

A STUDY OF JAVANESE SPEECH PRODUCTION USING PHONETIC B, D, G, AND J

Merni Handayani¹
Dion Tira Erlangga²
English Literature
English Education

diontiraerlangga@gmail.com

Abstract

The study's objective was to investigate how Javanese people pronounce English alphabetical words and their accent. The samples were taken from 20 Bandarlampung residents and came from a random location and age range to prevent monotony in the study's findings. The participants in this study were those who spoke Javanese as their first language and engaged in daily activities in Javanese. The descriptive qualitative approach was utilized in this study. Only 10% and 5% of people can correctly pronounce the words, respectively, according to the findings of this study.

Key words: Pronunciation, phonetics b, d, g, and j, Javanese accent

INTRODUCTION

Learning English as a foreign language is very important (Oktaviani & Mandasari, 2020), (Mandasari, 2020). A good command of English will also assist individuals in their careers and daily activities (Al Falaq et al., 2021), and there are numerous benefits to mastering English as an international language (Nurmalasari & Samanik, 2018), (Budiman et al., 2021). Having a good command of English will also make it simpler for individuals to comprehend everything in life—from reading a book to using a computer—that is written in English (Kardiansyah, 2021), (Kuswoyo et al., 2022), (Abidin et al., 2022). English requires not only study but also application in an ever-changing context (Amelia et al., 2022), (Kuswoyo et al., 2022). They won't be able to converse well with others because they don't speak English very well, and they won't be able to talk to anyone who is competitive (Pranoto & Suprayogi, 2020), (Samanik, 2019), (Pratiwi & Fitri, 2021). Speaking has special expressions and varies in formality (Nurmala Sari et al., 2021), (Oktaviani & Sari, 2020), making it a developing skill (Arini & Wahyudin, 2022), (Adelina & Suprayogi, 2020). In these instances, students are at a level where teachers should be able to investigate the ability to speak with confidence (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020), (Afrianto & Ma'rifah, 2020).

Speech is one of a human's ability about how they know the system (Suprayogi, Pranoto, et al., 2021), (Amelia & Dintasi, 2019) and influences a person who will directly influence the meaning (Suprayogi et al., 2022), (Kardiansyah, 2019). In English, different sounds

will mean different meaning, differences in writing, and will greatly influence oral communication (Mandasari & Oktaviani, 2018), (Mandasari et al., 2022). On the other hand, language skills are not only written skills but also verbal (Samanik & Lianasari, 2018), (Kuswoyo et al., 2020). The inappropriate speech will be a benchmark that a person is not fully capable of, and it is an indicator that there is a way to be done so that this can be minimized in our education system changed to be better (Mandasari & Aminatun, 2020), (Ngestirosa et al., 2020). Non-conformity of this learning result can be caused by various things, one of which is the difference in the concept of language provided with the mother tongue, in this case, can be Indonesian or each (Suprayogi & Pranoto, 2020), (Ivana & Suprayogi, 2020). Different sound systems, psychological conditions that affect learning, the environment around the place of learning, and the various facilities will affect the various concepts among students (Suprayogi, Samanik, et al., 2021), (Candra & Qodriani, 2019). Things to accomplish in learning English mostly about grammar and pronunciation (Mandasari & Aminatun, 2019), (Nababan & Nurmaily, 2021). People learn grammar at school and only slightly pronunciation (Gulö et al., 2021), (Fithratullah, 2019). For Indonesian, people learning English pronunciation is not easy (Purwaningsih & Gulö, 2021), English native speakers in Indonesia is not that much, except in Bali where many tourist stay and holiday in Bali, it's easier to people learn English pronunciation cause they can easily hear English native speakers speaking (Suprayogi, 2019), (Yulianti & Sulistiyawati, 2020). Most people often listen to the native speaker, then they will get easier to master English (Kuswoyo & Indonesia, 2021), (Wantoro et al., 2022). Since English pronunciation is very important to learn, this research is conducted to increase English pronunciation in English.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Concept of Speech Production

According to (Fakhrurozi et al., 2022), speech is the principal mode used to convey human language a complex communication system that creates cohesion (and division) among us; a system that allows us to structure and build knowledge and social-cultural practices through time. Speech is an activity, defined at its core by an acoustic signal that is generated by the speaker and transduced by the listener (Cahyaningsih & Pranoto, 2021), (Gulö, 2018). The human speaks using a speech mechanism without it human cannot speak properly (Puspita, 2021). Human anatomy, physiology, and biomechanics define the

actions used to create speech. The phonation depends on the constant flow of air supplied by the lungs. The waveform generated by the vibration of the vocal fold is further modulated by pharyngeal constriction, by the movement of the tongue and lips that are biomechanically associated with the jaw, and based on acoustic coupling (or not) with the nasal cavity. The articulators gather, move in and out of our configuration associated with certain speech sounds, again and again through time (Puspita, n.d.). Individuals come together to exchange speech, first as the recipient then as a generator, again and again through time (Journal et al., 2021). It coordinates articulation movements within and across individuals who have consequences for our understanding of the speech production process.

The Concept of Pronunciation

Pronunciation is one of the most important things students have to master to communicate properly and fluently (Qodriani, 2021). According to (Fithratullah, 2021), it is important to pay attention to the pronunciation because it results in whether or not a person's message can be passed or not by others. Moreover, (Setri & Setiawan, 2020) states that if a person cannot hear English well, they are cut off from the language. And if a person cannot be understood easily, they are disconnected from the conversation with native speakers. We can conclude from the above statement that pronunciation gives a significant influence on the meaning of what one says. In ideal conditions, students at ED seem to have good pronunciation because they are taught using English as their language. As quoted in the FBS Academic Guidebook 2005/2006, students in the English Department are expected to speak and write English properly. But, based on informal observations and conversations both with lectures and students conducted by researchers, students still have poor pronunciations. For example, it is difficult to find an MC with good pronunciation in ED. Many students have the wrong talk when they are in their thesis exam and so on. Considering this situation, researchers are interested in conducting this research to find out the portrait of ED pronunciation and its implications for teaching and learning English.

A factor that affect the mastering of Pronunciation

There is a lot of things factor that affects how peoples can mastering English pronunciation. There are factors that influence students in mastering pronunciation, they are divided into three groups:

- Biological factors

The general observations made by persons involved in the field of second language learning are adults a second language learner almost always has a foreign accent while a second language learner almost always reaches the original language like pronunciation.

- Socio-cultural factors

It has been claimed that the stronger the learner identifies with the second member language culture, the more likely they sound like members of that culture. Conversely, if so it is important for learners to preserve their own cultural identity, they can maintain their foreign accent as this identity marker.

- Personality Factor

Learners coming out, confident and willing to risk having more opportunities to practice second language pronunciation simply because they are more involved in an interaction with native speakers.

Accent

Everyone has their own accent no matter where they live, human created their own accent and continuing their way in speaks. English has many accents the most famous is American and British. An accent is a particular form of the language spoken by subgroups speakers of that language are defined by phonological features. Everyone has an accent, just like everyone speaking with dialect. It's not the question of "having or not" accent or dialect, it's a question from that the accent or dialect you use to speak. Notice that you can speak with the same dialect as others when using different accents.

Non-native accents

Pronunciation is the most difficult part of learning a language. People have to copy how native speakers speak that must be has a different tone, accent, and phonetic spelling on every language in the world. Native speakers learn language from they were born until adults they mastering their language even without knowing what? why? and how? They speak with that tone and accent. The non-native speaker is the people who speak a language that is not their mother tongue. Learning something new language with a very different tone, and accent is something hard to do if they not often listen to the native speakers.

Javanese Accent

Javanese accent has its uniqueness where some phonetic like B, D, G, and J where the native speakers of Javanese have their way to spell those alphabet in their language where they give stress on those alphabets. Javanese is one of the Austronesian languages spoken by the Javanese community in Indonesia and other overseas territories. According to the number of speakers and its distribution area, Javanese is one of the largest languages in the world with native speakers of about 80 million people, and the largest local language in Indonesia. The Javanese language is very diverse, and this diversity is still preserved today. The geography dialect, the temporal dialect, and the register in Javanese are so rich that it is often difficult for the person who studies them. There are 10 dialects in Javanese and it's coming from various area in Java island:

- The dialect of Banten
- Cirebon - Indramayu dialect
- Tegal - Banyumas dialect
- The dialect of Surakarta – Yogyakarta
- Tengger Dialect
- Eastern Pantura Dialect
- Pekalongan dialect
- Dialect Surabaya
- Dialu Kedu
- Dialing Osing

Influence of Java Accent Toward English Pronunciation

From how the way Javanese speaks and pronounce the alphabet B, D, G, and J it's very clear that most Javanese people will still pronounce English in the same way how the way they spell those alphabets. Some case, when Javanese can speak English with a good way in English accent it happen because the non- native speakers of Javanese learn with a good way until they can pronounce English with a good accent without spelling the alphabet B, D, G, and J with the same way of how the way they speak Javanese.

Research Question

In order to analyze the speech production of Javanese people on how the way they spell the alphabet B, D, G and J, the following research question will be answered.

How are Javanese people pronounce four phonetics; B, D, G and J and their Java accent in English?

METHOD

The research question was answered using the descriptive qualitative method. While 20 Bandar Lampung residents served as the sample, There were 15 females and 5 males in the

sample. Because they live in an environment where Javanese is the primary language of communication, these people speak Javanese as their native tongue. Some samples were taken in person, while others were taken over video chat. Because the researcher used the appropriate microphone for both the researcher and the person who served as the sample during the video chat, and the sample was taken in a favorable setting so that the researchers could clearly hear the person's voice until the sample was taken appropriately to ensure that the research ran smoothly and was accurate. This research used the instrument with was pronunciation accent with material tests with direct observation and un-direct observation. The researchers gave each sample some words in English consisted of alphabet B, D G, and J after that the researchers asked the the sample to read the words. The researchers analyzed the words pronounced by the sample focus on how they mention every word in those alphabets. The researchers used the voice of the native speaker's voice as a key instrument to analyze the voice of the person in the sample, using the English American voice of a native speaker.

Data Analysis Procedure

The data would analyze based on the descriptive qualitative in a scoring test, the researcher used the following larges of score :

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100$$

(Arikunto; 1998: 258)

Where:

P = Total score

N = total number of Phonetic

F = correct number of phonetics

According to Sukardi (2004: 84), the percentage of the students' score from the calculation would be consulted to the interval of five scale percentages as below:

Table.1

Interval	Qualification
85 - 100	Very Good
75 - 84	Good
60 - 74	Medium
40 - 59	Poor
0 - 39	Very Poor

Research Procedure

In collecting the sample, the researcher followed these steps:

1. Observe the environment in society,
2. Look people's in the society as a Javanese people,
3. Provide text consisted of some words to the person in the sample ,
4. Give the English word text to the person for the sample,
5. Assist the person for the sample to read the English text,
6. The researcher evaluates the words produced by the person from the sample after the researcher master English native speakers pronounce the words,
7. Counted the score result from the samples.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research shows the ability of Javanese people who used the Javanese language as their language in daily life and Javanese as their mother tongue, they mention every word and pronouncing phonetics B, D, G, and J in English are hardly especially for them who rarely speaks to other languages beside Javanese. Females do better than males in the result of this research. Some of them still use Javanese stressing accent when they speak English. And it's very hard for them to lose it. From this research, there are 65% of 20 peoples who can't pronounce the phonetic B and they felt difficulty to remove the emphasis of the Javanese accent when they speak in English. This happens because they spell the letter B with slightly exaggerated emphasis. Javanese people pronounce the letter B by attaching the tip of their tongue under the tongue with excessive breathing emphasis while English native speakers pronounce the letter B with a tongue that does not stick with the bottom of

the tongue and by not exhaling excessive breath when speaking the letter B. So, the sound that produced in excess.

Table.2

No	Name of the Persons	B	D	G	J	Total Score
1.	Respondent 1		✓	✓	✓	75
1.	Respondent 2		✓	✓		50
2.	Respondent 3		✓			25
3.	Respondent 4		✓	✓	✓	75
4.	Respondent 5		✓			25
5.	Respondent 6	✓	✓	✓	✓	100
6.	Respondent 7		✓			25
7.	Respondent 8			✓	✓	50
8.	Respondent 9		✓	✓		50
9.	Respondent 10	✓		✓	✓	75
10	Respondent 11		✓	✓		25
11	Respondent 12	✓	✓	✓	✓	100
12	Respondent 13		✓			25
13	Respondent 14			✓		25
14	Respondent 15				✓	25
15	Respondent 16	✓	✓			50
16	Respondent 17					0
17	Respondent 18		✓			25
18	Respondent 19	✓	✓	✓		75
19	Respondent 20		✓			25

CONCLUSION

The writer can conclude that how the way someone speaks always affect by plenty of factors one of them is their first language or mother tongue. It's not easy for them to learn language in adult age which is they already get used to speaks their own language, it will be different if they learn other languages in young age it will be easier for child to learn and copy language in their society, same as Javanese people who learn English it will be

difficult for them to learn English, even they already lean English, sometimes it's still hard for them to spell the word B, D, G and J correctly. In this research, the sample was taken from random peoples from a different age and background of education to see how far Javanese people's difficulty in mention some words in English. The result only 10% of peoples who can pronounce the words correctly and 5% of people who cannot answer the words even one word correctly. Most of them got difficulty to mention a letter B and J and most of them can get easily to mention the letter D.

REFERENCES

- Abidin, Z., Amelia, D., & Aguss, R. M. (2022). *PELATIHAN GOOGLE APPS UNTUK MENAMBAH KEAHLIAN TEKNOLOGI INFORMASI BAGI GURU SMK PGRI 1 LIMAU*. 3(1), 43–48.
- Adelina, C., & Suprayogi, S. (2020). Contrastive Analysis of English and Indonesian Idioms of Human Body. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, 1(1), 20–27.
- Afrianto, A., & Ma'rifah, U. (2020). Tubuh dan Relasi Gender: Wacana Pascakolonial Dalam Novel "The Scarlet Letter" Karya Nathaniel Hawthorne. *LEKSEMA: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra*, 5(1), 49–63.
- Al Falaq, J. S., Suprayogi, S., Susanto, F. N., & Husna, A. U. (2021). Exploring The Potentials of Wattpad For Literature Class. *Indonesian Journal of Learning Studies*, 1(2), 12–19.
- Amelia, D., Afrianto, A., Samanik, S., Suprayogi, S., Pranoto, B. E., & Gulo, I. (2022). Improving Public Speaking Ability through Speech. *Journal of Social Sciences and Technology for Community Service (JSSTCS)*, 3(2), 322. <https://doi.org/10.33365/jsstcs.v3i2.2231>
- Amelia, D., & Dintasi, F. D. (2019). Ephebophilia suffered by the main character. *Teknosastik*, 15(2), 81–86.
- Arini, M., & Wahyudin, A. Y. (2022). Students' Perception on Questioning Technique in Improving Speaking Skill Ability At English Education Study Program. *Journal of Arts and Education*, 2(1), 2022.
- Budiman, A., Pranoto, B. E., & Gus, A. (2021). *Pendampingan Dan Pelatihan Pengelolaan Website SMS Negeri 1 Semaka Tanggamus*. 2(2), 150–159.
- Cahyaningsih, O., & Pranoto, B. E. (2021). *A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS: THE REPRESENTATION OF DONALD TRUMP IN THE REUTERS AND THE NEW YORK TIMES TOWARDS THE ISSUE OF #BLACKLIVESMATTER*. 2(2), 75–83.
- Candra, L. K., & Qodriani, L. U. (2019). An Analysis of Code Switching in Leila S. Chudori's For Nadira. *Teknosastik*, 16(1), 9. <https://doi.org/10.33365/ts.v16i1.128>
- Fakhrurozi, J., Adrian, Q. J., Mulyanto, A., Informasi, S. S., Teknokrat, U., & Online, M. (2022). *Pelatihan Penulisan Jurnalistik dan Naskah Video Bagi Siswa SMK Widya Yahya Gading Rejo*. 2(5), 503–509.
- Fithratullah, M. (2019). Globalization and Culture Hybridity; The Commodification on Korean Music and its Successful World Expansion. *Digital Press Social Sciences and Humanities*, 2(2018), 00013. <https://doi.org/10.29037/digitalpress.42264>
- Fithratullah, M. (2021). Representation of Korean Values Sustainability in American Remake Movies. *Teknosastik*, 19(1), 60. <https://doi.org/10.33365/ts.v19i1.874>
- Gulö, I. (2018). How Nias Sees English Personal Pronouns Used as Preposition Objects.

- LINGUA: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Sastra*, 18(2), 147–156.
- Gulö, I., Setiawan, D. B., Prameswari, S. R., & Putri, S. R. (2021). MENINGKATKAN KEPERCAYAAN DIRI ANAK-ANAK PANTI ASUHAN DALAM BERBICARA BAHASA INGGRIS. *Adimas: Jurnal Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat*, 5(1), 23–28.
- Ivana, P. S. I., & Suprayogi, S. (2020). THE REPRESENTATION OF IRAN AND UNITED STATES IN DONALD TRUMP'S SPEECH: A CRITICAL DISCOURSE ANALYSIS. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, 1(2), 40–45.
- Journal, L., Ranti, D. V., & Nurmaily, E. (2021). *RACIAL PROFILING ON POLICE STOP AND SEARCH PRACTICE AS PORTRAYED IN THE GEORGE TILLMAN 'S MOVIE THE HATE U*. 2(2), 93–97.
- Kardiansyah, M. Y. (2019). English Drama in the Late of VictoriaKardiansyah, M. Y. (2019). English Drama in the Late of Victorian Period (1880-1901): Realism in Drama Genre Revival. *Teknosastik*, 15(2), 64–68.n Period (1880-1901): Realism in Drama Genre Revival. *Teknosastik*, 15(2), 64–68.
- Kardiansyah, M. Y. (2021). Pelatihan Guru dalam Penggunaan Website Grammar Sebagai Media Pembelajaran selama Pandemi. *English Language and Literature International Conference (ELLiC) Proceedings*, 3, 419–426.
- Kardiansyah, M. Y., & Salam, A. (2020). Literary Translation Agents in the Space of Mediation. *International Joint Conference on Arts and Humanities (IJCAH 2020)*, 592–598.
- Kuswoyo, H., & Indonesia, U. T. (2021). *TRANSITIVITY ANALYSIS OF PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE BETWEEN TRUMP AND TRANSITIVITY ANALYSIS OF PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE BETWEEN TRUMP AND BIDEN IN 2020*. December. <https://doi.org/10.33365/llj.v2i2>
- Kuswoyo, H., Sujatna, E. T. S., Afrianto, & Rido, A. (2022). „This novel is not totally full of tears...“: Graduation Resources as Appraisal Strategies in EFL Students“ Fiction Book Review Oral Presentation. *World Journal of English Language*, 12(6), 294–303. <https://doi.org/10.5430/wjel.v12n6p294>
- Kuswoyo, H., Sujatna, E. T. S., Indrayani, L. M., Rido, A., & Indrayani, L. M. (2020). Theme Choice and Thematic Progression of Discussion Section in Engineering English Lectures. *Proceedings of the 4th International Conference on Learning Innovation and Quality Education*, 27(4.6), 1–10.
- Mandasari, B. (2020). The Impact of Online Learning toward Students' Academic Performance on Business Correspondence Course. *EDUTECH: Journal of Education and Technology*, 4(1), 98–110.
- Mandasari, B., & Aminatun, D. (2019). STUDENTS'PERCEPTION ON THEIR PARTICIPATION: WHAT AFFECTS THEIR MOTIVATION TO TAKE PART IN CLASSROOM ACTIVITIES? *Premise: Journal of English Education and Applied Linguistics*, 8(2), 214–225.
- Mandasari, B., & Aminatun, D. (2020). IMPROVING STUDENTS'SPEAKING PERFORMANCE THROUGH VLOG. *English Education: Journal of English Teaching and Research*, 5(2), 136–142.
- Mandasari, B., Aminatun, D., Pustika, R., Setiawansyah, S., Megawaty, D. A., Ahmad, I., & Alita, D. (2022). Pendampingan Pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris Bagi Siswa-Siswi Sma/Ma/Smk Di Desa Purworejo Lampung Tengah. *Community Development Journal: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 3(1), 332–338. <https://doi.org/10.31004/cdj.v3i1.4026>
- Mandasari, B., & Oktaviani, L. (2018). The Influence of Nias Language to Bahasa Indonesia. *Premise: Journal of English Education and Applied Linguistics*, 7(2), 61–

78.

- Nababan, R. M., & Nurmaily, E. (2021). *THE HYPERMASCULINITY AS SEEN IN THE MAIN CHARACTER IN RAMBO : LAST BLOOD MOVIE*. 2(1), 25–32.
- Ngestirosa, E., Woro, E., & Strid, J. E. (2020). *Reconstructing the Border: Social Integration in Reyna Grande 's The Distance Between Us*. December.
- Nurmala Sari, S., Aminatun, D., Sari, S. N., Aminatun, D., Nurmala Sari, S., & Aminatun, D. (2021). Students' Perception on the Use of English Movies to Improve Vocabulary Mastery. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Learning*, 2(1), 16–22. <http://jim.teknokrat.ac.id/index.php/english-language-teaching/index>
- Nurmalasari, U., & Samanik. (2018). A Study of Social Stratification In France In 19th Century as Portrayed in 'The Necklace 'La Parure'' Short Story by Guy De Maupassant. *English Language & Literature International Conference*, 2, 2. <https://jurnal.unimus.ac.id/index.php/ELLIC/article/view/3570>
- Oktaviani, L., & Mandasari, B. (2020). Powtoon: A digital medium to optimize students' cultural presentation in ELT classroom. *Teknosastik*, 18(1), 33–41.
- Oktaviani, L., & Sari, F. M. (2020). REDUCING SOPHOMORE STUDENTS'DILEMA IN CREATING AN APPEALING TEACHING MEDIUM THROUGH SLIDESGO USAGE. *Jurnal IKA PGSD (Ikatan Alumni PGSD) UNARS*, 8(2), 342–349.
- Pranoto, B. E., & Suprayogi, S. (2020). Incorporating 9GAG memes to develop EFL learners' speaking ability and willingness to communicate. *IJEE (Indonesian Journal of English Education)*, 7(2), 130–144.
- Pratiwi, D., & Fitri, A. (2021). Analisis Potensial Penjalaran Gelombang Tsunami di Pesisir Barat Lampung, Indonesia. *Jurnal Teknik Sipil*, 8(1), 29–37. <https://doi.org/10.21063/JTS.2021.V801.05>
- Purwaningsih, N., & Gulö, I. (2021). REPRESENTATION OF REYNHARD SINAGA IN BBC NEWS AND THE JAKARTA POST. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, 2(1), 50–61.
- Puspita, D. (n.d.). CORPUS BASED STUDY: STUDENTS' LEXICAL COVERAGE THROUGH BUSINESS PLAN REPORT WRITING. 16 November 2019, Bandar Lampung, Indonesia I.
- Puspita, D. (2021). TED-Talk: A Listening Supplemental Material for Learning English. *The 1st International Conference on Language Linguistic Literature and Education (ICLLLE)*.
- Qodriani, L. U. (2021). English interference in bahasa Indonesia: A phonology-to-orthography case in Instagram caption. *English Language and Literature International Conference (ELLiC) Proceedings*, 3, 349–355.
- Samanik. (2019). Fable for Character Building. *Journal Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia*.
- Samanik, S., & Lianasari, F. (2018). Antimatter Technology: The Bridge between Science and Religion toward Universe Creation Theory Illustrated in Dan Brown's Angels and Demons. *Teknosastik*, 14(2), 18. <https://doi.org/10.33365/ts.v14i2.58>
- Setri, T. I., & Setiawan, D. B. (2020). Matriarchal Society in The Secret Life of Bees by Sue Monk Kidd. *Linguistics and Literature Journal*, 1(1), 28–33. <https://doi.org/10.33365/lj.v1i1.223>
- Suprayogi, S. (2019). Javanese Varieties in Pringsewu Regency and Their Origins. *Teknosastik*, 17(1), 7–14.
- Suprayogi, S., & Pranoto, B. E. (2020). VIRTUAL TOURISM EXHIBITION ACTIVITY IN ENGLISH FOR TOURISM CLASS: STUDENTS' PERSPECTIVES. *Celtic: A Journal of Culture, English Language Teaching, Literature and Linguistics*, 7(2), 199–207.

- Suprayogi, S., Pranoto, B. E., Budiman, A., Maulana, B., & Swastika, G. B. (2021). Pengembangan Keterampilan Menulis Siswa SMAN 1 Semaka Melalui Web Sekolah. *Madaniya*, 2(3), 283–294. <https://doi.org/10.53696/27214834.92>
- Suprayogi, S., Puspita, D., Putra, E. A. D., & Mulia, M. R. (2022). Pelatihan Wawancara Kerja Bagi Anggota Karang Taruna Satya Wira Bhakti Lampung Timur. *Community Development Journal: Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 3(1), 356–363. <https://doi.org/10.31004/cdj.v3i1.4494>
- Suprayogi, S., Samanik, S.-, Novanti, E. A., & Ardesis, Y.-. (2021). EFL Learner's Literary Competence Mapping through Reader-Response Writing Assessed using CCEA GCSE Mark Scheme. *Celt: A Journal of Culture, English Language Teaching & Literature*, 21(1), 1. <http://journal.unika.ac.id/index.php/celt/article/view/2871>
- Wantoro, A., Rusliyawati, R., Fitratullah, M., & Fakhrurozi, J. (2022). Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat (Pkm) Peningkatan Profesional Bagi Pengurus Osis Pada Sma Negeri 1 Pagelaran. *Journal of Social Sciences and Technology for Community Service (JSSTCS)*, 3(2), 242. <https://doi.org/10.33365/jsstcs.v3i2.2163>
- Yulianti, T., & Sulistiyawati, A. (2020). The Blended Learning for Student's Character Building. *International Conference on Progressive Education (ICOPE 2019)*, 56–60.