

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

After conducting the research, doing the analysis, and presenting the results, this chapter presents the conclusions and offers some suggestions. This chapter is divided into two parts. The first part aims to conclude this research in investigating students' plagiarism in academic writing. The second part presents suggestions for further research on the related topic.

5.1 Conclusions

The findings showed that students used two types of plagiarism; they are: 1) verbatim plagiarism and 2) patchwork plagiarism. Furthermore, it showed that the students are encouraged to do plagiarism because of four major factors: 1) difficult in discovering ideas, 2) a lack prior of knowledge, 3) poor time managements, 4) internet access.

5.2 Suggestions

Some suggestions are provided based on the research results. This research is very useful for students and lectures.

1. To students: this research is very useful for students in increasing their knowledge about plagiarism so that they can improve their awareness of avoiding plagiarism in their writing, especially on their thesis.
2. To lecturers: considering the results of this research, it is suggested that the lecturer should educate their students well about plagiarism. By knowing factors that encourage students to commit plagiarism, the lecture can offer a solution for their students on how to deal with those factors.

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APPENDIX

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A Thesis

**ANALYSIS OF THE EFFECT OF ONLINE SCHOOLING ON STUDENTS
SOCIAL BEHAVIOR CLASS VII AT SMP NEGERI II LABUAPI THE
ACADEMIC YEAR 2021/2022**

Presented as A Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Bachelor Degree in
English Language Teaching Faculty of teacher training and Education
Muhammadiyah University of Mataram



By

PARTICIPAN A

ENGLISH EDUCATION PROGRAM
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF MATARAM

2022

DKI Jakarta, West Java and Central Java as of January 26, 2022, with the corona virus in Indonesia currently impacting the entire community. It has caused our country, Indonesia, to implement a policy to impose a lockdown to prevent the spread of the corona virus. Indonesia itself enforces the PSBB system. PSBB itself is an abbreviation of (Large-Scale Social Restrictions). It is enforced so that all Indonesian people can reduce movement between one another and maintain distance.

The impact of the corona virus on the education sector is enormous. Due to the pandemic in Indonesia, all other universities and colleges are closed, not closing elementary schools. (Syah, 2020) with the closure of schools, the government takes steps so that learning is not left behind and students continue to receive the right to knowledge. Therefore, the next government decision is the learning process, not face-to-face but online schooling. Circular (SE) issued government on March 18, 2020, all indoor and outdoor activities in all sectors are temporarily postponed to reduce the spread of corona virus, especially in education. On March 24, 2020, the Minister of Education and Culture of Indonesia issued Circular Letter Number 4 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Educational Policies in the Emergency Period to spread the corona virus. The circular explains that the learning process is carried out at home through online schools. Surahman et al. (2020). Indonesian education in the implementation of online schooling.

Based on Circular Number 4 of 2020 concerning the Implementation of Educational Policies in the Emergency Period for the spread of the corona virus, the circular explained that the learning process was carried out at home through online schools or distance learning. It is done to provide a meaningful learning experience for the minister of education and culture. Nadiem Makarim, in a circular that we have entered the era of revolution 4.0, all schools and universities must implement learning by using technology. Teachers, including students, are required to use technology in online schooling effectively so online schooling is not a solution. Instead, it becomes an additional burden. According to the government, online schools are considered the most effective learning during the current pandemic. However, this online school has received many complaints from various parties because it is considered less effective. The lack of mastery of information technology devices has resulted in the progress of the world in general and education in particular.

With the implementation of this online schooling, there are exciting things here. As long as online schools are implemented, all education shutters in Indonesia have changed from their learning system. Namely, Indonesian education is more advanced. This learning system is an advancement, one of the advancements is that Indonesian education can take advantage of existing technology, and the way of learning in Indonesia is more varied with online schooling. Sari et al. (2021). Although online schooling has not been effective in its implementation, learning must continue as usual in practice.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURES

In this part, the researcher reviews some previous studies, literature review, and theoretical framework.

2.1 Previous Studies

This study is related to this research as follows ;

The first research was conducted by. (Wang, 2021) Analysis of Students' Behavior in English Online Education Based on Data Mining. With the formation of global economic integration for better exchange and cooperation with nations around the world, mastering English is extremely essential. In the context of today's big era with a variety of English learning methods, it is required that data mining be applied to online English education. Owing to the continuous application of data mining techniques and the improvement of the online learning system, its application in education is also more and more prevalent. In the face of a large amount of learning data and student behavior data, the traditional methods have the problems of low processing efficiency, more memory requirements, and large prediction error. Therefore, this paper proposes a student behavior analysis method of online English education based on data mining. The student behavior data is collected, and an online English education learning behavior model is established. The data mining model is built to filter the obtained behavior data through data preparation, data statistics, and analysis.

Furthermore, the apriori algorithm is used to mine association rules and calculate the similarity of data followed by the application of a fuzzy neural network to mine the behavior data of English online education students. The experimental results show that this method has high data processing efficiency, takes up less space, and produces a low prediction error

The second researcher is ORUCHE (2021). The Impact of Online-Schooling on Students' Engagement with School Work and Physical Activity. The COVID-19 pandemic forced many sectors, including education, into an unprecedented global shutdown. COVID-19 school closures in Bangladesh started on March 17, 2020, and continued into 2021, affecting about 38 million students and close to one million teachers. Schools in Bangladesh were closed to both students and teachers. Educational activities were remotely directed via digital devices (online schooling). This article explores how homeschooling has affected students' active engagement with school work and physical activity in Grades 1–10 in Bangladesh. This study used a qualitative approach to clearly describe its aims and objectives; database sources, web search engines, direct observation, and relevant documents were used to obtain data for this study. It is recommended that the aspect of "teaching" be weakened and the aspect of "learning" be strengthened during this online-schooling phase to improve students' interest in learning and active engagement in schoolwork. There is also a clear positive relationship between the time students spend being physically active during a

school day and their attention and effort toward schoolwork. It was working from home on individuals' emotional intelligence and mental framework.

Third researcher Marhaeni Pudji Astuti et al., (2018). The Impact of Gadgets in School of School Age Towards Children's Social Behavior in Semata Village. Therefore, it is essential to monitor gadgets from mother and father. It takes a look at aims to analyse and observe using gadgets, parental supervision within the use of devices, and the impact of gadgets on children's social behavior in Semata Village. This study uses qualitative methods processed with an interactive model of facts series, statistics reduction, data presentation, and verification or concluding. The results of this suggest that using gadgets among essential school youngsters/equal dominant for entertainment functions, junior excessive faculty students/equal for leisure purposes and occasional pursuits of legal interests, whilst high school/equivalent youngsters for entertainment, hobby, and formal functions. In Junior high college/equal level with the supply of depth limits for gadget uses. Senior high college/equal children are through supervision that is not curbing the kids. The effect of gadgets' use on kids' social conduct is that the youngsters are conventional in the network. Pleasant mindset while greeting different round humans, the mindset of associating children via sports of collecting kids mainly with peers, and kid's sympathy arises to speak each other.

Participan A

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**CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS OF MESSAGES IN USTADZ HANAN ATTACKI'S
DA'WAH THROUGH INSTAGRAM REELS**

A THESIS

**Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Bachelor Degree
of Education English Language Teaching**



By

Participant B

118120036

**MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF MATARAM
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
ENGLISH EDUCATION PROGRAM**

2022

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background Of The Study

As human beings in society, people need to communicate with others. It makes communication ³¹ has an important role in this life. To communicate with others, they need to use a medium that is popularly called language. Language has two ways to be used, directly and indirectly. ⁹ Directly is simply called spoken language. Spoken language means that the human voice organ directly produces the language through one's mouth. ¹⁶ What is released from the mouth is called utterance? An example of spoken language is people's conversation around us. Then, indirectly is called written language. Written language means a language representation of a writing system that uses means to represent it. An example of written language is a letter. There is a quote that defines spoken and written language as a letter. There is a quote defining spoken and written language (Halliday, 2007,p, 77). ⁵⁴ That spoken language is characterized by complex sentence structure with low lexical density (more clauses but fewer high content words per clause), while simple sentence structures characterize written language with high lexical density (more high content words per clause but fewer clauses).

⁹² One of the important things in the whole world is language. Language is a device for delivering messages or information from one individual to another, whether oral or written. Almost all of our activities use language in daily life, either spoken, written, or body language. The function of language is not only a medium for sharing ideas and connecting people anymore. Language is a significant factor in determining fluency in current communication. The accuracy of the language is not just the accuracy

of choosing words, stringing sentences, and the accuracy of seeing the situation. ² Nowadays, language is not only a communication tool but also a device to spread and defend someone's or group's ideology. Besides that, language also is a personal representation of attitude in interaction. In this context, language generates a particular purpose for words to produce particular discourse.

²⁷ This approach to language, which analyzes discourse to highlight inequality expressed, produced, and reproduced through language, is called critical discourse analysis. Critical discourse analysis focuses on linguistic analysis to expose misrepresentation, discrimination, or a particular position of power in public discourse such as political speeches, newspapers, advertisements, etc.

¹⁵ According to Van Dijk (1998), Critical discourse analysis is a field that is concerned with studying and analyzing written sources of power, dominance, inequality, and bias. It examines how these discursive sources are maintained and reproduced within specific social, political, and historical contexts. In a similar vein, Fairclough (1993:135) defines critical discourse analysis as discourse analysis that aims to systematically explore often opaque relationships of causality and determination between (1) discursive practices, events, and texts, (2) wider social and cultural structures, relations and process; to investigate how such practices, events, and text arise out of and are ideologically shaped by relations of power and struggles over power; and to explore how the opacity of this relationship between discourse and society is itself a factor securing power and hegemony.

²⁷ Critical discourse analysis is a theory and method analyzing how individuals and institutions use language. The critical discourse analysis focus on relations between

discourse, power, dominance, and social inequality and how discourse (re) produces and maintains these relations of dominance and inequality. Therefore, critical discourse analysis addresses broader social issues and attends to external factors, including ideology, power, inequality, etc., and draws on social and philosophical theory to analyze and interpret written and spoken texts.

Many linguistics theories can be used to analyze a discourse. One of the theories is Van Dijk's Critical discourse analysis theory, which can analyze a discourse's underlying social practice. Because of that, critical discourse analysis, according to Van Dijk, explained that the analysis of discourse not only based on the text is produced. Discourse analysis is not enough to analyze the text itself because it has a practical production that must be observed. Van Dijk sees discourse through text, social cognition, and social analysis.

Speech is one of the verbal communication which is also used as a means of communication in producing a discourse. Speech is a way of expressing one's thoughts with words composed and delivered in a public speech. It has many functions, one of which is to create a conducive situation that only requires someone who makes a speech so that it can give a positive impression to those who hear it. There are several examples of speeches in a speech in practice, such as graduation speeches, leadership speeches, religious speeches, presidential speeches, and official speeches. At that time, Ustadz Hanan Attaki's preaching speech was posted on social media Instagram reels. The author chose Ustadz Hanan Attaki as the object of research because the author was amazed by his ability to preach. Besides that, he was also famous for his distinctive voice in preaching to amaze the listeners listening to his narrative.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Previous Study

To develop and complete this research about critical analysis, here are several related previous studies:

Al-saaidi, Ambigapathy, et al. (2016), in their academic research, investigated the semantic macrostructures and lexicalizations in Osama bin Laden's discourse of incitement which encourages his followers to commit terrorist attacks. This research used the qualitative descriptive method with two theories of Van Dijk: semantic macrostructure (1980) and ideological square (1998) and Wodak: discourse Historical Approach (2001) to reveal that the ideological dichotomy of US vs. Them in the selected speech is underscored via the semantic macrostructures and lexicalization. Inter-textual analysis helps consolidate linguistic and ideological analysis. The researchers noted that the semantic macrostructure could be directed as inciting Muslims in Iraq to defeat western powers and their allies by launching martyrdom operations. The analysis that encodes the ideological representation of the chosen speech is seen through the use of war and military lexicon. This lexicon is associated with Bin Laden's speech with negative actions from outsiders. In his speech, Bin Laden's as a uniqueness of life and aspirations of self and others who are considered aggressive and oppressive. The contribution of this study is to increase the author's knowledge in applying Van Dijk's theory (1998). About the semantic structure and the square.

This study has similarities with research conducted by researchers, namely, both examining Van Dijk's discourse analysis and the method used is also the same, namely using qualitative descriptive. In addition to the similarities, there are also differences, namely the research of Al-Saaidi, Albigapathy, et al. Researching researching the semantic macrostructure and lexicalization, while the research that the researcher will carry out is related to the text structure of the semantic macrostructure and the superstructure. In addition, the object used is also different, namely in the YouTube network as an object, while the researchers use social media Instagram reels.

Ahmad Syamwiel, Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University, Yogyakarta, (2018). 41 title of propaganda discourse analysis on Donald J. Trump's inaugural address. This thesis uses Van Dijk's critical discourse analysis theory to examine Donald Trump's speech. He investigates the structure of critical discourse analysis in Donald Trump's speech and the elements of byitu's social cognitive approach that appeared in Donald j trump's speech. The author mainly uses van dijk's critical discourse analysis's theoretical structure, which coonsisting macro and microstructures. After that, the writer adopted the socio-cognitive approach to analyze the speech scheme, which was included in the superstructure analysis. Under the descriptive-qualitative method, this study provides a significantly broader picture of understanding of how linguistic features emerge through critical structures discourse analysis. As a result, 64 expressions are considered linguistic features of the three selected speeches of Donald J. Trump.

This research has similarities with research conducted by researchers, which are both researching using Van Dijk's discourse analysis and the method that will be

used is also the same, namely using qualitative descriptive. Besides the similarities, there are also differences, namely Ahmad Syawmiel's research examines three analytical structures consisting of macrostructure, microstructure, and superstructure, while the research that researchers will carry out is related to the structure of the text, semantic macrostructure, and superstructure. In addition, the object used is also different, namely in the YouTube network as an object, while the research conducted by researchers uses social media Instagram reels.

Nugraha (2015), in her thesis, discusses the structure of the text and also the ideology of Hillary Clinton in her speech. Nugraha wrote this study because of the problem that Hillary's equality marriage speech was made up for grabs. Americans voted for her in the elections, while her husband was against marriage. Equity in the past year. This thesis uses a qualitative method and performs van Dijk's critical discourse analysis theory. Here are some research results: first, Hillary tries to create the impression that she is part of the LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender) discrimination. It can be analyzed from the syntax of the elements. Hillary mostly uses the pronoun "we" to limit the distance between herself and the audience. Second, Hillary also tried to attract audience support by mentioning her actions to protect LGBT. It can be observed by analyzing the semantic element analysis. Third, he is very careful in presenting a speech. He uses gentle words. In stylistic analysis, the use of light words aims to get a good response and make the public receive the message well. Fourth, the ideology of liberalism is reflected in the utterances in Hillary's speech text. In ideological analysis, many sentences in the speech text support freedom and freedom of human rights. This thesis is very helpful for the author using and applying van dijk's

Participant Bb

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A THESIS

**A SEMIOTIC ANALYSIS OF SELF-PRESENTATION IN INSTAGRAM
STORIES BY ENGLISH STUDENT AT FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND
EDUCATION, MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF MATARAM**

Presented as A Partial Fulfillment of The Requirement for The Bachelor Degree
in English Language Teaching Faculty of Teacher Training and Education
Muhammadiyah University of Mataram



By:

Participant C

NIM : 118120022

**ENGLISH EDUCATION PROGRAM
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2022

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

¹⁴ Instagram is an application that is used to share photos and videos. Instagram is still part of Facebook, allowing Facebook friends to *follow us* on Instagram's social media account. The increasing popularity of Instagram as an application used to share photos has in many users entering the business sector, such as a business account that also promotes their product through Instagram (M.Nisrma,2015:137). ⁶ Instagram, which is available for a smartphone-based platform like an android or iPhone, has an "Instagram stories" feature.

Instagram Stories is a feature on Instagram at the top of the Instagram user's timeline feed. This feature ²⁷ allows users to upload 15-second photos and videos to other Instagram users, which only lasts 24 hours. Besides being able to upload photos and videos, users can also add filters and stickers/emoticons available on Instagram Stories. Emoticons / Stickers contained in Instagram stories are utilized to represent feelings that emerge when posting. This shows that a sign and object can provide rise to an interpretant for the user in seeing the meaning of an emoticon. Users can upload their photos and videos on Instagram Stories and view other users' stories. By clicking on the photo section of the Instagram account. Then, later in Instagram Stories, users can do Live Video, which is done right away, so other Instagram followers can find out what the user is doing. With Instagram Stories, Instagram users can upload

individuals use Instagram Stories as a medium for self-presentation. Instagram Stories are used to show yourself to be known and get an impression on each other. Instagram Stories are also used as a means of friendship because we need other people to live our lives as social beings. Collaboration, communication, and building connections can be a must.

In addition to Instagram as a self-representation, it is also used to show up people their social status when someone uploads their photos and videos to describe themselves. For example, when they walk somewhere, they take pictures or videos to upload or post on their social media to capture their best moments on Instagram Stories. People who have followed them can see and know their activities. Pierce (in Sobur 2020:41) defines a sign as something that stands for someone for something in some respect or capacity. These signs may include sounds, words, and anything that can guide the communication process, such as a house, a shirt, and symbols with meaning. So all the images, sounds, videos, gestures, and anything else done and featured in Instagram stories contain signs that need to be interpreted.

We can use semiotic theory to investigate and determine the meaning of photos and videos of users uploaded to Instagram Stories to interpret signs. Charles Sanders Pierce (Littlejohn, 1996:64) defines semiotics as a relationship between signs, objects, and meanings. As Lechte said (2001: 191), Semiotics is a theory of signs and signifiers. More specifically, semiotics is a discipline that investigates all forms of communication that occur using signs and is based on the sign system (code) 'sign system' (Segers, 2004:4).

What needs to be underlined from the various definitions above, researchers can conclude that experts see semiotics as a science or process related to signs. It means that everything in our lives is seen as a sign. That is something we have to give meaning to them. Everyone usually makes some signs in their Instagram stories and gives them some descriptions such as emoticons and other filters so that the signs can give meaning. From the signs, people can understand other people's intentions, so Pierce's semiotic theory analyzes this research. Researchers used Charles Sanders Pierce Theory to analyze icons, indexes, and symbols on students' Instagram Stories to investigate and reveal the precise meaning of each icon, index, and symbol in their Instagram Stories. Researchers are interested in analyzing icons, indices, and symbols in this study because Pierce's semiotic model is also more flexible for research, such as photos and videos.

Several researchers discuss the phenomenon of Instagram and self-presentation. As YosaYunita (2018), "The relationship between Instagram use and self-presentation. Based on the research results, the relationship between Instagram and self-presentation is powerful. Damayanti, A. (2018), with the title "Self-esteem formation: analysis of high school students' self-presentation on social media. The data findings show that the self-presentation behavior of adolescents on Instagram occurs in two phases. The first phase is the formation of self-concept. Mojogedang State High School students try to build their thoughts and feelings by calling themselves objects. The perpetrator wants to show her personality in front of a wide audience regarding the theory

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Previous Studies

Several studies that discuss the phenomenon of Instagram and Self-Presentation, such as:

Husna (2016), with the title "Instagram and Self Presentation," this study aimed to determine the relationship between the use of Instagram and the self-presentation of IkomUntirta students. With social media as mass media, the theory utilized as a measuring or supporting instrument is this study's theory of individual differences. The method used can be in the form of a survey, where the researcher collects data from respondents by distributing questionnaires to students of IKOM Untirta class 2015. After the regression test is carried out, a condition is created with the emergence of a coefficient of determination that indicates that IkomUntirta students' self-presentation can be affected by media. Instagram, where other components cause the rest. From testing the relationship between the Instagram social media utilization factor and the self-presentation variable, there is a solid and positive relationship.

Pangastuti (2015), in his journal, examines the phenomenon of social media about narcissism with the title "The Relationship of Narcissism with Self Presentation on the Facebook Social Network." This study aimed to determine the relationship between narcissism and self-presentation and determine the level of Facebook users. With the hypothesis, there is a positive

relationship between narcissism and self-presentation. The subjects of this study were students of the psychology faculty at a private university in Surakarta. The sampling method in this study was purposive sampling. The measuring instrument used was the narcissism scale and self-presentation scale. The data analysis method was carried out using the item moment correlation procedure. The data shows a significant positive relationship between narcissism and self-presentation among Facebook social network users.

In another study related to semiotic theory, Hermawan (2010) also studied semiotics in poetry in his journal entitled "A Semiotics of Kim Addonizio's Poetry Based on CS Pierce's Theory," The objective of this study is to find out using symbols in Kim Addonizio's poetry. This study applied a research library, and the compiled data were analyzed through the descriptive analysis method. This method was tried to describe, explain, and analyze the use of symbols using semiotic theory by Charles Sanders Pierce. The unit of analysis of this research is the three poems of Kim Addonizio. They were chosen because they contain symbols. The writer marks the data for semiotic analysis by selecting the literary work it contains from symbols. All literary works are Kim Addonizio's three Poems, reading literary works intensely, classifying data containing symbols, and categorizing it as symbols so that we can understand each other. The writer categorizes all data and puts it into the table by synchronizing each symbol in each poem and interpreting its meaning. After analyzing the symbols, it can be concluded that each poem

contains different symbols with different meanings and functions. Moreover, this difference has given different ideas.

The researcher concludes that many previous studies have examined Instagram, Self Presentation, the relationship between Instagram and Self Presentation, and the adaptation of semiotic theory used to find signs contained in poetry. Contrary to this research, the researcher combined these concepts and began to research self-presentation. Researchers continue to use social media. However, the researcher decided to focus on Instagram Stories in this case. The researcher believes that Instagram Stories is a social phenomenon enjoyed by teenagers today, so the researcher examines the Semiotic Analysis of Self Presentation on Instagram Stories.

The similarities and differences between previous research and this research are that this and past researchers both utilized qualitative descriptive analysis and sampling based on purposive sampling, namely based on reasons and considerations. So, the difference is that this study uses a qualitative descriptive approach utilizing discourse analysis methods to uncover and interpret data about signs collected from Instagram Stories by referring to Pierce's semiotic theory as a theoretical framework, and the method utilized to collect data from respondents, namely by monitoring and documenting and then conducting interviews to get responses that will strengthen the results of the analysis.

Therefore, the researcher decided to take the *Semiotic Analysis of Self Presentation in Instagram Stories by English Students at Faculty of Teacher*

There are two popular semiotic models: Ferdinand De Saussure's dyadic model and Charles Sanders Peirce's triadic model. However, in this research, researchers just focused on the theory of Peirce's

2.2.2 Definition of Semantics

The word semantics comes from the Greek *sema*, sign, or symbol. The verbal form of semantics is *semaino* which means to mark or symbolize. What is meant by a sign or symbol in semantics is a linguistic sign. According to Saussure, the linguistic sign consists of a marker component in sound and a signified component in a concept or meaning (Chaer, 2002). The word semantics was first used by a French philologist named Breal in 1883. Semantics is a term used in linguistics, which studies linguistic signs with the things they signify. Semantics, referred to as linguistics, studies the relationship between the linguistic sign and the things it signifies. In other words, semantics is a field of study in linguistics that studies the meanings contained in language units. Thus, semantics can be a science that studies meaning. Chair asserts that semantics has the same position as phonology, grammar, and syntax in a linguistic study (Chaer, 2002).

Moreover, semantics study the meaning of language and its relationship to each other and its influence on human society. Therefore, semantics includes word meanings, developments, and changes (Tarigan, 1995). Based on this statement, semantics is studying the meaning and the development and change of meaning from time to time.

Participant c

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A THESIS

**THE USE OF CONSIDER ALL FACTORS (CAF) IN TEACHING SPEAKING
AT VII GRADE OF SMPN 02 DONGGO IN ACADEMIC YEAR 2021/2022**

Presented as A Partial Fulfillment of The Requirement for The Bachelor Degree
in English Language Teaching Faculty of Teacher Training and Education
Muhammadiyah University of Mataram



By

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ENGLISH EDUCATION PROGRAM
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF MATARAM
2022

CHAPTER I

51 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

In Indonesia education systems, English could be a obligatory subject in Junior High Schools and Senior High Schools and could be a non-compulsory subject in elementary Schools since the execution of the 1994 educational programs. According to Parmawati (2018), speaking is so much a part of daily life that we take it for granted. The average person produces tens of thousands of words a day, although some people, like auctioneers and politicians may produce even more than that. So natural and integral is speaking that we forget how we once struggled to achieve this ability until, that is, we have to learn how to do it all over again in a foreign language.

13 Learning to speak are obvious more difficult than learning to understand the spoken language. One who wants to speak to others sometimes faces some trouble. He cannot products his ideas, arguments, or feelings communicatively. Ihsan, (2016) argues that teacher needs to give students more opportunity to practice the speaking skill. This means that more practice is needed to overcome the problem of speaking faced by the students who learnt foreign language. Furthermore, Shin & Yunus, (2021) says that, for many pupils the prime goal of learning a foreign language is to be able to speak it. Yet the task is not easy, because conditions in the classroom are very different from those in real life.

The students have difficulties in speaking especially in language competent's, students are lack of vocabulary in speaking skills, often pause when learning to speak English and pronunciation is still unfluently Andriani Putri et al., (2020). The students who speak more will have a great deal of ⁸ vocabulary, as the result, they do better on grammar tests, pronounce better and spell better. In other words, speaking ability influences the other skill. The success of learning English is by taking the power of speaking. So, by speaking a lot, the students can improve their English. Yet, in the ⁸ three components of speaking just only some students can speak well, it is caused by lack of motivation and anxiety. ²⁹ All this indicate the importance for student to help students reduce those feelings to maximize their learning to speak English.

In this research, the researchers want to make a research about the students' speaking ability and all factors that influence ²⁸ their speaking ability Ihsan, (2016). In this case, the researcher focuses the influence factors in this junior high school here are their motivation and anxiety. Because, ²⁸ the teacher should know the difference character of the students, when the teacher know the factor influence in learning the teacher can understand what the students is needed, demand, and what students want to achieve, so the teacher can provide service the individual for students who have difficulty. Moreover, the teachers can appreciate about the talent and student interest. This research could become teacher reference in choosing and use right method in teaching speaking and they can be providing

10 CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURES

In this part, the researcher reviews some previous studies, literature review, and theoretical framework.

2.1 Previous Studies

His study is related to this research as follows ;

The first research was conducted by Ritonga et al., (2020) The Effect Of Motivation And Anxiety On Students' Speaking Performance

This study aims to know the effect of motivation and anxiety on students' speaking performance: a study at Dayanu Ikhsanuddin University. The study was designed in the form of quantitative and qualitative descriptive studies (mixed methods). Subjects in this study were the 5th semester students of the teaching and education study program in Dayanu Ikhsanuddin University who took the speaking class as part of their courses. The data were collected by using the methods of observation, interviews, and questionnaire. Data were analyzed through triangulation data. The results showed that language anxiety felt by students during their speaking presentation in English might result in their inability to deliver ideas clearly and this would have a negative impact on their performance. In contrast, language motivation during speaking presentation would help students to feel less anxious and be more concentrated on the task and would result in a better speaking performance.

The second researcher Andriani Putri et al., (2020) The Students' Difficulties Factors in Speaking.

2 Speaking is a subject matter that must be learned by the students because it is the most important factor in the development of English language skills. However, it is more difficult than another subject because there are some difficulties experienced by students in speaking, such as low vocabulary mastery, the difficulties in pronouncing, confused in arranging words, afraid of making mistake and many another factors that cause of speaking difficulties such as teaching strategy, the curriculum, and the environment. The research purpose is to know the factors of the students' speaking difficulty. The design of the research is descriptive qualitative. The number of population as many as 157 students of eleventh-grade students of SMA Negeri 2 Tembilahan that consist of 6 classes. In taking the sample, the researcher uses a simple random sampling technique. The number of samples is 40 students or 25% of the population. The researcher uses a questionnaire as an instrument as many as 15 items and also uses an interview technique. After analyzing the data by using the descriptive qualitative method, it is known that the four factors of speaking difficulty have a positive value or more than 50%. The values of these four factors were 62.5% for personal factors, 95% for teaching strategies factor, 90% for curriculum factor and 57.5% for the environmental factor. Therefore, it can be inferred that the dominant factor which causes students' difficulties in speaking is teaching strategies.

27 Third researcher (Saputra, 2018) an Analysis of Students' Speaking Anxiety Toward Their Speaking Skill

7 This article points out the results of the study attempting to analyze the students speaking anxiety at students in one of the College of Teacher Training and Education (STKIP)

in Lampung. For the purpose of the topic, 28 fellow students were selected as the sample. Research method was quasi-experimental design with two way ANOVA. It was conducted for about four months. According to the results of speaking test, findings showed that using Communicative Language Teaching (CLT) had positive meaningful effect on improving students' speaking skill viewed from different speaking anxiety. To sum up, CLT is an effective method to teach students' speaking skill viewed from different speaking anxiety.

2.2 Literature Review

2.2.1 The Definitions of Speaking Ability

When speaking ability are discussed, many are likely to relate to public speaking context. However, speaking is more than that. Speaking may cover many purposes such as daily conversation, when talking to a boss, when asking for something, giving information, etc. The term of speaking has been defined by many experts. According to Chaney (<https://www.englishclub.com/speaking/what-is-speaking.htm>), speaking can be defined as the process of building and sharing meaning through the use of verbal and non verbal symbols, in a variety of context". In addition, Brown (2001) states that when someone can speak a language it means that he/she can carry on a conversation reasonably and competently. The standard of this ability is that when the discourse goals are successfully accomplished. Along with the conversational discourse, the oral communication also involves pronunciation, accuracy and fluency, affective aspects, and the interaction outcome. Spratt, Pulverness, and William (2005) emphasize speaking as a productive skill that involves using speech to express meaning to other people. In the process of speaking, people have to pronounce words, use

intonation and use stress properly. It is because they are all connected to each other in which the listener can get the message of the conversation. To conclude, speaking can be described as an interactive process which involves individuals participating as speakers and listeners using verbal or non verbal means to accomplish their communicative purposes.

2.2.2 Functions of Speaking

Zaim et al., (2020) distinguishes three functions of speaking as an expanded version of Brown and Yule's framework Rao, Parupalli, (2019) talk as interaction, talk as transaction; talk as performance. These three speech activities have different form, function and teaching approaches. Talk as interaction is commonly recognised as conversation. It deals with the functions of interaction within people in a certain society. By means of interaction, people in a society exchange greetings, engage in small talk, tell experiences and so on in order to be friendly and to develop a good relationship with others. The focus of interaction is more on the speakers and the way they introduce themselves to each other.

Talk as transaction is the circumstance where the focus of the communication is no longer about how people interact socially with each other but more on the message delivered. The way the messages are conveyed has to make the other party understand what is being communicated. (Bursalı & Öz, 2018), mentioned in Richards (2008:26) differentiates two types of talk as transaction. The first type concerns with the transaction focusing on giving and receiving information and the participants only focus on what is said. The second type is transaction, focusing on getting goods or

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RESULT OF INTERVIEWS WITH PARTICIPANT

Interview 1

Participant A

1. Apakah Anda pernah mendengar istilah plagiasi?

Ya saya pernah.

2. Menurut Anda, apa itu plagiasi?

Plagiasi adalah suatu tindakan yang tidak baik karena mengambil barang orang tanpa memberitahu pemiliknya.

3. Apa saja masalah atau tantangan yang Anda hadapi dalam penulisan skripsi Anda?

ya.. masalah besar bagi saya adalah kurang keterampilan dalam menemukan ide. Karena sangat sulit untuk memikirkan apa yang saya tulis dalam skripsi saya. Jadi untuk mengatasinya dan memulai penulisan skripsi saya, saya mencoba melihat beberapa jurnal atau artikel terkait dengan judul saya, lalu saya salin dan tempel di dalam skripsi saya..

4. Menurut Anda, apakah keterampilan menulis akademik yang buruk seperti kurangnya pengetahuan tentang sitasi dan kerempailan refrensi merupakan faktor yang mendorong Anda untuk melakukan plagiasi? Mengapa?

Ya, karena saya bingung harus mulai darimana ketika saya mau menuliskan skripsi saya. Itu karena kurangnya pengetahuan sebelumnya, dan juga kurangnya pemahaman terhadap judul skripsi saya.

5. Apakah menurut Anda internet mempengaruhi tindakan plagiarisme? Mengapa?

Ya karena di internet semuanya ada.

Interview 2

Participant B

1. Apakah Anda pernah mendengar istilah plagiasi?

Ya pernah.

2. Menurut Anda, apa itu plagiasi?

Plagiasi itu adalah hasil menkopy paste atau menjiplak punya orang tanpa mencantumkan nama dan pemilik jurnal tersebut.

3. Apa saja masalah atau tantangan yang Anda hadapi dalam penulisan skripsi Anda?

Masalah saya dalam penulisan akademik mungkin cara saya mengatur ide dan menghubungkannya. Tentu Anda juga tahulah, skripsi adalah satu penulisan akademik. Jadi karena kesulitan dalam menemukan ide dan menghubungkan ide tersebut mendorong saya untuk melakukan plagiasi.

4. Menurut Anda, apakah keterampilan menulis akademik yang buruk seperti kurangnya pengetahuan tentang sitasi dan kerempailan refrensi merupakan faktor yang mendorong Anda untuk melakukan plagiasi? Mengapa?

Iya. Karena kurangnya pemahman dalam sistematika penulisan sripsi.

5. Apakah menurut Anda internet mempengaruhi tindakan plagiarisme? Mengapa?

Ya, karena di internet kita bisa dengan mudah menukan jurnal atau sumber data lainnya.

Interview 3

Participant C

1. Apakah Anda pernah mendengar istilah plagiasi?

Ya pernah

2. Menurut Anda, apa itu plagiasi?

Plagiasi adalah kata-kata atau kalimat yang diambil dari karya oranglain tanpa mengakui pemiliknya.

3. Apa saja masalah atau tantangan yang Anda hadapi dalam penulisan skripsi Anda?

Yang bermasalah bagi saya adalah memiliki keterbatasan waktu. Sebab pembimbing saya selalu membatasi dalam bimbingan, padahal batas akhir ujian masih lama. Jadi untuk menghemat waktu, saya melakukan copy paste tulisan orang, baik dari jurnal maupun di artikel.

4. Menurut Anda, apakah keterampilan menulis akademik yang buruk seperti kurangnya pengetahuan tentang sitasi dan kerempailan refrensi merupakan faktor yang mendorong Anda untuk melakukan plagiasi? Mengapa?

Tentu saja. Karena kurangnya pengetahuan menulis serta membaca tentunya akan mengacu pada tindakan plagiasi.

5. Apakah menurut Anda internet mempengaruhi tindakan plagiarisme? Mengapa?

Ya, karena di internet banyak menyediakan layanan, dan apa yang kita cari ada di internet.

Interview 4

Participant D

1. Apakah Anda pernah mendengar istilah plagiasi?

Ya. Tentu saja.

2. Menurut Anda, apa itu plagiasi?

Plagiasi adalah kata-kata atau kalimat yang diambil dari karya orang lain sehingga hasilnya sama.

3. Apa saja masalah atau tantangan yang Anda hadapi dalam penulisan skripsi Anda?

Saya merasa kesulitan dalam mengatur waktu karena batas akhir atau deadline sudah dekat, jadi itu yang membat saya berkeinginan untuk melakukan plagiasi. Tetapi sebenarnya saya juga tau in kesalahan saya mengapa saya tidak menegrjaknya sejak awal.

4. Menurut Anda, apakah keterampilan menulis akademik yang buruk seperti kurangnya pengetahuan tentang sitasi dan kerempailan refrensi merupakan faktor yang mendorong Anda untuk melakukan plagiasi? Mengapa?

Ya, karena kurangnya membaca itu ternyata berpengaruh besar terhadap penulisan akademik.

5. Apakah menurut Anda internet mempengaruhi tindakan plagiarisme? Mengapa?

Karena semua di internet ada.