

ISBN 978-602-294-066-1 The nd 52 TEFLIN



Denpasar, 14th - 16th September 2015

## **PROCEEDINGS**

Teaching and Assessing L2 Learners in the 21st Century



**BOOK 2** 



# The nd 62 TEFLIN

# International Conference 2015

Denpasar, 14th - 16th September 2015

### **PROCEEDINGS**

Teaching and Assessing L2 Learners in the 21st Century





#### **LEARNING ENGLISH FOR A BRIGHTER FUTURE**

# Teacher Training tesol@ialf.edu

# ELTS at IAL

For a better test experience!

ieltsbali@ialf.edu

# Study Verseas info.bali@idp.com

# English for Academic Purposes ialfbali@ialf.edu

#### **Jakarta**

Plaza Kuningan Menara Selatan, Lt. 3 Jl. HR Rasuna Said Jakarta 12940, Indonesia T: +62 21 521 3350 ialfjkt@ialf.edu

#### Surabaya

Jl. Sumatera 49 Surabava 60281 Indonesia T: +62 31 502 6400

ialfsby@ialf.edu

#### Bali

Jl. Raya Sesetan 190 Denpasar Bali 80223 Indonesia T: +62 361 225243 ialfbali@ialf.edu











www.ialf.edu

#### We would like to Thank the Main Sponsors of the Event





























#### **FOREWORD**

These proceedings are a collection of papers presented at the 62<sup>nd</sup> TEFLIN International Conference held in conjunction with the celebration of the 53<sup>rd</sup> *Dies Natalis* of Udayana University held in Sanur Paradise Hotel from 14<sup>th</sup> through 16<sup>th</sup> September 2015. The theme of this year's conference is *Teaching and Assessing L2 Learners in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century*. The papers were selected out of 503 papers presented covering issues of English-language teaching from the perspectives of (1) Language Policy and Planning in Assessment, (2) Quality Assurance in ELT, (3) 21<sup>st</sup> Century Language and Communication skills, (4) Assessment in Character Education, (5) Rotes of ICT in Teaching and Assessing L2 Learners, (6) English for Young Learners, (7) Innovations in Teaching and Assessing, (8) Best Practices in L2 Teaching and Research, (9) School-based Assessments, (10) English for Specific Purposes, (11) Standardized Tests of English Proficiency (e.g. KLTS, TOEFL), (12) English for General Purposes, (13) The National Examinations and their Impact on L2 Learning, (14) Translation in Language Teaching, (15) Teacher's Professional Development, and (16) Literature-Based in Language Teaching.

We would like to express our sincere thankfulness to those who presented their papers at the conference. We also wish to thank the students at the English Department, Faculty of Letters and Culture, Udayana University who have assisted us with the typesetting for the format of the proceedings. More importantly, we express our gratitude to the board of reviewers who have worked hard in reviewing the submitted papers selected for the proceedings.

Denpasar, September 2015

The Committee

#### LIST OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL REVIEWERS

#### **INTERNAL REVIEWERS**

1.	Ni Luh Ketut Mas Indrawati	(Udayana University)
2.	I Gusti Ayu Gde Sosiowati	(Udayana University)
3.	Ni Luh Nyoman Seri Malini	(Udayana University)
4.	Ni Wayan Sukarini	(Udayana University)
5.	Ni Made Ayu Widiastuti	(Udayana University)
6.	I Made Rajeg	(Udayana University)
7.	A A Sagung Shanti Sari Dewi	(Udayana University)
8.	Putu Ayu Asty Senja Pratiwi	(Udayana University)
9.	I Gusti Agung Istri Aryani	(Udayana University)
10.	Ni Ketut Sri Rahayuni	(Udayana University)
11.	Yana Qomariana	(Udayana University)
12.	Ni Ketut Alit Ida Setianingsih	(Udayana University)
13.	Sang Ayu Isnu Maharani	(Udayana University)
14.	Ni Putu Lirishati Soethama	(Udayana University)
15.	I Nyoman Tri Ediwan	(Udayana University)
16.	I Komang Sumaryana Putra	(Udayana University)
17.	I Wayan Mulyawan	(Udayana University)
18.	Ida Ayu Made Puspani	(Udayana University)
19.	Putu Weddha Savitri	(Udayana University)
20.	Made Sena Darmasetiyawan	(Udayana University)
21.	I Gusti Ngurah Parthama	(Udayana University)
22.	I Nyoman Udayana	(Udayana University)
23.	I Ketut Wandia	(Udayana University)
24.	I Gede Budiasa	(Udayana University)
25.	I Made Netra	(Udayana University)
26.	I Gede Putu Sudana	(Udayana University)
27.	I Ketut Tika	(Udayana University)
28.	I Nyoman Aryawibawa	(Udayana University)
29.	I Nengah Sudipa	(Udayana University)
30.	Ni Luh Putu Laksminy	(Udayana University)

#### **EXTERNAL REVIEWERS**

1.	Benedictus B. Dwijatmoko	(Universitas Sanata Dharma)
2.	Chuzaimah Dahlan Diem	(Universitas Sriwijaya)
3.	Diemroh Ihsan	(Universitas Sriwijaya)
4.	Gusti Astika	(Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana)
5.	Emi Emilia	(Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia)
6.	Cayandrawati Setiono	(Universitas Lambung Mangkurat)

7. Oikurema Purwati (Universitas Negeri Surabaya) (Universitas Negeri Malang) 8. Setyadi Setyapranata 9. Yazid Basthomi (Universitas Negeri Malang) 10. Lis Amien Lestari (Universitas Negeri Surabaya) (Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia) 11. Fuad Abdul Hamied (Politeknik Negeri Jember) 12. Handoyo Puji Widodo 13. Nur Arifah Drajati (SMA Labschool Jakarta) 14. I Made Hery Santoso (Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha)

#### **SETTING AND TYPESET**

- 1. Gede Primahadi Wijaya
- 2. Made Artadi Gunawan
- 3. Artika Putri
- 4. Gusti Agung Ngurah Dwi Suryawan
- 5. Moh. Noval Ashari
- 6. I Wayan Gede Agus Wirawan
- 7. Ni Wayan Manik Septianiari Putri
- 8. I Made Yoga Dwi Angga
- 9. Ni Luh Putu Sisiana Dewi

#### **COVER**

I Gede Juniasta Datah

#### ISBN 970-602-294-066-1

#### UDAYANA UNIVERSITY PRESS

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced or transmitted in any form or by any means: electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, or by any information storage and retrieval system, without prior written permission from the writers.

#### TABLE OF CONTENT

FOREWORD
LIST OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL REVIEWERSIII
TABLE OF CONTENTV
HOW EFFECTIVE IS ONLINE WRITING MEASUREMENT? A CASE STUDY OF USING PAPERRATER.COM TO MEASURE LEARNER'S ENGLISH WRITING AT BINUS UNIVERSITY JAKARTA
Wishnoebroto
Kristianus Oktriono
THE USE OF CLASSROOM ASSESSMENT TECHNIQUES AND THEIR EFFECT ON STUDENTS' LEARNING MOTIVATION(A CASE STUDY OF SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS)
Felicia Miranda Lekatompessy
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ORAL LITERATURE-BASED INSTRUCTION ON STUDENTS' SPEAKING ABILITY
Syawal, S. Pd., M. Pd
Dr. Amaluddin, M. Hum
EFL TEACHERS' PRACTICE OF AUTHENTIC READING ASSESSMENT(A STUDY AT VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL IN CENTRAL JAKARTA)
Siti Nadya Villaransi25
REAL ENGLISH – REAL LEARNING
Steve Lever
LANGUAGE ASSESSMENT FOR CHILDREN: THE USAGE OF GAMES FOR VERBAL TESTS
Erna Zulaeni Wiles
LEARNING BY READING NOVELS: TO DEVELOP STUDENTS CLASS 10-12 ABILITY IN MASTERING VOCABULARIES 52
Hiqma Nur Agustina52
USING GAP-FILLING TASK IN ASSESSINGSTUDENTS' ABILITY IN USINGINDEFINITE AND DEFINITE ADJECTIVES/PRONOUNS
Sadam Husein
THE INDONESIAN "MEN-" AND "BER-" VERBS AND ITS TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH
Pikir Wisnu Wijayanto68
THE USE OF INTERNET RESOURCES TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF INDONESIAN-ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY INDONESIAN STUDENTS (A CASE STUDY AT STIBA SARASWATI DENPASAR) 82

PutuNurAyomi, S.S, M.Hum.	82
I WayanSidhakarya	82
EXPLORING ESP STUDENTS' SPEAKING SKILL BY VIDEO F	
TRIP	
Siti Asiyah	90
SELF ASSESMENT IN SPEAKING CLASS TRHOUGH WATCI STUDENTS' PERFORMANCE ON VIDEO	
Rismar Riansih, M.Pd	96
EXPLORING VOCATIONAL SECONDARY SCHOOL EFL TEACH PERCEPTION OF AUTHENTIC READING ASSESSMENT	
Herdiyana Nurcahyanti	108
PLAGIARISM PREVENTION SOFTWARE FOR THESIS WRITING ADVANTAGES AND THE STUDENTS' ATTITUDES	
Muhammad Affan Ramadhana	118
THE PORTRAIT OF STUDENTS' MOTIVATION UPON THE USA	
Lely Yuliawaty	125
Desy Kusumawaty	125
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL EFL TEACHERS' PRACTICE OF AUTHER READING ASSESSMENT	
Risma Rahmawati	136
THE TRANSLATION OF ENGLISH CLEFT SENTENCES INDONESIAN(A CASE STUDY OF STUDENTS' ASSIGNMENTS)	
Ni Made AyuWidiastuti	146
Sang Ayu Isnu Maharani	146
MODIFYING PEER ASSESSMENT WITH INTERNET BROWSIN THE TRANSLATION CLASS OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT	
I Gusti Agung Sri Rwa Jayantini	156
I Komang Sulatra	
Putu Chrisma Dewi	
DEVELOPING A HANDBOOK FOR EYL COURSE AT THE ENG	LISH
DEPARTMENT	163
Ratih Yulianti	163
NEEDS ANALYSIS FOR VETERINARY MEDICINE STUDENTS UDAYANA UNIVERSITY	
Yana Qomariana	171
Ida Ayu Made Puspani	171

EXPLORING SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL EFL TEACHERS' PERCEPT OF AUTHENTIC READING ASSESSMENT	
Fitria Azifah Dewi	
ONE STEP CLOSER BY HAVING FORMATIVE ASSESSMENT	
Risqi Ekanti Ayuningtyas Palupi	
Agustin Desi Kristiana	
DESIGNING ENGLISH LESSON PLAN BY USING YOUTUBE	
Lia Mastaria Polapa	
Rasuna Talib	
Nonny Basalama	. 194
DEVELOPING PRAGMATIC COMPETENCE THROUGH TEACHING OF LITERARY WORK	
Sosiowati	. 204
I Gusti Ayu Gde	. 204
ADVERTISEMENTS AS AUTHENTIC MULTIMOI TEXTS:BRIDGING 21 <sup>ST</sup> CENTURY SKILLS AND ENGLISH SKI TEACHING PRACTICE DIVIDE	LLS
Novalita Fransisca Tungka	. 211
THE ROLE OF PLAY TOWARDS CHILDREN'S LANGUADEVELOPMENT IN AN IMMERSION CLASSROOM	
Pasca Kalisa	
Novia Trisanti	. 223
THE CORRELATION BETWEEN ENGLISH PROFICIENCY A FACTORS INFLUENCE INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN LEARN ENGLISH OF THE SIXTH SEMESTER STUDENTS OF ENGLISH A LITERATURE DEPARTMENT OF ALAUDDIN STATE ISLAI UNIVERSITY OF MAKASSAR	ING AND MIC
Aryana Nurul Qarimah	. 232
Serliah Nur	. 232
THE EFFECT OF SELF-EDITING AND PEER-ASSESSMENT WRITING PERFORMANCE TO THE TENTH GRADE STUDENTS MAN LAB UIN-JOGJAKARTA	OF
Trisnawan	. 240
EXAMINING MODELOF ENGLISH FOREIGN LANGUA PROFICIENCY USING PLSPATH: INWARD MODE	253
Ratna Rintaningrum	
PEER ASSESSMENT AS THE MAIN METHOD FOR ASSESS STUDENTS' WRITING: A PROTO-DESIGN FORDEVELOPING I ESSON PLANS	

Ari Purnawan260
CREATING CLAIM-COUNTERCLAIM TEXTUAL PATTERN BY USING MAPS ON BRAINSTORMINGARGUMENTATIVE ESSAY IDEAS 268
Rizky Amelia
AN INVESTIGATION OF EFFECTIVE TEACHING PRACTICES BASED ON THE DYNAMIC MODEL OF EDUCATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS THE CASE OF SIX STATES ISLAMIC SCHOOLS IN DKI JAKARTA .277
Siti Nurul Azkiyah
Lia Aida277
Dahlia Puspita Sari277
FACEBOOK GROUP ACTIVITIES INTHE EFL WRITING CLASS286
Sardian Maharani Asnur
PPG SM-3T: AN ATTEMPT TO PRODUCE FUTURE PROFESSIONAL TEACHERS
Sri Wahyuni
Rini Susanti Wulandari 295
THE EFFECTIVENESS OF TRANSLATION IN DIFFERENT CEFF LEVELS
Kristin Dwita Sari307
THE EFFECTIVENSS OF CHUNK DRILL AS THE TECHNIQUE OF LANGUAGE TESTING IN COMMUNICATIVE GRAMMAR313
Jumharia Djamereng313
[848-TARGET LANGUAGE EXPOSURE IN EFL TEACHING:FROM THEORY TO REALITY321
Dewi Wardah Mazidatur Rohmah
Fitria Muji Pratawati321
TRAVELPORT: AN ALTERNATIVETO MAKE SPEAKING CLASS MORE FUN331
Umdatul Khoirot331
THE USE OF COOPERATIVE LEARNING TECHNIQUE IN TEACHING READING COMPREHENSIONOF THE ENGLISH EDUCATION DEPARTMENT STUDENTS OF UNIMA338
Livianni Lambe338
BECOMING EFL TEACHERS IN CENTRAL JAVA: THE AMBIVALENCE EXPERIENCED BY EFL PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS
Koesoemo Ratih

BENEFIT A LINGUISTIC								
	husnia, S.S, M							
CONCORD ASSIGNMEN	ERRORS	FOUND	IN	THE	STUD	ENTS'	WRI'	TING
Made Detria	smita Saientisi	na						362
LEGAL CURRICULU								
Slamet Wiyor	no			•••••	•••••		•••••	369
DEVELOPIN ENGINEERI								
•	yaningati, S.S,							
LISTENING STUDENTS .								
	astini							
_	n Puspita Can							
USING LOCA COURSE (PC								
Kadek Sonia	Piscayanti			•••••	•••••		•••••	393
THE RHETO ABSTRACTS								
Lilik Handay	ani			•••••	•••••			398
STUDENTS' BLENDED L								
Nina Sofiana	!							405
21 <sup>ST</sup> CENTI INTERCULT								
Yulia Hapsar	ri						•••••	412
Devinta Pusp	oita Ratri			•••••	•••••			412
ERRORS IN OF ENGLISH								
	Rahayuni							
BRINGING LEARNER'S								
Frances Trel	'oar						•••••	430
THE IMPLE INCONGRUI								
Ika Puspitasa	ari							432

Hajar Anisa Perdana
ENGLISH WRITING PERFORMANCE OF INDONESIAN BUSINESS STUDENTS IN HIGHER EDUCATION438
Dian Inayati
WASHBACK EFFECT OF NATIONAL EXAMINATION ON EFL TEACHING
Sholeh Setiaji
THE EFFICACY OF PEER ASSESSMENT IN THE TEACHING OF ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION
Ni Luh Ketut MasIndrawati
Ni Wayan Sukarini
MAKING USE OF ICT TO ASSESS THE STUDENTS' ENGLISH VOCABULARY
Murniati
DEVELOPING ESP SYLLABUS FOR DEAF AND HARD-OF-HEARING
(D/HH) STUDENTS AT INCLUSIVE HIGHER EDUCATION471
Iswahyuni
AgusGozali471
Dian NovitaDewi471
IMPROVING STUDENTS' CRITICAL THINKING IN UNDERSTANDING READING MATERIAL THROUGH BLOOM'S
IMPROVING STUDENTS' CRITICAL THINKING IN UNDERSTANDING READING MATERIAL THROUGH BLOOM'S TAXONOMY QUESTIONING STRATEGY IN ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC
UNDERSTANDING READING MATERIAL THROUGH BLOOM'S TAXONOMY QUESTIONING STRATEGY IN ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES (ESP) CLASS
UNDERSTANDING READING MATERIAL THROUGH BLOOM'S TAXONOMY QUESTIONING STRATEGY IN ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES (ESP) CLASS
UNDERSTANDING READING MATERIAL THROUGH BLOOM'S TAXONOMY QUESTIONING STRATEGY IN ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES (ESP) CLASS
UNDERSTANDING READING MATERIAL THROUGH BLOOM'S TAXONOMY QUESTIONING STRATEGY IN ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES (ESP) CLASS
UNDERSTANDING READING MATERIAL THROUGH BLOOM'S TAXONOMY QUESTIONING STRATEGY IN ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES (ESP) CLASS
UNDERSTANDING READING MATERIAL THROUGH BLOOM'S TAXONOMY QUESTIONING STRATEGY IN ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES (ESP) CLASS
UNDERSTANDING READING MATERIAL THROUGH BLOOM'S TAXONOMY QUESTIONING STRATEGY IN ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES (ESP) CLASS
UNDERSTANDING READING MATERIAL THROUGH BLOOM'S TAXONOMY QUESTIONING STRATEGY IN ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES (ESP) CLASS
UNDERSTANDING READING MATERIAL THROUGH BLOOM'S TAXONOMY QUESTIONING STRATEGY IN ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES (ESP) CLASS
UNDERSTANDING READING MATERIAL THROUGH BLOOM'S TAXONOMY QUESTIONING STRATEGY IN ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES (ESP) CLASS
UNDERSTANDING READING MATERIAL THROUGH BLOOM'S TAXONOMY QUESTIONING STRATEGY IN ENGLISH FOR SPECIFIC PURPOSES (ESP) CLASS

INSTRUCTIVE FUNCTION ON '86' PROGRAM REALITY SHOW IN NET TV TO YOUTH BEHAVIOUR51'
Sri Widiastutik, S.S., M.Hum
USING LISTENING BOX TO MAXIMIZE LEARNERS' LISTENING COMPREHENSION
Servo Patrick Kocu
LESSON STUDY: BUILDING COMPETITIVE LEARNING MODEL(CASE STUDY IN A POETRY CLASS OF 3RD SEMESTER ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS UNNES ACADEMIC YEAR 2014/2015)
Prayudias Margawati53%
Yuliati
Galuh Kirana Dwi Areni53%
THE POWER OF PAIR-WORK IN EFL WRITING 544
Joni Alfino
INTEGRATING LOCAL CULTURE IN TEACHING ENGLISH FOR SMISTUDENTS OF ARTS550
Siti Sudartini
Siwi Karmadi Kurniasih
SHORT WRITING: AN ALTERNATIVE TO IMPROVE STUDENTS WRITING SKILLS555
Yulius Kurniawan 555
PANORAMA:A PASSAGE TO SECOND LANGUAGE CONTENT-AREA READING563
Ika Fitriani
Gunadi H. Sulistyo565
GENDER PREFERENCES IN USING ENGLISH ADJECTIVE WORDS IN DESCRIPTIVE TEXT 571
Nida Husna57
STUDENTS' ATTITUDE TOWARDS COLLABORATIVE STRATEGIC READING (CSR)579
Alief Noor Farida579
FUN-TASTE TICK ENGLISH AS A WAY TO BUILD YOUNG LEARNERS' CONFIDENCE IN ENGLISH585
Titik Wahyuningsih585
GENRE-BASED APPROACH TO TEACHING WRITING IN A SECONDARY EFL CONTEXT593
Mayang Sari Nirmala Dewi

Lisa Khaerunnisa	593
Susan Puspitasari	593
DO WE HAVE TO LEAVE K13?	601
Titis Agunging Tyas	601
Lusia Kristiasih Dwi Purnomosasi	601
EFL TEACHERS' NEEDS AND THE ROLE OF GOVERNM	
PROGRAMS ON TEACHERS' PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT.	
Diah Safithri Armin	
THE MAN WHO WAS ALMOST A MAN IN THE ECLASSROOM:ANALYZING SHORT STORY IN LANGE TEACHING	GUAGE
Bambang Purwanto	611
THE DEVELOPMENT OF A CHARACTER-BASED ENGSYLLABUS FOR KINDERGARTEN STUDENTS IN BENGKULU	CITY
Wisma Yunita	
Gita Mutiara Hati	
TEACHERS' VIEWS ON COMMUNICATIVE LANGUAGE TEAC A CASE STUDY OF TWELVE INDONESIAN JUNIOR HIGH SCH	HOOLS
Yuyun Yulia	
THE USE OF INTERACTIVE MULTIMEDIA IN ELT TO ENH STUDENTS' AUTONOMOUS LEARNING	
Ari Setyorini	
Masulah	
PREDICTING ENGLISH PERFORMANCE OF POLYTEC STUDENTS BY USING TOEIC SCORE AND STUDENT PERCEINABOUT ACADEMIC MOTIVATION	CHNIC PTION
Sri Endah Kusmartini	644
Tiur Simanjuntak	644
EXPANDING STUDENTS' LANGUAGE AWARENESS PRESERVING LOCAL WISDOM THROUGH FOLKTALES	
Joesasono OediartiSoelistijowati	655
Lambang Erwanto	655
THE APPLICATION OF DIRECT METHOD IN TEACHING ENG TO IMPROVE JAPANESE STUDENT'S SPEAKING SKILL	
Ni Luh Nyoman Seri Malini	663
Sherly Lusiana Boru Simorangkir	663

	ALYSIS OF TEXT			
Magdalena Ngon	ngo			670
	STUDENTS' ING TEXT THRO			
	wi			
	CARNER AUTONO			
	AUN-QA-BASED I			
	ACHING STUDY			
Nur Hayati				693
Utami Widiati				693
	PEAKING CLASS			
	Pakhmawati			
	SELF- AND PE NKING READING			
	ti			
, and the second	THE SUMMATIV			
	GLISH FOR SPEC			
Nurhaeni				712
Alma Prisilya				712
LOGIC QUESTI	ON IN EFL CLAS	SROOM TEACH	ING	720
Agis Andriani				720
,	ani			
INSTRUCTION	TAL CAMERA TO DEVELOP E STUDENTS OF	THE WRITING	ABILITY OF	THE
Desi Surayatika .				727
	SS OF ITSDRA IT, SIGHT WORD			
Chuzaimah Dahl	an Diem			732
Diemroh Ihsan				732
	A STUDENTS'			
` ,	IATERIAL: AN EPARTMENT OF			

Eulis Rahmawati	741
Ila Amalia	741
THE NEED ANALYSIS OF MARITIME ENG	GLISH WRITING
MATERIAL THROUGH GENRE BASED APPROACH	
EDUCATION AND TRAINING STUDENTS IN INDON	
I Wayan. Dirgeyasa	
PUTTING ENGLISH AS A LOCAL CONTENT SUBJECTION SCHOOLS: TEACHERS' BELIEF AND ITS IMP	
TEACHING DELIVERY	
Iskandar	
THE SHIFTING ROLES OF EYL TEACHERS IN THE	
ERA: A CASE STUDY ON TEACHER PRESPECTIVE	S AT 'TK RESTU',
MALANG KINDERGARTEN	
Karina Sari	
ASSESSING STUDENTS' PERFORMANCE IN THE I CONTEST	
Khoiriyah	777
Ninik Suryatiningsih	777
REVISITING STRATEGIC COMPETENCE: IMPASSESSING L2 LEARNERS	
Lilla Musyahda	784
LANGUAGE LEARNING STRATEGIES USED B'STUDENTS	
Luh Mas Ariyati	791
Lies Amin Lestari	791
SPEAKING SKILL THROUGH DEMONSTRATIVE SE	PEECH797
Pipit Rahayu	797
THE INFLUENCE OF TEACHERS' PEDA PROFESSIONAL COMPETENCES ON STUDE ACHIEVEMEN AT TWELFTH GRADE OF PUBLIC EAST NUSA TENGGARA	ENTS' ENGLISH SMA IN KUPANG
Rachmi F Suryadi, M.Pd	807
Rahmatia Hanafi, M.Pd	807
DEVELOPING STRATEGIES OF TEACHING	
SPEAKING SKILLS TO BLIND YOUNG LEARNERS	IN NONFORMAL
EDUCATION	
Silvester Goridus Sukur	

#### DESIGNING ENGLISH LESSON PLAN BY USING YOUTUBE

#### Lia Mastaria Polapa Rasuna Talib Nonny Basalama

liamastariapolapa@gmail.com

*Universitas Negeri Gorontalo* Jl. Jend. Sudirman No. 6 Kota Gorontalo - 96128

#### Abstract

It is an obligation for the teacher to improve their skills and knowledge in teaching and learning process by designing an innovative, interactive and creative plan for classroom activities in the concept of digital learning. Lesson plan is an important document for the teacher which drawn the idea and thought of what to teach in class, strategies to achieve it and tools to measure the achievement. On the other hand, teacher is considered workload with daily's teaching hour pretend to copy and paste the lesson plan from their friend without recognizing the characteristics of the students and their need in learning English as Foreign language, the availability of facilitation and many more. Since teacher just copied the lesson plan from others without adjusting with the students, the learning process did not meet the goal as it planned. One of principles in designing lesson plan is integrating technology. Youtube might be one of resources to help teacher in designing lesson plan. Through its' search engine, millions of video are available to inspire teachers in selecting the appropriate method to teach, find the up to date learning materials and vary of learning activities to be used on designing the lesson plan. Furthermore, this paper will discuss more about designing English lesson plan, principles to design lesson plan, language use in lesson plan, social media in language teaching, Youtube in language teaching, and a process of guiding teacher in designing lesson plan after get inspiration from Youtube.

Keywords: lesson plan, social media, Youtube

#### 1 INTRODUCTION

The aim of this study is at integrating the technology to design an attractive and meaningful learning fits in this digital era. This generation is critical, tends to work fast, think out of the box, and believe that there is more than one ways to reach the goal. Prensky (2001) who proposes the term *digital native* for young people who grow up with technology, suggests that teachers as the one who communicate knowledge for their students, suppose to create a learning activities which is challenging and suitable with the requirements of digital natives.

194

Proceedings

The document for the teacher the guide them teaching in front of the class define as a lesson plan. Lesson plan help teacher to manage the activities in class. It is contain teaching and learning activities to achieve the learning goal proved by the feedback and students' result on assessment (Fink, 2003). Nonetheless, Jones (2014) argues that lesson plan is not just writing the activities in class but it requires teacher to set up strategies and steps to get success in teaching. Teacher need to learn how to adjust the time with the activities, what to do if the plan does not work, and other aspects to considered on designing lesson plan.

In designing a lesson plan, teacher needs to consider on the principle of designing lesson plan based on Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan No. 103 Tahun 2014 tentang Pembelajaran pada Pendidikan Dasar dan Pendidikan Meengah (The Regulation of Minister of Education and Culture number 103 in 2014 on primary and middle school learning). One of the principles of designing lesson plan is integrating technology (Depdikbud, 2014).

ICT gives a lot of advantages for teaching and learning process especially teaching English as a Foreign Language (EFL). It is proved by study from Beh-Afrain and Rad (2011), Hismanoglu (2012), Machmud (2011), Yadollahi(2011), Daud (2012), (Mazlan, Harun, & Zainuddin, 2012).

Moreover, Muhammad (2012) proves that teaching English by using Youtube makes the students interested and create a meaningful learning. It proves that teaching English by using Youtube is another fun learning and also give students chance to understand more about the language that they learned.

On the other hand, a problem identified by Andre (2011), from school of English who explains that teachers faced some issues in planning a lesson because of the lack of teacher's knowledge such as designing teaching procedures, designing the activities in class, lack of language skills and language features, and a lack of understanding in linking the concept of learning with the learning activities. In addition, teachers are considered workload in their daily life in school. Too much teaching hours in every week makes the teacher have a limit time even just to correct students' work. Even worst, the teacher just copies the lesson plan from their friends by ignoring the differences of students' characteristics and many other aspects.

Therefore, it is important to have a further study related to design a lesson plan by integrating Youtube as a reference. As supported by Machmud (2011) who found that English teacher as the participant of her research give a positive response in implementing ICT on EFL class. It is also sounds by Susanti (2014) who argued that EFL teacher need to maximize the use of internet resources in teaching and learning process. Also, a study from Muhammad (2012) related to the use of Youtube teaching English literature proved that students have a good response regarding the use of Youtube in teaching. Besides, Cayari (2011) from University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA, proved Youtube has effect in people's daily life and suggest a study to see Youtube's effect in classroom. In conclusion, a study on using Youtube related to design an English lesson plan considered to be observed.

The study is will discuss more about how teachers design English lesson plan based on Youtube, what are their perception toward designing English lesson plan by using Youtube as a reference, and what are the issues and challenges of using Youtube as a reference in designing lesson plan.

#### Teaching English as a Foreign Language (TEFL)

Teaching is a process of transmitting the knowledge for the students. In educating students, teachers must have specific competence. The competence should be mastered by teacher in order to be a good and professional teacher. The Australian Institute for Teaching and School Leadership (AITSL) defines seven standards of effective teacher educators such as know the students and how they learn, know the content and how to teach it; plan for and implement effective teaching and learning; create maintain supportive and safe learning environment; assess, provide feedback and report on student learning; engage in professional learning; engage professionally with colleagues, parents and the community (Celik, 2011).

#### 1.2 Designing English Lesson Plan

Lesson plan or also known as course design is an important document for the teacher in teaching in class. It contains teacher's plan to reach the learning goal. Writing a lesson plan is useful for the teacher in assigning what will they do in class and how will they do it (Doff, 1988).

Lesson plan is design based on the syllabus, textbooks, and teacher's guidebook. The content of lesson plan covers the school identity, standard and basic competence, indicator of completeness, learning material, learning activity, assessment, media and resources use in teaching (Depdikbud, 2014). Moreover, Brown (2001) argues that lesson plan has six elements such as goals or an overall purpose, objectives, materials and equipment, procedures, evaluation and extra-class work. Each items provided by Brown (2001) and standard forms of a lesson plan from Indonesian government are both quite similar. A lesson plan should state the goal of learning, way to achieve it and assessment to measure the achievement.

#### 1.3 Principles of designing lesson plan

The Regulation of Minister of National Education number 41 in 2007 on Process Standard (Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan Nasional No. 41 Tahun 2007 tentang Standar Proses) states that teacher should design lesson plan or knowns as Rencana Pelaksanaan Pembelajaran (RPP) in order to make teaching and learning become effective, interactive, joyful, challenging, motivating the students to actively participate, giving enough opportunities to them to be innovative, creative, and self reliance according to their talents, motivation and physical as well as psychological development (Depdiknas, 2007b). All the activities and strategies on the lesson plan is planned to fulfill all the requirements and achieve the goal of learning. In brief, teacher has to design a lesson plan by integrated their knowledge with the competency, methodology, approaches in teaching and learning activity.

#### 1.4 Procedures of Designing English Lesson

The procedures of designing English lesson plan are the processes which explain the step-by-step of what to do to design a lesson plan. Fink (2003) argues that the lesson plan should use *backward design* which starts from "end" parts of learning process to the beginning process. Backward design planning is sounds in United States related to curriculum development and several resource books. It covers three steps of planning such as what should students know and be able to do? How will students demonstrate what they know and they can do? What activities will students experience to prepare them to demonstrate what they know and can do? (Duncan & Met, 2010).

Furthermore, Fink (2003) states there are several components to consider in designing the lesson plan such as identify important situational factors, identify learning goals, formulate appropriate feedback and assessment, and select effective teaching and learning activities.

#### 1.5 Language Use in Designing English Lesson Plan

Teaching English as a Foreign Language require the teacher to maximize using English in communicating with students. All the activities in teaching and learning process are drawn in lesson plan. Therefore, the activities in lesson plan should be written clearly by using English as a target language to teach.

In several countries who teach English as a Foreign Language, the lesson plan stated in English. In Indonesia, where English is taught as a Foreign Language, the lesson plan is written in Indonesian not in English. The examples of lesson plan provided in internet and explanation through the workshop of curriculum development, teachers are guided to design lesson plan by using Indonesian language not English.

Despite of the limitations in designing lesson plan by using English, teachers are eager to create a meaningful learning in English class. They try their best in preparing a lesson plan for teaching in EFL class. Moreover, the phenomenon is above not the focus of research because this research limits on the process of designing lesson plan by English teachers.

#### 1.6 Social Media in Language Teaching

Social media is commonly encountered in the context of online software applications like Facebook, Twitter, Path, Instagram, LinkedIn, YouTube, and Flickr where text, media, links, and opinions are shared, discussed, and redistributed. There, people are free to share their thoughts with other, whereas other will have an access to see any information that they are looking for.

Nowadays social media are not use only to share private information but also integrated in teaching and learning process. A study from Al-Shehri (2011) proves that social media are potential to develop learning process. It gives opportunity for the teacher to create a meaningful learning for teaching EFL students. Moreover, students who learn English as Foreign Language and utilized technology during the learning process are believed to have an effective result since they are motivated through the interaction in oral and written form (Chartrand, 2012).

#### Youtube in Language Learning

Youtube is one of popular social media which founded in February 2005 by Steve Chen, Chad Hurley, Jawed Karim. They then become millionaires after sold their invention to the search engine Google for 1.65 billion dollars. Youtube is designed as a place to watch and share videos through web (Bellis, 2015).

A study from York (2011) shows that Youtube are the place to inspire teacher with vary of learning activity and genuine material for teaching English through a tutorial from video available. Muric (2010) has the same idea which states that teacher can use Youtube as a source of teaching and learning for EFL class..

#### 2 **METHOD**

The study is a qualitative research which is aimedat describing teachers' perspective about designing English lesson plan by using Youtube. Qualitative research defines by its purpose and it presents data through words (Green, 2007). Qualitative research requires deep explanation on the study conducted start from preparation, process until interpreting the data.

#### 2.1 **Participants**

The study aims at observing the process of designing lesson plan. Therefore, the study will be conducted in school where the English teacher designs their lesson plan for teaching and learning process. The participant of this research is recruited based on convenient sampling technique. The participants selected for this research are based on some criteria such as English teachers who teach English at Senior High School (SMA) or Vocational High School (SMK) in Gorontalo district, have background knowledge and skills on using technology to support teaching and learning process, gender differences and agreement to participate in this research.

#### 2.2 Technique of Collecting the Data

The data in qualitative methods can be taken through several ways such as interview and a study to documents related. An interview will answer the issues, challenges and teacher's perception toward integrating Youtube in designing lesson plan. The Study document will answer the problem related to how teacher design lesson plan by using Youtube as a reference and also the issues and challenge of English teacher in designing lesson plan.

#### 2.3 Technique of Data Analyzing

The research data will analyzed by using data analysis from Creswell (2009). The analysis begin with transcribing, collecting the field notes, all the image taken and etc. the transcription aimed to help the researcher to memorize the data taken. The researcher will transcribe all the data recorded from the audio and supported by the video recording. On transcribing, the researcher is not only writing down all the utterance on the data recording but also transcribing the feeling and attitude of the participant.

After finish with the transcription, next thing to do is organizing the data and prepare for the data needed for the research analysis. The researcher will organize the data based on the research question. Then, after all the data is ready to analyze, the research will read all the documents and data found. Reading the data makes the researcher easier to make a code for each themes and description. The researcher would classify the data based on the themes and descriptions from the participants. Then the researcher starts to interrelates the themes and description and finally come to interpreting the meaning of each themes and description (Creswell, 2009, p. 185).

#### 3 FINDING AND RESULT

The data which is found from the interview and study document are presented based on the theme of questions. Then, to keep the privacy of the participant, they are named as Participant 1, Participant 2 and Participant 3.

#### 3.1 Participants' Background

Convenient and purposive samplings are used to choose the participant for this research. Since the study is about designing English lesson plan, therefore the participant for this research is an English teachers. Teachers who participate on this research are teachers in vocational high school. Participant 1 has 6 years experience in teaching English as a foreign language. She spent 5 years teaches in senior high school then 1 year at vocational high school. Participant 2 is experiencing himself as a teacher since 2003. He has an experience as a lecturer, teaching in junior high and senior high school and now he teaches in vocational high school. Participant 3 is an English teacher who teaches in Elementary School but then moved to vocational high school. She had become an English teacher for 5 years.

#### 3.2 Designing English Lesson Plan by Using Youtube

As stated above, the study is limited on how Youtube help teachers in stating indicators of achievement and design learning activities. Therefore, the process of designing English lesson plan straightly goes to decide the indicators and kind of activities in learning process. The indicators and activities designed based on the standard competence and basic competence.

Based on interview and document study, all of the participants have a limited time to design lesson plan. They have another job in school besides teaching English as a foreign language. For instance, both participant 1 and participant 3 are treasurers at this school. Therefore they are so busy with serving other teacher who need fund for school's program. In her interview, participant 1 said:

"If only there are times available, every teacher will be able to design a good lesson plan. Me my self, design the lesson plan at the beginning of the semester and it will be use for all classes for one semester. If the lesson plan could not match with students' characteristics, then I will adjust it based on what their need" (Participant 1, May 8<sup>th</sup> 2015).

The process of designing English lesson plan was held in participants' school. They designed their own lesson plan that will be use in class. They have different topic since they teach in different grade. During the process of designing lesson plan, the researcher found that Participant 1 did not have a problem in stating indicators on lesson plan. As she said that she used Bloom Taxonomy to state the indicators from low level until high level which is put on the Basic Competence. On the other hand, Participant 1 takes a little bit long time to finish her lesson plan because of her side job as treasurer of school, other teachers always come to bother her related to school fund. Another aspect which makes her spent much time in designing lesson plan is the keyword search. She needs to enter the appropriate keyword to result video that she was looking for.

"I enter the keyword but the video which come up is not what I need. So I need to find another keyword. It bothers me, and also the network. If I finally found the video, it can not be play because I need to wait the loading" (Participant 3, May 8<sup>th</sup> 2015)

However, Participant 1 conveys that she sometimes Youtube to watch video her own consumption and sometimes just watch teaching material not as a reference, nor to be played in front of the students. The same story is also happen to Participant 2 who has more experience on using technology explained that during the process of designing a lesson plan he found a problem with internet connection. He used to use Youtube to watch a video related with badminton.

"I usually watch a video from Youtube to see the badminton game. Sometimes I try to found video related to teaching and learning process especially about the method in teaching. One thing that I don't like from Youtube is the loading process. It takes a long time to wait". (Participant 2, May 8<sup>th</sup> 2015)

From the lesson plan given by Participant 2, it is found that the indicators of learning designed by Participant 2 is clear enough, but did not state systematically the stages of achievement. He only put the single indicator of learning achievement for a meeting. He

An indicator aimed to draw the knowledge and skills that will be mastered by the students during the learning process. Participant 3 states her indicators in simple way. On interview, she argued that the lesson plan suppose to design based on students' competence

"In SMK (vocational high school), there are several program, and students for each program have different competence. So, I need to adjust my lesson plan based on their competence but because the limitation of time, I only make one lesson plan for them all" (Participant 3, May 8<sup>th</sup> 2015)

Indicators of learning define the achievement which will mastered by the students during teaching and learning process. The indicators of learning should be adjusted by students' characteristics as the first thing to consider in designing lesson plan. From the indicators, then the participant goes to decide the learning activities which will help the students to reach the goal of learning.

Fink (2003) mentions that in designing lesson plan teachers should incorporate with students' characteristic before come to select an effective teaching and learning activities. Participant 1 state that her students are less motivate in learning English. She needs to attract students' attention and gain their motivation by providing interesting activities.

"I watch the video from Youtube about introducing self, then I got inspire to play the video for my students, so they will know how to introduce self in English, tips and trick to do that, and I will ask them to make video of introducing self. I ever ask them to introduce self in front of the class, but no one come to participate. I think if they just introduce self in video, it will easier and fun for them because most of my students have gadget and they can use it." (Participant 1, May 16<sup>th</sup> 2015)

The activities in learning process should be design in order to make teaching and learning become effective, interactive, joyful, challenging, motivating the students to actively participate, giving enough opportunities to them to be innovative, creative, and self reliance according to their talents, motivation and physical as well as psychological development (Depdiknas, 2007b). Participant 3 expresses that her students have more sense in entertaining, so she design a lesson where she put a short movie and ask the students to explain the characters in the movie, the setting, what is happen on the movie and etc.

"I see my students are eager to speak when I ask the question related to movie played. I am so happy, even some students still have a problem with vocabulary, but at least they are actively participated." (Participant 1, May  $16^{th}$  2015)

Swaffar and Vlatten (1997) on their research prove that it will be easier for the students to learn a new language through video which is easier stay on their long term memory because of multi-sensory aspect which minimizing the cognitive demands on the students. Video can attract students' attention in learning a foreign language. Unfortunately, the video is played offline (teacher had downloaded before). Therefore, students cannot choose the video that they really want and suitable for them by accessing Youtube.

Moreover, the researcher found that, watching a video from Youtube makes the participants easier to finish the lesson plan. The video that they watch to decide the indicators of achievement, then inspire them to design learning activities. Participant 1 express that when deciding the indicators, she got the view of what kind of activities which are match to reach the indicators of achievement.

"Video that I watch from Youtube, helps me twice in a time, decide the indicators and also inspire me to design activities which provide the students to achieve the learning goal as stated on the basic competence" (Participant 1, May 8<sup>th</sup> 2015)

Another finding form using Youtube to design lesson plan, is Youtube helps the participants to reduce time consumption. As mentioned above, Participant 3 is one of treasurer in her school. However, through the interview, she said that she spent 15 minutes to finish lesson plan because she keep focused and the network is good enough.

#### 3.3 Teacher's perception in designing lesson plan by using Youtube

According to the interview, participant state different view related to the use of Youtube in designing English lesson plan. Participant 1 states that Youtube is one of social media which help teacher in designing lesson plan because its video where teacher can gain information audio visual. However, she argues that it backs to the teacher itself. Even though it helps, but if the teacher did not know how to use it, or did not use, it will useless.

Furthermore, participant 2 express that Youtube is a best place for the teacher to get inspired by other's experience which they share on Youtube. He also mentions the network connection become a main problem in accessing Youtube.

Participant 3 also gives her perception toward the use of Youtube to design lesson plan. She said that she found a lot of video which help her in designing her lesson plan and makes her easier to set the activities for her students. Moreover, she argues that Youtube cannot only help English teacher but also teachers who teach other subject in designing lesson plan. A lot of video can be use as a reference to design lesson plan, and some can be played in front of class.

#### 4 **CONCLUSION**

Designing a lesson plan is a must for teacher before teaching in front of the class. In designing lesson plan we need to consider students' characteristics. Since the students live in the digital era, therefore integration with technology is one of important consideration in designing a lesson plan. Youtube as one social media which is popular with its search engine is proved in helping English teacher to design their lesson plan. Video that they watch from Youtube inspire them in stating the indicators and design activities which is challenge their students and achieve the goal of learning.

#### REFERENCES

Al-Shehri, S. (2011). Context in our pockets: Mobile phones and social networking as tools of contextualizing language learning. 10th World Conference on Mobile and Contextual Learning. Brisbane: University of Queensland.

- Bellis, M. (2015). Who invented Youtube?. Retrieved February 9th 2015 from www.inventors.about.com
- Berk, R. A. (2009). Multimedia teaching with video clips: TV, movies, YouTube, and mtvU in the college classroom. International Journal of Technology in Teaching Learning. 5(1), *1*−21. Retrieved http://www.sicet.org/journals/ijttl/issue0901/1 Berk.pdf
- Brown, H.D. (2001). Teaching by principles: An interactive approach pedagogy, second edition. White Plains, NY: Addison Wesley Longman, Inc.
- Cayari, C. (2011). The YouTube effect: How YouTube has provided new ways to consume, create, and share music. International Journal of Education & the Arts, 12(6). Retrieved January 12<sup>th</sup> 2015 from http://www.ijea.org/v12n6/.
- Celik, S. (2011). Characteristics and competencies for teacher educator: Addressing the need for improved professional standards in Turkey. Australian Journal of Teacher Education, 36 (4). http://dx.doi.org/10.14221/ajte.2011v36n4.3
- Chartrand, R. (2012). Social networking for language learners: Creating meaningful output with Web 2.0 tools. Knowledge Management & E-Learning: An International Journal 4(1). 97 - 101.
- Creswell, J.W. (2002). Research design: Qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods approaches. Thousand Oaks, California: Sage Publication, Inc.
- Creswell, J.W. (2009). Research design: Qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods approaches. London: Sage Publication, Inc.
- Daud, H. (2012).Teacher ICT. Retrieve from www.helenti2012.blogspot.com/2012/06/teacher-and-ict.html?m=1
- Depdikbud. (2014). Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia nomor 103 tahun 2014 tentang pembelajaran pada pendidikan dasar dan pendidikan menengah(The Regulation of Minister of Education and Culture number 103 in 2014 on primary and middle school learning). Jakarta: Author.
- Depdiknas. (2007a). Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan Nasional Nomor 16 Tahun 2007 tentang Standar Kualifikasi Akademik dan Kompetensi Guru (The Regulation of Minister of National Educationnumber 16 in 2007 on Teacher's Academic and Competence Qualification Standard). Jakarta: Author.
- Depdiknas. (2007b). Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan Nasional No. 41 Tahun 2007 tentang Standar Proses (The Regulation of Minister of National Educationnumber 41 in 2007 on Process Standard). Jakarta: Author.
- Doff, A. (1988). Teach English: a training course for teachers. Australia: Press Syndicate of the University of Cambridge.
- Duncan, G., & Met, M. (2010). STARTALK: From paper to practice. College Park, MD: National Foreign Language Center at the University of Maryland. Available at www.startalk.umd.edu/lesson planning
- Fauziati, E., et al. (2013). English language teaching and learning: Theory and practice. Modul Pendidikan & Latihan Profesi Guru. Makassar: Universitas Negeri Makassar.
- Fink, L.D. (2003). A self-directed guide to designing courses for significant learning. San Fransisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Green, J. (2007). A guide to using qualitative research methodology. London: School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.
- Hismanoglu, M. (2012). Prospective EFL teachers' perception of ICT integration: A study of distance higher education in Turkey. Educational Technology & Society, *15* (1), 185 – 196.

- Jones, L. (2014). The power of planning: 5 ways learn through writing lesson plans. Retrieved from https://www.teachingchannel.org/blog/2014/01/28/powerof-planninng/
- Machmud, K. (2011). The integration of technology in a decentralized curriculum setting: The case of English as a Foreign Language (EFL) instruction in Gorontalo, Indonesia. Dissertation. Athens: Ohio University.
- Mazlan, A.N., Harun, J., & Zainuddin, Z.A. (2012). Review on the effectiveness of the technology learning materials in teaching and learning in higher education: International Conference on Management and Education Innovation IPEDR 37. Singapore: IACSIT Press.
- Muhammad, K. (2012). The use of Youtube in teaching English literature: International Journal of Linguistics, 4(4), 525-551.doi:10.5296/ijl.v4i4.2930.
- Muric, B.J. (2010). Youtube in English lesson. Masaryk University: Unpublished thesis.
- Noor, A.R. (2013). Urusan ICT, Indonesia ada di posisi 95. Detik magazines. Retrieve from
  - www.m.detik.com/inet/read/2013/07/26/085159/2314979/398/urusan-ictindonesia-ada-di-posisi-95.com
- Orb, A., Eisenhauer, L., & Wynaden, D. (2000). Ethics in qualitative research. Journal of Nursing Scholarship, 33(1), 93 - 96.
- Pitoyo, A. (2014) Jumlah pengguna internet Indonesia capai 71.19 juta pada 2013. from www.merdeka.com/teknologi/jumlah-Merdeka post. Retrieved pengguna-internet-indonesia-capai-7119-juta-pada-2013.html
- Prensky, M. (2001). Digital natives, digital immigrant. On the Horizon, 9(5).
- Searle, A. (1999). Introducing research and data in psychology. London: Routledge.
- Shrawder, J.H. & Warner, D. (2006). Teaching for success. CA: Pentronics Publishing.
- Simon, M. (2011). Assumptions, limitations and delimitations. Retrieved from www.dissertationsrecipes.com
- Susanti, A. (2014) Internet and Indonesian EFL teaching profession. Ahmad Dahlan *Journal of English Studies*, 1(1-2), 19-24.
- Swaffar, J. & Vlatten, A. (1997). A sequential model for video viewing in the foreign language curriculum. The Modern Language Journal, 81(2), 175-188.
- Terantino, J.M. (2011). Youtube for foreign languages: you have to see this video. Language Learning & Technology 15(1).
- Watkins, J. & Wilkins, M. (2011). Using Youtube in the EFL classroom. Language Education in Asia 2(1).
- Yadollahi, S. (2011). ICT use in EFL classes: A focus on EFL teachers' characteristics. World journal of English language 1(2). Iran: Sciedu Press 17.
- York, J. (2011). Reasons for using Youtube in the language classroom including practical usage examples. The JALT CALL Journal, 7(2), 207-215