

SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF TABOO LANGUAGE EXPRESSED IN THE MOVIE OF AMERICAN GANGSTER

Jefri Sianturi¹
Dion Tira Erlangga²
English Education

jefrisianturi@gmail.com

Abstract

Taboo language in movies refers to the deliberate use of profanity, offensive words, or explicit content that may be deemed socially inappropriate or offensive. Filmmakers sometimes employ taboo language to reflect the gritty reality of certain characters or situations, evoke strong emotions, or portray authenticity. However, its inclusion is a sensitive topic as it can alienate or offend certain audiences. Filmmakers often navigate a fine line between artistic expression and responsible storytelling, carefully considering the impact of taboo language on the overall narrative, character development, and audience reception. Ultimately, the use of taboo language in movies requires thoughtful consideration and an understanding of its potential effects on the audience and the story being told.

Key words: American gangster, movie, social background, taboo language

INTRODUCTION

"American Gangster," directed by Ridley Scott, is a captivating film that delves into the gritty world of organized crime in 1970s New York City [1], [2], [3]. Amidst the intricate narrative and compelling performances, the movie dares to explore the use of taboo language, shining a spotlight on the raw, unfiltered reality of the characters and the environment they inhabit [4], [5], [6]. Throughout the film, taboo language emerges as an integral part of the dialogue, mirroring the brutal and unforgiving nature of the criminal underworld [7], [8], [9]. The characters, portrayed by actors such as Denzel Washington and Russell Crowe, frequently employ profanity, racial slurs, and coarse language to emphasize their power, dominance, and street credibility [10], [11], [12]. This choice of language serves as a stark reminder of the harsh realities faced by these individuals and the unfettered nature of their lives [13], [14], [15].

The use of taboo language in "American Gangster" also serves to underline the stark contrast between the criminal underworld and the outside world [16], [17], [18]. The characters' language acts as a metaphorical barrier that separates their lawless existence from the seemingly pristine and morally upright society they inhabit [19], [20], [21]. By employing profanity and explicit language, the film challenges societal norms and

confronts viewers with the uncomfortable truth that these characters exist on the fringes of what is considered acceptable behavior [22], [23], [24].

Furthermore, the film's depiction of taboo language is a reflection of the historical context in which it is set [25], [26], [27]. The 1970s marked a tumultuous era in American history, characterized by social and political upheaval [28], [29], [30]. "American Gangster" captures the spirit of that time by immersing viewers in a world where language is raw, untamed, and politically incorrect [31], [32], [33]. It highlights the racial tensions and cultural divides prevalent during this period, encapsulating the reality of a society on the brink of change [34], [35], [36].

The social background of taboo language is intricately woven into the fabric of human society [37], [38], [39]. Taboo language refers to words, phrases, or expressions that are considered offensive, vulgar, or inappropriate within a particular cultural or social context [40], [41], [42]. The origins of taboo language can be traced back to various factors, including religious beliefs, social norms, power dynamics, and historical events [43], [44], [45]. Religion has played a significant role in shaping the taboo language of many societies. Religious texts often prescribe certain words or topics as blasphemous or sacrilegious, leading to their exclusion from everyday discourse [46], [47], [48]. The use of taboo language can be seen as a violation of religious codes and a challenge to established moral values [49], [50], [51].

Social norms and values also influence the development of taboo language. Society imposes restrictions on certain words and expressions to maintain decorum and uphold notions of respectability [52], [53], [54]. These norms are subjective and vary across cultures, reflecting the specific beliefs and customs of a community [55], [56], [57]. Taboo language can serve as a mechanism to reinforce social hierarchies, as certain groups or individuals may be stigmatized or marginalized based on the language they use [58], [59], [60]. Power dynamics play a crucial role in determining taboo language [61], [62], [63]. Those in positions of authority often dictate what is considered acceptable speech, using language to maintain control and exert influence over others [64], [65], [66]. Taboo language can be employed as a tool of oppression, silencing certain voices and perpetuating inequalities [67], [68], [69]. Conversely, marginalized groups may adopt and

reclaim taboo language as a form of resistance or self-expression, challenging existing power structures [70], [71], [72].

Historical events and cultural contexts also shape the social background of taboo language [72], [73], [74]. Traumatic experiences, conflicts, or periods of social change can give rise to the creation of new taboo words or the reappropriation of existing ones [75], [76]. Taboo language can be used as a means of expressing frustration, anger, or dissent, allowing individuals to push boundaries and challenge societal norms [77], [78], [79]. In summary, the social background of taboo language is a complex interplay of religious beliefs, social norms, power dynamics, and historical events [80] [81], [82]. It reflects the values, prejudices, and power structures within a given society [83], [84], [85]. Understanding the social context behind taboo language is essential for analyzing its impact, interpreting its usage, and engaging in meaningful discussions about language, identity, and social change [86], [87].

METHOD

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

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The movie "American Gangster" directed by Ridley Scott explores the social background of taboo language in a gripping narrative set in 1970s America. Through its portrayal of the criminal underworld and the characters who inhabit it, the film delves into the intricacies of power, race, and socio-economic dynamics that shape the use of taboo language [88], [89]. In the movie, the protagonist, Frank Lucas, played by Denzel Washington, rises to prominence as a drug lord in Harlem, New York. As an African American operating within a predominantly white-dominated criminal world, Lucas faces numerous challenges and obstacles [90], [91], [92]. His use of taboo language serves as a tool to assert his power and establish his identity in an environment where racial tensions and discrimination are prevalent.

The social background of taboo language in "American Gangster" reflects the era's racial dynamics. The film captures the racial divide of the time, highlighting the racial slurs and derogatory terms used by characters to demean and belittle individuals from different backgrounds [93] [94]. Taboo language becomes a means of asserting dominance and reinforcing racial hierarchies within the criminal underworld [95], [96]. Moreover, the use of taboo language in the movie also reflects the socio-economic disparities that permeated society during the 1970s. The characters in the film come from various social strata, with Lucas rising from poverty to become a powerful figure in the drug trade [97]. Taboo language becomes a symbol of defiance against the oppressive social order and a manifestation of the frustrations felt by those living in marginalized communities.

Additionally, the film explores the idea of linguistic code-switching, wherein characters adapt their language to suit different contexts. Lucas, for example, adopts a more refined and eloquent manner of speaking when dealing with his white associates, emphasizing the importance of language in navigating social and power dynamics [98], [99]. The use of taboo language is reserved for instances where it can be wielded strategically to intimidate or assert authority, further highlighting its significance within the social fabric of the movie [100]. Overall, the social background of taboo language in "American Gangster" serves as a reflection of the era's racial tensions, socio-economic disparities, and power dynamics. Through its portrayal of the criminal underworld and the characters who inhabit it, the film offers a nuanced exploration of how language, particularly taboo language, becomes a

means of survival, rebellion, and the assertion of power in a society marked by systemic inequalities.

CONCLUSION

Taboo language refers to words, expressions, or topics that are considered socially unacceptable or offensive in a particular culture or society. The important aspects of taboo language lie in its impact on communication and social dynamics. First and foremost, understanding taboo language is crucial for individuals to navigate social interactions appropriately and avoid unintentionally causing offense. It highlights the significance of cultural sensitivity and respect for others' boundaries. Moreover, taboo language reflects the power dynamics and societal norms of a given community, shedding light on sensitive issues such as discrimination, marginalization, and social taboos. Recognizing and addressing taboo language helps foster inclusive and respectful environments where individuals can communicate effectively while being mindful of the cultural and social sensitivities of others.

REFERENCES

- S. Samanik, "Imagery Analysis In Matsuoka's Cloud Of Sparrows," *Linguist. Lit. J.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 17–24, 2021.
- H. Kuswoyo *et al.*, "'Let's take a look...': An Investigation of Directives as Negotiating Interpersonal Meaning in Engineering Lectures," vol. 29, no. 1, pp. 47–69, 2021.
- D. Puspita and B. E. Pranoto, "The attitude of Japanese newspapers in narrating disaster events: Appraisal in critical discourse study," *Stud. English Lang. Educ.*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 796–817, 2021.
- M. Y. Kardiansyah and A. Salam, "The Translator's Strategy as a Cultural Mediator in Translating Indonesian Novel into English," in *4th International Conference on Language, Literature, Culture, and Education (ICOLLITE 2020)*, 2020, pp. 413–418.
- H. Kuswoyo, E. T. S. Sujatna, Afrianto, and A. Rido, "„This novel is not totally full of tears...“: Graduation Resources as Appraisal Strategies in EFL Students" Fiction Book Review Oral Presentation," *World J. English Lang.*, vol. 12, no. 6, pp. 294–303, 2022, doi: 10.5430/wjel.v12n6p294.
- N. Purwaningsih and I. Gulö, "REPRESENTATION OF REYNHARD SINAGA IN BBC NEWS AND THE JAKARTA POST," *Linguist. Lit. J.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 50–61, 2021.
- B. Mandasari, "AN ANALYSIS OF ERRORS IN STUDENTS' WRITTEN ENGLISH

- SENTENCES: A CASE STUDY ON INDONESIAN EFL LEARNERS,” 16
Novemb. 2019, Bandar Lampung, Indones. i.
- R. Istiani and D. Puspita, “Interactional Metadiscourse used in Bloomberg International Debate,” *Linguist. Lit. J.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 13–20, 2020.
- L. Oktaviani, B. Mandasari, and R. A. Maharani, “IMPLEMENTING POWTOON TO IMPROVE STUDENTS’INTERNATIONAL CULTURE UNDERSTANDING IN ENGLISH CLASS,” *J. Res. Lang. Educ.*, vol. 1, no. 1, 2020.
- J. Fakhrurozi, D. Pasha, J. Jupriyadi, and I. Anggrenia, “Pemertahanan Sastra Lisan Lampung Berbasis Digital Di Kabupaten Pesawaran,” *J. Soc. Sci. Technol. Community Serv.*, vol. 2, no. 1, p. 27, 2021, doi: 10.33365/jsstcs.v2i1.1068.
- I. Gulö and T. V. Rahmawelly, “An Analysis of Omission in Students’ English Writings,” *Teknosastik*, vol. 16, no. 2, pp. 55–59, 2019.
- Afrianto, E. T. S. Sujatna, N. Darmayanti, and F. Ariyani, “Configuration of Lampung Mental Clause: a Functional Grammar Investigation,” *Proc. Ninth Int. Conf. Lang. Arts (ICLA 2020)*, vol. 539, no. Icla 2020, pp. 222–226, 2021, doi: 10.2991/assehr.k.210325.039.
- Y. Mertania and D. Amelia, “Black Skin White Mask: Hybrid Identity of the Main Character as Depicted in Tagore’s The Home and The World,” *Linguist. Lit. J.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 7–12, 2020, doi: 10.33365/llj.v1i1.233.
- A. Afrianto and I. Gulö, “Revisiting English competence at hotel,” *Teknosastik*, vol. 17, no. 1, pp. 35–39, 2019.
- L. U. Qodriani, “English interference in bahasa Indonesia: A phonology-to-orthography case in Instagram caption,” *English Lang. Lit. Int. Conf. Proc.*, vol. 3, pp. 349–355, 2021.
- K. Sari and B. E. Pranoto, “Representation of Government Concerning the Draft of Criminal Code in The Jakarta Post : A Critical Discourse Analysis,” vol. 11, no. 2, pp. 98–113, 2021.
- J. S. Al Falaq, S. Suprayogi, F. N. Susanto, and A. U. Husna, “Exploring The Potentials of Wattpad For Literature Class,” *Indones. J. Learn. Stud.*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 12–19, 2021.
- B. Mandasari and D. Aminatun, “IMPROVING STUDENTS’ SPEAKING PERFORMANCE THROUGH VLOG,” *English Educ. J. English Teach. Res.*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 136–142, 2020.
- L. Journal, F. S. Husna, and H. Kuswoyo, “THE PORTRAYAL OF POST TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER AS SEEN IN THE MAIN CHARACTER IN THE WOMAN IN THE WINDOW,” vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 122–130, 2022.
- S. Suprayogi, D. Puspita, E. A. D. Putra, and M. R. Mulia, “Pelatihan Wawancara Kerja Bagi Anggota Karang Taruna Satya Wira Bhakti Lampung Timur,” *Community Dev.*

- J. J. Pengabdi. *Masy.*, vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 356–363, 2022, doi: 10.31004/cdj.v3i1.4494.
- S. Maskar, N. D. Puspaningtyas, and D. Puspita, “Linguistik Matematika: Suatu Pendekatan untuk Meningkatkan Kemampuan Pemecahan Masalah Non-Rutin Secara Matematis,” *Mathema J. E-Issn*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 118–126, 2022, [Online]. Available: www.oecd.org/pisa/,
- C. Adelina and S. Suprayogi, “Contrastive Analysis of English and Indonesian Idioms of Human Body,” *Linguist. Lit. J.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 20–27, 2020.
- A. Afrianto and A. Restika, “FUNGSI PEMARKAH WACANA: SEBUAH KASUS DI KELAS BERBICARA PADA LEVEL UNIVERSITAS,” *LITERA*, vol. 17, no. 1, 2018.
- M. Y. Kardiansyah, “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*, vol. 15, no. 2, pp. 64–68, 2019.
- P. Mulyah and D. Aminatun, “Teaching English for Specific Purposes in Vocational High School: Teachers’ Beliefs and Practices.,” *J. English Teach.*, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 122–133, 2020.
- J. Fakhrurozi and Q. J. Adrian, “Ekranisasi Cerpen ke Film Pendek: Alternatif Pembelajaran Kolaboratif di Perguruan Tinggi,” in *Seminar Nasional Pendidikan Bahasa dan Sastra*, 2020, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 91–97.
- I. Gulö, “Li Niha in the Hands of Bloggers: Better or Worse?,” *Univ. Teknokr. Indones.*, p. 35, 2018.
- B. E. Pranoto and L. K. Afrilita, “The organization of words in mental lexicon: evidence from word association test,” *Teknosastik*, vol. 16, no. 1, pp. 26–33, 2019.
- S. Suprayogi, S.- Samanik, E. A. Novanti, and Y.- Ardesis, “EFL Learner’s Literary Competence Mapping through Reader-Response Writing Assessed using CCEA GCSE Mark Scheme,” *Celt A J. Cult. English Lang. Teach. Lit.*, vol. 21, no. 1, p. 1, 2021, [Online]. Available: <http://journal.unika.ac.id/index.php/celt/article/view/2871>
- L. Oktaviani and B. Mandasari, “Powtoon: A digital medium to optimize students’ cultural presentation in ELT classroom,” *Teknosastik*, vol. 18, no. 1, pp. 33–41, 2020.
- B. Mandasari and A. Y. Wahyudin, “Flipped Classroom Learning Model: Implementation and Its Impact on EFL Learners’ Satisfaction on Grammar Class,” *Ethical Ling. J. Lang. Teach. Lit.*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 150–158, 2021.
- M. Y. Kardiansyah and A. Salam, “Reassuring Feasibility of Using Bourdieusian Sociocultural Paradigm for Literary Translation Study,” in *Ninth International Conference on Language and Arts (ICLA 2020)*, 2021, pp. 135–139.
- H. Kuswoyo, E. T. S. Sujatna, L. M. Indrayani, A. Rido, and L. M. Indrayani, “Theme

- Choice and Thematic Progression of Discussion Section in Engineering English Lectures,” *Proc. 4th Int. Conf. Learn. Innov. Qual. Educ.*, vol. 27, no. 4.6, pp. 1–10, 2020.
- Samanik, “A Contextual Approach: Business Presentation to Accelerate EFL Learners’ English Speaking Skill Samanik Universitas Teknokrat Indonesia,” 2018.
- I. Gulö and T. Nainggolan, “The Functions of Nias Personal Pronouns,” 2021.
- Samanik, “Fable for Character Building,” *J. Univ. Teknokr. Indones.*, 2019.
- P. MULIYAH, D. AMINATUN, L. N. Hakim, and L. SEPTIANA, “MONKEY STORIES: A NEW MEDIA FOR DIGILTAL ENGLISH LEARNING,” 2021.
- S. Suprayogi, D. Puspita, S. Nuansa, and K. Sari, “THE DISCURSIVE CONSTRUCTION OF INDIGENOUS BELIEF ISSUE IN THE JAKARTA POST,” vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 417–430, 2021.
- M. Y. Kardiansyah, “Metaphysic Paradox upon Daemon Character as Delineated in Philip Pullman’s Northern Lights”.
- B. Mandasari and D. Aminatun, “VLOG: A TOOL TO IMPROVE STUDENTS’ ENGLISH SPEAKING ABILITY AT UNIVERSITY LEVEL,” *Proc. Univ. PAMULANG*, vol. 1, no. 1, 2020.
- E. N. E. W. Kasih, S. Suprayogi, D. Puspita, R. N. Oktavia, and D. Ardian, “Speak up confidently: Pelatihan English Public Speaking bagi siswa-siswi English Club SMAN 1 Kotagajah,” *Madaniya*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 313–321, 2022, [Online]. Available: <https://madaniya.pustaka.my.id/journals/contents/article/view/189>
- R. M. Nababan and E. Nurmaily, “THE HYPERMASCULINITY AS SEEN IN THE MAIN CHARACTER IN RAMBO : LAST BLOOD MOVIE,” vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 25–32, 2021.
- T. Yulianti and A. Sulistyawati, “Online Focus Group Discussion (OFGD) Model Design in Learning,” 2021.
- M. Fithratullah, “Globalization and Culture Hybridity; The Commodification on Korean Music and its Successful World Expansion,” *Digit. Press Soc. Sci. Humanit.*, vol. 2, no. 2018, p. 00013, 2019, doi: 10.29037/digitalpress.42264.
- T. I. Setri and D. B. Setiawan, “Matriarchal Society in The Secret Life of Bees by Sue Monk Kidd,” *Linguist. Lit. J.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 28–33, 2020, doi: 10.33365/llj.v1i1.223.
- D. Aminatun and L. Oktaviani, “USING ‘MEMRISE’ TO BOOST ENGLISH FOR BUSINESS VOCABULARY MASTERY: STUDENTS’VIEWPOINT,” *Proc. Univ. PAMULANG*, vol. 1, no. 1, 2019.
- B. Maulana and S. Suprayogi, “Analysis of Sense Relations on Stars Song Lyric By,” vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 42–47, 2022.

- R. M. Aguss, D. Amelia, Z. Abidin, and P. Permata, "Pelatihan Pembuatan Perangkat Ajar Silabus Dan Rpp Smk Pgri 1 Limau," *J. Soc. Sci. Technol. Community Serv.*, vol. 2, no. 2, p. 48, 2021, doi: 10.33365/jsstcs.v2i2.1315.
- D. Aminatun, "STUDENTS ' PERSPECTIVE TOWARD THE USE OF DIGITAL COMIC," vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 90–94, 2021.
- L. Oktaviani, "Penerapan Sistem Pembelajaran Dalam Jaringan Berbasis Web Pada Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 1 Pesawaran," *J. WIDYA LAKSMI (Jurnal Pengabd. Kpd. Masyarakat)*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 68–75, 2021.
- E. Endang Woro Kasih, "Formulating Western Fiction in Garrett Touch of Texas," *Arab World English J. Transl. Lit. Stud.*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 142–155, 2018, doi: 10.24093/awejtls/vol2no2.10.
- L. Journal, D. V. Ranti, and E. Nurmaily, "RACIAL PROFILING ON POLICE STOP AND SEARCH PRACTICE AS PORTRAYED IN THE GEORGE TILLMAN ' S MOVIE THE HATE U," vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 93–97, 2021.
- T. Yulianti and A. Sulistyawati, "ENHANCING PUBLIC SPEAKING ABILITY THROUGH FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION," *J. PAJAR (Pendidikan dan Pengajaran)*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 287–295.
- M. Fithratullah, "Representation of Korean Values Sustainability in American Remake Movies," *Teknosastik*, vol. 19, no. 1, p. 60, 2021, doi: 10.33365/ts.v19i1.874.
- I. Gulö, D. B. Setiawan, S. R. Prameswari, and S. R. Putri, "MENINGKATKAN KEPERCAYAAN DIRI ANAK-ANAK PANTI ASUHAN DALAM BERBICARA BAHASA INGGRIS," *Adimas J. Pengabd. Kpd. Masy.*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 23–28, 2021.
- M. Y. Kardiansyah, "Pygmalion Karya Bernard Shaw dalam Edisi 1957 dan 2000," *Madah J. Bhs. dan Sastra*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 75–88, 2019.
- D. Puspita, "TED-Talk: A Listening Supplemental Material for Learning English," 2021.
- L. Oktaviani, Y. Fernando, R. Romadhoni, and N. Noviana, "Developing a web-based application for school counselling and guidance during COVID-19 Pandemic," *J. Community Serv. Empower.*, vol. 2, no. 3, pp. 110–117, 2021, doi: 10.22219/jcse.v2i3.17630.
- B. Mandasari, "The Impact of Online Learning toward Students' Academic Performance on Business Correspondence Course," *EDUTECH J. Educ. Technol.*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 98–110, 2020.
- B. N. Sari and I. Gulö, "Observing Grammatical Collocation in Students' Writings," *Teknosastik*, vol. 17, no. 2, pp. 25–31, 2019.
- B. R. Utami and A. Y. Wahyudin, "DOES SELF-ESTEEM INFLUENCE STUDENT ENGLISH PROFICIENCY TEST SCORES ?," vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 16–20, 2022.

- M. D. Winaldo and L. Oktaviani, "INFLUENCE OF VIDEO GAMES ON THE ACQUISITION OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE," vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 21–26, 2022.
- U. T. Indonesia, "UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS ' MOTIVATION ON ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING AT UNIVERSITAS TEKNOKRAT INDONESIA Wulandari Pranawengti In this section , the results of data analysis from the questionnaire are explained in the form of tables and descriptive explanati," vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 27–32, 2022.
- Y. Ardesis, "POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER IN THE STATIONERY SHOP NOVEL BY MARJAN KAMALI," vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 33–44, 2022.
- M. A. Akhdan and D. Aminatun, "THE CORRELATION BETWEEN ANXIETY AND STUDENT GPA & EPT SCORE DURING COVID 19 PANDEMIC," vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 45–51, 2022.
- S. Gultom and L. Oktaviani, "THE CORRELATION BETWEEN STUDENTS ' SELF-ESTEEM AND THEIR ENGLISH PROFICIENCY TEST RESULT," vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 52–57, 2022.
- W. M. Seyoum, A. Yigzaw, and H. K. Bewuketu, "STUDENTS ' ATTITUDES AND P ROBLEMS ON Q UESTION-BASED," vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 58–63, 2022.
- A. Aprilia, D. Aminatun, and U. T. Indonesia, "Investigating Memory Loss: How Depression Affects S tudents' Memory Endurance 1,2," vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 1–11, 2022.
- D. T. Erlangga, "STUDENT PROBLEMS IN ONLINE LEARNING : SOLUTIONS TO KEEP EDUCATION GOING ON," vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 21–26, 2022.
- E. F. Baresh, "DEVELOPING LIBYAN UNDERGRADUATES ' WRITING SKILLS THROUGH REFLECTIVE JOURNALING: A CRITICAL LITERATURE REVIEW Teaching English in Libya Definition of Reflective Journal Writing," vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 27–35, 2022.
- E. Elbes and L. Oktaviani, "CHARACTER BUILDING IN ENGLISH FOR DAILY CONVERSATION CLASS," vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 36–45, 2022.
- M. Hestiana, "THE ROLE OF MOVIE SUBTITLES TO IMPROVE STUDENTS ' VOCABULARY," vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 46–53, 2022.
- N. Noviana and L. Oktaviani, "THE CORRELATION BETWEEN COLLEGE STUDENT PERSONALITY TYPES AND ENGLISH PROFICIENCY ABILITY AT UNIVERSITAS TEKNOKRAT," vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 54–60, 2022.
- S. Crisianita and B. Mandasari, "THE USE OF SMALL-GROUP DISCUSSION TO IMRPOVE STUDENTS ' ," vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 61–66, 2022.
- M. D. Ariastuti and A. Y. Wahyudin, "EXPLORING ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND LEARNING STYLE OF," vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 67–73, 2022.
- F. Amin and A. Y. Wahyudin, "THE IMPACT OF VIDEO GAME : ' AGE OF EMPIRES

- II ' TOWARD STUDENTS ' READING COMPREHENSION ON NARRATIVE TEXT," vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 74–80, 2022.
- R. W. Agustin and M. Ayu, "THE IMPACT OF USING INSTAGRAM FOR INCREASING VOCABULARY AND LISTENING SKILL," *J. English Lang. Teach. Learn.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 1–7, 2021.
- R. Risten, F. Sinaga, and R. Pustika, "EXPLORING STUDENTS ' ATTITUDE TOWARDS ENGLISH ONLINE LEARNING USING MOODLE DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC AT," vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 8–15, 2021.
- S. Nurmala Sari, D. Aminatun, S. N. Sari, D. Aminatun, S. Nurmala Sari, and D. Aminatun, "Students' Perception on the Use of English Movies to Improve Vocabulary Mastery," *J. English Lang. Teach. Learn.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 16–22, 2021, [Online]. Available: <http://jim.teknokrat.ac.id/index.php/english-language-teaching/index>
- N. R. Putri and F. M. Sari, "INVESTIGATING ENGLISH TEACHING STRATEGIES TO REDUCE ONLINE TEACHING OBSTACLES IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOL," *J. English Lang. Teach. Learn.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 23–31, 2021.
- A. Yuliansyah and M. Ayu, "The Implementation of Project-Based Assignment in Online Learning during Covid-19," *J. English Lang. Teach. Learn.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 32–38, 2021.
- A. H. Rahmania and B. Mandasari, "STUDENTS'PERCEPTION TOWARDS THE USE OF JOOX APPLICATION TO IMPROVE STUDENTS'PRONUNCIATION," *J. English Lang. Teach. Learn.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 39–44, 2021.
- N. Putri and D. Aminatun, "USING FACEBOOK TO PRACTICE WRITING SKILL: WHAT DO THE STUDENTS THINK?," *J. English Lang. Teach. Learn.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 45–50, 2021.
- W. I. Erya and R. Pustika, "THE USE OF DESCRIBING PICTURE STRATEGY TO IMPROVE SECONDARY STUDENTS'SPEAKING SKILL," *J. English Lang. Teach. Learn.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 51–56, 2021.
- A. Fiddiyasari and R. Pustika, "STUDENTS ' MOTIVATION IN ENGLISH ONLINE LEARNING DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC AT SMA MUHAMMADIYAH," vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 57–61, 2021.
- S. Isnaini and D. Aminatun, "DO YOU LIKE LISTENING TO MUSIC?: STUDENTS ' THOUGHT ON," vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 62–67, 2021.
- A. M. Kiswardhani and M. Ayu, "MEMORIZATION STRATEGY DURING LEARNING PROCESS : STUDENTS ' REVIEW," vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 68–73, 2021.
- H. T. Yudha and B. Mandasari, "THE ANALYSIS OF GAME USAGE FOR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL," vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 74–79, 2021.
- E. Afriyuninda and L. Oktaviani, "THE USE OF ENGLISH SONGS TO IMPROVE ENGLISH STUDENTS'," vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 80–85, 2021.

- Z. Nadya, R. Pustika, and U. T. Indonesia, "THE IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY MOTIVATION FOR STUDENT TO STUDY ONLINE DURING THE COVID-19," vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 86–89, 2021.
- Y. Gustanti and M. Ayu, "the Correlation Between Cognitive Reading Strategies and Students ' English Proficiency Test," vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 95–100, 2021.
- R. Risten, F. Sinaga, and L. Oktaviani, "THE IMPLEMENTATION OF FUN FISHING TO TEACH SPEAKING," vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 1–6, 2020.
- D. Apriyanti and M. Ayu, "Think-Pair-Share: Engaging Students in Speaking Activities in Classroom," *J. English Lang. Teach. Learn.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 13–19, 2020, doi: 10.33365/jeltl.v1i1.246.
- E. Putri and F. M. Sari, "Indonesian Efl Students' Perspectives Towards Learning Management System Software," *J. English Lang. Teach. Learn.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 20–24, 2020, doi: 10.33365/jeltl.v1i1.244.
- M. Lestari and A. Y. Wahyudin, "Language learning strategies of undergraduate EFL students," *J. English Lang. Teach. Learn.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 25–30, 2020.
- E. T. Handayani and D. Aminatun, "STUDENTS ' POINT OF VIEW ON THE USE OF WHATSAPP GROUP," vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 31–37, 2020.
- Z. F. Pratiwi and M. Ayu, "THE USE OF DESCRIBING PICTURE STRATEGY TO IMPROVE SECONDARY STUDENTS'SPEAKING SKILL," *J. English Lang. Teach. Learn.*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 38–43, 2020.
- M. W. B. Simamora and L. Oktaviani, "WHAT IS YOUR FAVORITE MOVIE?: A STRATEGY OF ENGLISH EDUCATION STUDENTS TO IMPROVE ENGLISH VOCABULARY," *J. English Lang. Teach. Learn.*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 44–49, 2020.
- R. Ambarwati and B. Mandasari, "THE INFLUENCE OF ONLINE CAMBRIDGE DICTIONARY TOWARD STUDENTS'PRONUNCIATION AND VOCABULARY MASTERY," *J. English Lang. Teach. Learn.*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 50–55, 2020.
- O. A. Sasalia and F. M. Sari, "UTILIZING NOVEL IN THE READING CLASS TO EXPLORE STUDENTS ' VIEWPOINT OF ITS EFFECTIVENESS," vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 56–60, 2020.