THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA AS AN ENGLISH LEARNING MEDIA AND STUDENTS' LEARNING MOTIVATION OF THE ELEVENTH GRADERS AT SMA PUSRI PALEMBANG

A Thesis By

KHATAMI ABROR

Student's Number 1904410503

English Education Study Program

Faculty of Teacher Training and Education



FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION

TRIDINANTI UNIVERSITY PALEMBANG

2023

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN THE USE OF SOCIAL MEDIA AS AN ENGLISH LEARNING MEDIA AND STUDENTS' LEARNING MOTIVATION OF THE ELEVENTH GRADERS AT SMA PUSRI PALEMBANG

A Thesis By

KHATAMI ABROR

Student's Number 1904410503

English Education Study Program

Faculty of Teacher Training and Education

Approved by

Advisor I

Jenny Elvinna Manurung, M.Pd.

Advisor II

Heru Setiawan, M.Pd.

Certified by

Dean of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education

Nyayu Lulu Nadya, S.Pd., M.Pd.

This thesis was defended by the researcher in the Final Program Examination and was approved by the examination committees on:

Day: Thursday

Date: September, 26th 2023

Examination Committees

- 1. Jenny Elvinna Manurung, M.Pd. (Member)
- 2. Heru Setiawan, M.Pd. (Member)
- 3. Nita Ria, S.Pd., M.Pd.

Signature / Date

U ,

Palembang, 27 Ochber 2023

Dean of Faculty Teacher Training and Education

Nyayu Lulu Nadya, S.Pd., M.Pd.

. 0

Dedication and Motto

This thesis is dedicated to my beloved:

- ◆ Allah SWT
- My Famíly
- My Lecturers
- ▼ My Classmates
 - My Friends
- ▼ My Almamater
- ▼ All Educators in Indonesia

Motto:

DocendoDiscimus

(By Teaching, We learn)

AKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Alhamdulillahirabbil' alamin, all praises and gratitude is only in Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta' ala for blessing, health and strength, so the researcher could complete this thesis entitled "The Correlation Between The Use of Social Media as an English Learning Media and Students' Learning Motivation of The Eleventh Graders at SMA PUSRI Palembang". This thesis is the final task to fulfill one of the requirements for undergraduate degree of English Education Study Program.

In conducting this study, the researcher realizes that this thesis would not finish well without supports, suggestions and helps from all participants, especially from the advisor of this research, Jenny Elvinna Manurung, M.Pd. and Heru Setiawan, M.Pd., thank you very much for the guidances, valuable critics, patiences, and support to assist in conducting this study. His special gratitude also goes to his beloved parents, brothers, and sister for their love, advices, attentions and prayers for him. The researcher is also very grateful to his classmates and beloved friends who have given his motivation to finish his thesis.

The researcher also would like to give his gratitude to people around him:

- 1. Nyayu Lulu Nadya, S.Pd., M.Pd., the Dean of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education.
- 2. Jenny Elvinna Manurung, M.Pd., the Head of English Education Department
- 3. All lecturers and staffs in the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education.
- 4. All teachers and staffs of SMA PUSRI Palembang.
- 5. All the people who participate in this thesis, may Allah SWT bless and reward them all better.

Palembang ID October 2023

The write

Khatami Abror

PERNYATAAN

Saya menyatakan dengan ini sebenar-benarnya bahwa seluruh data, informasi, interpretasi serta pernyataan dalam pembahasan dan kesimpulan yang di sajikan dalam karya ilmiah ini, kecuali yang di sebutkan sumbernya merupakan hasil pengamatan, penelitian, pengelolaan serta pemikiran saya dengan pengarahan dari pembimbing yang ditetapkan.

Apabila ternyata di dalam naskah skripsi ini dapat di buktikan terdapat unsurunsur jiplakan. Saya bersedia skripsi ini digugurkan dan gelar akademik yang saya peroleh (S-1) dibatalkan, serta diproses sesuai dengan peraturan perundangan yang berlaku (UU) No. 20 tahun 2003, pasal 25 Ayat 2 dan pasal 70.

Palembang, 16 Ckbar 2023

TABLE OF CONTENT

COVER	i
APPROVAL PAGE	ii
EXAMINER LEGITIMACY	. iii
DEDICATION AND MOTTO	. iv
ACKNOLEDGEMENT	v
LETTER OF STATEMENT	. vi
TABLE OF CONTENT	vii
LIST OF TABLE	X
LIST OF FIGURE	. xi
LIST OF APPENDICES	xii
ABSTRACT	xiii
CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Limitation of The Study	5
1.3 Problem of The Study	5
1.4 Objective of The Study	6
1.5 Significances of The Study	6
CHAPTER II. LITERATURE REVIEW	
2.1 The Definition of Social Media	8
2.2 The Importance of Social Media	8
2.3 Advantages and Disadvantages of Social Media	10
2.4 Types of Social Media	12
2.5 Definition of Motivation	16
2.6 Students' Learning Motivation	18

2.7 Factors Influencing Students' Learning Motivation in Social Media-Based Language Learning	19
2.8 The Relationship of Social Media and Learning Motivation	20
2.9 The Previous Related Study	21
2.10 Research Hypothesis	23
CHAPTER III. RESEARCH METHOD	
3.1 Research Design	24
3.2 Research Variables	26
3.3 Operational Definition	27
3.4 Population and Sample	28
3.4.1 Population	28
3.4.2 Sample	29
3.5 Technique for Collecting Data	30
3.5.1 Social Media Questionnaire	30
3.5.2 Students' Learning Motivation Questionnaire	32
3.6 Validity	33
3.7 Reliability	35
3.8 Technique for Analyzing Data	36
3.9 Normality Test	36
3.10 The Correlation Analysis	37
3.11 Regression Analysis	37
CHAPTER IV. FINDING AND INTERPRETATION	
4.1 Finding	40
4.1.1 Social Media Questionnaire	40
4.1.2 Students' Learning Questionnaire	42
A 1 3 Descriptive Analysis	15

APPENDIX	
REFERENCES	52
5.2 Suggestion	51
5.1 Conclusion	50
CHAPTER V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	
4.2 Interpretation	48
4.1.6 Regression Analysis	47
4.1.5 Correlation Analysis	46
4.1.4Normality Test	45

LIST OF TABLE

Table 1The Population of Research	28
Table 2The Sample of Research	29
Table 3The Final Score Category of The Social Media Questionnaire	31
Table 4The Final Score Category of Students' Learning Motivation	33
Table 5Social Media Questionnaire	34
Table 6Students' Learning Motivation Questionnaire	35
Table 7Classification of Reliability	36
Table 8 Social Media Questionnaire Result (In Percentage)	40
Table 9Score of Social Media	42
Table 10Students' Learning Motivation Questionnaire (In Percentage)	43
Table 11Score of Students' Learning Motivation	44
Table 12Descriptive Statistics	45
Table 13Normality Test	45
Table 14Correlation Analysis	46
Table 15Regression Analysis	47
Table 16Model Summary	48

LIST OF FIGURE

Figure 1 Most Used Platforms (% of Internet Users)	3
Figure 2 Total Social Media Users (By %)	3
Figure 3 Instagram on learning English	12
Figure 4Tiktok on learning English	13
Figure 5 Facebook on learning English	14
Figure 6 YouTube on learning English	15
Figure 7The Correlation Design of The Study	27

LIST OF APPENDIX

Appendix A. Social Media Questionnaire

Appendix B. Students' Learning Motivation Questionnaire

Appendix C. Score of Social Media Questionnaire

Appendix D. Score of Students' Learning Motivation

Appendix E. The Validity

Appendix F. The Reliability

Appendix G. Descriptive Analysis

Appendix J. Normality Test

Appendix K. Correlational Analysis

Appendix L. Regression Analysis

ABSTRACT

This study investigates the relationship between social media usage as an English learning media and students' learning motivation among eleventh graders at SMA PUSRI Palembang. The research objectives were to analyze the characteristics of social media questionnaire responses and students' learning motivation and to establish whether there exists a significant correlation between social media use and learning motivation. Data were collected from 84 students through questionnaires, with findings indicating that students at SMA PUSRI Palembang displayed a commendable proficiency in their use of social media. The social media questionnaire revealed a minimum score of 82.5, a maximum of 92.5, a mean score of 87.024, and a standard deviation of 2.00625, reflecting the good category of social media use among the participants. Similarly, students' learning motivation scores demonstrated a positive trend, with a minimum score of 82.5, a maximum of 91.25, a mean score of 87.0238, and a standard deviation of 1.99684, all of which fall within the good category. The study employed correlation analysis, revealing a significantly strong positive correlation between social media as an English learning medium and students' learning motivation. The correlation coefficient (r-value) of 0.925 surpassed the critical value (r_table) of 0.212, with a two-tailed significance value (p) lower than 0.000, indicating statistical significance. Therefore, the null hypothesis (Ho) was rejected in favor of the alternative hypothesis (Ha), establishing a moderately strong relationship between social media as an English learning medium (X) and students' learning motivation (Y). Furthermore, the regression analysis highlighted that social media significantly contributed to students' learning motivation. The t-value of 22.016 exceeded the critical t-table value of 1.663, and the significance value (sig.) of 0.000 was less than the significance level (alpha) of 0.05. The analysis revealed an R Square (R2) of 0.855, indicating that social media explained 85.5% of the variance in students' learning motivation, while 14.5% remained unexplained. Hence, there was a substantial contribution of social media as an English learning medium to students' learning motivation at SMA PUSRI Palembang.

Keywords: Social Media, Learning Motivation, Language Learning, Learning Media, Education, English Proficiency.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents about the discussion of: (1) background of the study, (2) limitation of the study, (3) problem of the study, (4) objectives of the study, and (5) significances of the study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a complicated communication system that allows people to convey their thoughts, ideas, and feelings. According to Kridalaksana (2011, 24), language is a sign system sound that people of a community use to verbally communicate as well as to cooperate, interact, and identify themselves. It is a key tool for human connection and is important in many parts of life, such as education, work, and social interactions. Language includes both verbal and nonverbal features, allowing people to communicate meaning in spoken, written, and visual forms. As a platform, Social Media can make use of all of these features.

As a possible instrument for language learning and practice, social media has grown significantly in popularity among language learners as a result of the development of digital technology (Junco, Heiberger, & Loken, 2011). Considering the use of social media platforms for language acquisition, English has drawn special attention due to its status as a universal language.

The tremendous rise of social media platforms has altered global communication and engagement. Millions of people throughout the world currently use social media platforms such as WhatsApp, Facebook, TikTok, and Instagram on a regular basis (Statista, 2021). Users of these platforms can engage with others, exchange information, and participate in a range of activities, such as language study. Social media's emergence has had a tremendous impact on language learning. According to educators and students alike, social media has the potential to be a beneficial tool for language practice and acquisition (Junco, Heiberger, &Loken, 2011). Language learners can use social media to access a variety of learning tools, communicate with native speakers, and receive real and engaging language input (Benson, 2011).

English language learners around the world use social media platforms to improve their language abilities, communicate with English-speaking communities, and find authentic English content (Belz & Thorne, 2006). Because social media platforms are multimedia-rich, including videos, photos, and audio, learners can engage with a diverse range of language inputs and practice language skills in a variety of scenarios (Thorne, 2008). Moreover, everyone in the world uses social media to communicate their interests, activities, and even their knowledge. In Indonesia, WhatsApp is the most commonly used chat platform followed closely by Meta (Instagram& Facebook). But in past four years, TikTok has growth so fast in Indonesia with 35 million user or 44% of the population of Indonesia itself. However, Telegram still consistently as one of the most used platform in Indonesia with more than 40 million used all over Indonesia (OOSGA, 2022).

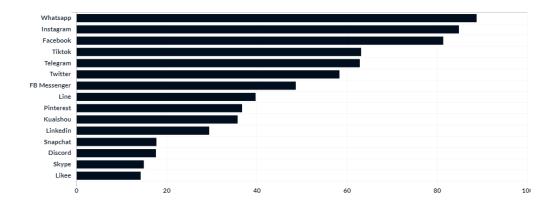


Figure 1. Most Used Platforms (% of Internet Users)

Source:oosga.com

In Indonesia, age from 13-17 that use social media is almost 5-6% from total population (OOSGA, 2022). Its mean there is a huge amount of social media users from high school students in Indonesia. Most of them use social media just for have fun and don't use it for educational purposes.

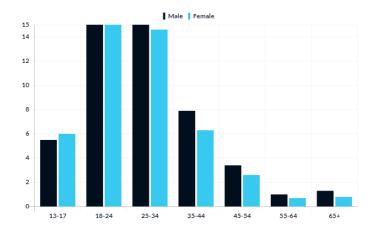


Figure 2. Total Social Media Users (By %)

Source: oosga.com

Motivation is an important aspect in language acquisition since it influences learners' involvement, effort, and achievement. Language learners that are motivated tend to be more persistent, proactive, and resourceful in their learning activities. They show greater attention, excitement, and self-efficacy, which can contribute to better language learning outcomes. Dörnyei (2001) asserts that motivation is critical to the success and persistence of language acquisition. Understanding how students use social media and how it influences their motivation to learn can assist teachers and instructors in creating engaging and encouraging language learning environments. Motivating students to actively participate in the learning process is a major difficulty in education since their motivation has a considerable impact on their academic performance and achievement (Pintrich & Schunk, 2012). Understanding the impact of technology-mediated learning environments on students' motivation is critical as technology continues to play a key role in education, particularly in the context of language acquisition (Kabilan, Ahmad, &Abidin, 2010).

SMA PUSRI Palembang is one of Senior High that has been established since 2001 (Kemendikbud, 2023). This school has so many objectives that have been accomplished by them, even in region until national competition since the school has been established. Until June 2023, this school has more than 400 students in the academic year 2023/2024. This school has applied the technology since 2010 such as computer lab, LED Projector, and others as media learning. Since it has mission to bring students have capability to use technology for educational purposes, SMA PUSRI want the students know how far their knowledge capable to compete in this modern era with the technology (PUSRI, 2023).

According to all explanation above, the researcher was interested in observing the correlation between the use of social media as an English Learning Media and students' learning motivation in SMA PUSRI Palembang. This research entitled "The Correlation between the Use of Social Media as an English Learning Media and Students' Learning Motivation of the Eleventh Graders of SMA PUSRI Palembang."

1.2 Limitation of the Study

The study emphasised on social media as an English learning media and students' learning motivation, which involved the eleventh graders at SMA PUSRI Palembang in the academic year 2023/2024.

1.3 Problem of the Study

Based on the background above, the problems the study were formulated as follows:

- 1. Was there any significant correlation between the use of social media as an English Learning Media and students' learning motivation of the eleventh graders at SMA PUSRI Palembang?
- 2. How did the use of social media as an English learning media impact students' learning motivation?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

According to the problem of the study above, the objectives of the study were:

- a. To figure out whether or not there was any significant correlation between the use of social media as an English learning media and students' learning motivation of the eleventh graders at SMA PUSRI Palembang.
- To figure out how the use of social media as an English learning media impacts students' learning motivation of eleventh graders at SMA PUSRI Palembang.

1.5 Significance of the study

The study aims to contribute to the existing knowledge base and offer the valuable insights in the following ways:

1. For teachers

This research hopefully could be useful for teachers to know how social media impact to their students' learning motivation

2. For students

This research hopefully could be useful for students to improve their motivation in English language by using social media as Language Media learning.

3. For the other Researchers

The result of this research could give contribution and information for further research in educational field especially focused on social media as language media learning. This research could be used as a reference for similar research and has benefits for educational purposes.

4. For the researcher

The result of this study was expected to improve knowledge and experience in teaching and learning process especially in teaching by using social media.

References

- Akmal, H., & Susanto, H. (2018). Efektivitas Penggunaan Aplikasi Pembelajaran Berbasis Mobile Smartphone Sebagai Media Pengenalan Sejarah Lokal Masa Revolusi Fisik Di Kalimantan Selatan Pada Siswa Sekolah Menengah Atas. *Historia: Jurnal Program Studi Pendidikan Sejarah*, 6(2), 197-206.
- Ary, D., Jacobs, L., & Razavieh, A. (2010). *Introduction to Research In Education 8th Edition*. Belmont.
- Benson, P. (2011). *Teaching and researching: Autonomy in language learning (2nd ed.)*. Routledge.
- Biesenbach-Lucas, S. (2013). Social networking and language learning. In M. Thomas, *Handbook of research on Web 2.0 and second language learning* (pp. 246-258). IGI Global.
- Cohen, L., Manion, L., & Morrison, K. (2007). *Research Methods in Education (6th ed.)*. London: New York: Routllege Falmer.
- Cresswell, J. W. (2012). Educational Research: Planning, Conducting, Evaluating Quantitative Research (4th Edition). Pearson: Nebraska University.
- Dabbagh, N., & Kitsantas, A. (2012). Personal Learning Environments, social media, and selfregulated learning: A natural formula for connecting formal and informal learning. 15. *Internet and Higher Education*, 3-8.
- Deci, E. L., & Ryan, R. M. (1985). *Intrinsic motivation and self-determination in human behavior*. Springer.
- DeGroot, E. V., & Pintrich, R. R. (1990). Motivational and self-regulated learning components of classroom academic performance. *Journal of Educational Psychology*, 82, 33-40.
- DeVellis, R. F. (2017). Scale Development: Theory and Applications (4th ed.). SAGE Publications.
- Dornyei, Z. (2001). *Motivational Strategies in the Language Classroom*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

- Eccles, J. S., Wigfield, A., & Schiefele, U. (. (1998). *Motivation to succeed. In U. Schiefele (Series Ed.)*, *Social motivation (Vol. 27, pp. 3-32)*.
- Elliot, A., & McGregor, H. A. (2001). A 2 × 2 achievement goal framework. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 80(3), 501-509.
- Ellison, E. (2017). The #AustralianBeachspace Project: Examining Opportunities for Research Dissemination Using Instagram. M/C Journal, 20(4). . *M/C Journal*, 20(4).
- Eom, Y., & Ashby, K. (2016). Language learning social networks: Perceived usefulness, language anxiety, and learners' interaction in a social networking site. *CALICO Journal*, *33*(3), 273-297.
- Fowler, S. (2007). *THE MOTIVATION TO LEARN ONLINE QUESTIONNAIRE*. Athens: University of Georgia.
- Fraenkel, J. R., Wallen, N. E., & Hyun, H. H. (2012). *How To Design And Evaluate Research In Education (8th ed.)*. New York: Mc Graw Hill.
- Gardner, R. C. (1985). Social psychology and second language learning: The role of attitudes and motivation. London: Edward Arnold Publisher.
- Hair, J. F., Black, W. C., Babin, B. J., & Anderson, R. E. (2019). *Multivariate Data Analysis* (8th ed.). Cengage Learning.
- Handayani, F. (2016). Instagram As a Teaching Tool? Really? Fourth International Seminar on English Language and Teaching (ISELT-4), (pp. 320-327).
- Imani, A. I., Baihaqi, A., & Mufarroha, A. (2020). Youtube sebagai media pembelajaran pendidikan agama islam efektif di SMK Nurul Yaqin Sampang. . *Edusiana: Jurnal Manajemen dan Pendidikan Islam*, 74-88.
- Indriyati, I. (2021). Efektivitas youtube sebagai media pembelajaran jarak jauh (PJJ) mata pelajaran ppkn pada masa pandemi Covid-19. Academia: Jurnal Inovasi Riset Akademik, 1(1), 26-29. *Jurnal Inovasi Riset Akademik*, 1(1), 26-29.
- Jannati. (2019). Students' Perception on using social media for learning English.
- Jaya, H. P., Dari, T. R., Zuraida, & Wijaya, A. (2022). A Survey on High School Students' Preferences toward the Use of Social Media as Online Learning Tools. *ENGLISH FRANCA: Academic Journal of English Language and Education*, 244-260.

- Johnson, L., Becker, S. A., Estrada, V., & Freeman, A. (2014). *NMC Horizon Report* . Higher Education Edition.
- Junco, R., Heiber, G., & Locken, E. (2011). The effect of Twitter on college student engagement and grades. . *Journal of Computer Assisted Learning*, 27(2), 119-132.
- Kabilan, M. K., Ahmad, N., & Abidin, M. J. (2010). Facebook: An online environment for learning of English in institutions of higher education? . *The Internet and Higher Education*, 13(4), 179-187.
- Kaplan, A. M., & Haenlein, M. (2010). Users of the world, unite! *The challenges and opportunities of social media. Business Horizons*, 53(1), 58-61.
- Kemendikbud. (2023). *Sekolah Kita*. Retrieved July 31, 2023, from https://sekolah.data.kemdikbud.go.id/index.php/chome/profil/906c3dd9-6b1d-45fb-8ec1-b457528ac2c8
- Kerlinger, F. N. (2007). "Foundation of Behavioural Research" (10th reprint). Delhi: Surjeet publications.
- Kridalaksana, H. (2011). Kamus Linguistik. Jakarta: Gramedia Pustaka.
- Locke, E. A., & Latham, G. P. (1990). A theory of goal setting & task performance. . Prentice Hall.
- Lumby, C., Anderson, N., & Hugman, S. (2014). Apres Le Deluge: social media in learning and teaching. *The Journal of International Communication*, 20(2), 119-132.
- Manca, S., & Ranieri, M. (2016). Is it a tool suitable for learning? A critical review of the literature on Facebook as a technology-enhanced learning environment. *Journal of Computer Assisted Learning*, 32(2), 139-151.
- Nisrinafatin, N. (2020). Pengaruh game online terhadap motivasi belajar siswa. . *Jurnal Edukasi Non formal*, 135-142.
- OOSGA. (2022). Social Media in Indonesia 2022 Stats & Platform Trends.

 Retrieved May 10, 2023, from OOSGA: https://oosga.com/social-media/idn/
- Oppenheim, A. N. (2000). *Questionnaire Design, Interviewing, and Attitude Measurement*. Continuum.

- Pallant, J. (2016). SPSS Survival Manual: A Step By Step Guide to Data Analysis Using SPSS Program (6th ed.). London, UK: McGraw-Hill Education.
- Polit, D. F., & Hungler, P. B. (1999). *Nursing Research: Principles and Methods. 6th Edition.* Philadelphia: Lippincott Williams& Wilkins.
- Pratiwi, A. E., Ufairah, N. N., & Sopiah, R. S. (2021). UTILIZING TIKTOK APPLICATION AS MEDIA FOR LEARNING ENGLISH PRONUNCIATION. *International Conference on Education of Suryakancana*, (pp. 4-10).
- PUSRI, Y. (2023). *SMA PUSRI*. Retrieved July 29, 2023, from https://smapusri.sch.id/index.php?module=content&id=1
- Rao, P. (2019). Effective Teaching of Writing Skill to The English Language Learners. 196-205.
- Rheingold, H. (2008). Using Participatory Media and Public Voice to Encourage Civic Engagement. . *In Mediated Citizenship: The Internet, Civic Society and Participatory Politics*, 45-60.
- Ryan, R. M., & Deci, E. L. (2017). *Self-determination theory: Basic psychological needs in motivation, development, and wellness.* New York: Guilford Publishing.
- Safitri, M. (2021). Students' Perception of the use of social media for learning English (A Case Study at the Eleventh-Grade of SMA Al-Hasra In Academic Year 2020-2021).
- Sari, L. (2020). Upaya menaikkan kualitas pendidikan dengan pemanfaatan youtube sebagai media ajar pada masa pandemi Covid-19. *Jurnal Tawadhu*, *4*(1)., 1074-1084.
- Siemens, G. (2004). Connectivism: A learning theory for the digital age.

 International Journal of Instructional Technology and Distance Learning, 2(1)., 3-10.
- Statista. (2021). *Number of social media users worldwide from 2010 to 2025*.

 Retrieved June 14, 2023, from Statista:

 https://www.statista.com/statistic/278414/number-of-worldwide-social-network-users/

- Sugiyono. (2007). *Statistika Untuk Penelitian. Bandung: CV. Alfa beta.* Bandung: C.V Alfa beta.
- Sugiyono. (2014). *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan Pendekatan Kuantitatif, Kualitatif, dan R&D*. Bandung: C.V Alfa beta.
- Thorne, S. L. (2008). Computer-Mediated Communication. In N. Hornberger & N. Van Deusen-Scholl (eds.), Enclyclopedia of Language and Education, 2nd Edition, Volume 4: Second and Foreign Language Education(pp. 325-336). New York: Springer.
- Vygotsky, L. S. (1978). *Mind in society: The development of higher psychological processes.* Harvard University Press.
- Wang, Y., & Vasquez, C. (2012). Social network sites, language use, and learning motivation during study abroad: A mixed-methods study. *CALICO Journal*, 29(3), 533-556.
- Wiegfield, A., & Cambria, J. (2010). Expectancy–value theory: Retrospective and prospective. *Advances in motivation and achievement*, 16, 35-70.
- Winarni, R. S., & Rasiban, L. M. (2021). Perception of japanese students in using online video as a learning media. *Indonesian Journal of Educational Research and Technology*, *I*(1), 15-16.
- Xiuwen, Z., & Razali, A. B. (2021). An Overview of the Utilization of TikTok to Improve Oral English Communication Competence among EFL Undergraduate Students. *Universal Journal of Educational Research*, *9*(7), 1439-1451.