



The Analysis of Parallelism in Joe Biden's Speech and Its Application in Teaching Speaking

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Abstract. This research aims to find out the type of parallelism Joe Biden speech in the national democratic convention and to describe the application in teaching speaking. The research methods are descriptive qualitative. The data source is Joe Biden's speech transcript. The research subject is parallelism in the form of words, phrases and utterances. The research instrument is the researcher herself. The result shows that there are 10 types of parallelism; in detail, lexical parallelism: 2 data of epanalepsis (4%), 29 data of anaphora (55%), 3 data of medial (5%), 3 data of epistrophe (5%), and 1 data of anadiplosis (2%); syntactic parallelism: 5 data of sentence parallelism (9%), 1 data of phrase parallelism (2%), and 7 data of word parallelism (13%); semantic parallelism: 2 data of antithesis (4%); and phonological parallelism: 1 data of assonance (2%). The application of the parallelism found from the script in teaching speaking can be applied in grade XII of senior high school.

Keywords: Parallelism, Speech, Teaching speaking

1. Introduction

Language plays an important role in human social environment. Using language people can communicate with another people [1]–[3]. Beside that by using language people can come up with their idea and express their feeling. Language can be divided in to two forms, verbal or spoken and writing. Verbal language is a language that people usually use in everyday life when communicate to our partner, while the written language is a language that people usually use in literary works such as poem, novel, short story, etc.

In written language, there are several things that the writer must pay attention for the example, word choice. By using a lot variety of words choice, the writer hopes that their works become more aesthetic and have its own character [4], [5], [5]. However, by using a lot variety of words choice can made their sentence become unsystematic and hard to understand by the reader. In this case the writer need parallelism. Parallelism is a device that usually a writer uses to make their works systematic and have the aesthetic value.

Since spoken communication usually derived from writing language, parallelism also can be uses in spoken communication. In spoken communication parallelism is use to make our speech more systematic, easier to understand, and attractive to the listener. In speech parallelism usually used in political speech [6], [7]. The reason why parallelism used in political speech is to emphasize the meaning of the lecture more thoroughly and persuade the audience [8].

This research examined the parallelism used by Joe Biden in his speech on 20th August 2020 in national democratic convention and its application in teaching writing at senior high school. The researcher hopes that tis research will we useful in language teaching especially in teaching speaking.

There are two problems that can be obtained from this research: (1) what types of parallelism are found in Joe Biden speech on 20th August 2020 in national democratic convention? and (2) how is the application of parallelism found in Joe Biden speech on 20th August 2020 in national democratic convention in teaching speaking?

There are two aims of the studies that can be obtained from the problem above. There are, (1) to find out the type of parallelism used in Joe Biden speech script on 20th August 2020 on national democratic convention and (2) to describe the application of using parallelism found in Joe Biden speech script in teaching speaking.

2. Review of the Literature

Parallelism

According to [9] Parallelism is a general inclination to utilize pairs of words to highlight, authority, or significance in the expression of ideas. It is most commonly used in elevated speech and lyrical discourse.

While [10] communicate the use of parallelism as a technique in political discourse It is here that syntactic organization most profoundly connects with reason in order to express the meaning of the speech more comprehensively.

Parallelism is a type of repetition in writing or speech that is used not only to draw the listener's or reader's attention, but also to make the discourse more entertaining to listen to [11].

Furthermore [12] describes parallelism as a strategy that allows a writer to express numerous concepts using a similar sentence structure, phrase, or word in order to stress that the ideas are equally essential and to provide symmetry and rhythm to the sentence, making the speech simpler to remember.

From the statements above, it can be concluded that parallelism is a device used in speech or writing to emphasize several ideas by using words, phrases, or even sentences that have the same structure so that the writer or speaker can emphasize that the ideas are equally important. In addition, parallelism is also used to increase the symmetry of a sentence so that the speech delivered is easier to understand and remember.

Linguistic Structure of Parallelism

According to Harris in [10] every element that contains in the sentence can be paralleled, for example:

- a. Parallel subjects with parallel modifiers attached to them
Example: *Ferocious dragons breathing fire and wicked sorcerers casting their spells do their harm by night in the forest of darkness.*
- b. Parallel verbs and adverbs
Example: *I have always sought but obtained a parking space near the door. Quickly and happily, he walked around the corner to buy the book.*
- c. Parallel verbs and direct object
Example: *He liked to eat watermelon and to avoid grapefruit.*
- d. Just paralleling the object
Example: *This wealthy car collector owns three pastel Cadillacs.*
- e. Parallel prepositional phrases
Example: *The pilot walked down aisle, through the door, and into the cockpit, singing "Up, Up, and away".*
- f. Parallel subordinate clauses
Example: *These critics – who point out the beauties of style and ideas, who discover the faults of false constructions, and who discuss the application of the rules – usually help a lot in engendering an understanding of the writer's essay.*
- g. Parallel participle, infinitive, and gerund phrases
Example: *To think accurately and to write precisely are interrelated goals.*
- h. Parallel construction usually using conjunctions (and, or, nor, but, for, yet)
Example: *At Lynchburg College, cheating can result in suspension or even expulsion from school.*
- i. Parallelism also can be functioning as a series of listing
Example: *The two girls enjoyed dancing, swimming, and shopping.*

Type of parallelism

a. Lexical Parallelism

According to [13] lexical parallelism is the repetitions of lexical items of the text. He classified lexical parallelism as nine types:

- 1) Epanalapsis
The repetitions happen on the initial-final in one sentence.
Example: "Choose, dearest, choose," she said, hoping that they would make haste.
- 2) Symploce
The repetitions happen on initial and final in every sentence that paralleled.
Example: He braced himself. He clenched himself.
- 3) Anaphora
The repetitions happen in the initial part of the sentence.
Example: It is putting cabbages in water. It is roasting meat till it is like leather. It is cutting off the delicious skins of vegetables.
- 4) Medial
The repetition happens on the middle of the sentence that paralleled.
Example: ...in her little grey dress with her little puckered face and her little Chinese eyes.
- 5) Epistrophe
Repetitions happen on the final part of the sentence.
Example: And his habit of talking aloud, or saying poetry aloud, was growing on him...
- 6) Anadiplosis
Repetitions happen on the final and initial part of the sentence.
Example: In sympathy she looked at Rose. She looked at Rose sitting...
- 7) Chiasmus
This is a crossing pattern parallelism.
Example: She would never know him. He would never know her.
- 8) Epizeuxis
Total immediate repetitions.
Example: He walked up the drive, Lights, light, lights...
- 9) Tautotes
Total extended repetitions.
Example: ...whose bursting would flood her with delight, she had known happiness, exquisite happiness, intense happiness ... in her eyes and waves of pure delight raced over the floor of her mind and she felt, it is enough! It is enough!

b. Syntactic Parallelism

According to [13] syntactic parallelism is a pairing or groupings of elements in the sentence that have same grammatical hierarchy. This parallelism categorizes in to five level there are: sentence parallelism, main-clause parallelism, sub-clause parallelism, phrase parallelism, and word parallelism.

c. Semantic Parallelism

According to Fabb in [13] semantic parallelism is a parallelism that occurs when there are a pairing or grouping of elements in the sentence that can be interpreted have parallel meaning. There are two types of semantic parallelism, synonym, and antithesis.

d. Phonological Parallelism

According to [14] phonological parallelism refers to the repetitions of sounds. Pearce in [15] categorize phonological parallelism as four types:

- 1) Alliteration
This repetition is happened on the initial consonants of the words.
Example: *Sissy can see the sea*
- 2) Assonance
Repetition on the same vowels of the word
Example: *Men sell the wedding bells*
- 3) Rhyme
Repetition of the same syllables in the sentence
Example: *Baa baa black sheep, have you any wool?*

*Yes sir, yes sir, three bags full!
One for the master, one for the dame,
And one for the little boy who lives down the lane*

4) Meter

Repetitions of the rhythmic pattern

Example: *The big bad wolf, the big bad wolf.*

Speech

According to [16] speech as a technique of expressing thoughts in the form of words spoken to a large group of people, or as a prepared discourse to be delivered in front of an audience. While [17] describe speech as the art of speaking in a monologue that is split into several varieties based on the scheme or pattern that is used to construct it.

Another definition about speech delivered by [18], he claims that speech is a branch of study that deals with the art of speaking in a monologue that is delivered to a large group of people, or what is known as monologic speech.

It can be concluded that speech is a monologic science where someone speaks in front of a large audience by paying attention to the scheme or pattern that builds it.

Speaking

Speaking is the act of delivering or transferring messages from one person to another through the use of spoken language [19]. According to [20], speaking is an important skill because speaking skill is the key in the English communication. While [21] imply that speaking has an important function in communicating messages that differ from those conveyed through writing.

Another definition about speaking is delivered by [22] he defines, as a participatory method of conveying thoughts, opinions, and ideas that entails more than just uttering words through the oral cavity. Furthermore, [23] describe speaking as a learner's ability to express himself as well as a tool for communicating ideas, thoughts, feelings, and emotions to others through oral communication or language.

Based on the statements above, it can be concluded that speaking is an important skill in English where the first person conveys ideas, opinions, or thoughts to the second person using verbal language.

Teaching Speaking

According to Kayi in [24] teaching speaking is a learning focused on the production of fluency of sound through the process of memorization and repetition of exercises.

While [25] Teaching speaking is a psycholinguistic learning process associated to the development of fluent language, and being fluent in speaking is the outcome of proceduralization, according to the authors. Students learn declarative information through the proceduralization process by frequently following declarative morphostic principles in communication; as a result, they develop implicit knowledge about speaking.

Therefore, it can be concluded that teaching speaking is a psycholinguistic learning process related to the production of fluent language through memorization and repetition of drills focusing on the fluency of the production of sounds.

The Concept of Teaching Speaking using Parallelism

Goh and Burns in [26] draw a cycle about teaching speaking, as follows:

- 1) Make use of a variety of speech-enabling abilities.
- 2) Improve your ability to articulate meaning fluently.
- 3) Use grammar to create a wide range of utterances that accurately represent meaning.
- 4) Use vocabulary and linguistic forms that are appropriate for their speaking needs.
- 5) Understand and apply social and linguistic speaking conventions in a variety of situations.
- 6) Use the right tactics for oral communication and discourse.
- 7) Increase students' understanding of genre and its structures.
- 8) Raise students' metacognitive awareness of L2 communication.
- 9) Self-regulate and manage their own speech growth

In this research the analysis of parallelism that was found in the speech will be the instrument for teachers to improve students' speaking skill. According to [26] the teacher will use the analysis when

they teach students to use grammar flexibility therefore, the student can produce wide range utterances that can express the meaning of student utterances precisely.

Previous Study

There are three previous studies that deal with parallelism and speech; Kazem and Mukhayaf (2017), "Linguistic Features in Parallelism". They discussed several topics related to parallelism in this research, among others: (1) they discuss how parallelism is used in American and British political speech; (2) they discuss the linguistic characteristics of parallelism; and (3) they discuss how rhetorical devices are used in American and British speeches. There are three findings that can be obtained from this study, (1) that parallelism is a linguistic phenomenon that explains the relationship that occurs between linguistic features; (2) parallelism is a good device for connecting claims, ideas, and advancing the argument; and (3) parallelism has the power to foreground the text and expose the linguistic features; and finally, parallelism has the power to foreground the text and expose the linguistic features.

Fitriyani (2017), "A Stylistic Analysis of Verbal Parallelism in Michele Obama's Speech at Hillary for America Campaign in New Hampshire". She discusses the several types of verbal parallelism and how they can be used in a speech. The findings of this study show that there are seven verbal parallelisms among the eight types of parallelism identified in the speech, four functions of verbal parallelism that Tannen intended, and five themes that can be inferred from the speech, Almehdawi (2017), "Parallelism in One of Hillary Clinton's Speeches: A Critical Discourse Analysis". He discusses Hillary Clinton's use of parallelism in political speeches. As a result of this, she uses parallelism to emphasize her positivity and others' negativity, which aids her in presenting her beliefs.

3. Method

This research is a descriptive qualitative research. It is because the result of this this research will be displayed in form of words and pictures. According to [27], in qualitative research the main instrument used is the researcher himself. Therefore, the instrument of this research is the researcher herself.

Arikunto describes source of the data in a study is the subject from which the data can be obtained. Therefore, the source of the data in this research is Joe Biden's campaign speech which was conducted on August 20, 2020. The subject to be researched is parallelism in the form of words, phrases, and utterances, which was found in Joe Biden's campaign speech which was conducted on August 20, 2020.

According to [28] collecting data means choosing someone to be used as research material, asking for his willingness to be used as research material. In this research, the researcher will use the documentation method, the following are steps of the data collecting: (1) downloading a transcript of Joe Biden's speech on the online news portal, the researcher uses CNN and ABC news; (2) understanding the content contained in the speech; (3) finding the forms of parallelism used in the transcript and understand its uses; (4) recording the data that has been obtained in more detail.

There are following steps of data analyzing: (1) researchers identifying the forms of parallelism that exist in speech based on the type of parallelism; (2) researchers dividing the types of parallelism that have been found in speech so that it is easier for readers to understand; (3) researchers discussing the forms of parallelism that have been found in the campaign speech; (4) researchers drawing a conclusion of the research and suggestion.

4. Findings

Researchers analyze types of parallelism used in Joe Biden's campaign speech on August 20, 2020 and describe its application in teaching writing. The result will show in table below:

Table 1. Types of Parallelism in Joe Biden's Campaign Speech

NO	TYPE OF PARALLELISM	Frequency	Percentage	
1	Lexical Parallelism	Epanalepsis	2	4%
		Anaphora	29	55%
		Medial	3	5%
		Epistrophe	3	5%
		Anadiplosis	1	2%
2	Syntactic Parallelism	Sentence Parallelism	5	9%
		Phrase Parallelism	1	2%
		Word Parallelism	7	13%
3	Semantic Parallelism	Antithesis	2	4%
4	Phonological Parallelism	Assonance	1	2%
TOTAL			55	100%

According to the table above, there are 10 types of parallelism used. In detail, lexical parallelism: 2 data of epanalepsis (4%), 29 data of anaphora (55%), 3 data of medial (5%), 3 data of epistrophe (5%), and 1 data of anadiplosis (2%); syntactic parallelism: 5 data of sentence parallelism (9%), 1 data of phrase parallelism (2%), and 7 data of word parallelism (13%); semantic parallelism: 2 data of antithesis (4%); and phonological parallelism: 1 data of assonance (2%). The type of parallelism that is often used in this speech is anaphora.

5. Discussion

5.1. The analysis of parallelism found in Joe Biden speech on 20th August 2020

a. Lexical parallelism

There are five types of phonological parallelism found in this speech as described below:

1. *Epanalepsis*: there are 2 data found from the speech that use this repetitions in this speech, the example of epanalepsis happen in the sentence below:

So the question for us is simple: are we ready? I believe we are.

In the sentence above there are repetition of word *are* and *we* in the initial and final part of the sentence, it can be categorized as epanalepsis because the main character of epanalepsis is the repetition on the initial and final part of the sentence.

2. *Anaphora*: there are 29 data found from the speech using this type of repetition, the example of anaphora happen in the sentence below:

Too much anger, too much fear, too much division

In the example above, the repetition occurs in each phrase in the sentence: *Too much anger, too much fear, too much division*. Anaphora in this sentence is marked by the repetition of the word *too much* at the beginning of each phrase Mr. Joe Biden in the sentence.

3. *Medial*: there are 3 data found from the speech using this type of repetition, the example of medial will be explained below:

We will choose hope over fear, facts over fiction, and fairness over privilege

In the sentence above Mr. Joe Biden repeats the word *over* in the middle of the phrase so that the sentence can be classified into medial.

4. *Ephistrophe*: there are 3 data found from the speech using this type of repetition, the example of medial will be explained bellow:

Character is on the ballot. Compassion is on the ballot. Decency, science, democracy. They are all on the ballot.

From the example above, there are repetitions of the word *on the ballot* found in the sentences, since the word *on the ballot* is located at the end of the sentence, therefore, can be classified into epistrophe. Because the main characteristic of this form is the repetition of the same word at the end of the sentence.

5. *Anadiplosis*: there are 3 data found from the speech using this type of repetition, the example of medial will be explained bellow:

You were a great president, a president could look up to.

Based on the example above, the repetition occurs in the word *president*. in the sentence the word *president* is at the end of the sentence *You were a great president* while in the sentence *You were a great president* the word *president* is at the beginning of the sentence. Therefore, it can be classified into anadiplosis.

b. Syntactic parallelism

There are three types of phonological parallelism found in this speech as described bellow:

1. *Sentence parallelism*: there are 5 data found from the speech using this type of repetition, the example of medial will be explained bellow:

We're so much bigger than that. We're so much better than that.

The example above can be classified into sentence parallelism because there are similarities in the grammar structure used in the two sentences. The first and second sentences both use *we* as the subject, and the word *so much* as an adverb of degree which explains the adjective.

2. *Phrase parallelism*: there are 1 data found from the speech using this type of repetition, the example of medial will be explained bellow:

For our seniors, Social Security is a sacred obligation, a sacred promise made.

In the example above there are two phrases: *a sacred obligation* and *a sacred promise* because the two phrases have the same grammatical pattern so they can be classified into parallelism phrases.

3. *Word parallelism*: there are 7 data found from the speech using this type of repetition, the example of medial will be explained bellow:

I see a different America. One that is generous and strong.

In the example above, word parallelism is indicated by the use of the adjectives *generous and strong* which are connected using the conjunction *and*, to describe the condition of America as seen by Mr. Joe Biden in the sentence *I see a different America. One that is generous and strong.*

c. Semantic parallelism

Only one type of repetition found in Joe Biden speech that include in this type of parallelism that is, antithesis. Antithesis is the repetition that happen when there are parallel antonym used in the sentence. There are 2 data using this repetitions, for the example:

Winning it for the generous among us, not the selfish.

Based on the example above there is parallel antonym in the word *generous* which is the antonym of *selfish*, these two words are connected by conjunction *and*. Therefore, it can be categorized into antithesis.

d. Phonological parallelism

There also only one type repetition and 1 data found that include in this type of parallelism in Joe Biden speech that is, assonance. Assonance is the repetition of same vowels of word in one sentence for the example:

The wealthiest one percent will get tens of billions of dollars..

In the example above there are repeated vowels *il* in the words *will* and *billions*. Based on these characteristics, the sentence above can be classified into assonance.

The application of parallelism found in Joe Biden speech on 20th August 2020 in teaching speaking

In order to learn English, students must be able to communicate effectively. There are various factors to which students must pay attention when speaking in order for the subject that they discuss to be conveyed correctly and without causing others to be confused. Parallelism is a strategy that is frequently used in speaking to boost the appeal of a speech so that people will want to listen to it. In addition, by employing parallelism, the outcome of our speech will be easier to grasp and have a greater impact when people hear it.

Researchers discovered numerous sorts of parallelism in Joe Biden's August 20 speech script in this study. The analysis can be used by teachers to explain types of parallelism that are used when giving a speech besides that, teachers will use the analysis when they teach students to use grammar in speaking therefore, the student can produce wide range utterances that can express the meaning of student utterances precisely.

6. Conclusion

Based on the research findings and discussion researchers can conclude that there are 10 types of parallelism used in the Joe Biden speech and anaphora is the main type of parallelism found in the speech. In details: lexical parallelism: 2 data of epanalepsis (4%), 29 data of anaphora (55%), 3 data of medial (5%), 3 data of epistrophe (5%), and 1 data of anadiplosis (2%); syntactic parallelism: 5 data of sentence parallelism (9%), 1 data of phrase parallelism (2%), and 7 data of word parallelism (13%); semantic parallelism: 2 data of antithesis (4%); and phonological parallelism: 1 data of assonance (2%). And the analysis of parallelism in Joe Biden speech can be applied in teaching speaking in grade twelve senior high school.

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