generally only utilized verbal modes and written texts to teach students' narrative texts. Put differently, the teachers still had problems in involving other possible modes to use; picture, music, gesture, and others.

EFL FLIPPED-CLASSROOM: PROMOTING HOTS IN SPEAKING SKILL

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Keywords : flipped-classroom, higher-order thinking skill (HOTS), mobile-assisted language learning, speaking

Abstract :

Although English has been taught in Indonesia since 1945, the language is still being a foreign language in this country. So, it is no doubt that speaking skill is one of the most difficult areas to be mastered by Indonesian students as EFL learners due to the lack of exposure toward the language in the environment. The Flipped classroom model is then proposed not only as an alternative way to teach speaking in order to ensure students get more exposure into the language inside and outside of the classroom but also to develop higher-order thinking skills (HOTS) of students while engaging in speaking activities dealing with oral discussion text. This study investigates the development of HOTS promoted through speaking activities among university students studying English for specific purposes to improve their speaking ability in EFL flipped classroom. This case study gathers data from classroom observations, interview with teacher, and analysis of teacher's lesson plans, assessment and uploaded video lectures. The result of the study reveals that the flipped classroom can offer the occasion for students to stimulate their HOTS while speaking.

**THE ROLE OF PARTICIPANTS IN LANGUAGE CHOICE BY INDONESIAN-SPEAKING
TEENAGERS IN TANGERANG**

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Keywords : language use, language variation, multilingualism, social factor, teenage language

Abstract :

This study examines the language choice by multilingual teenagers who live in Tangerang, a neighboring area of Jakarta. The observed languages in this study are Bahasa Indonesia (BI), Colloquial Jakarta Indonesian (CJI), foreign language (FL), and regional language (RL). A question to be addressed is the extent they use the languages to others in daily activities. Data in this study are collected from questionnaires, distributed at schools in Tangerang. The participants in this study are teenagers, aged 13 to 18 years old (N=751). We investigate how these teenagers use language to their parents, teachers, friends, siblings, grandparents, relatives, and new acquaintances. We also examine how these participants use language in social media. It is found that BI and CJI are frequently used by these teenagers. They tend to use BI to talk with the older and respected people (teachers, parents, and grandparents), and CJI to their friends. A similar tendency is also found in the language choice in the social media. Only a few of these participants use FL, and very few use RL. This study shows that participants in interaction have a big role in language choice.

**THE ROLE OF CULTURAL COMPETENCE IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING
STRATEGIES: INDONESIAN CONTEXT**

Zakiah Arifa, Siti Masitoh, Nur Ila Ifawati, Diana Nur Sholihah
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Keywords : Cultural competence, Foreign Language Learning, Language Learning Strategies

Abstract :

This article discusses the reason for understanding the cultural background in deciding the sort of foreign language learning strategies (LLS) in which they are not aware of it. Most of the students assume that the essential thing to learn the foreign language is rehearsing instantaneously. This technique is not sufficient because of some reasons: a) the characteristics of a foreign language are not always the same with their native language; b) every language has its idiomatic expression; c) the advancement of language is greatly affected by culture. According to these reasons, this study aims to describe foreign LLS and explain the role of cultural competence in LLS. This research uses qualitative design with the ethnography method. The participants are the Indonesian students who are learning Arabic, English, and Chinese. Interview and focus group discussion was used in data collection and analysis simultaneously. The finding of the research shows that the students employ some strategies in learning foreign languages; memory, cognitive, compensation metacognitive, social, and affective strategies. The cultural competence influenced the LLS which are used by students. Their awareness to understand their culture and learned culture help them to master the learned languages. The result of this research indicates that cultural competence is essential for the students to decide the LLS.



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TIMELINE FOR THE TWELFTH CONFERENCE ON APPLIED LINGUISTICS

1st of October

Grand Tjokro Hotel in Bandung

DAY 1

WAKTU/ TIME	NAMA/ NAME	JUDUL/ TITLE	INSTITUSI/ INSTITUTION	RUANGAN/ROOM -LANTAI/FLOOR
07.30 - 08.30	Registration			Orchid 1-2 (2nd floor)
08.30 - 09.00	Opening			Orchid 1-2 (2nd floor)
	KEYNOTE SPEECH			Orchid 1-2 (2nd floor)
09.00 - 09.50	Prof. Bachrudin Musthafa	TEACHING AND LEARNING IN THE FOURTH INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION:THE ROLES AND CHALLENGES OF TASK DESIGNS IN HIGHER LEARNING INSTITUTIONS	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
09.50 - 10.00		Q & A		
10.00 - 10.15	Coffee Break (refreshments are available in each meeting room)			Tjokro Resto
1 st PARALLEL SESSION				
10.20-11.20	Tecnam Yoon	THE EFFECTS AND POTENTIALS OF WORD CLOUDS IN EFL ELEMENTARY SCHOOL IN KOREA	Chuncheon National University of Education	Orchid 1-2 (2nd floor)
	Isti Siti Saleha Gandana	IT’S KELAS INTERNASIONAL: A TEACHER’S EXPERIENCES OF TEACHING OVERSEAS EXCHANGE STUDENTS IN AN INDONESIAN UNIVERSITY	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	

10.20-11.20	Nur Hafidz Abdurrahman	TEACHER'S PERSPECTIVES TOWARDS TECHNOLOGY AND THE DEMAND OF INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION 4.0	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	Orchid 1-2 (2nd floor)
	Afidatul Husniyah	FOSTERING EFFECTIVE WRITING THROUGH COLLABORATIVE WRITE-ALoud IN IELTS CLASSROOM	State Polytechnic of Malang	Lily 1 (1st floor)
	Risa Fitria	LECTURERS AND STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS ON PLAGIARISM IN STUDENTS' ENGLISH LANGUAGE WRITING AND THE IMPLICATIONS FOR TEACHING AND LEARNING STRATEGIES AT AN EMI UNIVERSITY IN INDONESIA	President University	
	Eva Fitriani Syarifah and Agus Rofi'i	INVESTIGATING STUDENTS' PERCEPTION TOWARDS THE USE OF GOOGLE CLASSROOM IN WRITING SUBJECT	Universitas Majalengka	
	Melvy Nancilia Putri	LECTURER'S PERCEPTION OF USING AN ANALYTICAL RUBRIC FOR ASSESSING SUMMARY WRITING	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	Magnolia (1st floor)
	Gartika Pandu Bhuana and Ula Nisa El Fauziah	AFFECTIVE DAMAGE FROM TEACHERS' ONLINE WRITING FEEDBACK	IKIP Siliwangi	
	Lilik Ulfiati and Deddy Kurniawan	EFL LEARNERS' NEEDS AND LECTURERS' PERCEPTIONS OF WRITING FOR ACADEMIC PURPOSES COURSE	FKIP, Universitas Jambi	
	Natalia Anggrarini	UTILIZING BLOG IN LEARNING WRITING OF NON-ENGLISH MAJOR STUDENTS OF WIRALODRA UNIVERSITY	University of Wiralodra	Chrysan (1st floor)
	Fernandita Gusweni Jayanti	THE EFFECTIVENESS OF USING GUIDED QUESTIONS TECHNIQUE TOWARDS STUDENTS' WRITING ABILITY	Universitas Bengkulu	
	Sisilia Halimi and Erly Mulfias Yuli	THE EFFECTS OF TOPIC FAMILIARITY ON THE ELEVENTH GRADERS' WRITING PERFORMANCE	Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Indonesia	
	Budi Hermawan	THE PROBLEM WITH SCIENCE FOR BASIC LEVEL IN INDONESIA: SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL PERSPECTIVE	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	Gazania (1st floor)
	Nur Najibah Sukmawati and Sukma Septian Nasution	GENRE-BASED APPROACH FOR INFORMATICS ENGINEERING: IMPROVING THE STUDENTS' WRITING SKILL	Universitas Pamulang	
	Alfira Veronica Mangana and Eri Kurniawan	UNDERSTANDING AND EVALUATING PERSONAL LETTER WRITING: A SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS ANALYSIS OF STUDENT TEXTS IN ONE OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL IN INDONESIA	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Raden Aulia Utami Hidayat	STUDENTS' PROBLEMS IN PERSONAL LETTER WRITING: A SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTIC PERSPECTIVE	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	Tulip 1 (1st floor)
	Hanifia Arlinda	THE INFLUENCE OF TEACHERS' LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY IN PROVIDING SCAFFOLDING IN ENGLISH FOR YOUNG LEARNERS CLASSROOM	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	

10.20-11.20	Anisia Kemala , Andoyo Sastromiharjo, and Yeti Mulyati	STUDENTS’ PROBLEMS IN WRITING EXPOSITION TEXTS: STRUCTURE, FUNCTION & EFFECTIVENESS	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	Tulip 1 (1st floor)
	Dhia Hasanah	TEACHER’S ASSESSMENT : THE USE OF COLLOQUIAL WORDS IN IMPROVING STUDENTS’ SPEAKING SKIL	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Intan Pratidina Dewi and Fazri Nur Yusuf	PEER FEEDBACK IN ENHANCING STUDENTS' SPEAKING SKILLS	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	Tulip 2 (1st floor)
	Zahratul Riza and Sri Setyarini	EFL FLIPPED-CLASSROOM: PROMOTING HOTS IN SPEAKING SKILL	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Lilis Suryani and Ningtyas Orilina Argawati	TEACHING SPEAKING THROUGH PROJECT BASED LEARNING WITH ICT	IKIP Siliwangi	
	Nida Mujahidah Fathimah	TEACHERS’ CORRECTIVE FEEDBACK TO STUDENTS’ ORAL PRODUCTION IN EFL CLASSROOMS	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Yustika Nur fajriah	INDONESIAN TEACHERS MODAL AFFORDANCES IN TEACHING NARRATIVE TEXTS SPEAKING	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	Pulmeria (1st floor)
	Suci Tresna Dewi Handayani	CROSS-CULTURAL SKYPE CONVERSATION IN IMPROVING ENGLISH SPEAKING PRODUCTION AND GRAMMAR	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Khairunnisa	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN METACOGNITIVE LEARNING STRATEGY AWARENESS AND ELEMENTARY STUDENT’S SPEAKING CONFIDENCE IN EFL CONTEXT	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Dewi Novita	EMPOWERING READING COMPREHENSION THROUGH CULTURALLY FAMILIAR TEXTS FOR THE MILLENNIAL LEARNERS	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Nisa Hasanah and Wawan Gunawan	PROMOTING INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE IN AN EFL CLASSROOM: A READING TO LEARN PEDAGOGY IN PRACTICE	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	Lantana (2nd floor)
	Khoirunisa Khoirunisa	INDONESIAN EFL TEACHERS’ PERSPECTIVE ON INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATIVE COMPETENCE	Indonesia University of Education	
2 nd PARALLEL SESSION				
11.25 - 12.25	Disa Evawani Lestari	THE DEVELOPMENT OF STUDENTS' ENGLISH PROFICIENCY IN AN ENGLISH-SPEAKING UNIVERSITY: OPPORTUNITIES & CHALLENGES	President University	Orchid 1-2 (2nd floor)
	Azhariah Rachman, Ilza Mayuni, and Emzir	THE EFFECTIVENESS OF DRAMA TEACHING MATERIALS IN ENHANCING ELT STUDENTS’ SPEAKING ABILITY	Universitas Negeri Jakarta	

11.25 - 12.25	Indri Fitriani and Yanty Wirza	TASK-BASED LANGUAGE TEACHING IN PROMOTING STUDENTS' SPEAKING FLUENCY	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	Lily 1 (1st floor)
	Sunengsih, Didi Suherdi, and Fazri Nur Yusuf	STUDENT ATTITUDES TOWARDS FLIPPED CLASSROOM	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Rini Intansari Meilani and Fuad Abdul Hamied	CO-CONSTRUCTION OF ELT IN HIGHER EDUCATION IN INDONESIA	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Trisnendri Syahrizal and Silpia Rahayu	PADLET FOR ENGLISH SPEAKING ACTIVITY: PROS AND CONS ON ICT	IKIP Siliwangi	
	Michael Recard	PATTERNS OF RESISTANCE IN SPEAKING ENGLISH: A CASE STUDY	Universitas Pelita Harapan	Magnolia (1st floor)
	Sri Wachyunni and Dony Efriza	ENHANCING ENGLISH SPEAKING SKILLS THROUGH DIGITAL STORYTELLING	Universitas Jambi	
	Fernandita Gusweni Jayanti	STUDENTS' READING COMPREHENSION PROBLEMS IN READING SECTION OF TOEFL TEST	Universitas Bengkulu	
	Widya Ratna Kusumaningrum and Rangga Asmara	THE IMMEDIATE EFFECTS OF INTERVENTIONIST DYNAMIC ASSESSMENT ON LEARNERS' SPEAKING ABILITY CONSTRUCTION	Universitas Tidar	Chrysan (1st floor)
	Zakiah and Bernadette Kushartanti	THE ROLE OF PARTICIPANTS IN LANGUAGE CHOICE BY INDONESIAN-SPEAKING TEENAGERS IN TANGERANG	University of Indonesia	
	Hariratul Jannah, Sitti Rahmawati, and Nurtaqwa Amin	LEARNING METHOD IN READING ENGLISH POETRY BASED ON PEER TUTORING STUDENT FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE, UNIVERSITAS MUSLIM INDONESIA	Fakultas Sastra Universitas Muslim Indonesia	
	Inayatus Sholihah, Pratiwi Retnanindyah, Ph.D, and Syafi'ul Anam, Ph.D.	LEARNER AUTONOMY THROUGH READING BASED INSTRUCTION IN AN EFL-LEARNING COMMUNITY	Universitas Negeri Surabaya	Gazania (1st floor)
	Novi Aquariza, Syafi'ul Anam, and Pratiwi Retnaningdyah	THE USE OF DIGITAL EXTENSIVE READING TO FOSTER EFL STUDENTS' LEARNER AUTONOMY	UNESA	
	Radina Anggun Nurisma	READING IN PRINT OR ON-SCREEN? COMPARISON OF TWO CASES IN POLITEKNIK ELEKTRONIKA NEGERI SURABAYA (PENS)	Politeknik Elektronika Negeri Surabaya	
	Yudi Juniardi	THE USE OF BLOGS AS A MEDIUM FOR ONLINE EXTENSIVE READING LEARNING	Sulyan Ageng Tirtayasa University	Tulip 1 (1st floor)
	Lavinia D. W. Araminta	A META-STUDY ON THE POTENTIALS OF MASSIVELY MULTIPLAYER ONLINE ROLE-PLAYING GAMES (MMORPGS) IN SECOND/FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING AND LEARNING	Universitas Indonesia	

11.25 - 12.25	Eny Kusumawati and Elizabeth Anggraeni Amalo	SUBTITLES FEATURES ON THE VISUAL NOVEL GAMES, L2 VIEWERS AND VOCABULARY COMPREHENSION.	Politeknik Elektronika Negeri Surabaya	
	Pangkuh Ajisoko	THE USE OF DUOLINGO APPS TO IMPROVE STUDENTS' VOCABULARY AT BORNEO UNIVERSITY OF TARAKAN	Universitas Borneo Tarakan	Tulip 2 (1st floor)
	Resna Suci Nurfalah	EXPLORING EFL STUDENTS' GAMING EXPERIENCE IN ACQUIRING SECOND LANGUAGE (L2) VOCABULARY	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Septyara Lingce, Gita Mutiara Hati, and Indah Damayanti	THE EFFECT OF LEARNING STYLE-BASED STRATEGY TOWARD VOCABULARY DEVELOPMENT AT TK IT AULADUNA BENGKULU CITY	University of Bengkulu	
	Siffa Annisa Fitri Ramadhani and Eri Kurniawan	INCORPORATING WORLD ENGLISHES INTO LISTENING CLASS: TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Rupina Holidazia	STUDENTS' VOCABULARY LEARNING STRATEGIES IN THE SCHOOL LANGUAGE COMMUNITY	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Anita Agustin	EFL STUDENTS' WILLINGNESS TO COMMUNICATE IN COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE TEACHING SETTING	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Doddy Rusmono	TEACHING PHILOSOPHY IN MAKING STUDENT'S FLAIR WORK EFFECTIVELY TOWARDS BETTERMENT IN COMMUNICATING IDEAS		Lantana (2nd floor)
	Sophia Fithri Almunawwarah	THE USE OF SCIENTIFIC APPROACH IN EFL TEACHING AND LEARNING PROCESS	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Muthia Shahna	SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNING, IDENTITY, AND CULTURE THROUGH THE IMMERSION OF STUDY ABROAD: A NARRATIVE INQUIRY OF INDONESIAN STUDENTS IN ESL CONTEXT	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
12.25 - 13.25	LUNCH BREAK			Tjokro Resto
1 st PLENARY SESSION				
13.30 - 14.20	Prof. Joanne Michelle Mynard	Fostering Language Learner Autonomy for Lifelong Learning	Kanda University of International Studies, Japan	Orchid 1-2
14.20 - 14.30		Q & A		
14.30 - 15.00	ALTI & Conaplin Business Meeting			
15.00 - 15.15	Coffee Break (refreshments are available in each meeting room)			Tjokro Resto

3rd PARALLEL SESSION

15.15 - 16.15	Agung Hidayat Harahap	MICRO-EVALUATIONS OF TASK-BASED LANGUAGE TEACHING: TERTIARY STUDENTS' VOICE	The University of Auckland	Orchid 1-2 (2nd floor)
	Devia Fitaloka, Sajidin, and Nia Kurniawati	INTERCULTURAL CHALLENGES OF INDONESIAN EFL PRE-SERVICE TEACHER IN TEACHING ENGLISH TO THAI STUDENTS IN AN INTERNATIONAL TEACHING INTERNSHIP PROGRAM	UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung	
	Fauzi Miftakh and Kelik Wachyudi	TEACHING TOLERANCE THROUGH INTERCULTURAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING TO ELEMENTARY STUDENTS	Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang	
	Rini Intansari Meilani and Wachyu Sundayana	FROM COGNITION TO ACTION: THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE SKILLS IN ESP CONTEXTS	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	Lily 1 (1st floor)
	Mobit	METHOD OF ENGLISH TEACHING: ENGLISH LECTURERS' PERCEPTION	Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang	
	Titien Indrianti	THE STUDENTS' AND ALUMNI'S PERSPECTIVES ON THE BUSINESS ENGLISH COURSE: A STUDY AT THE BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT, STATE POLYTECHNIC OF MALANG	Politeknik Negeri Malang	
	Afifah Ainiyah and Nur Nilam Ayu Saputri	APPLYING ENGLISH TEACHING STRATEGY FOR DIGITAL NATIVE STUDENT USING CODE MIXING AND CODE SWITCHING: LEARNERS' PERSPECTIVE.	Universitas Negeri Malang	Magnolia (1st floor)
	Fegy Lestari and Citra Ayu Widianari	THE IMPLEMENTATION OF GROUP INVESTIGATION METHOD THROUGH STORIES IN TEACHING TENSES TO LEAD THE STUDENTS COMPREHENSION OF TIME CONCEPT	Universitas Pasundan	
	Tjang Kian Liong	THE TEACHING OF BUSINESS ENGLISH CORRESPONDENCE IN THE DIGITAL ERA IN POLITEKNIK KOMPUTER NIAGA LPKIA BANDUNG	Politeknik Komputer Niaga Lpkia	
	Ivani Noviarani, Nenden Sri Lengkanawati, and Iyen Nurlaelawati	THE INVESTIGATION OF JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL TEACHERS' CHALLENGES IN DEVELOPING TEACHING MATERIALS	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	Chrysan (1st floor)
	Lungguh Bangga and Lazuar Azmi Zulferdi	"DOES A LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS MATTER?" DESIGNING A LINGUISTICALLY INFORMED LANGUAGE TEACHING MATERIALS DEVELOPMENT	Universitas Ahmad Dahlan	
	Susanto and Deri Sis Nanda	ADAPTING FOREIGN LANGUAGE TEACHING FOR STUDENTS WITH VISUAL IMPAIRMENT BY EMPLOYING THE PERCEPTUAL EXPERIENCE WITH TACTILE IMAGE	Universitas Bandar Lampung	
	Sri Setyarini	ENGLISH TEACHERS' STRATEGIES IN PROMOTING HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILLS FOR YOUNG ADOLESCENT STUDENTS	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	Gazania (1st floor)

15.15 - 16.15	Dedeh Juliah, Bachrudin Musthafa, and Yanty Wirza	HOME AND SCHOOL LITERACY ENVIRONMENT IN SUPPORTING THE TEYL	Student of School of Postgraduate studies, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	Gazania (1st floor)
	Diah Royani Meisani and Fuad Abdul Hamied	E-LEARNING RESOURCES AS EYL TEACHING MATERIALS	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Ade Mulyanah	CONTEXT IN TRANSLATION STRATEGY: A CONCEPT ANALYSIS STUDY	Balai Bahasa Jawa Barat	Tulip 1 (1st floor)
	Ade Tri Utami Kesumah Putri	TRANSLATION STRATEGIES OF CULTURAL WORDS IN SALAH ASUHAN NOVEL	Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta	
	Agung Prasetyo	PURE BORROWING DOMINATION OF BLOGGER DASHBOARD TRANSLATION	Yogyakarta State University	
	Dida Firman Hidayat and Bachrudin Musthafa	TEACHER’S PERSPECTIVE TOWARDS LITERATURE CIRCLE IN TEACHING EFL READING ON NARRATIVE TEXT IN JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL LEVEL	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	Tulip 2 (1st floor)
	Arief Rahman	EXPLORING DIGITAL STORYTELLING APPLICATION AT SCHOOL	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Tira Rostia Wardini, Yanty Wirza and Fazri Nur Yusuf	DIGITAL STORYTELLING IN ENHANCING STUDENTS BEHAVIORAL AND COGNITIVE ENGAGEMENT IN AN EFL CLASSROOM	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Ratih Apri Sari	TEACHERS’ PERCEPTION ON PROJECT BASED LEARNING IN VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	Pulmeria (1st floor)
	Euis Yuyun	DESIGNING BILINGUAL TEST ITEMS IN SCIENCE AND MATH: TEACHER'S STRATEGIES	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Delpani Selpia and Sri Setyarini	STUDENTS' REASONING AND FALLACIES IN INDONESIAN EFL CLASSROOM	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Elisabeth Filadelfia	FOSTERING LEARNER AUTONOMY THROUGH GROUP WORK	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	Lantana (2nd floor)
	Desi Sri Ayu Hutabarat	MOTIVATION AND AUTONOMY IN LEARNING ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Eva Fauziah	AN ANALYSIS OF TEACHERS’ IMPLEMENTATION OF LEARNER AUTONOMY TO NON-ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS IN AN ENGLISH COURSE	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
4 th PARALLEL SESSION				

16.20-17.20	Millatuz Zakiyah, Destriana Saraswati, and Prima Zulvarina	CRITICAL AND POLITICAL EDUCATION FICTIONAL PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES, NURHADI& ALDO: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS	Pusat MPK Universitas Brawijaya	Orchid 1-2 (2nd floor)
	Clara Herlina Karjo and Stephani Wijaya	THE LANGUAGE FEATURES OF FEMALE AND MALE BEAUTY INFLUENCERS IN YOUTUBE VIDEOS	Bina Nusantara University	
	Niyan Wahyu Novalina and Slamet Setiawan	THE DISCURSIVE PORTRAYALS OF INDONESIAN MUSLIMS AND ISLAM IN THE AUSTRALIA PRESS: DISCOURSE ANALYSIS	Universitas Negeri Surabaya	
	I Made Sujana, Untung Waluyo, Eka Fitriana, and Dewi Suryani	APPROACHES TO SYLLABUS DESIGN FOR TEACHING ENGLISH FOR MEDICAL STUDENTS	University of Mataram	Lily 1 (1st floor)
	Sumarta Muis, Bachrudin Musthafa and Iwa Lukmana	EXPLORING POSTMETHOD PEDAGOGY PERSPECTIVE THROUGH ACADEMIC CONTRUCTIVE CONTROVERSY FOR EFL TEACHING CLASSROOM IN INDONESIAN HIGHER EDUCATION	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Mutiara Putri Aulia	THE USE OF PAIR WORK TO REDUCE SPEAKING ANXIETY IN AN EFL CLASSROOM	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Faris Al Hazmi and Nenden Sri Lengkanawati	STUDENTS' AND LECTURER'S PERCEPTION ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF DIRECT METHOD IN EFL CLASSROOM: A CASE STUDY IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE STUDY IN TERTIARY LEVEL	University of Indonesia	Magnolia (1st floor)
	Istiqamah and Syahfitri Purnama	AN EVALUATION OF ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE: A STUDY FROM PERSPECTIVES OF LAW AND LEGISLATION AND OF TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS	IAIN Pontianak	
	Hilmansyah Saefullah and Sidik Indra Nugraha	ENGLISH NEEDS ANALYSIS FOR ECONOMICS STUDENTS: AN EXPLORATORY RESEARCH	Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang	
	Dewianti Khazanah	INDONESIAN EFL LEARNERS' ATTITUDES AND PREFERENCES TOWARD ENGLISH ACCENTS- A CASE STUDY IN AN INDONESIAN UNIVERSITY	Universitas Jember	Chrysan (1st floor)
	Dita Amelia	PERSUASIVE STRATEGIES IN THE CONTEXT OF THE 2019 INDONESIAN PRESIDENTIAL DEBATES	Universitas Indonesia	
	Esther Palandi	BOSO WALIKAN KERA NGALAM: THE ETNOLINGUISTIC STUDY OF COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES BY AREK MALANG COMMUNITIES	Politeknik Negeri Malang	
	Elli Setiyo Wahyuni	THE INNOVATION OF LANGUAGE LEARNING USING GOOGLE CLASSROOM	Hang Tuah University	Gazania (1st floor)

16.20-17.20	Firima Zona Tanjung	STUDENTS' DIGITAL IDENTITY: AS REFLECTED IN THEIR LEARNING APPLICATION USE	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	Gazania (1st floor)
	Usep Syaripudin	THINKING TOGETHER: PROMOTING REFLECTION AMONG EFL TEACHER EDUCATORS IN INDONESIA THROUGH ONLINE GROUP CONVERSATIONS.	Pennsylvania State University - Universitas Swadaya Gunung Jati	
	Budi Eko Pranoto and Suprayogi	A NEED ANALYSIS OF ESP FOR PHYSICAL EDUCATION STUDENTS IN INDONESIA	Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia	Tulip 1 (1st floor)
	Canda Putri Anggini and Eri Kurniawan	A CLOSER LOOK AT ESP STUDENTS' RECOUNT TEXT FROM SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL LINGUISTICS PERSPECTIVE	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Iyen Nurlaelawati	NEW TEACHERS EXPERIENCE INSTRUCTIONAL COACHING: TRANSFORMING TEACHING PRACTICE	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Ary Fadjar Isdiati	LANGUAGE'S POLITENESS OF INDEGENOUS PEOPLE IN SUKABUMI	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	Tulip 2 (1st floor)
	Buce Trias Hanggara, Noveria Anggraeni Fiaji, and Prima Zulvarina	AKSARA: INTERACTIVE DIGITAL POCKET BOOKS AS AN EFFORT TO INCREASE POLITENESS IN LANGUAGE	Brawijaya University	
	Yune Pinem, Nur Makkie Perdana Kusuma, and Antonius Gathut Bintarto Triprasetyo	MUSICAL SENSITIVITY TO REFLECT ENGLISH PHONOLOGICAL AWARENESS ON TRAINED AND UNTRAINED VOCALIST	STTKD School of Aerospace Technology	
	Retno Puji Rahayu	STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS ON USING SMARTPHONE IN AN ELT CLASSROOM	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Renitha Apriliandini	UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS' PERCEPTION TOWARDS NATIVE ENGLISH SPEAKER TEACHER IN EFL TEACHING	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	Pulmeria (1st floor)
	Lucky Rahayu Nurjamin	INSTRUCTION IS UNDERSTOOD: SPEECH PRODUCTION PROFILE OF A CHILD WITH AUTISM INDICATED BY TOE WALKING	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Asri Wibawa Sakti	CODE MIXING AND CODE SWITCHING IN THE UTTERANCES OF MAKE UP ARTIST		Lantana (2nd floor)
	Wini Rustiyani	CODE SWITCHING: EDUCATORS' PERCEPTIONS IN ASSESSING LEARNERS' FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Fiena Intan Rachmaniputri, Pupung Purnawarman, and Muhammad Handi Gunawan	STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS THE USE OF PODCASTS IN LISTENING CLASS		



The Twelfth Conference on Applied Linguistics (CONAPLIN)

Balai Bahasa Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia
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TIMELINE FOR THE TWELFTH CONFERENCE ON APPLIED LINGUISTICS

2nd of October

Grand Tjokro Hotel in Bandung

DAY 2

WAKTU/ TIME	NAMA/ NAME	JUDUL/ TITLE	INSTITUSI/ INSTITUTION	RUANGAN/ROOM -LANTAI/FLOOR
07.30-08.00	Registration			
2 nd PLENARY SESSION				
08.00 - 08.50	Prof. Anita Lie	THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION 4.0 AND LANGUAGE POLICY: INDONESIA READIANESS TO USE AND DEMOCRATIZE ENGLISH	Universitas Katolik Widya Mandala Surabaya	Orchid 1-2
08.50 - 09.00		Q & A		
09.00 - 09.15	Coffee Break (refreshments are available in each meeting room)			Tjokro Resto
5 th PARALLEL SESSION				
09.15 - 10.15	Dominika Maja Modzelewska	WORKING WITH COMPUTER-ASSISTED TRANSLATION TOOLS: CHALLENGES FOR TRANSLATORS AND TRANSLATION MEMORY MANAGEMENT.	University of Warsaw	Orchid 1-2 (2nd floor)
	Ida Lisdawati and Siska Rizkiani	THE TENDENCY TO USE IDIOMATIC TRANSLATION IN ENGLISH- INDONESIAN TEXT TRANSLATION PROCESS	IKIP Siliwangi	
	Jimmy Sapetra	COGNITIVE BEHAVIOR THEORIES AND HOW THEY AFFECT THE TRANSLATION PROCESS	Bina Nusantara University	

09.15 - 10.15	Lulu Laela Amalia, A.A. Ngurah Yudha Martin Mahardika, and Galuh Nur Rohmah	NARRATING NARRATIVE INQUIRY STUDIES IN ELT	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	Lily 1 (1st floor)
	Yeni Latipah and Wawan Gunawan	TEACHING APPRAISAL TO PROMOTE STUDENTS' META- LANGUAGE AWARENESS IN WRITING JOB APPLICATION LETTER	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Ana Puspitasari	COURSE DESIGN: ENGLISH FOR FURNITURE STUDY	Diponegoro University	
	Ida Fitriyati	INTERPERSONAL MEANING / COMMUNICATION IN THE PROCESS OF TEACHING DRAMA		Magnolia (1st floor)
	Khairunnisa binti Khairul and Sri Setyarini	ENGLISH THROUGH DRAMA FOR YOUNG LEARNERS AS AN ORAL SKILL IMPROVEMENT	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Safinatul Hasanah Harahap and Dadang Sunendar	THE USE OF SELF-HYPNOSIS FOR DRAMA LEARNING IN COLLEGE STUDENTS: STUDENTS' PERCEPTION	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Annisa Astrid	DIFFICULTIES IN DELIVERING ORAL PRESENTATION FACED BY THE SIXTH SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT AT UIN RADEN FATAH PALEMBANG	Pasca Sarjana UIN Raden Fatah Palembang	Chrysan (1st floor)
	Ahmad Yulianto	RECOGNITION OF PHONOTACTIC RULES AND ITS EFFECT TO SPEECH PERCEPTION, A CASE OF INDONESIAN BILINGUAL LEARNERS	Universitas Negeri Semarang	
	Suprayogi Suprayogi and Budi Eko Pranoto, M.Hum	NEWS VOICEOVER PRACTICE IN PRONUNCIATION CLASS: A STUDENTS' PERSPECTIVE	Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia	
	Della Nuridah Kartika Sari Amirulloh	DISRUPTING TECHNOCENTRISM IN ELT: INTRODUCING PERSONALISED LEARNING INTO UNDER-RESOURCED CLASSROOMS IN INDONESIAN RURAL EDUCATION CONTEXTS	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	Gazania (1st floor)
	Tika Suharni	TEACHERS PERSPECTIVE TOWARD TEACHER-LEARNER INTERACTION IN MAKING PEDAGOGICAL DECISION: ESP CONTEXT		
	Suparto	MEANINGFULNESS OF INDONESIAN EUPHEMISTIC EXPRESSIONS: A COGNITIVE SEMANTICS PERSPECTIVE	Universitas Gunadarma	
	Mahardhika Zifana, Iwa Lukmana, and Dadang Sudana	DISCOURSE PROBLEMS OF THE NEW INDONESIAN PENAL CODE DRAFT	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	Tulip 1 (1st floor)
	Nana Raihana Askurny and Indah Pujiastuti	A SOCIOLINGUISTICS STUDY: STUDENTS' MOTIVATION UPON ELT IN THE COAST AREA OF BINTAN ISLAND	Universitas Maritim Raja Ali Haji	

09.15 - 10.15	Ria Angraini and Erma Istiqomah	INTERPERSONAL METADISCOURSE MARKERS IN SPEECHES OF MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF INDONESIA	Muhammadiyah University of Bengkulu	Tulip 1 (1st floor)	
	Susanto and Deri Sis Nanda	UTILIZING ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORK FOR FORENSIC LINGUISTICS	Universitas Bandar Lampung	Tulip 2 (1st floor)	
	Fera Pena Millah, Heriyanto, and Ekaning Krisnawati	HOW INTERVIEWER’S POWER EXERCISED THROUGH LEXICAL CHOICE IN POLICE INTERVIEW PROCESS: A FORENSIC LINGUISTICS LEGAL TALK	Universitas Padjadjaran		
	Arni Arni	MODEL GENERATIF BERBASIS KECERDASAN LINGUISTIK DALAM PEMBELAJARAN MENULIS TEKS EKSPLANASI	IKIP PGRI Pontianak		
	Fitra Audina and Nuny Sulistiany Idris	ECOCRITISM OF SINANDONG BATOLURLAH KAU SINANGIN MELAYU CULTURE IN TANJUNGBALAI, SUMATRA UTARA	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	Pulmeria (1st floor)	
	Fajar Marta	FONOLOGIS BAHASA MINANGKABAU KANAGARIAN KOTO ALAM KECAMATAN PANGKALAN KOTO BARU KABUPATEN LIMA PULUH KOTO	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia		
	Leny Saili Rahmah	TENSE AND ASPECT MARKERS OF CIREBON JAVANESE	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia		
	Dona Shinta	STUDENTS' HIGHER ORDER THINKING SKILLS IN CONSTRUCTING ARGUMENTS	Universitas Indonesia		
		Maisa, Didi Suherdi, and Bachrudin Musthafa	EMPOWERING PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS' PERSONAL QUALITIES WITH LIFE AND CARRIER SKILLS OF PARTNERSHIP-21 LEARNING FRAMEWORK	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	Lantana (2nd floor)
		Prihantoro and Didi Suherdi	TOWARDS MULTILITERACIES PEDAGOGY IN EFL INSTRUCTION IN INDONESIA: PROSPECTS AND CHALLENGES	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
6 th PARALLEL SESSION					
10.20-11.20	Eka Anggraeny and Dr. Somruedee Khongput	ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHERS’ PRACTICES OF CRITICAL THINKING INSTRUCTION IN INDONESIAN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS	Prince of Songkla University	Orchid 1-2 (2nd floor)	
	Nicke Moecharam	“IT’S ABOUT HOW TO APPLY WHAT YOU KNOW”: CRITICAL THINKING SKILLS FOR COLLEGE CLASSROOM WITH VISUAL THINKING STRATEGIES (VTS)	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia		
	Intani Permata Rizki	DISCUSSION ABOUT METALANGUAGE IN STUDENTS’ READER RESPONSE TEXT TO IMPROVE STUDENTS’ CRITICAL THINKING	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia		

10.20-11.20	Yogi Mahmud	BECOMING A PROFESSIONAL TEACHER: AN EXPLORATION OF EARLY-CAREER ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE (EFL) TEACHERS' IDENTITY FORMATION IN INDONESIA	Monash University	Lily 1 (1st floor)
	Siti Kustini, Didi Suherdi and Bachrudin Musthafa	BEYOND TRADITIONAL LITERACIES: A MULTIMODAL-BASED INSTRUCTION TO FOSTERING STUDENT DIGITAL LITERACY LEARNING	Politeknik Negeri Banjarmasin	
	Irfan Rifai	'THE SKILL YOU NEED TO HAVE IS CRITICAL THINKING': NARRATIVE OF INDONESIAN ACADEMIC SOJOURNERS' EXPERIENCE PURSUING DOCTORATE DEGREE IN THE UK UNIVERSITY.	Universitas PGRI Adi Buana Surabaya	
	Erma Istiqomah, Ria Angraini, and Lusi Setiyanti	THE ACQUISITION OF INDIRECT SPEECH ACTS AND IMPLICATURE OF A THREE-YEAR-OLD INDONESIAN GIRL	Bhakti Kencana University, Muhammadiyah University of Bengkulu	Magnolia (1st floor)
	Maya Indah Wahyuni and Dedi Sutedi	INDONESIAN LANGUAGES ACQUISITION BY CHILDREN IN MELAYU RIAU ENVIRONMENT	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Husni Thamrin and Retty Isnendes	SUNDANESE DIALECT IN SINAR RESMI TRADITIONAL VILLAGE IN CISOLOK DISTRICT, SUKABUMI REGENCY (PHONOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE)	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Tengku Silvana Sinar, Tengku Thyrhaya Zein, and Nurlela	THE EXPERIENTIAL FEATURES OF THE CORRUPTION TRIAL COURTROOM DISCOURSE: A CORPUS-BASED ANALYSIS	Universitas Sumatera Utara	Chrysan (1st floor)
	Tri Nuraniwati	EVALUATIVE LANGUAGE IN HALAL-TOURISM-RELATED ARTICLES: A CORPUS-BASED SEMANTIC STUDY	Universitas Gadjah Mada	
	Yogi Samsi	A CORPUS BASED STUDY: RECOGNIZING MATERIAL AND VERBAL PROCESSES IN TEACHING SFL CLASSROOM	University of Singaperbangsa Karawang	
	Roki Ranjani Sanjadireja	INQUIRY AND COLLABORATIVE LEARNING STRATEGIES WITHIN GAME-BASED LEARNING FRAMEWORK		Gazania (1st floor)
	Zakiah Arifa, Siti Masitoh, Nur Ila Ifawati, and Diana Nur Sholihah	THE ROLE OF CULTURAL COMPETENCE IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING STRATEGIES: INDONESIAN CONTEXT	Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang	

10.20-11.20	Nurjannah dan M. Nawawi	EFEKTIVITAS PENGGUNAAN MEDIA AUDIO-VISUAL DALAM PEMBELAJARAN BAHASA ARAB DI UNIVERSITAS MUSLIM INDONESIA (PENELITIAN KUALITATIF TERHADAP MAHASISWA SASTRA ARAB FAKULTAS SASTRA DAN PENDIDIKAN BAHASA ARAB FAKULTAS AGAMA UMI)	UMI Makassar	Gazania (1st floor)
	Vina Nuzulul Fitria and Bachrudin Musthafa	CLASSIFYING SPEECH ACT OF GOSSIP USING VERBAL RESPONSE MODES (VRM) IN SELECTED POST ON INSTAGRAM ACCOUNT	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	Tulip 1 (1st floor)
	R Januar Radhiya and Asteria Permata Martawijaya	SPEECH ACT ON HANDBOOK MITIGATION DISASTER IN JAPAN	STBA YAPARI ABA BANDUNG	
	Rendy Pribadi	COGNITION VERSUS SOCIOCULTURAL: THE ROLE OF JOURNALISTS IN SOCIAL CHANGE IN SOCIETY	ITBU	
	Wida Mulyanti	TEXT COMPLEXITY IN ENGLISH TEXTBOOKS FOR JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL: A SYSTEMIC FUNCTIONAL PERSPECTIVE	Universitas Perjuangan	Tulip 2 (1st floor)
	Rasi Yugafiati	PUBLISHING THE TEXT BOOK AS THE FINAL PROJECT OF FRESHMEN IN PRONUNCIATION PRACTICE I SUBJECT	IKIP Siliwangi	
	Yulizar Komarawan	BUILDING FIELD THROUGH IMAGES IN CHEMISTRY TEXTBOOKS FOR INDONESIAN SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Rut Chaikivska	THE DISCUSSION OF VISUAL IMAGES TO DEVELOP STUDENTS' NARRATIVE INTERPRETATION SKILL	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	Pulmeria (1st floor)
	Amanda Puspenditaning Sejati	PETA DIGITAL HERITAGE PADA REVIEW KULINER	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Siti Nur Rahayu and Dr. Rojab Siti Rodliyah, S.Pd., M.Ed	CODE SWITCHING IN ENGLISH LEARNING CLASSROOM: ANALYSIS OF TYPES AND FACTORS	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Rizka Nurul Atika	LEARNING STYLES AND LANGUAGE LEARNING STRATEGIES OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL EFL LEARNERS	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	Lantana (2nd floor)
	Raden Aulia Utami Hidayat	AN INQUIRY STUDY ON TEACHERS' BELIEF AND KNOWLEDGE OF CRITICAL LITERACY PEDAGOGY IN INDONESIA CONTEXT	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Rizki Amalia, Eri Kurniawan, Ahmad Bukhori Muslim, Yanty Wirza, and Wawan Gunawan	STUDENTS' IDENTITY INDICATED BY GENRE MOVEMENT USED IN APPLICATION LETTERS	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
11.25 - 12.25	LUNCH BREAK			Tjokro Resto

3 rd PLENARY SESSION				
12.30 - 13.20	Asst Prof. LIM Fei Victor	MULTILITERACIES IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE CLASSROOM	National Institute of Education, Singapore	Orchid 1-2
13.20 - 13.30		Q & A		
7 th PARALLEL SESSION				
13.35 - 14.35	Armand James Vallejo	A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF POLITICAL TEXT IN POSTERS, SLOGANS AND JINGLE IN DAVAO DEL NORTE, PHILIPPINES	University of Mindanao - Tagum College	Orchid 1-2 (2nd floor)
	Eri Kurniawan and Sudirman	THE REPRESENTATION OF PEWDIEPIE IN VOX’S ONLINE NEWS	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Maisa and Iwa Lukmana	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE' LANGUAGE PROCESSING USING FOUR BASIC TECHNIQUES OF LANGUAGE PRAGMATICS	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Eka Margianti Sagimin and Ratna Sari	A SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS ON LAY’S AND EXO’S SELECTED MUSIC VIDEO	Universitas Pamulang	Lily 1 (1st floor)
	Raynanda Sukma Media and Safrina Noorman	INTERPERSONAL MEANING ANALYSIS OF SELECTED SONG LYRICS FROM QUEEN’S GREATEST HITS ALBUM	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Annisa Luthfiarrahman and Eva Latifah	INDONESIAN K-POP FANS IN SEUNGRI GATE: BETWEEN LOYALTY AND MORAL	Universitas Indonesia	
	Yufaini Yufaini	RELATIONSHIP OF SIGNS AND MEANING OF THE CONCEPT OF "MARIMOI NGONE FUTURU" IN TERNATE PROPOSITION (SEMIO-PRAGMATIC STUDY)	University of Indonesia	Magnolia (1st floor)
	Wisman Wisman and Primi Ovarianti	AKTUALISASI NILAI-NILAI PENDIDIKAN KARAKTER DALAM UNGKAPAN KEPERCAYAAN RAKYAT MINANGKABAU: KAJIAN IMPLIKATUR		
	Franscy Franscy and Rezki Puteri Syahrani Nurul Fatimah	CHARACTER EDUCATION VALUES IN THE WEDDING CUSTOM TRADITIONAL POETRY OF RIAU ARCHIPELAGO SOCIETY	STKIP Panca Sakti	
	Rojab Siti Rodliyah and Ernie Diyahkusumaning Ayu Imperiani	WHY DO I NEED ENGLISH? ENGLISH FOR PROFESSIONAL PURPOSE AS PERCEIVED BY CIVIL SERVANT CANDIDATES	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	Chrysan (1st floor)
	Nurul Fahlafiyah	ENGLISH TEXTBOOK EVALUATION: THE FIT BETWEEN NEW OPPORTUNITIES AND CURRICULUM 2013	Universitas Indonesia	

13.35 - 14.35	Nina Cassandra and Eva Leiliyanti	DRYING OR SHINING THE CURRICULUM: THE CASE OF CURRICULUM EMULSION AT THE STATE UNIVERSITIES IN INDONESIA	Universitas Negeri Jakarta	Chrysan (1st floor)
	Izza Aisyah Nurmahati	AN INVESTIGATION OF ENGLISH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE (EFL) PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS' TECHNOLOGICAL PEDAGOGICAL AND CONTENT KNOWLEDGE (TPACK).	UHAMKA	Gazania (1st floor)
	Feni Munifatullah and Dr.Sukirlan, M.A.	PRE-SERVICE ENGLISH TEACHERS' TALK TO PROMOTE HIGHER ORDER THINKING	Universitas Lampung	
	Novi Pratiwi Lestari	CHALLENGES ON A CURRICULUM ADAPTATION IN AN EFL CLASSROOM: EXPERIENCES OF A NOVICE LANGUAGE TEACHER IN INDONESIA		
	Akhyar Rido	ENGLISH FOR UNIVERSITY GRADUATE EMPLOYABILITY: STUDENTS AND EMPLOYERS' VOICES	Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia	Tulip 1 (1st floor)
	Yessy Hermawati	VEILING AND UNVEILING PHENOMENON: THE VOICE OF MUSLIM WOMEN CELEBRITIES IN INDONESIA AND MALAYSIA	Universitas Islam Nusantara	
	Ramli and Rampeng	SECOND LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT (SLA): WHAT FACTORS CAN AFFECT STUDENTS' ENGLISH LEARNING	Universitas Bosowa Makassar	
	Dewi Surani	WHATS APP GROUPING CLASS FOR INCREASING STUDENTS' ENGLISH ABILITY	Universitas Bina Bangsa	Tulip 2 (1st floor)
	Dinda Ismu Asyifa, Silih Warni, and Cahya Komara	THE USE OF MOBILE PHONE FEATURES BY EFL STUDENTS IN A PRIVATE UNIVERSITY IN JAKARTA	University of Muhammadiyah Prof. Dr. HAMKA	
	Dwi Rahayu	STUDENTS' E-LEARNING EXPERIENCE THROUGH A SYNCHRONOUS ZOOM WEB CONFERENCE SYSTEM	Pamulang University	
	Lucky Rahayu Nurjamin	PHONEMIC SHIFTING REDUPLICATION	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	Pulmeria (1st floor)
	Husni Thamrin	PEOPLE WITH MENTAL DISORDERS (SCHIZOPHRENIA) IN TERMS OF CLINICAL PRAGMATIC PERSPECTIVE	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Nur Amalina	LEARNING ENGLISH IN THE THIRD SPACE: A NARRATIVE CASE STUDY OF A LINGUA FRANCA SPEAKER'S IDENTITY CONSTRUCTION	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	

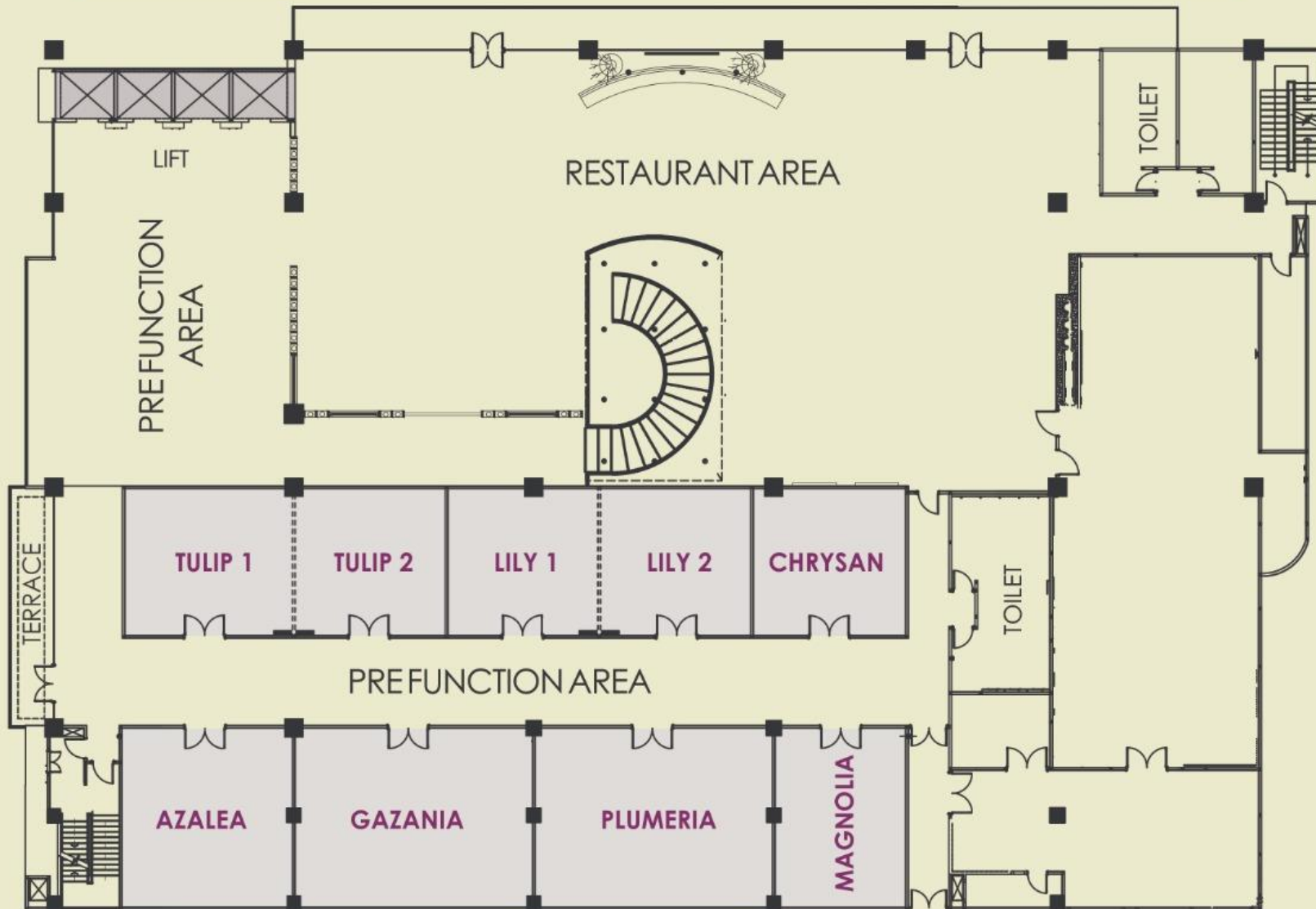
13.35 - 14.35	Rosaria Mita Amalia, Taufik Ampera, and Yuyu Yohana Risagarniwa	A CDA APPROACH TO THE INDONESIA- AUSTRALIA MILITARY AND BORDER ISSUE IN INDONESIAN MEDIA	Universitas Padjadjaran	Lantana (2nd floor)
	Dyah Purwaningsih and Ika Maratus Sholikhah Erna Wardani	ETHNOLINGUISTIC NAMES REFLECTED IN THE MOTIFS OF BATIK ATTIRE OF INDONESIAN POLITICIANS IN 2019 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION	Universitas Jenderal Soedirman	
	Untung Yuwono	MULTIMODALITY OF RACIST CONTENTS (SARA) IN INDONESIAN SOCIAL MEDIA	Faculty of Humanities Universitas Indonesia	
8 th PARALLEL SESSION				
14.40 - 15.40	Mia Rahmawati Yuwita	ATTITUDES TOWARDS ENGLISH AS AN INTERNATIONAL LANGUAGE (EIL) DURING OVERSEAS STUDY: A STUDY OF INDONESIAN POSTGRADUATE STUDENTS	Monash University (Alumna)	Orchid 1-2 (2nd floor)
	Martha Nandari Santoso	A SHORT INTERNATIONALIZATION STUDENT PROGRAM MODEL FOR SUSTAINABLE LEARNING AND FRIENDSHIP	Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana	
	Ahmad Bukhori Muslim	“I WILL DO WHATEVER TO SUPPORT”: INDONESIAN PARENTAL PERSPECTIVE ON INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL PARTNERSHIP AMONG MILLENNIAL LEARNERS	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Sidik Indra Nugraha and Iwan Ridwan	IMPROVING STUDENTS’ ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS THROUGH PROJECT-BASED LANGUAGE LEARNING (PBL): A CASE AT A SECONDARY SCHOOL IN KARAWANG	Universitas Singaperbangsa Karawang	Lily 1 (1st floor)
	Gita Mutiara Hati	SELF ASSESSMENT: A BRIDGE TOWARD LEARNING AUTONOMY	University of Bengkulu	
	Melvina	THE INDONESIAN EFL LEARNERS’ MOTIVATION AND AUTONOMY: HOW ARE THEY CONNECTED?	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Radina Anggun Nurisma	ARE WE DEVELOPING AUTONOMOUS LEARNING? A CASE STUDY OF PENDIDIKAN JARAK JAUH POLITEKNIK INDONESIA	Politeknik Elektronika Negeri Surabaya	
	Hary Soedarto Harjono and Mujiyono Wiryotinoyo	THE EFFECT OF MULTIMEDIA LEARNING ON COMPREHENSION AND RETENTION	Universitas Jambi	Magnolia (1st floor)
	Lasito	STUDENTS’ ENGAGEMENT IN AN ASYNCHRONOUS COMPUTER-MEDIATED LEARNING: A STUDY IN BLENDED LEARNING CONTEXT	Universitas Negeri Jakarta	

14.40 - 15.40	Ria Angraini and Dian Susyla	TECHNOLOGICAL PEDAGOGICAL CONTENT KNOWLEDGE (TPACK) USED BY JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL ENGLISH TEACHERS IN BENGKULU CITY	Muhammadiyah University of Bengkulu	Magnolia (1st floor)
	Destian and Yanty Wirza	FLIPPING WRITING CLASSROOM AT SECONDARY SCHOOL: EFL STUDENTS' PERFORMANCE AND PERCEPTION	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Nurtaqwa Amin, Hariratul Jannah, and M.Nur Wakka	EMPOWERING THE RIGHT BRAIN THROUGH THE TRANSFORMATION OF HYPNOTIC LANGUAGE PATTERNS IN THE CLASSROOM LEARNING PROCESS	ALTI UMI	Chrysan (1st floor)
	Kusumarasdyati	DO EXTROVERTS HAVE BETTER LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY THAN INTROVERTS?	Universitas Negeri Surabaya	
	Munira Hasjim and Rusdiah	APPLICATION OF PERFORMANCE BASED EVALUATION (PBE) METHOD IN IMPROVING LEARNING OUTCOME AND ASSESSMENT OBJECTIVITY	Universitas Hasanudin Makasar	
	Pritz Hutabarat	DEFYING MYTHS SURROUNDING THE INFERIORITY OF NON-NSTS AS LEGITIMATE TEACHERS: NON-NESTS' ASPIRATION TO BECOME TRANSNATIONAL TEACHERS	University of Bristol	Gazania (1st floor)
	Kartika Marta Budiana, Djuwari, and Gunasti H	THE TEACHERS' MOTIVATION IN SCIENTIFIC PAPER TRAINING	STIE Perbanas Surabaya	
	Siti Haryati	THE GRADUATION OF ATTITUDE ON TEACHER'S SPEECH TO STUDENTS IN COUNSELING SERVICE	SMPN 1 Compreng	
	Putu Satya	THE PERSUASIVE LANGUAGE OF LEGISLATIVE CANDIDATES' BILLBOARD IN THE 2019 ELECTIONS	Universitas Negeri Jakarta	Tulip 1 (1st floor)
	Ruswan Dallyono	A MINIMALIST ANALYSIS OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF ENGLISH CAUSATIVE VERBS BY EFL LEARNERS	Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia	
	Ratna Trihartanti	THE DIFFERENCE USE OF LANGUAGE FEATURES IN UTTERANCES OF ENGLISH AND ENGINEERING STUDENTS	Politeknik Negeri Bandung	
	Shanty Duwila	THE POST-MODIFICATION OF NOUN PHRASE COMPLEXITY IN LOCAL AND INTERNATIONAL ABSTRACT JOURNAL (A COMPARATIVE STUDY)	Universitas Wijaya Putra	
	Sri Sulastini	INSTRUCTIONAL ALIGNMENT IN INDONESIAN EFL COURSEBOOKS FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS: A CONTENT ANALYSIS	Universitas Negeri Jakarta	Tulip 2 (1st floor)

14.40 - 15.40	Siti Nurhayati Diniah and Muhammad Zulfikar Faishol Ali	AN EVALUATION OF ESP TEXTBOOK FOR ISLAMIC EDUCATION STUDENTS: A CASE STUDY IN ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY BANDUNG	UNNES	Tulip 2 (1st floor)
	Karmilah	THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNICATIVE APPROACH ON DIGITAL BASED IN IMPROVING THE ENGLISH ABILITY	Politeknik Al Islam Bandung	
	Diana Budi Darma	PURIFICATION IN TRANSLATED FOLKTALES BY MURTI BUNANTA: A STUDY OF CHILDREN'S LITERATURE.	Universitas Negeri Surabaya	Pulmeria (1st floor)
	Helvi Rauf	SHIFT, RETENTION, AND EXTINCTION OF THE GORONTALO LANGUAGE		
	Sri Munawarah and Frans Asisi Datang	THE BENEFITS OF DIALECTOLOGY STUDY IN DETERMINING A LOCAL CONTENT SUBJECT IN DEPOK, WEST JAVA	Fakultas Ilmu Pengetahuan Budaya Universitas Indonesia	
	Ratnawati		Universitas Muslim Indonesia	Lantana (2nd floor)
	Untari Gunta Pertiwi	CHALLENGES IN PROMOTING DIGITAL LITERACY IN BLENDED LEARNING: A REFLECTION OF ASSISTED-TECHNOLOGY IN CRITICAL READING CLASS FOR ENGINEERING STUDENTS		
	Vina Aini Salsabila and Asep Saepuloh	UTILIZING PADLET IN TEACHING WRITING		
15.45 - 16.00	Coffee Break (refreshments are available near room Orchid 1-2)			
16.00 - 16.30	Closing			Orchid 1-2
16.30 - 17.00	Certificate Handling			Orchid 1-2

FLOOR PLAN

1st Floor



FLOOR PLAN

2nd Floor

