

THE ADVANTAGE OF CONSISTENCY IN A LEARNING PROCESS OF EFL LERANERS

Zaid Arjuanda
English Literature

zaidarjuanda@gmail.com

Abstract

Consistency in the learning process of English as a Foreign Language (EFL) learners offers numerous advantages. Firstly, regular and structured practice reinforces language skills, leading to improved retention and fluency. Consistent exposure to grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation helps learners internalize language patterns and reduces the risk of forgetting. Secondly, a steady learning routine fosters self-discipline and motivation, as learners witness their progress over time, boosting their confidence. Consistency also allows teachers to track individual strengths and weaknesses, tailoring instruction to suit each learner's needs effectively. Ultimately, the advantage of consistency lies in its ability to create a solid foundation for EFL learners, enabling them to communicate more confidently and proficiently in English.

Key words: advantage, consistency, EFL learners, learning process

INTRODUCTION

Consistency in the learning process of English as a Foreign Language (EFL) learners is paramount as it offers a multitude of advantages that contribute significantly to their language acquisition and overall proficiency [1], [2], [3], [4], [5]. One of the primary benefits of consistency is the establishment of a strong foundation [6], [7], [8], [9], [10]. Regular and consistent practice helps learners internalize grammatical rules, vocabulary, and language structures more effectively [11], [12], [13], [14], [15]. With each practice session building upon the previous one, learners develop a solid understanding of the language, enabling them to communicate with greater fluency and accuracy [16], [17], [18], [19], [20].

Furthermore, consistent learning fosters retention and recall. Regular exposure to the language allows learners to reinforce their memory of newly acquired knowledge and skills [21], [22], [23], [24], [25]. Information is better retained in the long-term memory when it is revisited frequently, ensuring that the learning process becomes more sustainable and enduring [26], [27], [28], [29], [30]. This enhanced recall aids EFL learners in real-life communication situations, enabling them to respond more swiftly and confidently [31], [32], [33], [34], [35], thus boosting their self-assurance and motivation to continue learning [36], [37], [38], [39], [40].

Consistency also plays a pivotal role in developing good language learning habits [41], [42], [43], [44], [45]. By engaging in regular study sessions, learners establish a sense of discipline and responsibility, which are crucial attributes for successful language acquisition [46], [47], [48], [49], [50]. Such habits extend beyond the learning environment and spill over into other aspects of their lives, positively influencing their academic and professional pursuits [51], [52], [53], [54], [55]. Moreover, consistent learning enhances language exposure. Regular practice ensures that learners are consistently exposed to a diverse range of authentic language materials, such as reading texts, listening exercises, and interactive conversations [56], [57], [58], [59], [60]. This exposure to various language sources broadens their understanding of English in different contexts, accents, and registers, thus making them more adaptable and versatile in their language usage [61], [62], [63], [64], [65].

Consistency also promotes a gradual and steady progress in language proficiency [66], [67], [68], [69], [70]. Language learning is a journey that requires patience and perseverance, and consistent effort ensures incremental growth over time [71], [72], [73], [74], [75]. Learners who commit to regular practice are less likely to feel overwhelmed or discouraged by the complexities of the language [76], [77], [78], [79], [80], as they can witness their gradual improvement, which, in turn, reinforces their motivation to continue learning [81], [82], [83], [84], [85]. Furthermore, consistent learning creates a supportive learning environment [86], [87], [88], [89], [90]. Whether in a traditional classroom setting or through online language platforms, learners benefit from interacting with peers who share similar language goals [91], [92], [93], [94], [95]. Group learning dynamics foster a sense of camaraderie, as learners can exchange ideas, practice together, and provide constructive feedback, all of which enriches their learning experience and accelerates their progress.

Lastly, consistency in the learning process prepares EFL learners for lifelong language learning. Languages are living entities that evolve over time, and maintaining a consistent learning approach equips learners with the skills and mindset to adapt to future changes in the language [96], [97], [98], [99], [100]. By nurturing the habit of consistent learning, EFL learners are empowered to continue their language journey beyond formal education,

ensuring that they can stay proficient and relevant in their language abilities throughout their lives. In short, the advantages of consistency in the learning process of EFL learners cannot be overstated. It lays the groundwork for a strong foundation, improves retention and recall, fosters good learning habits, enhances language exposure, promotes gradual progress, creates a supportive learning environment, and prepares learners for lifelong language learning. By embracing consistency, EFL learners can unlock their full potential and achieve language proficiency with confidence and efficiency.

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

Consistency in the learning process of English as a Foreign Language (EFL) learners yields remarkable and multifaceted results, significantly enhancing their language acquisition journey. When EFL learners maintain a steady and disciplined approach to their studies, they experience a range of benefits that extend beyond language proficiency alone. Firstly, consistent learning fosters a deeper understanding of the language's structures, rules, and nuances. As EFL learners regularly engage with the language through reading, writing, speaking, and listening, they develop an intuitive grasp of grammar,

syntax, and vocabulary. This understanding lays a robust foundation for further language development, enabling learners to express themselves more accurately and eloquently.

Secondly, consistency nurtures self-discipline and motivation. As learners witness their progress over time, they become more self-assured and driven to persevere with their studies. Small victories and achievements along the way act as powerful incentives, reinforcing the belief that their efforts yield tangible results. This positive reinforcement empowers learners to tackle more challenging linguistic tasks with increased confidence. Moreover, consistent learning helps EFL learners develop and sustain productive habits. By establishing a regular study routine, learners become more adept at managing their time efficiently, allocating dedicated slots for language practice amidst their other commitments. This disciplined approach spills over into other aspects of their lives, fostering better organizational skills and a heightened sense of responsibility.

Furthermore, consistency fosters meaningful engagement with the language. Regular exposure to authentic materials such as books, articles, podcasts, and movies immerses learners in real-world contexts, enabling them to comprehend colloquial expressions, cultural references, and idiomatic phrases. This exposure also enhances their receptive skills, making them more adept at understanding native speakers in various settings. Consistency also plays a pivotal role in boosting learners' confidence in communication. As they consistently practice speaking and listening, they overcome language-related anxieties, such as fear of making mistakes or being misunderstood. This newfound confidence encourages learners to participate actively in conversations, enabling them to forge meaningful connections with native speakers and fellow learners alike.

Additionally, consistent learning contributes to improved memory retention. Regularly revisiting language concepts and vocabulary reinforces neural connections, making it easier for learners to recall and apply their knowledge effectively. This heightened retention ensures that newly acquired language skills become integrated into long-term memory, allowing learners to build upon their existing knowledge continuously.

In the long term, the impact of consistency in the learning process extends to professional and academic realms. A solid command of English opens up numerous opportunities for

EFL learners, from pursuing higher education in English-speaking countries to broadening their career prospects on the global stage. Consistency facilitates seamless integration into English-speaking environments, allowing learners to thrive in diverse cultural and linguistic landscapes.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, consistency in the learning process of EFL learners yields an array of invaluable outcomes. From a profound understanding of the language's intricacies to enhanced self-discipline and motivation, learners benefit both linguistically and personally. By embracing a consistent approach to language learning, EFL learners embark on a transformative journey that empowers them to communicate confidently, connect authentically, and excel academically and professionally.

REFERENCES

- [1] B. R. Utami and A. Y. Wahyudin, "DOES SELF-ESTEEM INFLUENCE STUDENT ENGLISH PROFICIENCY TEST SCORES ?," vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 16–20, 2022.
- [2] 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.
- [3] U. T. Indonesia, "UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS ' MOTIVATION ON ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING AT UNIVERSITAS TEKNOKRAT INDONESIA Wulandari Pranawengtias 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.
- [4] 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>
- [5] Y. Ardesis, "POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER IN THE STATIONERY SHOP NOVEL BY MARJAN KAMALI," vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 33–44, 2022.
- [6] 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.
- [7] 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.

- [8] W. M. Seyoum, A. Yigzaw, and H. K. Bewuketu, "STUDENTS' ATTITUDES AND PROBLEMS ON QUESTION-BASED," vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 58–63, 2022.
- [9] A. Aprilia, D. Aminatun, and U. T. Indonesia, "Investigating Memory Loss: How Depression Affects Students' Memory Endurance 1,2," vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 1–11, 2022.
- [10] E. Putri, D. T. Erlangga, and E. Literature, "A STUDY OF THE DAILY PRACTICES OF CODE MIXING," vol. 2, no. 10, pp. 1–10, 2022.
- [11] D. T. Erlangga, "STUDENT PROBLEMS IN ONLINE LEARNING : SOLUTIONS TO KEEP EDUCATION GOING ON," vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 21–26, 2022.
- [12] 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.
- [13] E. Elbes and L. Oktaviani, "CHARACTER BUILDING IN ENGLISH FOR DAILY CONVERSATION CLASS," vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 36–45, 2022.
- [14] M. Melinda, R. I. Borman, and E. R. Susanto, "Rancang Bangun Sistem Informasi Publik Berbasis Web (Studi Kasus: Desa Durian Kecamatan Padang Cermin Kabupaten Pesawaran)," *J. Tekno Kompak*, vol. 11, no. 1, pp. 1–4, 2018.
- [15] M. Hestiana, "THE ROLE OF MOVIE SUBTITLES TO IMPROVE STUDENTS' VOCABULARY," vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 46–53, 2022.
- [16] 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.
- [17] 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.
- [18] S. Crisianita and B. Mandasari, "THE USE OF SMALL-GROUP DISCUSSION TO IMPROVE STUDENTS'," vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 61–66, 2022.
- [19] M. D. Ariastuti and A. Y. Wahyudin, "EXPLORING ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AND LEARNING STYLE OF," vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 67–73, 2022.
- [20] 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.
- [21] 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.
- [22] 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.
- [23] 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>
- [24] 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.
- [25] 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.
- [26] 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.
- [27] 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.
- [28] 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.
- [29] 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.
- [30] S. Isnaini and D. Aminatun, “DO YOU LIKE LISTENING TO MUSIC?: STUDENTS’ THOUGHT ON,” vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 62–67, 2021.
- [31] A. M. Kiswardhani and M. Ayu, “MEMORIZATION STRATEGY DURING LEARNING PROCESS : STUDENTS’ REVIEW,” vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 68–73, 2021.
- [32] D. A. Hafidz and F. S. Amalia, “Pengembangan Sistem Informasi Edukasi dan Pemasaran Hasil Pertanian di Tulang Bawang,” *J. Cyberarea.id*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 1–10, 2021, [Online]. Available: <http://www.pusdansi.org/index.php/cyberarea/article/view/40>
- [33] H. T. Yudha and B. Mandasari, “THE ANALYSIS OF GAME USAGE FOR SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL,” vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 74–79, 2021.
- [34] E. Afriyuninda and L. Oktaviani, “THE USE OF ENGLISH SONGS TO IMPROVE ENGLISH STUDENTS’,” vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 80–85, 2021.

- [35] 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.
- [36] D. Aminatun, "STUDENTS ' PERSPECTIVE TOWARD THE USE OF DIGITAL COMIC," vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 90–94, 2021.
- [37] Y. Gustanti and M. Ayu, "the Correlation Between Cognitive Reading Strategies and Students ' English Proficiency Test," vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 95–100, 2021.
- [38] R. Risten and R. Pustika, "Exploring students' attitude towards English online learning using Moodle during covid-19 pandemic at SMK Yadika Bandarlampung," *J. English Lang. Teach. Learn.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 8–15, 2021, [Online]. Available: <http://jim.teknokrat.ac.id/index.php/english-language-teaching/index>
- [39] A. R. Utami, D. Aminatun, and N. Fatriana, "STUDENT WORKBOOK USE: DOES IT STILL MATTER TO THE EFFECTIVENESS OF STUDENTS' LEARNING?," *J. English Lang. Teach. Learn.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 7–12, 2020.
- [40] 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.
- [41] 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.
- [42] E. T. Handayani and D. Aminatun, "STUDENTS ' POINT OF VIEW ON THE USE OF WHATSAPP GROUP," vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 31–37, 2020.
- [43] Z. F. Pratiwi and M. Ayu, "THE USE OF DESCRIBING PICTURE STRATEGY TO IMPROVE SECONDARY STUDENTS ' SPEAKING SKILL Definition of Speaking," vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 38–43, 2020.
- [44] A. Y. Wahyudin, R. Pustika, and M. W. Simamora, "Vocabulary Learning Strategies of Efl Students At Tertiary Level," *J. English Lit. Educ. Teach. Learn. English as a Foreign Lang.*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 101–112, 2021, doi: 10.36706/jele.v8i2.15647.
- [45] 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.
- [46] R. R. F. Sinaga and L. Oktaviani, "The Implementation of Fun Fishing to Teach Speaking for Elementary School Students," *J. English Lang. Teach. Learn.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 1–6, 2020.
- [47] 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.

- [48] 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.
- [49] 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.
- [50] 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.
- [51] S. Suprayogi, "Javanese Varieties in Pringsewu Regency and Their Origins," *Teknosastik*, vol. 17, no. 1, pp. 7–14, 2019.
- [52] M. Y. Kardiansyah, "Pelatihan Guru dalam Penggunaan Website Grammar Sebagai Media Pembelajaran selama Pandemi," in *English Language and Literature International Conference (ELLiC) Proceedings*, 2021, vol. 3, pp. 419–426.
- [53] 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.
- [54] 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.
- [55] F. M. Sari and L. Oktaviani, "Undergraduate Students' Views on the Use of Online Learning Platform during COVID-19 Pandemic," *TEKNOSASTIK*, vol. 19, no. 1, p. 41, 2021, doi: 10.33365/ts.v19i1.896.
- [56] D. Amelia, A. Afrianto, S. Samanik, S. Suprayogi, B. E. Pranoto, and I. Gulo, "Improving Public Speaking Ability through Speech," *J. Soc. Sci. Technol. Community Serv.*, vol. 3, no. 2, p. 322, 2022, doi: 10.33365/jsstcs.v3i2.2231.
- [57] I. G. K. A. W. Tamba, "TURU HUJA, KAI BASA SEMUA: NIAS VERSION OF BAHASA INDONESIA".
- [58] D. Puspita, "TED-Talk: A Listening Supplemental Material for Learning English," 2021.
- [59] S. D. Riskiono, L. Oktaviani, and F. M. Sari, "IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHOOL SOLAR PANEL SYSTEM TO SUPPORT THE AVAILABILITY OF ELECTRICITY SUPPLY AT SDN 4 MESUJI TIMUR," *IJISCS (International J. Inf. Syst. Comput. Sci.)*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 34–41, 2021.
- [60] H. Kuswoyo and A. Y. Audina, "Consecutive Interpreting Strategies on A Court Setting: A Study of English into Indonesia Interpretation," *TEKNOSASTIK*, vol. 18, no. 2, pp. 90–102, 2020.

- [61] D. Puspita and D. Amelia, "TED-TALK: A SUPPLEMENT MATERIAL TO PROMOTE STUDENTS' AUTONOMY IN LISTENING," *ELTIN JOURNAL, J. English Lang. Teach. Indones.*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 91–102, 2020.
- [62] A. D. Wardaningsih, E. N. Endang, and W. Kasih, "COUNTER DISCOURSE OF MACULINITY IN AVENGER : END GAME MOVIE," no. August, 2022.
- [63] 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.
- [64] 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.
- [65] P. Mulyah, D. Aminatun, S. S. Nasution, T. Hastomo, and S. S. W. Sitepu, "EXPLORING LEARNERS' AUTONOMY IN ONLINE LANGUAGE-LEARNING IN STAI SUFYAN TSAURI MAJENANG," *Getsempena English Educ. J.*, vol. 7, no. 2, pp. 382–394, 2020.
- [66] Y. P. Utami, K. Aqillamaba, D. Alan, and D. Cahyono, "IMPLEMENTASI MINAT BELAJAR SISWA TERHADAP PELAJARAN MATEMATIKA DENGAN METODE COOPERATIVE LEARNING TYPE STUDENTS TEAMS-ACHIEVEMENT DIVISION (STAD) PENDAHULUAN Pada dasarnya setiap siswa memiliki potensi , namun kemampuan berpikir siswa serta minat belaja," vol. 3, 2013.
- [67] A. Wahyudi, R. D. Agustin, and M. Ambarawati, "PENGEMBANGAN MEDIA APLIKASI GEOTRI PADA MATERI," vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 62–70, 2022.
- [68] N. Jusniani and U. Suryakancanai, "Analisis kesalahan dalam menyelesaikan soal kemampuan pemahaman matematis padamata kuliah kapita selekta matematika smp," vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 71–80, 2022.
- [69] L. Saparwadi, "KESALAHAN SISWA KELAS TIGA SEKOLAH DASAR DALAM," vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 1–6, 2022.
- [70] D. Renadli and U. T. Indonesia, "PERSEPSI PESERTA DIDIK PADA MEDIA POWERPOINT," vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 25–31, 2021.
- [71] K. Nurhandayani and M. Rivai, "Sistem Kontrol Pengering Makanan Berbasis LED Inframerah," *J. Tek. ITS*, vol. 7, no. 2, 2019, doi: 10.12962/j23373539.v7i2.30921.
- [72] N. Jusniani, L. Nurmasidah, and U. Suryakancana, "PENERAPAN MODEL PEMBELAJARAN GENERATIF UNTUK," vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 12–19, 2021.
- [73] R. Wijayanti and P. B. Lestari, "DENGAN MIND MAPPING BAGI MAHASISWA PENDIDIKAN," vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 81–87, 2022.
- [74] D. Avianty, R. K. Sari, and U. T. Indonesia, "PADA MATERI ARITMATIKA

- SOSIAL KELAS VII SMP,” vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 88–93, 2022.
- [75] A. Efendi, C. Fatimah, D. Parinata, and M. Ulfa, “Pemahaman Gen Z Terhadap Sejarah Matematika,” *J. Pendidik. Mat. Univ. Lampung*, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 116–126, 2021, doi: 10.23960/mtk/v9i2.pp116-126.
- [76] D. Milenia, N. C. Resti, and D. S. Rahayu, “Kemampuan siswa smp dalam penyelesaian soal matematika berbasis hots pada materi pola bilangan,” vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 100–108, 2022.
- [77] K. Wirnawa and P. S. Dewi, “EFEKTIVITAS MEDIA PEMBELAJARAN POWER POINT UNTUK MENINGKATKAN HASIL BELAJAR SISWA SMA NEGERI 1 GEDONGTATAAN DI ERA PANDEMI COVID 19,” vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 109–113, 2022.
- [78] L. Saparwadi, “TIDAK BEKERJA PADA ANALISIS DATA KUALITATIF DAN,” vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 20–24, 2021.
- [79] S. N. Hikmah, V. H. Saputra, and U. T. Indonesia, “Studi pendahuluan hubungan korelasi motivasi belajar dan pemahaman matematis siswa terhadap hasil belajar matematika,” vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 7–11, 2022.
- [80] Y. P. Utami and S. Maskar, “ANALISIS KESULITAN BELAJAR MATEMATIKA MODEL ASYNCHRONOUS PADA SISWA SMKN 9 BANDAR LAMPUNG,” vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 12–21, 2022.
- [81] N. Meutia, “Analisis kesulitan belajar siswa smp kelas vii pada materi bilangan terhadap kemampuan pemecahan masalah matematis siswa,” vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 22–27, 2022.
- [82] A. Fazariyah, P. S. Dewi, and U. T. Indonesia, “STUDI PENDAHULUAN : KONTRIBUSI FASILITAS BELAJAR DAN TINGKAT SOSIAL EKONOMI ORANG TUA TERHADAP HASIL BELAJAR MATEMATIKA,” vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 36–41, 2022.
- [83] A. Efendi, C. Fatimah, D. Parinata, and M. Ulfa, “PEMAHAMAN GEN Z TERHADAP SEJARAH MATEMATIKA,” *J. Pendidik. Mat. Univ. LAMPUNG*, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 116–126, 2021.
- [84] A. Efendi, S. Maskar, and U. T. Indonesia, “STUDI PENDAHULUAN : PENGARUH MODEL PEMBELAJARAN FLIPPED CLASSROOM TERHADAP HASIL BELAJAR,” vol. 3, no. 1, pp. 50–53, 2022.
- [85] F. Siwi and N. D. Puspaningtyas, “PENERAPAN MEDIA PEMBEMBELAJARAN KOGNITIF DALAM MATERI PERSAMAAN GARIS LURUS MENGGUNAKAN VIDEO DI ERA 4.0,” *J. Ilm. Mat. Realis.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 7–10, 2020.
- [86] L. Parnabhakti and N. D. Puspaningtyas, “PERSEPSI PESERTA DIDIK PADA MEDIA POWERPOINT DALAM GOOGLE CLASSROOM,” *J. Ilm. Mat. Realis.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 18–25, 2021.

- [87] S. N. Hikmah and U. T. Indonesia, “Hubungan kecerdasan numerik dan minat belajar terhadap kemampuan penalaran matematis siswa smp 1,” vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 33–39, 2021.
- [88] Y. P. Utami and P. S. Dewi, “Model Pembelajaran Interaktif SPLDV dengan Aplikasi Rumah Belajar,” *Mathema J. Pendidik. Mat.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 24–31, 2020.
- [89] U. Habibah, R. Santika, P. Setiono, N. Yuliantini, and U. Bengkulu, “Analisis kesulitan belajar siswa sd dalam pembelajaran matematika secara daring,” vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 1–6, 2021.
- [90] M. Syahdan, “KURANGNYA MOTIVASI BELAJAR MATEMATIKA SELAMA PEMBELAJARAN DARING DI MAN 2 KEBUMEN,” vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 7–11, 2021.
- [91] R. R. Anderha and S. Maskar, “ANALISIS KEMAMPUAN KOMUNIKASI MATEMATIS SISWA PADA PEMBELAJARAN DARING MATERI EKSPONENSIAL,” *J. Ilm. Mat. Realis.*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 1–7, 2020.
- [92] D. Parinata and U. T. Indonesia, “Pengaruh penggunaan aplikasi youtube dan facebook terhadap hasil belajar matematika 1,” vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 11–17, 2021.
- [93] L. Parnabhakti, N. D. Puspaningtyas, and U. T. Indonesia, “PERSEPSI PESERTA DIDIK PADA MEDIA POWERPOINT,” vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 18–25, 2021.
- [94] K. P. Sukarno, S. Harto, P. Simanjuntak, Y. Masnita, and B. Universitas, ““ Apakah Brand Credibility Penting Bagi Brand Image Anda ?,”” *Media Ris. Bisnis Dan Manag.*, vol. 22, no. 1, pp. 19–34, 2022, doi: <http://dx.doi.org/10.25105/>.
- [95] S. N. Hikmah, S. Maskar, and U. T. Indonesia, “PEMANFAATAN APLIKASI MICROSOFT POWERPOINT PADA,” vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 15–19, 2020.
- [96] E. N. E. W. Kasih, M. Husna, M. R. Mulia, and M. Fithratullah, “Delineating Masculinity Belief in Guy de Maupassants’ Three Short Stories,” *J. Fem. Gen. Stud.*, vol. 2, no. 2, p. 139, 2022, doi: [10.19184/jfgs.v2i2.31956](https://doi.org/10.19184/jfgs.v2i2.31956).
- [97] T. Yulianti, “Public Speaking Ability Through Focus Group Discussion,” *J. PAJAR (Pendidikan dan Pengajaran)*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 287–295, 2021, doi: [10.33578/pjr.v5i2.8238](https://doi.org/10.33578/pjr.v5i2.8238).
- [98] E. Nurmaily, “Puisi Melalui Media Sosial,” *Bhs. Dan Seni*, vol. Tahun 46, pp. 29–43, 2018.
- [99] 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/lj.v1i1.223](https://doi.org/10.33365/lj.v1i1.223).
- [100] S. Samanik, “Imagery Analysis In Matsuoka’s Cloud Of Sparrows,” *Linguist. Lit. J.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 17–24, 2021.