

THE REASONS WHY EFL STUDENTS FEEL UNENTHUSIASTIC IN FOLLOWING THE LEARNING PROCESS

Masagus Abdullah Akhdan¹
Dion Tira Erlangga²
English Education

masagusabdullah@gmail.com

Abstract

Learning English as a foreign language (EFL) can be a challenging and anxiety-inducing process for many students. The anxiety experienced by EFL students stems from various factors, including fear of making mistakes, social pressure, cultural differences, and the overwhelming nature of learning a new language. Firstly, the fear of making errors in speaking or writing English often leads to anxiety. Students may worry about being judged or ridiculed by their peers or teachers, which can hinder their confidence and willingness to participate actively in class. Additionally, the pressure to achieve high proficiency in English, whether for academic or professional purposes, can create a significant amount of stress and anxiety among EFL students. The fear of falling behind or not meeting expectations can cause students to doubt their abilities and feel overwhelmed by the learning process. Moreover, cultural differences and the unfamiliarity of the English language can exacerbate anxiety. EFL students may feel isolated or struggle to comprehend the nuances of the language, leading to a sense of frustration and anxiety. Ultimately, it is crucial for educators and institutions to address EFL students' anxiety by providing a supportive and inclusive learning environment. Offering encouragement, creating opportunities for practice, and implementing effective teaching strategies can help alleviate anxiety and promote a more positive and successful English language learning experience.

Key words: EFL students, unenthusiastic, learning process

INTRODUCTION

English is an indispensable language for individuals learning it as a foreign language (EFL) due to its global significance and countless advantages [1], [2], [3]. Firstly, English serves as the lingua franca of the modern world, acting as a common language for communication across borders and cultures [4], [5], [6]. It enables EFL learners to connect with people from diverse backgrounds, facilitating international trade, travel, and diplomacy [7], [8], [9]. Proficiency in English empowers individuals to participate actively in the global community, fostering cross-cultural understanding and cooperation [10], [11], [12]. Secondly, English is the language of science, technology, and innovation. A vast majority of scientific research papers, technological advancements, and academic discourse are conducted and published in English [13], [14], [15]. By mastering English, EFL learners gain access to a wealth of knowledge and cutting-edge discoveries in various fields [16], [17], [18]. They can keep abreast of the latest developments, collaborate with international scholars, and contribute to the global knowledge pool [19], [20], [21].

Furthermore, English opens up a plethora of educational opportunities for EFL learners. Many of the world's top universities and educational institutions offer courses and programs taught in English [22], [23], [24]. By attaining proficiency in English, EFL learners can pursue higher education in renowned institutions, broadening their academic horizons and enhancing their career prospects [25], [26], [27]. English proficiency is often

a prerequisite for scholarships, exchange programs, and study abroad opportunities, enabling learners to experience different cultures and gain a competitive edge in the job market [28], [29], [30].

English proficiency also plays a crucial role in the professional realm. In today's globalized economy, many multinational corporations and international organizations conduct business in English [31], [32], [33]. EFL learners with strong English skills possess a significant advantage when seeking employment opportunities in multinational companies or pursuing international careers [34], [35], [36]. English fluency enhances their ability to communicate effectively, negotiate contracts, engage in presentations, and collaborate with colleagues from diverse backgrounds [37], [38], [39]. Moreover, English language skills contribute to personal growth and self-confidence [40], [41]. Learning a new language broadens one's perspective, enhances cognitive abilities, and improves problem-solving skills [42], [43], [44]. It fosters adaptability, resilience, and cultural sensitivity, enabling EFL learners to thrive in multicultural environments [45], [46]. The confidence gained through English proficiency empowers individuals to express their ideas, share their perspectives, and engage in meaningful conversations, both personally and professionally [47], [48].

Lastly, English language proficiency opens doors to a vast array of entertainment, literature, and popular culture [49], [50], [51]. EFL learners can enjoy literature, music, movies, and TV shows in their original form, enriching their cultural experiences and deepening their understanding of different societies [52], [53], [54]. It allows them to connect with a global audience and appreciate diverse art forms, fostering creativity and promoting intercultural appreciation [55], [56], [57]. English holds immense significance for EFL learners due to its global prevalence, academic and professional opportunities, personal growth, and cultural enrichment [58], [59], [60]. Mastery of the English language equips individuals with the tools to navigate the interconnected world, engage in meaningful communication, pursue higher education, and thrive in diverse professional environments [61], [62], [63]. English opens doors, broadens horizons, and empowers EFL learners to become global citizens capable of making valuable contributions to society [64], [65], [66].

English serves as a fundamental language for students learning English as a foreign language (EFL) due to its widespread global influence and practical benefits [67], [68], [69]. As the lingua franca of the modern world, English holds significant importance in various domains such as business, academia, technology, and international communication [70], [71], [72]. Mastering English equips EFL students with a valuable tool to engage in global interactions, expand their professional opportunities, and access a vast array of knowledge and resources [73], [74], [75]. Moreover, English proficiency enhances cultural understanding and fosters cross-cultural connections, enabling individuals to bridge gaps and build relationships with people from diverse backgrounds [76], [77], [78]. By acquiring English language skills, EFL students gain a key to unlock numerous opportunities and become active participants in the interconnected global community [79], [80], [81].

METHOD

In this study, the writers utilized library research techniques and subjective depiction. This study utilized a subjective methodology zeroing in on story understanding, portrayal, and examination. Subjective means examination dependent principally upon a constructivist

viewpoint with respect to a singular's encounter that has been by and large or socially built. Information assortment strategies were performed by exploring or perusing sources in books, the web, as well as in past exploration reports, and others. Most understudies can find their assets in the library, information on the main libraries, experience with the chapter by chapter guide and other reference works, about complex is surely a fundamental apparatus for pretty much every understudy of writing. The information examination procedure utilized in this study is clear investigation. To help this information, the specialists looked for important information from different sources. Information investigation is the methodical course of considering and orchestrating information from meetings, perceptions, and records by coordinating the information and concluding what is significant and which should be contemplated. also, make determinations that are straightforward.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There are several reasons why English as a Foreign Language (EFL) students may feel unenthusiastic about following the learning process [82], [83]. First and foremost, the difficulty of learning a new language can be overwhelming. EFL students often encounter unfamiliar grammar rules, complex vocabulary, and pronunciation challenges, which can lead to frustration and a lack of motivation [84], [85], [86]. The sheer amount of information to be learned and the effort required to achieve fluency can be daunting, causing some students to lose their initial enthusiasm.

Furthermore, the traditional teaching methods used in many EFL classrooms can contribute to students' lack of enthusiasm [87]. Rote memorization, grammar-focused drills, and a lack of authentic communication opportunities can make the learning process dull and disconnected from real-life situations [88], [89]. When students fail to see the relevance and practicality of what they are learning, their motivation diminishes. Another factor that can lead to student apathy is the fear of making mistakes [90], [91]. EFL students may feel self-conscious and anxious about speaking incorrectly or being misunderstood. This fear of embarrassment or judgment can inhibit their willingness to actively participate in class activities or engage in conversations with native English speakers. The pressure to perform perfectly can be paralyzing and stifle students' enthusiasm for learning.

Additionally, external factors such as lack of time, competing priorities, or personal circumstances can also impact students' level of engagement [92], [93]. EFL students often have busy lives, balancing work, family responsibilities, and other commitments alongside their language studies. The demands of these other areas can drain their energy and leave them with little motivation to invest in their English learning [94], [95], [96]. Moreover, a lack of individualized attention and support can contribute to students feeling disengaged. Large class sizes or limited access to personalized feedback and guidance can make students feel like just another face in the crowd. When students do not receive the necessary attention and support tailored to their specific needs, they may feel neglected and lose interest in the learning process.

Finally, a lack of cultural immersion can hinder students' enthusiasm for learning English. Language is closely tied to culture, and without exposure to authentic cultural contexts, students may struggle to fully connect with the language [97], [98], [99]. EFL students who do not have opportunities to interact with native English speakers or experience the culture firsthand may find it challenging to stay motivated and enthusiastic. Various factors

contribute to EFL students feeling unenthusiastic about following the learning process [100]. These include the difficulty of learning a new language, uninspiring teaching methods, fear of making mistakes, external demands, a lack of individualized attention, and limited cultural immersion. It is essential for educators and institutions to address these factors and create a supportive and engaging learning environment that fosters students' enthusiasm and motivation to learn English.

CONCLUSION

There are various reasons why English as a Foreign Language (EFL) learners may feel unmotivated during the learning process. Firstly, the lack of perceived relevance can be a significant factor. If learners fail to see the practical applications or benefits of learning English, they may struggle to find motivation. For example, if they don't have immediate opportunities to use English in their daily lives or careers, they may question the value of investing time and effort into mastering the language. Secondly, ineffective teaching methods or uninspiring materials can dampen motivation. When learners are not engaged or challenged appropriately, they may become bored or disinterested. Dull textbooks, monotonous drills, and repetitive exercises can make the learning experience tedious and demotivating. Additionally, the fear of making mistakes or facing embarrassment can hinder motivation. EFL learners may feel self-conscious about their pronunciation, grammar, or vocabulary, leading to a reluctance to engage in speaking activities. The fear of being judged or ridiculed can create anxiety and discourage learners from actively participating in the learning process. Furthermore, unrealistic expectations and the perceived difficulty of language learning can demotivate EFL learners. If they believe that achieving fluency or proficiency in English is an unattainable goal, they may feel overwhelmed and lose motivation. The lack of progress or slow improvement can also contribute to feelings of frustration and demotivation.

Lastly, external factors such as personal circumstances or competing priorities can impact motivation. EFL learners may have limited time and energy to dedicate to language learning due to work, family responsibilities, or other commitments. When faced with multiple demands, they may struggle to prioritize language learning, leading to decreased motivation and progress. Addressing these challenges requires a multifaceted approach. Incorporating real-life and relevant content, using interactive and engaging teaching methods, fostering a supportive and non-judgmental learning environment, setting achievable goals, and providing regular feedback can help rekindle motivation in EFL learners. It is crucial to recognize and address individual needs and circumstances to create a motivating and empowering learning experience.

REFERENCES

- D. Aminatun, M. Ayu, and P. Mulyah, "ICT Implementation during Covid-19 Pandemic: How Teachers Deal with a New Style of Teaching," 2021.
- B. E. Pranoto and L. K. Afrilita, "The organization of words in mental lexicon: evidence from word association test," *Teknosastik*, vol. 16, no. 1, pp. 26–33, 2019.
- U. Nurmallasari and Samanik, "A Study of Social Stratification In France In 19th Century as Portrayed in 'The Necklace 'La Parure'' Short Story by Guy De Maupassant," *English Lang. Lit. Int. Conf.*, vol. 2, p. 2, 2018, [Online]. Available: <https://jurnal.unimus.ac.id/index.php/ELLIC/article/view/3570>

- H. Kuswoyo and R. A. Siregar, "Interpersonal metadiscourse markers as persuasive strategies in oral business presentation," *Ling. Cult.*, vol. 13, no. 4, pp. 297–304, 2019.
- D. Amelia, A. Afrianto, S. Samanik, S. Suprayogi, B. E. Pranoto, and I. Gulo, "Improving Public Speaking Ability through Speech," *J. Soc. Sci. Technol. Community Serv.*, vol. 3, no. 2, p. 322, 2022, doi: 10.33365/jsstcs.v3i2.2231.
- I. Gulö, "Li Niha in the Hands of Bloggers: Better or Worse?," *Univ. Teknokr. Indones.*, p. 35, 2018.
- D. Amelia and J. Daud, "Freudian Tripartite on Detective Fiction: the Tokyo Zodiac Murders," *Lang. Lit. J. Linguist. Lit. Lang. Teach.*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 299–305, 2020, doi: 10.30743/ll.v4i2.3139.
- B. Mandasari and L. Oktaviani, "The Influence of Nias Language to Bahasa Indonesia," *Premise J. English Educ. Appl. Linguist.*, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 61–78, 2018.
- D. Aminatun, N. Ngadiso, and S. Marmanto, "Applying PLEASE strategy to teach writing skill on students with different linguistic intelligence," *Teknosastik*, vol. 16, no. 1, pp. 34–40, 2019.
- B. E. Pranoto and S. Suprayogi, "Incorporating 9GAG memes to develop EFL learners' speaking ability and willingness to communicate," *IJEE (Indonesian J. English Educ.)*, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 130–144, 2020.
- E. A. Novanti and S. Suprayogi, "WEBTOON'S POTENTIALS TO ENHANCE EFL STUDENTS' VOCABULARY," *J. Res. Lang. Educ.*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 83–87, 2021.
- S. Samanik, "Imagery Analysis In Matsuoka's Cloud Of Sparrows," *Linguist. Lit. J.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 17–24, 2021.
- H. Kuswoyo, E. T. S. Sujatna, Afrianto, and A. Rido, "„This novel is not totally full of tears...“: Graduation Resources as Appraisal Strategies in EFL Students" Fiction Book Review Oral Presentation," *World J. English Lang.*, vol. 12, no. 6, pp. 294–303, 2022, doi: 10.5430/wjel.v12n6p294.
- B. Mandasari and A. Y. Wahyudin, "Flipped Classroom Learning Model: Implementation and Its Impact on EFL Learners' Satisfaction on Grammar Class Corresponding Email Article's History Flipped Classroom Learning Model: Implementation and Its Impact on EFL Learners' Satisfaction on Grammar C," *Ethical Ling.*, vol. 8, no. 1, p. 2021, 2019.
- B. Mandasari and D. Aminatun, "VLOG: A TOOL TO IMPROVE STUDENTS" ENGLISH SPEAKING ABILITY AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL," *Proc. Univ. PAMULANG*, vol. 1, no. 1, 2020.
- M. Y. Kardiansyah, "Pelatihan Guru dalam Penggunaan Website Grammar Sebagai Media Pembelajaran selama Pandemi," in *English Language and Literature International Conference (ELLiC) Proceedings*, 2021, vol. 3, pp. 419–426.

- E. Ngestirosa, E. Woro, and J. E. Strid, "Reconstructing the Border : Social Integration in Reyna Grande ' s The Distance Between Us," no. December, 2020.
- L. Oktaviani, D. Aminatun, and I. Ahmad, "PENINGKATAN PROFESIONALITAS GURU SDN 4 MESUJI TIMUR MELALUI PROGRAM T2KT," *INTEGRITAS J. Pengabdian*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 333–345, 2020.
- D. Amelia and F. D. Dintasi, "Ephebophilia suffered by the main character," *Teknosastik*, vol. 15, no. 2, pp. 81–86, 2019.
- L. Septiyana and D. Aminatun, "THE CORRELATION BETWEEN EFL LEARNERS' COHESION AND THEIR READING COMPREHENSION," *J. Res. Lang. Educ.*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 68–74, 2021.
- J. Fakhrurozi and Q. J. Adrian, "Ekranisasi Cerpen ke Film Pendek: Alternatif Pembelajaran Kolaboratif di Perguruan Tinggi," in *Seminar Nasional Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra*, 2020, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 91–97.
- S. Suprayogi, D. Puspita, S. Nuansa, and K. Sari, "THE DISCURSIVE CONSTRUCTION OF INDIGENOUS BELIEF ISSUE IN THE JAKARTA POST," vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 417–430, 2021.
- D. Aminatun, P. Mulyah, and H. Haryanti, "the Effect of Using Dictogloss on Students' Listening Comprehension Achievement," *J. PAJAR (Pendidikan dan Pengajaran)*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 262–269, 2021, doi: 10.33578/pjr.v5i2.8246.
- O. Cahyaningsih and B. E. Pranoto, "A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS : THE REPRESENTATION OF DONALD TRUMP IN THE REUTERS AND THE NEW YORK TIMES TOWARDS THE ISSUE OF # BLACKLIVESMATTER," vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 75–83, 2021.
- L. U. Qodriani and I. D. P. Wijana, "The 'New' Adjacency Pairs in Online Learning: Categories and Practices," in *Ninth International Conference on Language and Arts (ICLA 2020)*, 2021, pp. 121–125.
- S. Suprayogi, "Javanese Varieties in Pringsewu Regency and Their Origins," *Teknosastik*, vol. 17, no. 1, pp. 7–14, 2019.
- N. Purwaningsih and I. Gulö, "REPRESENTATION OF REYNHARD SINAGA IN BBC NEWS AND THE JAKARTA POST," *Linguist. Lit. J.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 50–61, 2021.
- R. Fadilah and H. Kuswoyo, "Transitivity Analysis of News Reports on Covid-19 of Jakarta Post Press," 2021.
- D. Puspita and D. Amelia, "TED-TALK: A SUPPLEMENT MATERIAL TO PROMOTE STUDENTS' AUTONOMY IN LISTENING," *ELTIN JOURNAL, J. English Lang. Teach. Indones.*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 91–102, 2020.
- L. Oktaviani, "STUDI TENTANG FAKTOR YANG MEMPENGARUHI KEMAMPUAN BERBICARA MAHASISWA JURUSAN BAHASA INGGRIS DI UNIVERSITAS

MUHAMMADIYAH MALANG”.

- Afrianto, E. T. S. Sujatna, N. Darmayanti, and F. Ariyani, “Configuration of Lampung Mental Clause: a Functional Grammar Investigation,” *Proc. Ninth Int. Conf. Lang. Arts (ICLA 2020)*, vol. 539, no. Icla 2020, pp. 222–226, 2021, doi: 10.2991/assehr.k.210325.039.
- L. K. Candra and L. U. Qodriani, “An Analysis of Code Switching in Leila S. Chudori’s For Nadira,” *Teknosastik*, vol. 16, no. 1, p. 9, 2019, doi: 10.33365/ts.v16i1.128.
- J. Asia and Samanik, “Dissociative Identity Disorder Reflected in Frederick Clegg ’ S Character in the Collectors Novel,” *ELLiC*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 424–431, 2018.
- R. Arpiansah, Y. Fernando, and J. Fakhrurozi, “Game Edukasi VR Pengenalan Dan Pencegahan Virus Covid-19 Menggunakan Metode MDLC Untuk Anak Usia Dini,” *J. Teknol. dan Sist. Inf.*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 88–93, 2021.
- D. Puspita, “TED-Talk: A Listening Supplemental Material for Learning English,” 2021.
- M. Y. Kardiansyah and A. Salam, “Literary Translation Agents in the Space of Mediation,” in *International Joint Conference on Arts and Humanities (IJCAH 2020)*, 2020, pp. 592–598.
- L. A. Sartika and B. E. Pranoto, “Analysis of Humor in the Big Bang Theory By Using Relevance Theory : a Pragmatic Study,” vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 1–7, 2021.
- J. S. Al Falaq, S. Suprayogi, F. N. Susanto, and A. U. Husna, “Exploring The Potentials of Wattpad For Literature Class,” *Indones. J. Learn. Stud.*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 12–19, 2021.
- D. Aminatun and L. Oktaviani, “USING ‘MEMRISE’ TO BOOST ENGLISH FOR BUSINESS VOCABULARY MASTERY: STUDENTS’VIEWPOINT,” *Proc. Univ. PAMULANG*, vol. 1, no. 1, 2019.
- H. Kuswoyo and A. Y. Audina, “Consecutive Interpreting Strategies on A Court Setting: A Study of English into Indonesia Interpretation,” *TEKNOSASTIK*, vol. 18, no. 2, pp. 90–102, 2020.
- Y. Mertania and D. Amelia, “Black Skin White Mask: Hybrid Identity of the Main Character as Depicted in Tagore’s The Home and The World,” *Linguist. Lit. J.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 7–12, 2020, doi: 10.33365/lj.v1i1.233.
- E. N. E. W. Kasih, S. Suprayogi, D. Puspita, R. N. Oktavia, and D. Ardian, “Speak up confidently: Pelatihan English Public Speaking bagi siswa-siswi English Club SMAN 1 Kotagajah,” *Madaniya*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 313–321, 2022, [Online]. Available: <https://madaniya.pustaka.my.id/journals/contents/article/view/189>
- L. U. Qodriani, “English interference in bahasa Indonesia: A phonology-to-orthography case in Instagram caption,” *English Lang. Lit. Int. Conf. Proc.*, vol. 3, pp. 349–355, 2021.

- A. Budiman, B. E. Pranoto, and A. Gus, "Pendampingan Dan Pelatihan Pengelolaan Website SMS Negeri 1 Semaka Tanggamus," vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 150–159, 2021.
- B. Mandasari, "The Impact of Online Learning toward Students' Academic Performance on Business Correspondence Course," *EDUTECH J. Educ. Technol.*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 98–110, 2020.
- N. Nuraziza, L. Oktaviani, and F. M. Sari, "EFL Learners' Perceptions on ZOOM Application in the Online Classes," *Jambura J. English Teach. Lit.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 41–51, 2021, doi: 10.37905/jetl.v2i1.7318.
- Samanik, "A Contextual Approach: Business Presentation to Accelerate EFL Learners' English Speaking Skill Samanik Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia," 2018.
- J. Fakhrurozi and D. Puspita, "KONSEP PIIL PESENGGIRI DALAM SAstra LISAN WAWANCAN LAMPUNG SAIBATIN," *J. PESONA*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 1–13, 2021.
- K. Sari and B. E. Pranoto, "Representation of Government Concerning the Draft of Criminal Code in The Jakarta Post : A Critical Discourse Analysis," vol. 11, no. 2, pp. 98–113, 2021.
- L. Oktaviani and B. Mandasari, "Powtoon: A digital medium to optimize students' cultural presentation in ELT classroom," *Teknosastik*, vol. 18, no. 1, pp. 33–41, 2020.
- I. Gulö, "Predicates of Indonesian and English Simple Sentences," *Teknosastik*, vol. 15, no. 2, pp. 76–80, 2019.
- D. E. Kurniawan, N. Z. Janah, A. Wibowo, M. K. Mufida, and P. Prasetyawan, "C2C marketplace model in fishery product trading application using SMS gateway," *MATEC Web Conf.*, vol. 197, pp. 2–7, 2018, doi: 10.1051/mateconf/201819715001.
- D. Melanda, A. Surahman, and T. Yulianti, "Pengembangan Media Pembelajaran IPA Kelas IV Berbasis Web (Studi Kasus : SDN 02 Sumberejo)," *J. Teknol. Dan Sist. Inf.*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 28–33, 2023.
- M. Fithratullah, "Globalization and Culture Hybridity; The Commodification on Korean Music and its Successful World Expansion," *Digit. Press Soc. Sci. Humanit.*, vol. 2, no. 2018, p. 00013, 2019, doi: 10.29037/digitalpress.42264.
- T. I. Setri and D. B. Setiawan, "Matriarchal Society in The Secret Life of Bees by Sue Monk Kidd," *Linguist. Lit. J.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 28–33, 2020, doi: 10.33365/llj.v1i1.223.
- L. U. Qodriani and M. Y. Kardiansyah, "Exploring Culture in Indonesia English Textbook for Secondary Education," *JPI (Jurnal Pendidik. Indones.)*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 51–58, 2018.
- A. Afrianto and U. Ma'rifah, "Tubuh dan Relasi Gender: Wacana Pascakolonial Dalam Novel 'The Scarlet Letter' Karya Nathaniel Hawthorne," *LEKSEMA J. Bhs. dan Sastra*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 49–63, 2020.

- I. Gulö, "How Nias Sees English Personal Pronouns Used as Preposition Objects," *Ling. J. Bhs. dan Sastra*, vol. 18, no. 2, pp. 147–156, 2018.
- E. Endang Woro Kasih, "Formulating Western Fiction in Garrett Touch of Texas," *Arab World English J. Transl. Lit. Stud.*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 142–155, 2018, doi: 10.24093/awejtls/vol2no2.10.
- R. M. Nababan and E. Nurmaily, "THE HYPERMASCULINITY AS SEEN IN THE MAIN CHARACTER IN RAMBO : LAST BLOOD MOVIE," vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 25–32, 2021.
- M. Fithratullah, "Representation of Korean Values Sustainability in American Remake Movies," *Teknosastik*, vol. 19, no. 1, p. 60, 2021, doi: 10.33365/ts.v19i1.874.
- L. Oktaviani, "ETHNIC SNAKE GAME: A STUDY ON THE USE OF MULTIMEDIA IN SPEAKING CLASS FOR ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING STUDENTS," *Sect. Ed.*, 2018.
- A. D. Putri, H. Kuswoyo, I. Gulo, E. Ngestirosa, and E. G. Febrina, "Pengenalan Wawasan Digital Marketing Bagi Guru SMK N 1 Labuhan Maringgai, Lampung Timur," *J. Soc. Sci. Technol. Community Serv.*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 147–153, 2023.
- A. Afrianto and A. Restika, "FUNGSI PEMARKAH WACANA: SEBUAH KASUS DI KELAS BERBICARA PADA LEVEL UNIVERSITAS," *LITERA*, vol. 17, no. 1, 2018.
- B. R. Utami and A. Y. Wahyudin, "DOES SELF-ESTEEM INFLUENCE STUDENT ENGLISH PROFICIENCY TEST SCORES ?," vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 16–20, 2022.
- M. D. Winaldo and L. Oktaviani, "INFLUENCE OF VIDEO GAMES ON THE ACQUISITION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE," vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 21–26, 2022.
- U. T. Indonesia, "UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS ' MOTIVATION ON ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING AT UNIVERSITAS TEKNOKRAT INDONESIA Wulandari Pranawengtias In this section , the results of data analysis from the questionnaire are explained in the form of tables and descriptive explanati," vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 27–32, 2022.
- S. Suprayogi, S.- Samanik, E. A. Novanti, and Y.- Ardesis, "EFL Learner's Literary Competence Mapping through Reader-Response Writing Assessed using CCEA GCSE Mark Scheme," *Celt A J. Cult. English Lang. Teach. Lit.*, vol. 21, no. 1, p. 1, 2021, [Online]. Available: <http://journal.unika.ac.id/index.php/celt/article/view/2871>
- Y. Ardesis, "POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER IN THE STATIONERY SHOP NOVEL BY MARJAN KAMALI," vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 33–44, 2022.
- M. A. Akhdan and D. Aminatun, "THE CORRELATION BETWEEN ANXIETY AND STUDENT GPA & EPT SCORE DURING COVID 19 PANDEMIC," vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 45–51, 2022.
- S. Gultom and L. Oktaviani, "THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS ' SELF-

- ESTEEM AND THEIR ENGLISH PROFICIENCY TEST RESULT,” vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 52–57, 2022.
- W. M. Seyoum, A. Yigzaw, and H. K. Bewuketu, “STUDENTS ’ ATTITUDES AND PROBLEMS ON QUESTION-BASED,” vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 58–63, 2022.
- A. Aprilia, D. Aminatun, and U. T. Indonesia, “Investigating Memory Loss: How Depression Affects Students’ Memory Endurance 1,2,” vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 1–11, 2022.
- D. T. Erlangga, “STUDENT PROBLEMS IN ONLINE LEARNING : SOLUTIONS TO KEEP EDUCATION GOING ON,” vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 21–26, 2022.
- E. F. Baresh, “DEVELOPING LIBYAN UNDERGRADUATES ’ WRITING SKILLS THROUGH REFLECTIVE JOURNALING: A CRITICAL LITERATURE REVIEW Teaching English in Libya Definition of Reflective Journal Writing,” vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 27–35, 2022.
- E. Elbes and L. Oktaviani, “CHARACTER BUILDING IN ENGLISH FOR DAILY CONVERSATION CLASS,” vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 36–45, 2022.
- M. Hestiana, “THE ROLE OF MOVIE SUBTITLES TO IMPROVE STUDENTS ’ VOCABULARY,” vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 46–53, 2022.
- L. Oktaviani, Y. Fernando, R. Romadhoni, and N. Noviana, “Developing a web-based application for school counselling and guidance during COVID-19 Pandemic,” *J. Community Serv. Empower.*, vol. 2, no. 3, pp. 110–117, 2021, doi: 10.22219/jcse.v2i3.17630.
- S. Crisianita and B. Mandasari, “THE USE OF SMALL-GROUP DISCUSSION TO IMPROVE STUDENTS ’,” vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 61–66, 2022.
- M. D. Ariastuti and A. Y. Wahyudin, “EXPLORING ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND LEARNING STYLE OF,” vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 67–73, 2022.
- F. Amin and A. Y. Wahyudin, “THE IMPACT OF VIDEO GAME : ‘ AGE OF EMPIRES II ’ TOWARD STUDENTS ’ READING COMPREHENSION ON NARRATIVE TEXT,” vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 74–80, 2022.
- R. W. Agustin and M. Ayu, “THE IMPACT OF USING INSTAGRAM FOR INCREASING VOCABULARY AND LISTENING SKILL,” *J. English Lang. Teach. Learn.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 1–7, 2021.
- R. Risten, F. Sinaga, and R. Pustika, “EXPLORING STUDENTS ’ ATTITUDE TOWARDS ENGLISH ONLINE LEARNING USING MOODLE DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC AT,” vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 8–15, 2021.
- S. Nurmala Sari, D. Aminatun, S. N. Sari, D. Aminatun, S. Nurmala Sari, and D. Aminatun, “Students’ Perception on the Use of English Movies to Improve Vocabulary Mastery,” *J. English Lang. Teach. Learn.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 16–22, 2021, [Online]. Available: <http://jim.teknokrat.ac.id/index.php/english-language-teaching/index>

- N. R. Putri and F. M. Sari, "INVESTIGATING ENGLISH TEACHING STRATEGIES TO REDUCE ONLINE TEACHING OBSTACLES IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOL," *J. English Lang. Teach. Learn.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 23–31, 2021.
- A. Yuliansyah and M. Ayu, "The Implementation of Project-Based Assignment in Online Learning during Covid-19," *J. English Lang. Teach. Learn.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 32–38, 2021.
- A. H. Rahmania and B. Mandasari, "STUDENTS' PERCEPTION TOWARDS THE USE OF JOOX APPLICATION TO IMPROVE STUDENTS' PRONUNCIATION," *J. English Lang. Teach. Learn.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 39–44, 2021.
- N. Putri and D. Aminatun, "USING FACEBOOK TO PRACTICE WRITING SKILL: WHAT DO THE STUDENTS THINK?," *J. English Lang. Teach. Learn.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 45–50, 2021.
- W. I. Erya and R. Pustika, "THE USE OF DESCRIBING PICTURE STRATEGY TO IMPROVE SECONDARY STUDENTS' SPEAKING SKILL," *J. English Lang. Teach. Learn.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 51–56, 2021.
- A. Fiddiyasari and R. Pustika, "STUDENTS' MOTIVATION IN ENGLISH ONLINE LEARNING DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC AT SMA MUHAMMADIYAH," vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 57–61, 2021.
- S. Isnaini and D. Aminatun, "DO YOU LIKE LISTENING TO MUSIC?: STUDENTS' THOUGHT ON," vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 62–67, 2021.
- A. M. Kiswardhani and M. Ayu, "MEMORIZATION STRATEGY DURING LEARNING PROCESS: STUDENTS' REVIEW," vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 68–73, 2021.
- H. T. Yudha and B. Mandasari, "THE ANALYSIS OF GAME USAGE FOR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL," vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 74–79, 2021.
- E. Afriyuninda and L. Oktaviani, "THE USE OF ENGLISH SONGS TO IMPROVE ENGLISH STUDENTS'," vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 80–85, 2021.
- Z. Nadya, R. Pustika, and U. T. Indonesia, "THE IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY MOTIVATION FOR STUDENT TO STUDY ONLINE DURING THE COVID-19," vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 86–89, 2021.
- Y. Gustanti and M. Ayu, "the Correlation Between Cognitive Reading Strategies and Students' English Proficiency Test," vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 95–100, 2021.
- R. R. F. Sinaga and L. Oktaviani, "The Implementation of Fun Fishing to Teach Speaking for Elementary School Students," *J. English Lang. Teach. Learn.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 1–6, 2020.
- A. R. Utami, L. Oktaviani, and I. Emaliana, "The Use of Video for Distance Learning During Covid-19 Pandemic: Students' Voice," *Jet Adi Buana*, vol. 6, no. 02, pp. 153–161, 2021, doi: 10.36456/jet.v6.n02.2021.4047.

- M. W. B. Simamora and L. Oktaviani, "WHAT IS YOUR FAVORITE MOVIE?: A STRATEGY OF ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDENTS TO IMPROVE ENGLISH VOCABULARY," *J. English Lang. Teach. Learn.*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 44–49, 2020.
- O. A. Sasalia and F. M. Sari, "UTILIZING NOVEL IN THE READING CLASS TO EXPLORE STUDENTS'VIEWPOINT OF ITS EFFECTIVENESS. Journal of English Language Teaching and Learning, 1(2), 56–61.DENTS'VIEWPOIN," *J. English Lang. Teach. Learn.*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 56–61, 2020.