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Survey Research Trends on English Language Teaching in Indonesia: Compare to Mathematics Teaching

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tren penelitian survei Pengajaran Bahasa Inggris (ELT) dalam konteks Indonesia antara tahun 2015 dan 2022, termasuk topik, sampel, tingkat pendidikan, dan lokasi penelitian sebelumnya dilakukan. Selain itu juga membandingkan perkembangan survei ELT dan Pengajaran Matematika (MT). Penelitian ini menggunakan analisis konten dengan menggunakan database Semantic Scholar sebagai sumber datanya. Penelitian ini menetapkan beberapa kriteria untuk menyaring artikel yang dikumpulkan: (1) Terindeks di jurnal bereputasi; (2) Fokus pada pendidikan (ELT/MT); (3) Pasal tersebut harus antara tahun 2015 dan 2022; (4) Artikel harus menggunakan desain penelitian survei; dan (5) Jurnal berstatus akses terbuka yang berformat pdf. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan peningkatan penelitian survei tentang ELT dalam konteks Indonesia antara tahun 2015 dan 2022. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa penelitian survei tentang ELT mengalami peningkatan yang lebih signifikan sejak tahun 2015-2022 dibandingkan penelitian survei tentang MT. Topik yang paling sering diteliti pada penelitian sebelumnya adalah pembelajaran online, analisis kebutuhan, serta sikap dan motivasi. Selanjutnya, mahasiswa menjadi sampel penelitian paling populer yang digunakan dalam ELT dan paling sering dilakukan di tingkat universitas. Mayoritas penelitian sebelumnya dilakukan di Pulau Jawa. Penelitian kali ini diharapkan dapat membantu peneliti selanjutnya menemukan kesenjangan penelitian ketika menggunakan desain penelitian survei.

Kata Kunci: Penelitian survei, pengajaran bahasa Inggris, pengajaran matematika, tren penelitian.

Abstract

The study aimed to investigate the trends of survey research on English Language Teaching (ELT) in the Indonesian context between 2015 and 2022, including topics, samples, level of education, and locations where the previous studies were conducted. It also compared the development of the survey research on ELT and Mathematics Teaching (MT). The study used content analysis using the Semantic Scholar database as the data source. The study set some criteria to filter articles collected: (1) Indexed in a reputable journal; (2) Focus on education (ELT/MT); (3) The articles must be between 2015 and 2022; (4) The articles must use survey research design; and (5) Open access journal that has pdf. The results showed that survey research on ELT increased in the Indonesian context between 2015 and 2022. The results showed that survey research on ELT has significantly improved since 2015-2022 than survey research on MT. The most frequent topics examined in the previous study were online learning, need analysis, and attitude and motivation. Further, students became the most popular research sample used in ELT and most frequently conducted at the university level. The majority of previous studies were conducted in Java. This study was expected to help future researchers find research gaps using survey research design.

Keywords: Survey research, English language teaching, mathematics teaching, research trends.

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INTRODUCTION

English can support various aspects of life. It is a crucial business language that opens new career opportunities (Ilyosovna, 2020). Considering the importance of English in middle-class society, English Language Teaching (ELT) must be of particular concern to stakeholders, including English teachers. The teacher is responsible for leading, inspiring, and assisting the students in their learning through the teaching-learning process (Larasati et al., 2019). However, many obstacles in teaching English include problems with students, teachers, textbooks, teaching methods, assessment and evaluation, and curriculum (Akbari, 2015). Thus, teachers are required not only to teach but also to research. The research will support successful teaching on ELT. By researching, teachers can collect information about students and teaching methods, including learning styles, motivations, problems, methods, satisfaction, evaluation of learning, Etc. In the field of education, teachers in Indonesia always use Classroom Action Research (CAR) as the method to conduct the research.

CAR is heavily prevalent in ELT. Admittedly, CAR is a systematic inquiry to inform practice in a particular situation (Mettetal, 2003). So, teachers can use CAR to find the best method or way to teach in their classroom. However, CAR cannot be used to collect information related to students' satisfaction, motivation, challenges, and needs. The information mentioned above becomes essential information to create a successful ELT. Thus, another kind of research, such as survey research, needs to be used by teachers to collect essential information. Surveys can gather data such as the average teacher load, the number of preschool children in the community, the number of students who participate in extracurricular activities, opinions of parents and students, and data on many other topics (Ary et al., 2010). So, besides CAR, survey research can be an option to collect the information needed in ELT. Survey research is also beneficial in certain situations, such as the COVID-19 pandemic. During COVID-19, the government implemented rules not to gather and create crowds so that learning was not carried out face-to-face, and online learning also did not run effectively. However, with online survey research, the teacher can anticipate the problem by not directly visiting participants. Online survey research helps reduce mass gathering in large numbers. Online surveys also provide a more effective and efficient research process in terms of time and funding. Thus, the survey method can be used in educational fields such as English language teaching (ELT).

Given the importance of survey research in ELT, it is necessary to map developments over a certain period to see the research trends related to the use of survey research. With so many scientific papers, it is essential to have summary data like maps and study trends to analyze its development quickly. Numerous studies have tried to track the studies that used survey research. First, a study by Holtom et al. (2022) tried to explore the information about response rates and reporting practices from surveys in research in 17 major journals in the fields of management and applied psychology in the years 2010, 2015, and 2020. The results reported that the average response rate increased steadily from 48% in 2005 to 53% in 2010, 56% in 2015, and 68% in 2020. Second, Sturgis & Luff (2021) observed the trends in the use of survey data in the social sciences. They revealed that the use of surveys increased, being used in nearly half of all published articles in this set of journals in 2014/2015. Third, Ha et al. (2015) tried to investigate the trends of using survey research in top mass communication journals. They discovered that, between 2001 and 2010, the most frequently used mode in the top four mass communication journals was self-administered paper and pencil surveys. The usage of surveys was then very constant over time, as shown by the consistent percentage of survey-based articles between the years 2001–2005 and 2006–2010.

However, these previous studies explored the information about survey research trends in the social science field, and they focused on exploring the types and aspects of survey research. At the same time, exploring the use of survey research in the education field, such as ELT and other embedded aspects, is really essential to explore. Thus, this study mapped the trends of using survey research on ELT in the Indonesian

context from 2015 to 2022. This study also explored several aspects of previous research trends, such as topics, the samples used, level of education, and areas where the previous research was conducted. To see how significant the development of survey research on ELT is in the Indonesian context, it compared trends of using survey research on ELT and trends of using survey research on mathematics teaching. Although mathematics is the language of science, it is also a language used for communication and the description of various situations in life. For instance, graphs, percentages, and other mathematical ideas are used in newspapers and television shows to communicate crucial information (Leshem & Markovitz, 2013). So, comparing both disciplines is fair. In addition, this study is expected to help future researchers find out the gap and novelty of their research when they use survey research.

METHOD

It is a content analysis study on the development of survey research on ELT in the Indonesian context, then compared to the trends of survey research on mathematic teaching. This study was conducted by searching the Semantic Scholar database (<https://www.semanticscholar.org>) using the terms or keywords 'survey research on English Language Teaching in Indonesia' and 'survey research on mathematics teaching in Indonesia' in August 2023. Then, the articles appear to be filtered by year of publication (2015-2022). Further, the sorted articles were specified in the field of education. In this study, the researcher used open-access articles that have pdf. The articles that passed all the criteria were downloaded.

Furthermore, the downloaded articles were read and analyzed manually to filter the articles focused on survey research on ELT and indexed in reputable journals. The remaining articles that meet the criteria were grouped into several sections such as publication year, topics selected when conducting studies, research samples, setting of conducting the research, and educational level. At the same time, articles on Mathematics Teaching (MT) also got the same treatment. The results were presented as a chart to map the trends.

Table 1. The distribution of studies reviewed (ELT)

No	Journal Title	Author(s)	Sum
1	Langkawi Journal	Imelwaty et al. (2022); Tambunan et al. (2021)	2
2	Dinamika Ilmu	Iftanti (2015); Nurhayati (2018) (Iftanti, 2015; Nurhayati, 2018)	2
3	LLT Journal: A Journal on Language and Language Learning	Tanjung (2018)	1
4	Script Journal: Journal of Linguistic and English Teaching	Siregar (2021)	1
5	Indonesian Institute for Counseling, Education and Therapy	Ghozali & Tyas (2022)	1
6	Englisia: Journal of Language, Education, and Humanities	Safriyani & Khasanah (2021)	1
7	Acuity: Journal of English Language Pedagogy, Literature, and Culture	Suryani et al. (2021)	1
8	ELT Forum: Journal of English Language Teaching	Jannah & Syafryadin (2022)	1
9	Ethical Lingua	Sela & Luke (2020)	1
10	English Franca	Sabiq et al. (2021)	1
11	Indonesian EFL Journal (IEFLJ)	Agustiana (2019)	1
12	Lectura: Jurnal Pendidikan	Kher (2022)	1
13	Research and Innovation in Language Learning	Inawati et al. (2020)	1
14	Jo-ELT: Journal of English Language Teaching	Saputra & Asirah (2022)	1
15	Tamaddun Life: Jurnal bahasa, sastra, dan Budaya	Ismail & Chuzaima	1

(2020)		
16	Exposure: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris	Yunita (2022)
17	Humanitatis : Journal of Language and literature	Sukarni et al. (2020)
18	Project: Professional Journal of English Education	Hakim et al. (2019)
19	Paramasastra: Jurnal Ilmiah Bahasa Sastra dan Pembelajaran	Rihardini et al. (2021)
20	WEJ: Wiralodra English Journal	Pratiwi & Su'ut (2022)
21	International Journal of Language Education	Nindya et al. (2022)
22	JOLLT Journal of Languages and Language Teaching	Sine et al. (2021)
23	Education and Linguistics Knowledge Journal (Edulink)	Masitoh & Sufirmansyah (2022)
24	International Journal of Research on English Teaching and Applied Linguistics	Sulfiana et al. (2022)
25	ELT in Focus	Agustiana & Nurhayati (2019)
26	Journal of Language Teaching and Research	Padmadewi et al. (2022)
27	iJET: International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Learning	Mulyadi et al. (2020)

Table 2. The distribution of studies reviewed (MT)

No	Journal Title	Authors	Sum
1	Journal of Southwest Jiaotong University	Darnah et al. (2022)	1
2	Eurasia: Journal of Mathematics, Science and Technology Education	Mailizar & Fan (2020)	1
3	Universal Journal of Educational Research	Mailizar & Fan (2020a)	1
4	Journal of Physics: Conference Series	Supianti et al. (2019)	1
5	Perspectives of Science & Education: International Scientific Electronic Journal	Putra et al. (2022)	1
6	International Journal on Emerging Mathematics Education (IJEME)	Fathurrohman et al. (2017)	1
7	Basicedu	Wijaya et al. (2020)	1
8	Mathematics Education Research Journal	Wijaya et al. (2015)	1

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

Number of Publication

The number of article publications indicated how frequently the research was conducted in a certain period. The first search found 178 articles related to survey research on ELT in the Indonesian context. Then, there were 140 articles after filtering the year of publication from 2015 until 2022. In contrast, survey research on MT was less, with a total of 63 articles found, and it became 46 articles after being filtered based on 2015-2022. The details of article publication for each year can be seen in Figure 1 below.

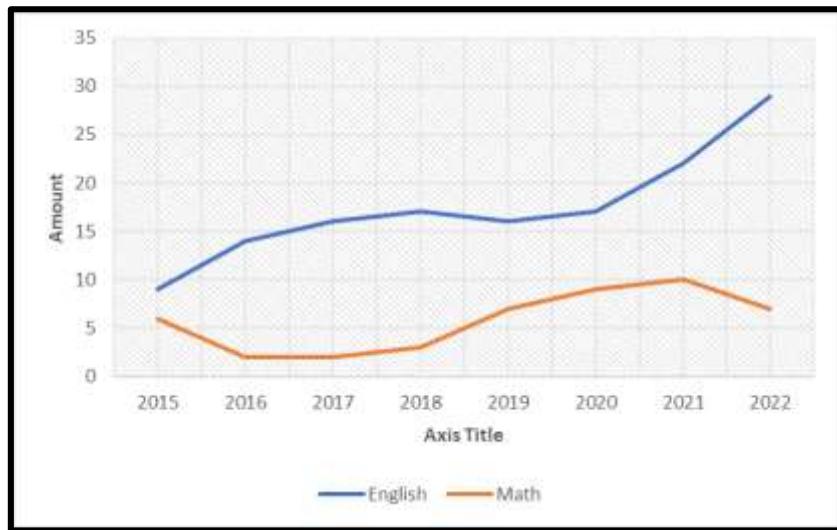


Figure 1. Total search per year

Furthermore, those articles were filtered by their focus on education (the rest were 138). Then, the selected article's following criteria are open-access and have PDF. The articles that fulfilled the criteria were read, and the content was analyzed. Each article must use a survey research design and conducted in ELT fields. In the end, 29 articles qualified to be analyzed in detail. However, eight articles of survey research on MT fulfilled the criteria. The development for each year can be seen in Figure 2 below.

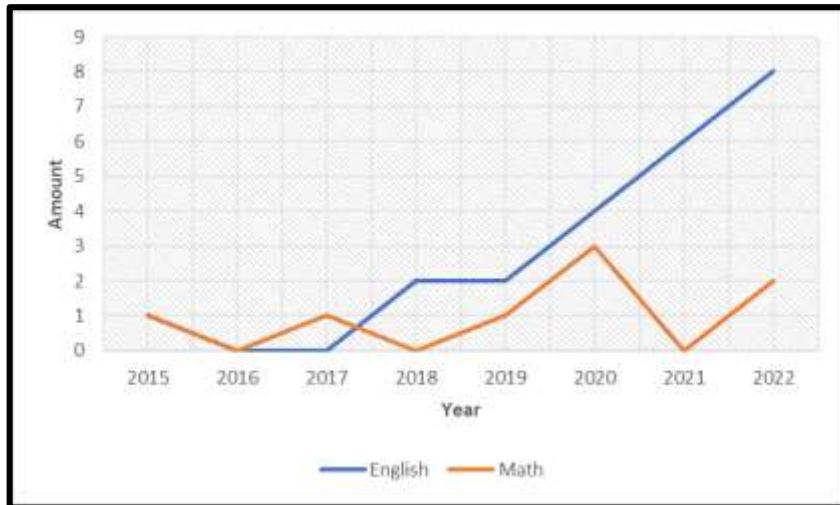


Figure 2. Year of publication of selected articles

Figure 2 shows the trend of survey research on ELT from 2015-2022. Although, there was a decline in 2016 and 2017 before increasing rapidly until 2022. Meanwhile, the trend of survey research on MT fluctuated, where there was a decline in 2021 and started to rise again in 2022.

The Represented Research Topics

This part reported that the research topics on ELT in the Indonesian context used a survey research design from 2015-2022. Based on the data provided in Table 3, various topics have been examined on ELT.

Table 3. Previous research topics (ELT)

No	Topic	Amount
1	Online Learning	4
2	Attitude and motivation	4
3	Need analysis	4
4	Intercultural communicative competence	3
5	Language learning strategy	3
6	Speaking	3
7	L1 as a medium of instruction	1
8	L2 as a medium of instruction	1
9	Self-professional development	1
10	Translation	1
11	Assessment	1
12	Vocabulary	1
13	Listening	1
14	Code-switching	1
15	writing	1
16	Teaching Anxiety	1

Meanwhile, MT also showed several research topics. The details of previous research topics on MT can be seen in Table 4 below.

Table 4. Previous research topics (MT)

No	Topic	Amount
1	Technology integration	4
2	Context-based task	4
3	Teacher competence	4
4	Self-regulated learning	3
5	Factor affecting mathematics scores	3

The Setting of Previous Studies

This part revealed the trends where the studies were conducted (university, senior high school, junior high school, elementary school, and kindergarten).

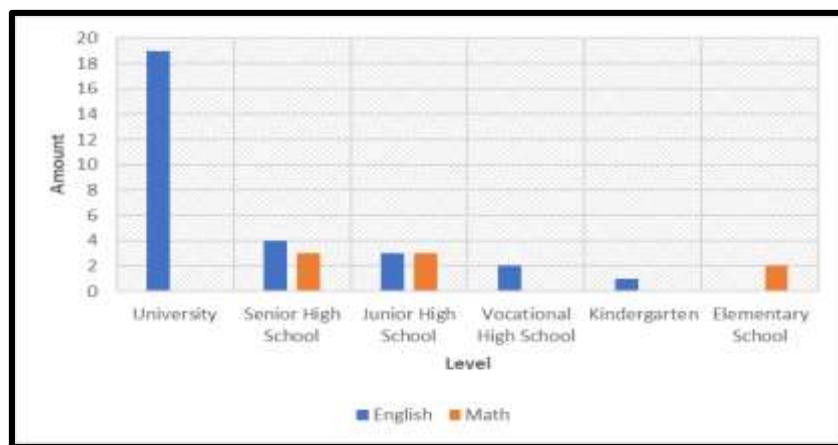


Figure 3. The setting of previous research

Based on Figure 5, the majority of survey research on ELT was conducted at the university level (66%), followed by senior high school (14%), junior high school (10%), vocational high school (7%), and kindergarten (3%).

Sample in Previous Research

The studies also involved various research samples. Based on Figure 4, the most frequent sample used in previous studies on ELT is students (76%), followed by teachers (10%), lecturers (7%), and both students and lecturers (7%). On the other hand, teachers and students were more popular than students, as the sample in survey research on MT showed. The details can be seen in Figure 4 below.

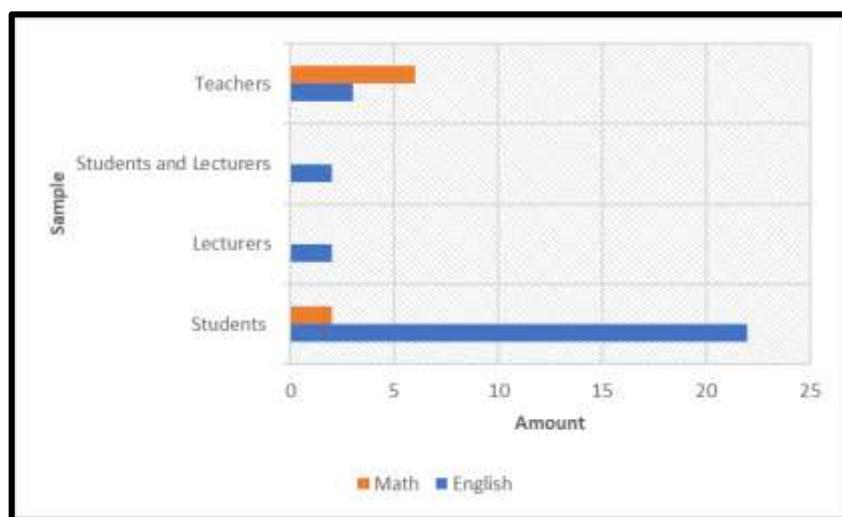


Figure 4. The sample involved in previous studies

The Areas of conducting the research

The areas where research was conducted were also essential to map the areas that were the centres of previous studies. The details can be seen in Table 5 and Table 6 below.

Table 5. Distribution where previous studies were carried out (ELT)

No	Region	Amount	Percentage
1	East Java	6	21%
2	West Java	3	10%
3	North Sumatera	1	3%
4	North Kalimantan	1	3%
5	Bengkulu	1	3%
6	DKI Jakarta	1	3%
7	Central Java	1	3%
8	Lampung	1	3%
9	South Sulawesi	1	3%
10	Riau Islands	1	3%
11	Aceh	1	3%
12	West Nusa Tenggara	1	3%
13	East Nusa Tenggara	1	3%
14	Bali	1	3%

Table 6. Distribution where previous studies were carried out (MT)

No	Region	Amount	Percentage
1	East Kalimantan	1	13%
2	West Java	1	13%
3	Yogyakarta	1	13%
4	Banten	1	13%
5	Riau	1	13%

Discussion

The development of survey research on ELT is more dominant than on MT. It is similar to a study by Yiğ (2022) reported that the number of studies on mathematics education was more intense in developed countries than in developing countries such as the USA, England, and Germany. As a developing country, Indonesia still produces less survey research on MT. So, compared to survey research on MT, trends in survey research on ELT were more developed.

Then, based on the result, online learning was one of the most popular topics discussed. Online learning research has developed significantly after the Covid-19 pandemic hit the world. Online instruction using Zoom or Google Meet and one-on-one consultations via email, chat, and social networks dominated student communication and instruction in 2020 and 2021(Hurajova et al., 2022). Data obtained also showed that attitude and motivation also dominated the trends of previous research topics. It was inseparable from the sudden adaptation of online learning to students' and teachers' attitudes and motivation, which affects the effectiveness of learning (Nasrullah et al., 2022).

Furthermore, research on need analysis also frequently appeared in current studies. Conducting a needs analysis helps to ensure that the course content and teaching materials are relevant and appropriate for the learners' needs (Alsamadani, 2017; Hutchinson & Waters, 1987). At the same time, topics related to intercultural communication developed in the Indonesian context. The development of intercultural content also occurred in China from 2012 to 2022 (Su, 2023). The other topics related to ELT from previous studies were language learning strategies, speaking, L1 as a medium of instruction, self-professional development, translation, assessment, vocabulary, L2 as a medium of instruction, listening, code-switching, writing, and teaching anxiety. At the same time, topics related to technology integration also dominated research on MT. This is due to the importance of technology in supporting the teaching-learning process. Teachers may have high values and beliefs about the importance of technology. A study by Hwang et al. (2023) showed that there had been a steady rise in research interest in technology use in mathematics education between January 1981 and March 2022.

In the previous research settings, the setting was dominated by the university level. However, no previous study has been found at the elementary level. Teaching young learners English as a foreign language might be difficult and needs several practical solutions (Prayatni, 2019). Thus, there are opportunities to conduct the research in elementary and kindergarten. In contrast, survey research on MT conducted in universities and vocational high schools was limited. Further, more previous research was carried out in secondary schools.

On the other hand, when conducting survey research on ELT, previous authors always used students as the sample, followed by teachers. While in MT, teachers were always the sample, followed by students. Admittedly, Students become the main object in the classroom. So, various aspects such as students' needs, perceptions, motivation, interests, challenges, learning styles, and learning strategies must be considered. Further, teachers or lecturers also have a crucial role in ELT. One of the success criteria or indicators of how effectively students learn in a classroom is the teacher's role in the teaching-learning process (Larasati et al., 2019). If we want to raise the standard of our education, we must focus on the teachers themselves

(Hernawati, 2020). The role of the teacher in fostering and facilitating an engaging classroom interaction is one of the critical elements in making educational goals in ELT successful (Halim et al., 2021). However, the research must consider the stakeholders' views (Petraki & Khat, 2020) to collect comprehensive information besides students' and teachers' views. So, future research can use other stakeholders such as the school principal, head of the education office, education supervisor, and parents.

In the end, the result of the study regarding the areas in which the research was conducted shows that East Java (21%) and West Java (10%) dominated the previous studies on ELT. However, North Sumatra, North Kalimantan, Bengkulu, DKI Jakarta, Central Java, Lampung, South Sulawesi, Riau Islands, Aceh, West Nusa Tenggara, East Nusa Tenggara, and Bali have the same percentage (3%). The rest, 28%, were not detailed in reporting the area of the research. The majority of previous studies were conducted in Java. However, the survey research on MT is still limited and distributed equally in East Kalimantan (13%), West Java (13%), Yogyakarta (13%), Banten (13%), and Riau (13%). At the same time, the rest 38 % were not detailed in providing the areas of conducting the studies. Overall, the survey research on mathematics teaching was still limited, so there is an opportunity to find a novelty in the area of research.

The results of this study showed the limitations of studies that used survey research in these two disciplines, although survey research conducted on ELT still outperforms the number of studies on MT. Nonetheless, despite these limitations in terms of the number of studies, the results of the studies can provide a small picture that there is still a need for survey research in the field of education, especially in ELT in Indonesia, and subsequent research can explore many aspects that have not been explored yet, such as conducting survey research in the educational institution in underprivilege areas, exploring current and popular topics that have not been researched, and exploring stakeholder's perception that is rare to be selected as samples such as school headmasters in survey research.

CONCLUSION

The study analyzed 29 articles on English Language Teaching and 8 articles on Mathematics Teaching articles indexed in reputable journals between 2015 and 2022. The trend was an increase in the number of publications of survey research on ELT in Indonesia compared to survey research on mathematic teaching. Among all articles, 2022 had the highest frequency. Furthermore, in previous studies, this study mostly found topics related to online learning, need analysis, and attitude and motivation. In addition, the setting of previous research on ELT was mainly conducted at the university level. In contrast, secondary school dominated mathematics teaching. Regarding the research sample, ELT and Mathematic teaching showed different results. ELT reported that students became the top priority as the sample for survey research. Meanwhile, mathematical teaching showed that teachers and lecturers were mostly used as samples. However, the previous studies were not well-distributed. Many of those studies were conducted in Java. So, it indicated many opportunities for future researchers to find several aspects that have not been researched yet using survey research in Indonesia. It will help the researcher find novelty in the research. However, this study was only based on one article from a journal database (Semantic Scholar). Future researchers need to include more articles from various article journal databases such as Scopus, Web of Science (WoS), PubMed, Garuda, and Google Scholar to emerge rich insight and generalize to the larger context. Future research should address the limitations of this study.

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