

The 59th TEFLIN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE-2012

Master's Program in TEFL - Widya Mandala Graduate School
Widya Mandala Surabaya Catholic University, Surabaya - Indonesia

6-8 November 2012



Certificate

This is to certify that

lg. Harjanto

attended The 59th "Teflin international Conference-2012" as

PRESENTER

Surabaya, 8 November 2012



Chair of the Organizing Committee,



Dr. Ignatius Harjanto

Prof. Fuad Abdul Hamied, Ph.D.

President of the TEFLIN Board,





PROCEEDINGS OF THE 59TH TEFLIN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

English Language Learning and Teaching in the Digitization Era

Widya Mandala Catholic University Surabaya 6 - 8 November 2012











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TEFLIN 2012

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 59TH TEFLIN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

English Language Learning and Teaching in the Digitization Era

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Preface

The TEFLIN International Conference is a key event in the English teaching and research community in Indonesia. By providing access to distinguished experts in the field of English language education and offering a variety of opportunities for discussion and sharing of ideas, the conference enables its members and visiting professionals to promote development of and research into practice and theory of English language education, fostering a sense of collegiality and friendship.

Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) contributes a lot to the development English language teaching programs and the quality of teaching and learning in general. The World Wide Web expands the classroom context and provides access to current, up-to-date materials from the countries of the target language, offering learners and teachers of plethora of materials in different modes, bringing the foreign culture and language to life and making it more tangible. Considering the potential of ICTs in English Education, the theme of the 59th TEFLIN International Conference is "English Language Learning and Teaching in the Digitalization Era"

In keeping with its theme, the conference has become a speech community in its own right. We have invited major speakers who advocate an ICT perspective, from home and abroad. The broadest possible ranges of perspectives, from theoretical to practical perspectives, have also been invited. Issues related to its theme have been explored and discussed, generating the following topic areas:

- 1. ICT and Language teaching and Learning,
- 2. Teacher Training Development
- 3. Teaching English for Content Subjects.
- 4. Classroom Management and Practice
- 5. Cultural Aspects in ELT
- 6. Language of Instruction
- 7. Literary Texts in ELT
- 8. Translation in ELT
- 9. Language Assessment and Evaluation
- 10. Language Pedagogy and Curriculum
- 11. Materials Development and Design.

Full papers received which have been reviewed by the board of reviewers and presented in the conference are compiled in this proceeding. And in line with the theme of the conference, the papers are topically categorized into two topics (1) the concept of and development on ICT in relation to ELT, and (2) Pedagogy behind ELT.

A successful conference cannot be organized without the efforts of many individuals, I would like to thank to the working team for their enormous contribution towards the detailed arrangement of the conference.

Furthermore I would like to express my gratitude to the authors who submitted their work to the 59th TEFLIN International Conference Committee as well as the reviewers for their contributions and efforts to the excellent conference proceeding.

Prof. Dr. Agustinus Ngadiman, M.PdChief Editor

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SCHEDULE OF TEFLIN SEMINAR AND WORKSHOP SURABAYA, 6 – 8 NOVEMBER 2012

	TUESDAY, 6th NOVEMBER	2012		
TIME	TOPIC	PRESENTER	MODERATOR	ROOM
07.30-08.00	REGISTRATION			Floor 1
08.00-08.30	OPENING CEREMONY	1		Audit B
08.35-09.35	English Language Learning and Teaching in the Do-it-Yourself Era	Prof. Dr. Andrew Lian	Prof. E. Sadtono	Audit B
09.40-10.40	Open and Distance Learning (ODL) for Creative Learning	Dr. Ir. Gatot Hari Priowirjanto	Susana Teopilus	Audit B
	Social Media in a Content Course for the Digital Natives	Prof. Anita Lie, Ed. D.	Y.G. Harto Pramono	A 201
	Teacher Feedback Strategies: Readily Available Technology for ESL/EFL Writing	Pupung Purnawarman, Ph.D.	Agnes Santi W.	A 301
10.45-11.45	Workshop 1. Free Smart Phone Apps for ESL teachers 2. Effective Implementation of Webquests in the EFL Classroom	Adam Brock Tabitha Kidwell & Hanung Triyoko	Hanung Triyoko Adam Brock	Audit B
	Workshop 1.Innovation in Teaching Literature: Integrating ICT in the Literature Classroom to Motivate Reluctant Learners 2.Engaging Students By Using Film and Technology to Teach English Literary Skills	Aslam Khan Bin Samahs Khan Jennifer Kim	Jennifer Kim Aslam Khan Bin Samahs Khan	Glass-Lobby
	Exploring English Teachers' Ideas and Experiences in ICT-based Teaching of Writing Moodle-based Learning Management System for Paragraph Writing Course Applying Media to Teaching EFL Description Writing: Genre Based Approach	Bambang Yudi Cahyono Mega Wulandari Setyo Prasiyanto Cahyono	Mega Wulandari Setyo Prasiyanto Cahyono Bambang Yudi Cahyono	A 201
	Teaching Novel Analysis in the Digitalization Era: Challenges and Solutions Refresh Students' Mind by Introducing Indonesian-Legends, Performing in Drama Using Technology	Tatit Hariyanti Lia Agustina	Lia Agustina Lenny Marzulina	A 301
	3. ICT, Cultural Awareness and English Language Learning in Indonesia	Lenny Marzulina & Zainal Naning	Tatit Hariyanti	
	Enriching Your Students English Vocabulary through Scrabble Game on Facebook Technology-Enhanced Teaching: A Revolutionary Approach to Teaching English as a Foreign Language	Ahmad Hanafi Alberth	Atik Rokhayani Ahmad Hanafi	A 5-1
	3. The Use of Facebook as an Alternative Media in Learning English	Atik Rokhayani	Alberth	į.

	TUESDAY, 6th NOVEMBER	2012		
TIME	TOPIC	PRESENTER	MODERATOR	ROOM
10.45-11.45	Insight Material: Big Talk to Boost and Sustain Oral Mastery Reorientation of English Teaching to the Real Needs of Indonesian Learners: Merging GBA and ESP	Joko Pranowo Anas Yasin	Joko Pranowo Anas Yasin	A 5-2
	Developing ICT-Based Learning Activities in English Classroom Developing Games for Young Learners To Learn English Using Adobe Flash CS3 Developing Model of English Learning-Based CALL to Mnemo Technique for Junior High Schools	Dewi Rochsantiningsih Joyce Merawati & Achmad Faisal Aini Yuri Lolita & Sandra Maleachi	Joyce Merawati Yuri Lolita Dewi Rochsantiningsih	A 5-3
	Introducing Weblog and Personal Website to Increase Students' Interest in Literature Subject Blogs as an Indispensable Tool in Language Teaching The Use of Web-Based Feedback on EFL Students' Writing Quality	Eka Yulianti Kusumarasdyati Pariyanto	Kusumarasdyati Pariyanto Eka Yulianti	B 113
	Using Application to Enhance Speaking Fluency: A Case Study of Japanese Young Learners The Implementation of Digital Storytelling: A Classroom Experience Digital Storytelling as a Review Strategy in Teaching English Phonology	Murniati Yanik Herawati Rizka Safriyani	Yanik Herawati Rizka Safriyani Murniati	B 114
11.50-12.50	Workshop 1. Narrative Compositions with Technology: Digital Additions to Process Writing 2. Using Product to Accomplish Process: Digital Stories in the Writing Classroom	Autumn Jackson Christine Lewis	Christine Lewis Autumn Jackson	Audit B
	Workshop 1. Using Podcasts to Teach ESL 2. Implementing Problem-Based Learning in Digitization Era through Debating	Jessica Fox Ahmad Laut Hasibuan & Irpan Apandi Batubara	Davy Budiono	Glass-Lobby A 201
	Digital Story in Oral English Teaching Facebook: A Place for Professional Talk The Role of Facebook in Enhancing Student Writing Ability	Laily Amin Fajariyah Finita Dewi & Itje Chodidjah Junjun M. Ramdani & Yuyus Saputra	Finita Dewi Junjun M. Ramdani Laily Amin Fajariyah	

TOPIC	PRESENTER	MODERATOR	ROOM
 Using the Internet Social Media in an English Guided Self Learning Class Cell Phones in the Classroom, Why Not? Teaching English through Adobe Audition: Songs in MP3 Format Based Materials 	Melania Wianastiti Nikmah Hariati Saiful Rifa'i	Nikmah Hariati Saiful Rifa'i Melania Wianastiti	A 5-1
The Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Genre-Based Writing Teaching Students' and Teachers' Use of Technology Leading to Students' Learning Autonomy Coping with Limited Technology Context in EFL Classroom	Sri Mulatsih & Khatarina Rustipa Yudi Seryaningsih Novalita Fransisca Tungka	Novalita Fransisca Tungka Sri Mulatsih Yudi Seryaningsih	A 5-2
 Stimulating Student's Learning Autonomy through the Use of Movie Maker Program Using ICT as Content Subject Teaching and Learning Strategy in Learner Centered Classroom Arising Learners' Awareness on Communication Strategies through Web-Based Speaking Learning Media 'Chatting' 	Agung Dwi Nurcahyo Diemroh Ihsan Syamsudin	Diemroh Ihsan Syamsudin Agung Dewi Nurcahyo	A 5-3
 The ICT-Based Thesis Supervision at One of Post Graduate Programs in Indonesia The Use of E-Learning as a Supporting Device in the Teaching of English in Private Universities in Palembang Interpretive Analysis on the Application of Moodle to a Student Collegiate Writing Environment 	U. Suparman Rosmaidar Rida Afrilyasanti	Rida Afrilyasanti U. Suparman Rosmaidar	В 113
 How Web Based Technology Applied in Teaching Grammar Designing and Developing e-Writing Materials for the Secondary Students Using Project-Based Learning to Empower Students' Vocabulary 	Masda Surti S. & Yusniaty G. Khoiriyah Nurnia	Khoiriyah Nurnia Yusniaty G.	B 114
LUNCH (Main H	all, Floor 1)	1	
·			Glass- Lobby
The Classroom and Beyond! Blending Technology with English Language Learning Teacher Education in the Digitalization Era or "What Button Do I Push?"	Ivan Sorrentino Liz England, Ph. D.	Retno Palupi Yohanes Taloko	Audit B A 201
Materials and Methods for Extensive Listening	Dr. Willy A. Renandya	Hady Sutris Winarlim	A 301
	 Cell Phones in the Classroom, Why Not? Teaching English through Adobe Audition: Songs in MP3 Format Based Materials The Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Genre-Based Writing Teaching Students' and Teachers' Use of Technology Leading to Students' Learning Autonomy Coping with Limited Technology Context in EFL Classroom Stimulating Student's Learning Autonomy through the Use of Movie Maker Program Using ICT as Content Subject Teaching and Learning Strategy in Learner Centered Classroom Arising Learners' Awareness on Communication Strategies through Web-Based Speaking Learning Media 'Chatting' The ICT-Based Thesis Supervision at One of Post Graduate Programs in Indonesia The Use of E-Learning as a Supporting Device in the Teaching of English in Private Universities in Palembang Interpretive Analysis on the Application of Moodle to a Student Collegiate Writing Environment How Web Based Technology Applied in Teaching Grammar Designing and Developing e-Writing Materials for the Secondary Students Using Project-Based Learning to Empower Students' Vocabulary LUNCH (Main H BUSINESS MEETING + BOARD The Classroom and Beyond! Blending Technology with English Language Learning Teacher Education in the Digitalization Era or "What Button Do I Push?"	2. Cell Phones in the Classroom, Why Not? 3. Teaching English through Adobe Audition: Songs in MP3 Format Based Materials 1. The Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Genre-Based Writing Teaching 2. Students' and Teachers' Use of Technology Leading to Students' Learning Autonomy 3. Coping with Limited Technology Context in EFL Classroom 1. Stimulating Students's Learning Autonomy through the Use of Movie Maker Program 2. Using ICT as Content Subject Teaching and Learning Strategy in Learner Centered Classroom 3. Arising Learners' Awareness on Communication Strategies through Web-Based Speaking Learning Media 'Chatting' 1. The ICT-Based Thesis Supervision at One of Post Graduate Programs in Indonesia 2. The Use of E-Learning as a Supporting Device in the Teaching of English in Private Universities in Palembang 3. Interpretive Analysis on the Application of Moodle to a Student Collegiate Writing Environment 1. How Web Based Technology Applied in Teaching Grammar 2. Designing and Developing e-Writing Materials for the Secondary Students 3. Using Project-Based Learning to Empower Students' Vocabulary LUNCH (Main Hall, Floor 1) BUSINESS MEETING + BOARD MEETING The Classroom and Beyond! Blending Technology with English Language Learning Ivan Sorrentino Liz England, Ph. D.	2. Cell Phones in the Classroom, Why Not? 3. Teaching English through Adobe Audition: Songs in MP3 Format Based Materials 1. The Use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Genre-Based Writing Teaching 2. Students' and Teachers' Use of Technology Leading to Students' Learning Autonomy 3. Coping with Limited Technology Context in EFL Classroom 1. Stimulating Student's Learning Autonomy through the Use of Movie Maker Program 2. Using ICT as Content Subject Teaching and Learning Strategy in Learner Centered Classroom 3. Arising Learners' Awareness on Communication Strategies through Web-Based Speaking Learning Media 'Chatting' 1. The ICT-Based Thesis Supervision at One of Post Graduate Programs in Indonesia 2. The Use of E-Learning as a Supporting Device in the Teaching of English in Private Universities in Palembang 3. Interpretive Analysis on the Application of Moodle to a Student Collegiate Writing Environment 1. How Web Based Technology Applied in Teaching Grammar 2. Designing and Developing e-Writing Materials for the Secondary Students 3. Using Project-Based Learning to Empower Students' Vocabulary 1. The Classroom and Beyond! Blending Technology with English Language Learning 1. The Classroom and Beyond! Blending Technology with English Language Learning 1. The Classroom and Beyond! Blending Technology with English Language Learning 1. Liz England, Ph. D. 2. Seignland, Ph. D. 3. Volanes Taloko

	TUESDAY, 6th NOVEMBER	2012		
TIME	TOPIC	PRESENTER	MODERATOR	ROOM
15.05-16.05	Improving the Language Accuracy in Writing Skill through Group Discussion and Error Analysis (A Case Study of EAP Course Participants at SEU Undip Semarang)	Suharno	Siti Kusini	Audit B
	Exploring Students' Attitudes and Perceptions of ICT and Its Impact to English Language Learning (A Case Study)	Siti Kustini & Evidoyanti	Suharno	
	Developmental Model of Multimedia-Based Integrated English Instruction for Senior High School	Alfan Zuhairi	Nurdiana	A 301
	2. CLIL and Its Feasibility to be Implemented in SBI Classes	Silfia Asningtias	Alfan Zuhairi	
	3. Movies as the Media to Acquire Conversational Implicature	Nurdiana	Silfia Asningtias	
	1. The Implementation of YOUTUBE in Teaching Vocabulary for Young Learners	Lystiana N. Hakim & Dadan Jauhara	Hananto	A 5-1
	2. Fun Government-Funded Computer-Based Vocabulary Competition VocComp	Hananto	Endang Setyaningsih	
	3. Mirroring What is Believed and What is Happening in NetOp Laboratory	Endang Setyaningsih & Hefy Sulistyawati	Dadan	
	1. Uploading Musicalized Poetry on YouTube for Literary Class Project	Febriyanti Dwiratna L.	Finita Dewi	A 5-2
	2. Using EDMODO in a Blended Learning Class: From Design to Implementation	Finita Dewi	Y.G. Harto Pramono	
	3. Developing Interactive Multimedia Software for English Learning	Y.G. Harto Pramono	Febriyanti Dwiratna L.	
	The Meaning of ICT-Related Teacher Professional Development as Represented in One of the Indonesian Education Quality Assurance Council (LPMP)'s Websites	Dyah S. Ciptaningrum	Hisbun Nisa	A 5-3
	2. Competence-Based Curriculum and ICT: A Perfect Blend to Teach Speaking	Chatarini Septi Ngudi Lestari, Hisbun Ni'sa & Firda Djuita	Dyah Sunggingwati	
	3. Making Use of the Internet in Digital Times: A Case in Samarinda	Dyah Sunggingwati	Dyah Ciptaningrum	
	1. Impact of Multimedia: An Investigation of Teaching English Listening at Tertiary Level	Bayu Wicaksono	Maria Teodora Ping	B 113
	Students' ELT Blog Projects: Current Practices and Students' Personal Opinions "Foreiners speak English Just as I Do": Connecting Dictation with Real Communication	Maria Teodora Ping I Putu Ngurah Wage M.	l Putu Ngurah Wage M. Bayu Wicaksono	
	The Effectiveness of Reading Online English Short Story in Teaching Vocabulary Video Making Activity, Why Not? (Encouraging Students in Speaking through Videoing Activity)	Masruddin Naniek Kuswardani & Retno Budi W.	Retno Budi W. Masruddin	B 114

16.50-17.50	Workshop 1. TESOL Curriculum and Pedagogy: Classroom Strategy	Dewi Meyrasyawati	Lori Swanson	Audit B
	2. Integrating Online Resources in ELT	Lori Swanson	Dewi Meyrasyawati	
	1. PbM or CbM? Exploring Students Teachers' Preference in Practicum Teaching	Rahmila Murtiana	Fahriany	A 201
	2. Problems and Strategies in Teaching English as MPK Subject	Lia M. Indrayani	Rahmilla Murtiana	
	3. The Role of Technology in EFL Classroom	Fahriany	Lia M. Indrayani	
	Utilizing "Watch-Wrap-Write" Technique to Assist Students in Writing Argumentative Essays	Shirly Rizki K.	Suparmi	A 301
	2. Attitudes and Skills among English Teachers' to the Use of Computers in ELT Instruction	Silfi Sanda	Shirly Rizki K.	
	3. How Internet is Used in the Teaching of Writing: An Indonesian Context	Suparmi	Silfi Sanda	
	Inproving Descriptive Writing Skills through Lay out Pictures as an Interactive Media	Ariyanti	Dwijatmoko	
	2. The Teaching of Writing through Different Electronic Media	Dwijatmoko	Endang Soelistiyowati	A 5-1
	3. Making Use the Technology to Promote Students' Fluency: Methods, Assessment and Evaluation	Endang Soelistiyowati	Ariyanti	
	Using Nursery Rhyme Web: An Alternative Way in Teaching Pronunciation to Young Learners	Irmayani	Siti Muniroh	A 5-2
	2. Students' Recommendation on the Top 20 Web-Based Resources for Listening	Siti Muniroh & Nurhayati	Erika Devie	
	3. Integrating Modern Lab in Promoting Students' Awareness to Improve Their Own Writing	Tribekti M. Agustinus, Nur Rini, & Erika Devie	Irmayani	
	All about Critical Thinking (CT): Lessons from E-Teacher Training Course University of Oregon	Ribut Wahyudi	Dwi Sri Wahyuni	A 5-3
	Concept-Oriented Reading Instruction: Preparing Autonomous Learners of the First Year University Students	Dewi Sri Wahyuni	Syariful Muttaqin	
	Content and Language Integrated Learning: An Approach to Improve ESP Teaching and RSBI Programs	Syariful Muttaqin	Ribut Wahyudi	

TUESDAY, 6th NOVEMBER 2012

COFFEE BREAK (Main Hall, Floor 1)

PRESENTER

MODERATOR

TOPIC

TIME

16.10-16.40

	TUESDAY, 6th NOVEMBER 2012					
TIME	TOPIC	PRESENTER	MODERATOR	ROOM		
	Practice Teaching: An Analysis of Its Interaction and Perceptions The Implementation of Project-Based Learning Approach in Speaking Class The Application of Consciousness Awareness in ESP	Luciana & K.M. Widi Hadiyanti Esti Kurniasih Theresia Widhartanti	Theresia Widhartanti K.M. Widi Hadiyanti Esti Kurniasih	B 113		
	 The Needs of Teaching Cultural Intelligence in ELT: Reasons for Promoting Global English Cultural Infusion in ELT The Educative and Cultural Values in "Little House on the Prairie" 	Indawan Syahri Sugirin Ruruh Mindari	Sugirin Ruruh Mindari Indawan Syahri	B 114		
17.55	END OF DAY	ONE				

	WEDNESDAY, 7th NOVEMBE	R 2012		
TIME	TOPIC	PRESENTER	MODERATOR	ROOM
08.00-08.30	REGISTRATION	5.	-91	Audit B
08.30-09.30	English Language Teacher Education in the Globalized and Digitalized Era	Prof. Dr. B. Kumaravadivelu	Prof. Dr. Veronica L. Diptoadi, M. Sc.	Audit B
09.35-10.35	Workshop 1. Digitizing CLIL (Content and Language Integrated Learning) for Bilingual Classes 2. From Fads to Fundamentals: Digital Innovations in ELT	Noverita Wahyuningsih Stuart Vinnie	Stuart Vinnie Noverita Wahyuningsih	Audit B
	Developing Critical Thinking in the Academic Writing of Middle Eastern ESL Students Second Language Pedagogy; The Research to Second Language Acquisition Process in Classroom Language Teaching in Bangladesh at Tertiary Level: A critical Perspective	Khairi Retno Paula Watuseke Masrufa Ayesha Nusrat	Retno Paula Watuseke Masrufa Ayesha Nusrat Khairi	Glass-Lobby
	Introducing Digital Surveying Instruments: A Genre-Based Pedagogy Exploring Genre in Genre-Based English Language Teaching Making Use of YouTube Materials for Classroom Purposes in Teaching English	Slamet Wiyono Suharyadi Adnan Zaid	Suharyadi Adnan Zaid Slamet Wiyono	A 201
	Authentic ELT Materials in the Language Classroom Benefiting from YouTube and Other Free Online Programmers for Teaching Teenagers English Online Quizzes to Facilitate ESL Students' Language Proficiency	Shameem Ahmed Choiriya Rafidah Binti Abd Karim & Zulkarnain Bin Jamak	Zulkarnain Bin Jamak Shameem Ahmed Choiriya	A 301
	ESP Course Design for Tour and Travel Students Based on Needs Analysis Enriching Students' Vocabulary by Using Newspaper Articles on Technology Increasing English Vocabulary of the Fifth Grade through Videotaped Children Songs	Ratnah Maria Yosephine Tita Ratna Wulandari	Maria Yosephine Tita Ratna Wulandari Ratnah	A 5-1
	Audiovisual (YuoTube) An Alternative Approach In Teaching English Pronunciation at STIBA Satya Widya Surabaya Boosting English Skill for Economic Students: A Case Study at Perbanas Institute Teaching Speaking with Harry Potter: Introducing Turn-Taking Strategies Using Film	Chatarini Septi N.L.,& Hisbun Nisa' Dwi Panggah W.H., & Yasinta Deka W. Maratus Sholikah	Dwi Panggah W.H. Maratus Sholikah Chatarini Septi N.L.	A 5-2

	WEDNESDAY, 7th NOVEMBI	ER 2012			
TIME	TOPIC	PRESENTER	MODERATOR	ROOM	
	Introducing English Cultural Elements in EFL Context Close Relationship between Language and Culture and Its Implication on ELT	Anisa Astrid Chothibul Umam	Anisa Astrid Chothibul Umam	A 5-3	
	English Language Teaching for Elementary School Students in Kabupaten Serang-Banten Developing Students' Writing Ability through Critical Thinking Skill	Rita Handayani & Siti Aisah Jumharia Djamereng & Yuni Itami Idrus	Yuni Itami Idrus Rita Handayani	B 113	
	Codeswitching in the Classrooms: Should We Take It or Leave It? Upgrading the Learners' English and Academic Competence: An English Curriculum Design Get Down My Toys, or Else: How an Indonesian Child Learns English	Hilda Cahyani Didin N. Hidayat Santi Chairani Djonhar	Santi Chairani Djonhar Hilda Cahyani Didin N. Hidayat	B 114	
10.40-11.10	COFFEE BREAK (Main Hall, Floor 1)				
11.15-12.15	Maximizing Learning Management System (LMS) in Higher Education: An ELT Case	Dr. Gumawang Jati	Ruruh Mindari	Audit B	
	Improving Competencies and Developing Teachers' Profession	Dr. Unifah Rosyidi, M.Pd.	Agnes Santi W.	A 201	
	ELT in a New Age: Connecting Teaching-Learning Practices to Real World Conditions	Prof. Dr. Ganakumaran Subramaniam	Susana Teopilus	A 301	
12.20-13.00	Classroom Action Research: Quantitative or Qualitative? Stimulating Classroom Environment for English Speaking Learners	Joko Nurkamto Ani Purjayanti	Ani Purjayanti Joko Nurkamto	Audit B	
	Texts in Diplomacy Culture in Teaching English as a Foreign Language	Nana Yuliana Sumani	Sumani Nana Yuliana	Glass-Lobby	
	1. The Use of L1 in EFL Classrooms: A Case Study in RSBI High School	Muhamad Handi Gunawan, Retno Wiyati & Parawati Sitti Sondari	Nuning Yudhi Prasetyani	A 201	
	Teaching Translation for English and non-English Department Students (Problem and Solution)	Nuning Yudhi Prasetyani	Muhamad Handi Gunawan		

TIME	TOPIC	PRESENTER	MODERATOR	ROOM
	Teacher Training In Higher Education: Identifying a One-Size-Fits-All Approach Students' Voice: A Case of Iranian EAP Students	Wiwik Andreani Zahra Zohorian Vahid Baghban, Massoumeh Bemani Naeini, & Ambigapathy Pandian	Zahra Zohorian Wiwik Andreani	A 301
	Assessing Young English Learners: A Case Study in Salatiga Assessing English of Young Learners	Antonius Wahyana Fauris Zuhri	Fauris Zuhri Antonius Wahyana	A 5-1
	A study on Teaching Science Using English to Students of RSBI Schools Teachers' and Students' Perception of Motivational Teaching Strategies in Indonesian High School Context	Titien Sumarni Sri Puji Astuti	Sri Puji Astuti Titien Sumarni	A 5-2
	Constructivism and Reflectivism as the Logical Counterparts in TESOL: Theory versus Methodology Introducing Critical Thinking Skills for Language Students	Abdullah Al Mahmud Patrisius Istiarto Djiwandono	Patrisius Istiarto Djiwandono Abdullah Al Mahmud	A 5-3
	Cross-Cultural Understanding in a Multicultural and Multiracial English Classroom Developing Cultural Awareness through Film	Gita Nursinta Dewi Sri Hartiningsih	Sri Hartiningsih Gita Nursinta Dewi	B 113
	Elaborative Interrogation Strategy: Boosting up the Students' Speaking Performance Corrective Feedback as a Meaningful Element of Error Treatment in Speaking	Chusnul Yulisetyo Didik Hartono & Noverita Wahyuningsih	Didik Hartono Chusnul Yulisetyo	B 114
13.10-14.00	LUNCH (Main	Hall, Floor 1)		
4. 05-14.25	1. The Effectiveness of English Language Acquisition through the Use of Digital Learning	Doddy Soeharmanto	Massoumeh Bemari Naeini	Audit B
	1. Improving STIBA Satya Widya Students Vocabulary Ability by Using IT–Based Learning	Hikmah & Chatarini Septi N.L.	Retno Wiyati	Glass-Lob
	1. Mentor Coaching to Help Preservice Teachers in Designing an Effective Lesson Plan	Lulu Laela A., & Ernie D.A. Imperiani	Ambigapathy Pandian	A 201
	1. The Implementation of Group Investigation Model Based on Learning Contract	Angelina Linda Hartani	Parawati Sitti Sondari	A 301

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	WEDNESDAY, 7th NOVEMB			
TIME	TOPIC	PRESENTER	MODERATOR	ROOM
	1. iPad Collaboration: Teacher and Learner Reflections in Indonesia and Japan	Roger Palmer &	Siti Aisah	A 5-1
		Septina Nur Iswanti		
	Technique of Role Play in English Indie Film to Improve the Students' Ability of Speaking	Elli Setiyo Wahyuni	Jumharia Djamereng	A 5-2
	1. Indonesian Culture Exposure in Teaching English to University Students	Maryani	Rafidah Binti Abd Karim	A 5-3
	1. Combining Product and Process Approach in Writing Class	Widiarini	Hisbun Nisa'	B 113
	The Practices of Silence in Trans-Cultural Communication between an Autralian and Indonesians	Parawati Siti S., Fihrin Zuhrufillah, Nida Amalia A., & Salmia Nur Ardiani	Tribekti M. Agustinus	B 114
14.30-15.30	Workshop 1. Teaching-Learning Vocabulary	Prof. E. Sadtono	Davy Budiono	Audit B
	A Productive System of Information-Technology Media in English Education	Dr. J. Bismoko	Y.G. Harto Pramono	A 201
	Intercultural English Language Learning and Teaching in Thailand vs ASEAN Economics Community	Dr. Anamai Andy Damnet	Hady Sutris W.	A 301
15.35-16.35	Workshop 1. The Collaboration between Technology and HURIER Model: Making	Istiqlaliah	Yoshua Yardley	Audit B
	Listening More Meaningful 2. Integrating Technology into Dogme Instruction	Joshua Yardley	Istiqlaliah	
	1. An Analysis of English Textbooks for the Fifth Grade Pupils	Nunung Fajaryani	Andjarwati	Glass-Lob
	2. Improving Academic Reading Skills for Adult Learners	Andjarwati Sadik, & Sitti Sahraeny	Nunung Fajaryani	
	When Simple is Beautiful: The Hook Book Look Took Lesson Structure	Herwindy & Willy Renandya	Ngadiso	A 201
	Evaluating in Language Teaching Performance Test for Vocational Schools	Ngadiso Rahayu Kuswardani & Yuri Lolita	Rahayu Kuswardani Herwindy	

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	WEDNESDAY, 7th NOVEMBE	R 2012		
TIME	TOPIC	PRESENTER	MODERATOR	ROOM
	1. Digital Game-Based Test for EFL Elementary School Students in Indonesia	Nuria Mufidah	Failasofah	A 301
	2. Strategies Used by English Teachers in Teaching Reading Comprehension to Elementary	Failasofah	Nuria Mufidah	
	School Students: A Case Study at Three Elementary Schools in Bandung			
	1. Pre-Service Training for Teachers of English to Young Learners with International	Rina Wahyu S. &	Moedjito	A 5-1
	Standard	Dwi Wahyuningtyas	0.000	
	2. Teacher's Questioning Strategy in Mathematics Class: A Case Study in an International	Asri Yuniati, Deden Rahmat H.	Rina Wahyu S.	
	School in Bandung	& Elis Homsini M.	519 120065335 123 5520-0	
	3. Acts-Poly Game: A Thinking Globally – Acting Locally-Based Integrated Language Game	Moedjito	Asri Yuniati	
	1. Language Learning Strategies Used by the Students of SMAN 5 Surabaya	Oktavia	Achmad Sjaifullah	A 5-2
	2. An Analysis of Responses on Teaching Materials Used in a Vocational School	Achmad Sjaifullah &	Oktavia	
		Umi Anis Roi'satin		
	1. ICT and the Changing Face of English Language Learning and Teaching	Tina Mariani Arifin	Massoud Tajadini	A 5-3
	Writing Improvement of EFL Learners by Implementing Moderate Error Correction Strategy	Massoud Tajadini	Tina Mariani Arifin	
	An Investigation of Peer Correction for Lampungnese EFL Learner	Ngestirosa	Arina Shofiya	B 113
	2. Process and Product Assessment in Teaching Writing Using Process-Genre Approach	Rani Muntasari	E. Ngestirosa	
	3. Students' Opinion about the Practice of Portfolio Assessment in Writing Courses	Arina Shofiya	Rani Muntasari	
	Effectiveness of Professional Development Program PLPG in Improving Teachers'	Endah Yulia R., Ferra Dian A.,	Oikurema Purwati	B 114
	Learning Environment Using Media	& Endang M. Rahayu		100000000000000000000000000000000000000
	Local Literature to Enhance Students' Critical and Creative Thinking and to Promote Colloaborative Learning	Oikurema Purwati	Endah Yulia R.	
16.40-17.40	Workshop 1. Using Technology to Support Academic Vocabulary Instruction	Christen Brady	Holly Warzecha	Audit B
A CONTROL OF THE STATE OF THE S	2. Assessing Collocation Use and Text Coverage Using the Website Compleat	Holly Warzecha	Christen Brady	
	Lexical Tutor			
	Workshop 1. Utilizing the Internet to Connect Students through Poetry	Kate Burrill	Anna Carissa Rozzo	Glass-Lob
	2. Small Talk and Lesson Flow	Anna Carissa Rozzo	Kate Burrill	

	WEDNESDAY, 7th NOVEMBE	ER 2012		
TIME	TOPIC	PRESENTER	MODERATOR	ROOM
	The Use of Technology in the Linguistic Analysis of English Loan Words. Idiomaticity as an Approach to the Translation of Humor for Subtitling	Jeannet Stephen Agus Cahyono	Agus Cahyono Jeannet Stephen	A 201
	Literature of Diaspora: A Study of Wiesel's <i>The Time of the Uprooted</i> The Prophetic Voice of Khalil Gibran's Poetry: Its Contemporary Significance in the EFL Classroom Today	Yohanes Hartadi Raymond Fatubun	Raymond Fatubun Davy Budiono	A 301
	3. Reading between and beyond the Lines	Davy Budiono & Antonius Gurito	Yohanes Hartadi	
	Problems with Classroom Language Encountered by Students of the English Education Program	Susana Teopilus & Ig.Harjanto	Ridha Mariani	A 5-1
	Positive Washback Effect of the English National Examination (ENE) on Students' Learning	Ridha Mardiani	Rina Sari	
	3. A Teacher's Reflection on Following Online Teacher Training Course in Project-Based Learning	Rina Sari	Susana Teopilus	
	Improving Students' Content Area Reading Comprehension through Collaborative Strategic Reading (CSR)	Refi Ranto Rozak	Ririn Pusparini	A 5-2
	Cultivating Children's Reading Habits to Enhance Literacy Learning in the Digitization Era	Chuzaimah Dahlan & Yunani Atmanegara	Refi Ranto Rozak	
	3.Teaching English Genre through Songs	Ririn Pusparini	Chuzaimah Dahlan	
	Enhancing Students' Ability-awareness through Portfolio and Self-Assessment (PSA) Technique	Maya Defianty	Achmad Bahsari	A 5-3
	2. English Self-Learning: Applying Cartoon Series in Teaching Narrative Writing Text	Achmad Bahsari & Riyana Dewi	Uzlifatul Masruroh Isnawati	
	3. Character Quotes and Slogan: An Authentic Material for Developing Students' Character and Teaching the Productive Skills	Uzlifatul Masruroh Isnawati	Maya Defianty	
	 Integrating Identity Shaping in Your English Class: Some Alternatives Politeness Strategies in Teacher-Student Interaction in an EFL Classroom Context 'Culture' as a Skill in Undergraduate EFL Classroom: The Bangladeshi Realities 	Meinarni Susilowati Senowarsito Faheem Hasan Shahed	Senowarsito Faheem Hasan Shahed Meirnarni Susilowati	В 113
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	WEDNESDAY, 7th NOVE	MBER 2012		
TIME	TOPIC	PRESENTER	MODERATOR	ROOM
	The Nature and Behavior of Learner Grammatical Erros: A Study of Indonesian Secondary School Students Learning English as a Foreign Language Assessing the Students' Speaking Skill Using Spoken Recount Text	Endang Fauziati Ghufran Ferdiant	Ghufran Ferdiant Endang Fauziati	B 114
17.45-18.15	COFFEE BREAK (Main Hall, Floor 1)			
18.15-19.30	FREE TIME			
19.30-20.30	CULTURAL NIGHT AND DINNER (Audit B)			
20.30	END OF I	DAY TWO		

	THURSDAY, 8th NOVEMBE	R 2012		
TIME	TOPIC	PRESENTER	MODERATOR	ROOM
08.00-08.30	REGISTRATION	2/2	- 13	Audit B
08.30-09.30	Workshop READ—Relax, Enjoy, And Dream—Help Your Students to Improve Their English Skills and Read for Pleasure	Steve Money	Retno Palupi	Audit B
	Workshop Developing a Matching Exercise Using Powerpoint	Fransisca & Dwijatmoko	Yohanes Taloko	Glass Lobby
	Workshop 1. Review of Reliability and Construct Validity in Compulsory Subject at RSBI Program	Lilla Musyahda	Rusman Roni	A 201
	Materials Development of ESP and Its Design on Business Letter-Writing at Tridinanti University	Rusman Roni	Lilla Musyahda	
	The Language Educator and the Challenges of Globalization	Richmond Stroupe	Susana Teopilus	A 301
09.35-10.35	Learners' Perceptions on Teaching and Learning Situation and Its Relationship to Their Motivation to Learn	Abdul Rahim & Karim M.	Sri Suwarni	Audit B
	2. Creating a Fun Learning Environment through 'Quantum Learning Book' and Interactive Media Flash	Sri Suwarni	Veronica Triprihatmini	
	3. Playing Football in the Classroom to Promote Students in Speaking English	Veronica Triprihatmini	Karim M.	
	Developing Materials for Business Cross Culture through Challenging Activities Writing Business Correspondence Effectively: Some Changes to Consider	Singgih Widodo L. Nurul Aryanti, & Indawan Syahri	Nurul Aryanti Singgih Widodo L.	Glass-Lobby
	The Internal Consistency Reliability and Item Difficulty Analysis of the English School- Based Assessments that Measure Listening and Reading Aspects	Elvina Arapah & Bahrani Ardi	Estu Widodo	A 201
	Towards a More Comprehensive Evaluation of Vocational English Teaching Effectiveness	Estu Widodo	Dwi Fita Heriyawati	
	3. Linguistic, Cultural Variation and English Spoken Discourse among University Students Inside and Outside of the Classroom	Dwi Fita Heriyawati	Elvina Arapah	
	Speaking Assessment for University Students On the Use and the Design of Corpus for Language Teaching In Teaching Translation, Which Should Come First, from English to Indonesian, or Vice Versa	Dewi Kencanawati Prihantoro Nunung Nurjati	Nunung Nurjati Dewi Kencanawati Prihantoro	A 301

	THURSDAY, 8th NOVEMBE			
TIME	TOPIC	PRESENTER	MODERATOR	ROOM
	The Potential Benefits of Using Dual Language Books in Developing Indonesian EFL Learners' English Literacy	Salwa	Sri Kusumaningsih	A 5-1
	Evaluating ESP Coursebook for Graphic Design Students at the State Polytechnic of Creative Media Jakarta	Sri Kusumaningsih & Ujang	Nina Fatriana	
	3. Preferable Choices of EFL Students' Writing Works Publication Media	Nina Fatriana	Salwa	
	Bilingual Elementary School Teacher Preparation Program at Satya Wacana Christian University	Antonius Wahyana	Diani Nurhajati	A 5-2
	The Strategy of Using English as the Language of Instruction in Elementary School Teacher Perception on the Implementation of English Medium Teaching in Indonesia	Diani Nurhajati Sultan Sultan	Sultan Sultan Antonius Wahyana	
	Workshop 1. Audiobooks, Podcast, and MP3 Player 2. Creating Listening Material Using Adobe Audition CS5.5	Rahman Hakim Moh. Kusen	Moh. Kusen Rahman Hakim	B 11
10.40-11.10	COFFEE BREAK (Main Hall, Floor 1)			
11.15-12.15	Workshop 1. From the Textbook to Real Life Communication 2. Comedy to Build Fluency	Bryarn Holzer Iris Laurencio	Iris Laurencio Bryarn Holzer	Audit
	Workshop 1. Developing a Classroom Action Research Proposal	Susanto	Basilius Himawan	Glass-Lo
	Workshop 1. Revisiting the Assessment Principles in a Computer-Assisted Language Learning Program: Implication for Academic Writing Instructions	Lilla Musyahda	Giselle Mulder	A 5-
	Teacher Cognition: The Relationship between Teachers' Belief, Course Objectives and Instructional Practices	Giselle Mulder	Lilla Musyahda	
	Self-Regulation in English Language Learning: Case Studies of Six Malaysian Undergraduates	Azizah Binti Mohd Zahidi	Dwi Astuti Wahyu Nurhayati	A 20
	Writing Assessment Made Easy: Doing More Comprehensive and Constructive Writing Assessment	lis Nur Rodliyah	Dwi Astuti Wahyu Nurhayati	
	3. Using Picture Series in Inspiring Reading Class	Dwi Astuti Wahyu Nurhayati	lis Nur Rodiyah	
	Literary Enjoyment through Audio Visual Improving of Students' Reading Competence A Survey of the EFL Students' English Reading Habits	Hardono Erna Iftanti	Erna Iftanti Arik Susanti	A 30

	THURSDAY, 8th NOVEMBE	R 2012			
TIME	TOPIC	PRESENTER	MODERATOR	ROOM	
12.20-13.00	Workshop 1. Task: Design a Tour	Deirdre Hand	Ujang	Audit B	
	Workshop 1. Making English Teaching Forum Fun	Michael Kelley	Indawan Syahri	Glass-Lobby	
	Workshop 1. Differentiating Instruction Using Video and Interactive Educational Websites (Grade K-8)	Jonathan Gasbar	Bahrani Ardi	A 201	
	Workshop 1. Dramatic Response: Creative Extension Activities That Motivate and Improve Reading Comprehension	Jackie	Abdul Rahim	A 301	
	Workshop 1. Workshop on How to Stimulate Young Learners' Interest to Learn English	Ni Luh Putu Eka	Riyana Dewi	A 5-1	
	Workshop 1. Developing Critical Thinking Skills for Effective Reading in Basic 2 Class	Deasy Natalia	Yunani Atmanegara	A 5-2	
	Workshop 1. Scripted Songs to Teach English for Young Learners	Ni Made Ratminingsih	Ferra Dian A.	A 5-3	
	Workshop 1. Five Vocabulary Games to Enhance English Teachers' Training and Development	Yonathan Winardi	Endang M. Rahayu	В 113	
	Workshop 1. Bridging Cultural Differences in Teachers-Students Communication through Personality and Ego State Understanding	Vitria Pawitrasari B.	Deden Rahmat H.	B 114	
13.05-14.00	LUNCH (Main H	all, Floor 1)			
14.00-15.00	PANEL DISCUSSION	Ì		AUDIT B	
15.00-15.20	CLOSING CEREMONY				

PROBLEMS WITH CLASSROOM LANGUAGE ENCOUNTERED BY STUDENTS OF THE ENGLISH EDUCATION PROGRAM

Susana Teopilus & Ignatius Harjanto

ABSTRACT

Classroom language or 'teacher talk' can have a tremendous impact on the success of learning-teaching interactions in the classroom. In line with this, teachers need to use language that is understandable and appropriate for their students' level and age. The importance of using English as the medium of instruction in class is clearly seen in the teaching and learning activities conducted. Classroom activities need to be verbalized for the students to participate in, and teacher candidates need to be able to verbally interact with the students during the teaching and learning process. Nevertheless, observing the teacher candidates conducting micro teaching practice, the researchers found out that many teacher candidates who had passed Speaking course about classrom language still faced difficulties in using English as the medium of instruction when delivering their English lessons during their teaching practice. Such a condition encouraged the researchers to uncover the teacher candidates' difficulties in using English as the medium of instruction in the classroom.

This research was conducted to find out answers to this question: What common problems with classroom language do the EESP (English Education Study Program) students have during their teaching and learning process? Eight students taking the teaching practice program in the odd semester of 2010/2011 were taken as the research subjects. The verbal English expressions uttered by these subjects during the teaching and learning process in the classroom were recorded. These classroom English expressions were then transcribed for the research data. The transcribed verbal English expressions were coded and classified into types of errors. To achieve trustworthiness, triangulation was conducted. Two raters analyzed the same data with the developed evaluation form. The raters met regularly to discuss the results of analysis.

The findings indicated that the common problems with classroom language these subjects had were those related to English grammar, pronunciation, intonation and diction. Of all these problems, the biggest number of mistakes made was related to English grammar (58.02%); the second biggest was related to English pronunciation (23.41%); the third biggest was related to the English diction (17.06%); and the smallest number was related to the English intonation (1.51%).

Since the research findings indicated that the biggest problem encountered by the subjects was related to the English grammar, one of the suggestions offered to the EESP is that EESP students should be given more practice of using English grammar in more meaningful contexts (written as well as oral). In addition to that, the students of the EESP should be given a lot of practice in using proper classroom language, for example in Speaking classes and Micro Teaching class, to prepare them to be better teachers of English.

Keywords: classroom English expressions, teacher candidate, English grammar, pronunciation, intonation, diction

INTRODUCTION

Although English is a foreign language in Indonesia, its role is becoming more and more important. English is used in the daily life stuffs, educational field, science and technology, commerce, and communication. To meet this demand, schools in Indonesia, from kindergartens to universities, are giving English subject as one of the compulsory subjects. The purpose of English teaching at schools is to provide relevant English proficiency for the students. To reach this purpose, schools need qualified English teachers to teach the subject, and this demand of qualified English teachers has pushed English Education Study Programs of the Teacher Training Faculties to prepare their graduates well so that they can be qualified English teachers, who can teach English well.

One of the missions of the English Education Study Program of the Faculty Teacher Training and Education, Widya Mandala Surabaya Catholic University is to produce professional

English teachers, who are competent to teach English in schools at the primary level and secondary level. To realize this mission, the English Education Study Program of this Faculty offers several required courses related to pedagogy and teaching, both for the theories and practice. The peak of the courses offered is the Teaching Practice Program (usually called PPL or Program Pengenalan Lapangan), which is conducted in the real schools of primary level (sometimes kindergarten) or secondary level (junior or senior high schools). This course is given 4 credits and is offered in the seventh semester. In this program, the students of the EESP are given a lot of opportunities to conduct teaching and learning activities in the real classroom, where they are expected to implement all the knowledge, skills and proficiency they have obtained.

The standard of competence that has to be achieved in this course (Teaching Practice Program) is EESP students possess the ability to carry out real classroom teaching to develop their students' English communicative competence and carry out teacher's administrative responsibilities (Pedoman Akademik 2008/2009). The basic competences include the following abilities:

- develop a lesson plan (for different levels of learners)
- open and close a class
- explain teaching materials clearly
- ask questions of various kinds
- respond students' questions appropriately
- assess students learning achievement appropriately
- apply appropriate teaching techniques, media, and other learning resources in conducting the class activities.
- give appropriate feedback to the students
- manage English language classrooms
- manage teaching-learning time
- develop and administer English test items to their students
- assess their students' English competence
- conduct academic school administration
- guide their students' academic activities
- establish rapport

A closer look at the basic competences that have to be achieved shows that the EESP graduates-to-be have to possess good English for classroom instruction to perform their duties as English teachers, or they should be fluent in classroom English. With the series of speaking courses given (from Speaking I: Daily conversation, Speaking II: Group Discussion, Speaking III: Presentation and Debate, to Speaking IV: Classroom English) and Micro Teaching course, the EESP students are highly expected to possess the ability to speak English fluently and use good classroom English in interacting with their students or pupils in the teaching practice schools. The fact in the field, however, sometimes shows that the EESP students do not fully comply to the objectives stated in these syllabi. The classroom English uttered by some students is sometimes inappropriate.

This study is, therefore, conducted to find out common problems with classroom language the EESP (English Education Study Program) students have during their teaching and learning process. This will, hopefully, give a feedback to the EESP related to their graduates' teaching performance and English proficiency, which in turn can be used to revise or modify the syllabi of the Speaking courses and Micro Teaching.

RESEARCH PROBLEM

What common problems with classroom language did the EESP (English Education Study Program) students have during their teaching and learning process?

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The importance of using English as the medium of instruction in class is clearly seen in the teaching and learning activities conducted. Classroom activities need to be verbalized for the students to participate in, and teacher candidates need to be able to verbally interact with the students during the teaching and learning process. To this point, Hughes (1990) argues that though the role of this linguistic interaction is perhaps one of the least understood aspects of teaching, it is clearly crucial to the success of the teaching/learning event.

Barnes (2006) argues that everything teachers say and do sets patterns which can become ingrained; therefore, developing good teacher-talk is important for the instructional success. In the

language classes, a teacher is usually the best and sometimes the only person who can provide comprehensible input for his/her learners (O'Neill, 1994). Students, especially young learners, usually pick up as much as what they perceive from their teachers: their attitude, enthusiam, and language. They often imitate what their teacher says, behaves, or acts. Referring to English language teaching, students will usually regard their teachers as the model of the language they are learning. They imitate the language their teacher uses in the classroom. It is very important, therefore, for a teacher, to be a good model of the language they are learning. Once the students get the exposure of incorrect usage of the language, it will stick in their memory and it can take a long time for them to correct it.

Parrish (2004) states that the language that teachers use in class, or 'teacher talk', can have a tremendous impact on the success of interactions they have with students. Therefore, teachers need to use language that is understood by learners and that is appropriate for their students' level and age.

It is a fact, however, that teacher candidates, despite their long preparation that they have undergone in their study at the EESP, still face difficulties in using English as the medium of instruction. To this point, Willis (1981) states that a major problem for non-native speaker teachers of English, especially those with no direct experience of English-medium teaching, can be the language itself: the difficulty of actually speaking it well in the classroom, getting students to use the English they have learnt productively and to accept the use of English as the medium of instruction in class. He further indicates that there are two reasons why this problem exists. First, classroom language is more complex and specialized than is generally recognized, and according to Willis, a greater problem is caused by the complexities of classroom discourse. Second, a lack of explicit justification for the adoption of English as the medium of instruction has caused many problems, for examples the use of English as the medium of instruction even obstructs the teaching and learning process, students feel insecure and defensive because of the teacher's demand of using only English in the classroom, and some teachers, afraid of making mistakes, will keep to a bare minimum of the English they use in class, which bears little or no relationship to everyday English in the outside world. In short, the problem facing the non-native speaker in English-medium is not only what classroom language to use, and how, but also why.

In relation to comprehensible input for the target language learned, the classroom interaction between teacher and learners, which is conducted using English as the medium of instruction, will give the learners a lot of comprehensible input in English. It is widely accepted that a vital ingredient in the learning of any language is exposure to it. The more comprehensible input the students get, the better the result will be (Harmer, 4th edition). This also implies that it is a must for language teachers, in this case English language teachers, to provide good and correct comprehesible input for their learners.

In another role as encourager, teachers have to communicate with the students to establish good rapport between teacher and students. In this role, teachers have to use language in such a way so that their students can be motivated and encouraged in the classroom. The persuasive language uttered by teachers should be appropriate so that the purpose of the lesson can be achieved.

Finally, with regard to the English language instruction, in addition to its role as comprehensible input, classroom language uttered by teachers is very influential to their students so that the class activities can go on smoothly and the objectives of the lesson can be achieved.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research was descriptive by its nature. It observed the actual classroom language of the teacher candidates (in this case eight EESP students taking their teaching practice program in the real schools in the odd semester of the academic year 2010/2011), analyzed it, described the results (in the form of data display), and drew the conclusion based on it. The research subjects were chosen using the purposive random sampling method to represent the EESP teacher candidates taking their teaching practice program (PPL) in the odd semester of the academic year of 2010/2011. The following table indicates the subjects and the level of the schools where they had their teaching practice program.

Table 1
The Subjects and the Level of the Teaching Practice Schools

No	Teacher Candidates	School levels
1	Teacher Candidate 1	Senior High School
2	Teacher Candidate 2	Vocational School
3	Teacher Candidate 3	Vocational School
4	Teacher Candidate 4	Junior High School
5	Teacher Candidate 5	Primary School
6	Teacher Candidate 6	Junior High School
7	Teacher Candidate 7	Senior High School
8	Teacher Candidate 8	Primary School

The research data were collected using the following instruments:

- The researchers (equipped with knowledge of classroom English and experiences in teaching English)
- Voice recorder (used to record the research subjects' classroom language uttered during the teaching process in the classroom)

The transcribed data of all the eight subjects were then analyzed and all the mistakes made by the subjects are collected, classified, and analyzed further using the following form:

Table 2
Mistakes Encountered in the Subjects' Classroom Language

No		Classroom	Corrected Version	Types of Mistakes				CS
		Situation		Pr o	Into	Gr	Dic t	

RESULTS

The results of the data analysis indicate the common mistakes made by the subjects of this research, which actually reveal the problems encountered by the subjects.

The collected mistakes made by the research subjects were classified based on their types, and basically there are four major types of problems made: pronunciation (Pro), intonation (Into), grammar (Gram), and diction (Dict). Although almost all subjects (7 out of 8) did code switching (from English to Indonesian) during the teaching and learning process, this practice is considered acceptable and the products of code switching are not considered to be mistakes or errors. The results of code switching are classified under code switch (CS) in the analysis. The following table summarizes the analyses of the types of mistakes/errors made by the subjects of the study, which in turn indicates the problems experienced by these eight subjects.

Table 3 **Types of Mistakes Made by the Subjects**

Teacher	No of Mistakes	Types of Mistakes				CS
Candidate		Pro	Into	Gram	Dict	
TC 1	37 (out of 150)	8	-	18	11	4
TC 2	68 (out of 390)	4	2	53	9	32
TC 3	147 (out of 373)	37	1	82	27	8
TC 4	25 (out of 164)	1	-	21	3	-
TC 5	114 (out of 335)	31	1	74	8	103
TC 6	48 (out of 156)	11	1	25	11	18
TC 7	85 (out of 181)	20	3	43	19	15
TC 8	74 (out of 343)	28	1	31	14	81
Total	598 (out of 2092)	140	9	347	102	261

The foregoing table shows that the subjects had problems with English pronunciation, intonation, grammar and diction. The biggest number of mistakes made (347 out of 598 or 58.02%) was related to the problem with English grammar; the second biggest number (140 out of 598 or 23.41%) is related to the problem with English pronunciation; the third biggest number (102 out of 598 or 17.06%) was related to the problem with diction or choice of word; the smallest number (9 out of 598 or 0.51%) was related to the problem with English intonation.

- In terms of pronunciation, the subjects of the research made only a few mistakes such as follows:
 - Mispronouncing some English words (such as health, healthy, succeed, question, year, birthday, twentieth, example, zero, caffeine, obesity, position, signal, the before a vowel sound, correct, drank, attendance, April, relationship, lesson, heard, formula, sick, sentence, terrible, come on, and genius)
 - Mispronouncing the English diphthong [ei] in *name*, *date*, *late*, *complains*, *predicate*, *make*, *paper*, *and made*, which is always mispronounced as [e].
 - Not pronouncing the final consonant [k], in think.
 - Not pronouncing the plural ending {s}, in *managers*.
 - Not pronouncing the past ending {ed} in verbs *altered*, and *changed*.
- In terms of intonation, two out of the eight research subjects made no mistakes at all. The other six made only a few mistakes in the English intonation as follows:
 - Using the falling intonation instead of rising intonation for unfinished sentences.
 - Using the rising intonation instead of falling intonation for Wh questions.
 - Using the rising intonation instead of falling intonation for commands.
 - Using the falling intonation instead of rising intonation for Yes/No questions.
 - Using the rising intonation instead of falling intonation for statements.
- ➤ <u>In terms of English grammar</u>, the research subjects made quite a number of mistakes. The mistakes are listed as follows:
 - Sentence Fragment
 - Misuse of Determiners/articles
 - Misuse of Plural Ending
 - Agreement between noun and personal pronoun
 - Agreement between Subject and Verb
 - Missing Connector (relative pronoun, conjunction)
 - Missing Subject
 - Missing Object
 - Missing Verb/Be
 - Missing Plural Ending
 - Missing Article
 - Verb Pattern for Active and Passive Voice
 - Verb Pattern for Direct Question and Indirect Questions
 - Double Predicates
 - Double objects
 - Mistakes in Gerund and Infinitive
 - Verb Tenses
 - Misuse of Verb Forms
 - Missing 's for possession
- In terms of diction, the research subjects made quite a number of mistakes. The mistakes are listed as follows:
 - 1) Redundancy (adding unnecessary words such as prepositions to the expressions used). For examples: discuss about *) instead of discuss.

review about *) instead of review.

2) Omission (omitting the necessary words for the clarity of the intended meanings). For examples: Is there any opinions? instead of Are there any different opinions? Could you sit? instead of Could you sit down?

Now come to your seat instead of Now come back to your seat.

3) Using a wrong word for the complete expression/phrase/collocation For examples: the same with *) instead of the same as.

> The same ... like instead of the same ... as ... both ...or ...*) instead of ... both ... and ...

pay attention at ...*) instead of pay attention to ...

pay attention with this one *) instead of pay attention to this one

look on the whiteboard *) instead of look at the whiteboard.

Make it by your own*) instead of make it on your own

Submit ... for me *) instead of submit ... to me

... the baby to care or take care instead of ... the baby to care for or take care of.

4) Using wrong words to express the intended meanings.

For examples: see instead of look at

Original instead of ordinal

Pieces instead of copies

An honour instead of a privilege

Every problem instead of each item

Do the complaint instead of make the complaint

Conclude instead of include

Plus instead of add

Works instead of exercises

It instead of one

Softly instead of slowly

With instead of by

Of instead of in

On instead of in

Slow instead of soft

Again instead of more Again instead of else

Mix instead of mingle

Other instead of another Maam Indah instead of Ms. Indah

from instead of of

for instead of to

did mistakes instead of made mistakes

present instead of teach

no instead of not

whether instead of if

nutritional instead of nutritious

person instead of representative

Indonesia instead of Indonesian

5) Using totally wrong expressions/sentences to express the intended meanings.

For examples:

Who has not come? instead of Who is absent today?

Do you mean how? instead of What do you mean?

Give to the others instead of let the others try

You can submit it later, on free time, ok? instead of You can submit it later during the

Let's discuss the story together instead of Let's discuss the answers together.

Now, we are going to learn about months instead of Now, we are going to use the melody for months.

... but sometimes there are some months with thirty one day, ok? instead of ... but some months have thirty one days, ok?

All of you say yes no, so why? instead of Some of you say yes, and some say no, so why?

Let's come to the second instead of Let's move on to the second. ...so let's make it as your homework instead of ...so do it for your homework.

DISCUSSION

In general, the classroom language spoken by the research subjects was comprehensible enough; it means that during the teaching and learning processes, the use of English as the medium of instruction was effective enough although the subjects made several mistakes or errors in pronunciation, intonation, grammar and diction.

From the aspects of accuracy and appropriateness in pronunciation, it has been proved that the research subjects have a number of shortcomings such as follows:

- (1) Mispronouncing some English words
- (2) Mispronouncing the English diphthong [ei]
- (3) Not pronouncing the final consonant [k]
- (4) Not pronouncing the plural ending {s}
- (5) Not pronouncing the past ending {ed}

From the aspects of accuracy and appropriateness in intonation, the research subjects had a number of shortcomings such as follows:

- (1) Using the falling intonation instead of rising intonation for unfinished sentences.
- (2) Using the rising intonation instead of falling intonation for Wh questions.
- (3) Using the rising intonation instead of falling intonation for commands.
- (4) Using the falling intonation instead of rising intonation for Yes/No questions.
- (5) Using the rising intonation instead of falling intonation for statements.

From the aspects of accuracy and appropriateness in grammar, the research subjects had a number of shortcomings such as follows:

- (1) Sentence Fragment
- (2) Misuse of Determiners/articles
- (3) Misuse of Plural Ending
- (4) Agreement between noun and personal pronoun
- (5) Agreement between Subject and Verb
- (6) Missing Connector (relative pronoun, conjunction)
- (7) Missing Subject
- (8) Missing Object
- (9) Missing Verb/Be
- (10)Missing Plural Ending
- (11)Missing Article
- (12) Verb Pattern for Active and Passive Voice
- (13) Verb Pattern for Direct Question and Indirect Questions
- (14)Double Predicates
- (15)Double objects
- (16)Mistakes in Gerund and Infinitive
- (17)Verb Tenses
- (18) Misuse of Verb Forms
- (19) Missing 's for possession

From the aspects of accuracy and appropriateness in diction (choice of word), the research subjects had a number of shortcomings such as follows:

- (1) Redundancy (adding unnecessary words such as prepositions to the expressions used).
- (2) Omission (omitting the necessary words for the clarity of the intended meanings).
- (3) Using a wrong word for the complete expression/phrase/collocation used.
- (4) Using wrong words to express the intended meanings.
- (5) Using totally wrong expressions/sentences to express the intended meanings.

The deep explanations why the research subjects made these mistakes need further research; however, at a glance, especially in relation to pronunciation, intonation and grammar, it can be

concluded that certain subjects are a bit careless, or sometimes a mistake happens because of slip of the tongue or mind. This can be traced from the fact that actually they are able to self correct their own mistakes when these mistakes are pointed to them. Despite this fact, this, however, also proves that these teacher candidates need to make extra efforts to review their grammar and practice their pronunciation. In terms of diction, they need to be more careful and to widen their vocabulary repertoire.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Related to the classroom language uttered, the research subjects made several mistakes or errors in pronunciation, intonation, grammar and diction. The biggest number of mistakes made (58.02%) is related to the English grammar, the second biggest number of mistakes made (23.41%) is related to the English pronunciation, the third biggest number of mistakes made (17.06%) is related to the diction or choice of word, and the smallest number of mistakes made (1.51%) is related to the English intonation. In general, despite these mistakes made, the classroom language spoken by the research subjects was comprehensible enough; it means that during the teaching and learning processes, the use of English as the medium of instruction by these eight subjects was effective enough.

Since the research findings indicate that the biggest problem that the teacher candidates had with classroom language was related to English grammar, the EESP Structure lecturers should give more opportunities to the EESP students to have more practice of using the English grammar in more meaningful communication in addition to the existing written exercises that they have got. This practice will enable the EESP students to remember the grammatical rules and apply them properly in their communication.

In relation to the materials of Speaking IV (English for Classroom Instruction), more exercises involving classroom scenarios should be added so that the teacher candidates will be more accustomed and spontaneous in using classroom language appropriately. Thus problems with pronunciation and diction will be reduced too.

The EESP students should also be given a lot of practice of doing teaching simulation or peer teaching in the Micro teaching course. With this, they will get a lot of practice in using the classroom language, and will therefore be able to use the classroom language appropriately during the teaching and learning process in the classroom.

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