

LEARNING ENGLISH THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA IN INDONESIA

Ika Trisnantasari

Literature Faculty, Universitas Gresik, East Java

ABSTRACT

This research describes how to learn English through social media especially in Indonesia. As all the people needs, social media is one of the essential part in every single creature in this world. Although not all human uses social media, but almost all the people tested or to be apart in social media. Unfortunately there is no legal law to protect legality in social media, it means that social media is wild media that not reflecting in the real life. A good user of social media also have a positive impact on cyberspace. Therefore learning English through social media is one of a good ways as a user in social media. Through social media, the educators must update their ways in teaching learning process especially in teaching English.

Keywords: translation, poetry, ESL

Introduction

There are 74.2% in the year 2017, 81% in the year 2018 and 86.5% in the year 2019 from 268.369.114 million of Indonesian using social networks. Related to the survey above, Indonesia is the fourth highest number of facebook users in the world. While experts say that Facebook is still in the lead of social media, and ultimately is the best platform for group interaction.

This research suggests, not that English or any other language can be learned entirely through social media platforms, but it can be considered as a media for creating a good learning environment and a space for practice in an informal context. Social media nowadays offers innovative and easy to use the platform to mobilize people. It broadens the opportunity to share information among themselves. The level of people interaction become very high due to high use intensity of social media. Addictional, social media develop self-motivation on topics seen in class which, in a

snowball effect reinforces skills like written expression and creativity.

Community Managers work interconnected with all their medias such as facebook, tweeter, youtube, google+, whatsapp, telegram, skype, IG and others to create affective communication and achieve their targets. In this case, teachers act as community managers, providing students attractive content such as youtube, instagram, and etc; in social media platforms such as facebook and twitter. Teachers also show personal interest by using direct communication medias such as whatsapp, and facebook messenger.

Communication occurs necessary, when a teacher provides the first content, it can be a video or an image with a quick question to make reflection and to check awareness. Students will start talking in the comments area, they will have more confidence and eventually they will dare to share their own content.

Communication period between teachers and students in the social

media as follows: first, teacher provides first content and gives scaffolding, then social media as a platform to transfer the material related to the topics, after that the students interact with each other, through social media and the students find confidence, then the students share their likes using the target language.

Social networks have to be clear in a socialize and not technical way of thinking, how ties between people act different depending in the context.

Facebook is on of new era technologies and forms of social media in cyber, moreover this media will allow people to get closer by being more intimate. Twitter in the other hand allows powerless social networks to get stronger by making bigger social networks. In this context, social media creates spaces for interaction that can be taken into advantage by teachers to pursue the students' motivation.

The previous study have found the relation between self-regulated learning and social media; it states that as social interaction happens in the classroom, interaction is happening in the media, and this helps students experience the formal an informal side of input. The out coming of social media as a highly self-motivated, autonomous, and informal way of learning.

Other researchers came up with a table to provide framework for social media medias, they did not contemplate either Facebook or Twitter. They recommended blogs to write personal dairies, LinkedIn for professional profiles, wikis, YouTube

or flicker to search more information, but interaction between them was not encouraged in 2012.

The other researcher emitted the results of the survey social media for teaching and learning. Their results are convincing, from 2012 to 2013 social media in teaching has grown 21.3% and an inflection point has come, blogs and wikis still are more used than facebook, however they provide a space to create larger contents. While facebook and twitter make content created by students more creative, given the space and design of the media. One of the concerns for faculties is the security and privacy of the social media.

Methodology

The methodology was divided in two perspectives, the teacher's perspective and the student's social.

Teacher's perspective

25 English teachers answered a survey with four agree/disagree questions and one open question, which states their common thoughts of social media as a learning platform. The result in pie graphics describe what teachers think about using social media as follows: first, 89% agree that the teachers use social media with their students, second 100% agree that the teachers said that social media can be useful for teacher to create a good learning environment, third 100% agree that the teachers can take advantage of social media to create interest and reinforce topics seen in the class room, the last 78% agree that the students improve their English by using social media.

English teachers in their majority use social media with students. They all think that social media creates a good learning environment and that teachers can take advantage to reinforce topics seen in the classroom. In the other hand, just 14 teachers think that student's improve their English. Either way, social media is a trend among teachers and it is used as a media.

In the open question teachers expressed three main ideas about social media and their perspective as teachers:

- Social media and technology is part of their lives and input on those platforms are attractive for student's and makes them more interested.
- Social media can be used to provide cultural background such as jokes or others and typical phrases.
- Social media are good to reinforce some topics seen in the classroom.

Observation and Testing

A group on Facebook was opened for A students; the learners were teenagers and young adults. The students were provided with videos and photos related with their lesson plan and they were asked to active participate in Facebook group. Their response was so slow, but as their course went on they began making comments regularly. Interaction among them was poor, but they understood the information provided and they talked about it in the classroom. One of them provided more information, different from the

lesson plan and they had a high positive response to that.

Conclusions

In this case, especially in choosing the appropriate social media to teach Indonesia students especially in learning English would be as easier than other media. On the other way, teachers interested in handling these activities should talk with every group of the students to consider their students limitations and access an interest in the social media.

Others media for achieving communication between teachers and students are the direct contact media such as whatsapp, telegram, facebook messenger, which provide more individual approach, which also creates a good environment around them.

Related to the age. Teachers must consider about the students' age, however most of the social media have limitations in terms of age. One of the rules as the users in social media is persons over 13 years old are able to make a profile. That is why teachers would incur in a legal matter if they encouraged social media among children. In other words, applying students to use facebook or other social media is better among young adults and adults.

In supporting teaching learning process, teachers must publish information according to the English level of students, photos, videos, charts, info graphics, or others sources. Every text that contained with the images or pictures in the post should invite students to participate more.

Social media lends the learners' opportunity to practice English every day, in different context. Their progress is gradual, they learn from their mistakes as they have monitor and platform all the time. The students feel motivated and encouraged to always keep producing.

Social media equipments are inevitable; it is part of human lives.

References

- Ang, I. (1985) *Watching Dallas: Soap Opera and the Melodramatic Imagination*. London: Methuen.
- Ang, I. (1990) 'Culture and Communication' in *European Journal of Communication*, Vol.5, Nos. 2 and 3, pp.239-260.
- Ang, I. (1991) *Desperately Seeking the Audience*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Ang, I. and Hermes, J. (1991) 'Gender and/in Media Consumption' in Curran, J. and Gurevitch, M. (eds), *Mass Media and Society*, pp.307-328. London: Edward Arnold.
- Baym, N.K. (1999) *Tune In, Log On: Soaps, Fandom, and Online Community*. London: Sage
- Bobo, J. (1995) *Black Women as Cultural Readers*. New York: Columbia University Press
- Brantlinger, P. (1990) *Crusoe's Footprints: Cultural Studies in Britain and America*. New York and London: Routledge.
- Clifford, J. (1988) *The Predicament of Culture: Twentieth Century Ethnography, Literature and Art*. Cambridge MA and London: Harvard University Press.
- Corner, J. (1991) 'Meaning, genre and context' in Curran, J. and Gurevitch, M. (eds), *Mass Media and Society*, pp.267-284. London: Edward Arnold.
- Costera Meijer, I. (2001) 'The Colour of Soap Opera: An Analysis of Professional Speech on the Representation of Ethnicity' in *European Journal of Cultural Studies*, Vol. 4(2), pp.207-230.
- Curran, J. (1990) 'The New Revisionism in Mass Communication Research: A Reappraisal' in *European Journal of Communication*, Vol 5, Nos. 2 and 3, pp.135-164.
- Drotner, K. (1989) 'Girl Meets Boy: Aesthetic Production, Reception and Gender Identity' in *Cultural Studies*, Vol 3, No. 2, pp.208-25.
- Drotner, K. (1993) 'Media Ethnography: An Other Story?' in Carlsson, U. (ed) *Nordisk Forskning om Kvinnor och Medier*, pp.25-40. G_teborg: Nordicom.

- Drotner, K. (1994) 'Ethnographic Enigmas: 'The Everyday' in Recent Media Studies' in *Cultural Studies*, Vol 8, No. 2, pp.341-357.
- Fiske, J. (1987) *Television Culture*. London and New York: Methuen.
- Fiske, J. (1990) 'Women and Quiz Shows: Consumerism, Patriarchy and Resisting Pleasures' in Brown, M. (ed.) *Television and Women's Culture: The Politics of the Popular*, pp.134-143. London and Newbury Park: Sage.
- Friedan, B. (1974) *The Feminine Mystique*. New York: Dell.
- Gray, A. (1992) *Video Playtime: The Gendering of a Leisure Technology*. London and New York: Routledge.
- Gray, A. and McGuigan, J. (eds) (1992) *Studying Culture: An Introductory Reader*. London and New York: Edward
- Hagen, I. (1994): 'The Ambivalences of TV News Viewing: Between Ideals and Everyday Practices' in *European Journal of Communication*, Vol. 9.
- Hall, S. (1980) 'Encoding/decoding' in Hall, S., Hobson, D., Lowe, A. and Willis, P. (eds) *Culture, Media, Language*, pp.128-138. London: Hutchinson.
- Hartley, J. (2002) *Communication, Cultural and Media Studies: The Key Concepts* (3rd Edition). London: Routledge.
- Hermes, J. (1995) *Reading women's magazines. An analysis of everyday media use*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
- McQuail, D. (2005) *McQuail's Mass Communication Theory* (5th Edition). London: Sage.
- _____, (2018) Jumlah Penduduk Indonesia dan Dunia Tahun 2018 <https://tumoutounews.com/2018/01/27/data-update-jumlah-penduduk-indonesia-dan-dunia-tahun-2019/>, accessed on January 2018.
- _____, (2018) Numbers of Social Network Users in Indonesia <https://www.statista.com/statistics/247938/number-of-social-network-users-in-indonesia/>, accessed on January 2018.