Teaching Extensive Reading Using Blended Learning

Lusy Tunik Muharlisiani*

Universitas Wijaya Kusuma Surabaya, Indonesia lusytm fbs@uwks.ac.id

Karwanto

Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia karwanto@unesa.ac.id

Sugeng Susilo Adi

Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia sugengadi@ub.ac.id

Nunuk Hariyati

Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia nunukhariyati@unesa.ac.id

S. Agus Santoso

Universitas Madura, Indonesia. S.agus.santoso@unira.ac.id

Heru Wibowo

Universitas Wijaya Kusuma Surabaya. heruwibowo fbs@uwks.ac.id

Siti Bariroh

Universitas Gresik, Indonesia. sitibariroh60@gmail.com

Roikhana Farista Dewira

Institut Teknologi Sepuluh November, Indonesia. roikhanafaristad@gmail.com

Yenny Aman Serah

Faculty of Law, Universitas Panca Bhakti, Pontianak, Indonesia. Yenny.upb@gmail.com

Lathifah Nur Karimah

Student English Education in Universitas Wijaya Kusuma Surabaya, Indonesia lathifah.noer24@gmail.com

Abstract

The improvement of the advancement has made the teaching and learning measure happens inquisitively. It has in like manner passed on an unprecedented technique to teach. The chief explanation behind existing can develop the understudies' motivation and fights that blended learning may give the impact of commonality planning and technique direction on e-learning. It is relied upon to associate with understudies' disposition, interests and motivation on Extensive Reading improvement (Grabe and Stoller, 2002). The way of thinking used Classroom Action Research (CAR) with instruments talk with, insight plan, review, and test. The result that using blended learning in teaching and learning measure close to improving understudies' wide examining and besides educators can be more inventive with the usage of advancement as a learning gadget and can fabricate the understudies' motivation that can be formed is the shrewd learning through instructional activities, drills, online learning, gadgets and open-completed the process of learning conditions. It supports English language learning just as licenses the use of the progress of information development. The instructor portrayed herself as consistently as a day by day PC client who was alright with PCs and as of late used them in teaching

Keywords

E-Learning, Blended Learning, and English Foreign Language

1. Introduction

Shared characteristic arranging and technique straightforwardly on the instructing of far-reaching looking at will be at present having a prerequisite for some in bleeding-edge instructional courses. How better than a push toward the educating of extensive looking at has been the purpose of the intermingling of methodological conversation. Teachers use moves close, connecting from direct strategies centring in exceptionally close or oral collaboration to unordinary frameworks which make conditions for extensive inspecting group work, task work and different procedure (for example planning web learning through e-learning). It, by at that point, is called mixed learning (Semler, 2005) methodology (for instance coordinating web learning through e-learning). It, by then, is called blended learning (Semler, 2005).

In organizing wide getting rehearses or instructional materials for EFL educating, it is fundamental to see all things considered different purposes for which our understudies need far-reaching looking at. In like way, three issues have been tended to in arranging sweeping inspecting rehearses for mixed learning. The first is to pick a wide looking at the course will zero in on, the second is seeing instructing structures to show wide investigating, and the third is picking the conventional eventual outcome of understudies on extensive getting undertaking and the estimates that will be utilized to understudy accomplishment (Wallen, 2007).

Concerning the far-reaching investigating techniques reviewed previously, it has been addressed by experts that mixed learning will improve the experience of learning (Bailey, John 2013). Fittingly this assessment attempts to register the development of mixed learning in exhibiting sweeping investigating so causes the understudies to be more remarkable and get excited about wide examining. The educator plays the limit as a facilitator to control and guide the understudies (Face-to-go facing thought) to accomplish learning targets

2. Research Methodology

The procedure is homeroom development research. To get the data required, two or three instruments need to utilize open-finished the way toward meeting, test, overview, and plan of study hall perception. (1) The open-completed the gathering is driven when the main review. The solicitations submitted in the foundation rotate around the part. The information is proposed to gauge the reasonableness part in after this assessment, (2) Test is an evaluation mechanical get together being used to check whether mixed learning can improve their broad examining. (3) The study contains demands concerning the exercises they have starting late done. With this investigation, the scientist expected to check how charming understudies with mixed learning. Overviews were passed on fundamentally after the understudy has completed the instructing and learning rehearses in the most recent days of the assessment. The entire of the solicitations are open demands so the understudies can pile up with an open answer as demonstrated by their choice, was given an imperative of 15 minutes. (4) Researcher Observation Check List bases on the different sides, that is on the instructors and understudies (Willy, A, 2002). This arrangement coordinated unequivocally to gauge whether the learning cycle will attempt is as indicated by the pointers or not. On the off chance that all the measures are fitting, by then expected to get the critical information, it plans to control if the learning cycle as indicated by the appraisal

3. Case Study

- 3.1. Open finished Interview towards Teacher
- (a) Interview accomplishes first solicitation portrayal about understudies' ability in the English language, the educator bestowed that by far most of the understudies is feeble in English.
- (b) In the second portrayal of solicitations for issues looked by the teacher in class. Educator express that understudy's intensity in considering English is particularly low. Understudies will overall be uninvolved and less development.
- (c) In the third portrayal of solicitations for instructor's methodology in preparing, instructors gave up that they have had a go at utilizing different systems in educating. At long last, the outcome ends up being uncertain considering the way that occasionally it very well may be fulfilling, or the opposite way around
- (d) In the fourth class concerning the work environment. The school give total work environments, for example, a language lab and sight and sound lab. School in like way give Wii-fi office to energize the educator in every action.

3.2. Open – finished Interview toward Students

The social occasion deferred outcomes of 25 understudies are as follow, 76% of understudies occasionally experience the issue during the course toward learning English. 56% of understudies revealed encountering learning bothers considering the factor of themselves. Freely the rate between understudies who experience issues by ideals of restricted wellsprings of motivation and who experience issues considering limited language is remarkably close. In the wake of breaking down the understudy's answer, the observer chooses to direct a subsequent gathering to comprehend the closeness level of understudies towards device and web as the standard instrument in mixed learning. The possible result of the social event shows that basically all understudies staggeringly near their contraptions and the web. 100% of understudies conveyed their contraption are basic, and they use it for over 8 hours out of reliably. 72% imparted first that will be done when trying to discover data is by investigating through the web.

In getting sorted out teaching activities to offer opportunities to understudies to improve their wide examining, blended learning is pivoted around offering sources to practising how to use the eye to eye association and e-learning for sharing and getting information moreover concerning finishing vital expansive researching. By then, it will all around make shared characteristic and exactness of understudies, improvement of activities with task-work using those above activities in development as said by Weigel (2002).

The utilization of mixed learning in this assessment show up new deformations, as follows: Grgurovic (2011):

- a. Mixed Learning requires a raised level of an inventive brain and an enormous measure of a spur of the moment. So the less creative teachers will be hard to utilize this approach.
- b. Mixed learning reduces understudies' playing time so that in virtual learning instructors require more exertion to move understudies in investigating learning programs.

Instructional exercises: Introduction to subject and undertaking.

For this pre-movement, getting ready staffs assisted understudies with understanding the topic and complaints of the undertaking for the present situation conceptualizing about breaking down takes note. By at that point, understudies do pre-task by working on filtering for obvious data in two or three works. Moreover, teachers light up the understudies to visit e-figuring out some approach to get extra materials for attempts.

4. Bores and online learning

The endeavours are done by the understudies independently, in pair work, and in pack work. They channel the organized information of movements by noticing keen. By then they follow separating for nuances by playing through a dash of looking at by using speed dissecting. All through this stage, the educator as a facilitator walks around and screens, to ask understudies to see well. Clearly, the endeavours are given in e-learning. Understudies visit e-learning; in this way, they should download the material, by then understudies do it so to speak

- 5. Gadgets and open-completed learning conditions
- a. Organizing plans for the going with a phase where understudies are drawn closer to report their work rapidly to the whole class how they did the responsibility and what the inevitable result of the learning was. In this stage, understudies have routinely presented requests about the difficulties while they are examining. The improvement of the progress has made the teaching and learning measure happens inquisitively. In this stage, figuring out outfits understudies with an instructional improvement where understudies get a chance to experience dissecting activity through movement.
- b. Instructor demands that understudies report their task rapidly to the whole class so everyone can take a gander at divulgences. They report their results in social affairs. Likewise, they present their work through email and e-learning
- c. Instructor sets some language-centered undertakings, considering the works understudies read. Finding minimum necessity data in the organizations given, underline and assembling the fitting responses underway. Understudies can introduce single solicitations.
- d. Teachers lead practice practices reliant on the language examination work, using a model from a part of the endeavors of, for example, they can recognize checking questions and find the proper reactions adequately by using the expressions. The understudies inspect and organize information. Ensuing to getting the information, they report the disclosures. In light of everything, understudies have done it, various understudies give comment, alteration, and give a suggestion.

Teachers review and give a suggestion, not just about the results, and the way wherein understudies practice yet also about the lifestyle since the understudies sometimes ignore social differentiations between the west and our social orders. In demonstrating English, understanding the lifestyle also need critical thought, as culture is that confounding whole which consolidates data, conviction, workmanship, morals, law, customs, and various capacities or penchants obtained by people from an overall population (Michael,2011).

6. Data Collection

The pre-test information was of two sorts: (1) their getting perception and language scores; (2) their relationship of dear companions. The focal kind of information was gathered by dealing with a battery of tests to the two classes. The second kind of information was aggregated by streaming studies referencing that they name 3 mates they acknowledge are their dearest amigos. This information joined the profile of their social relationship toward the start of the semester before the treatment.

A short period of time later, the treatment was begun. The two classes were demonstrated serious and inferential mindfulness aptitudes. The past ensured about the limits of examining subtleties, reviewing the relationship, evaluating conditions and reasonable results, and minding gathering, while the last melded finishing up rule contemplations, gathering conditions and keen results, getting movement, and anticipating results. The benchmark pack was told with the standard method, which was depicted as instructing learning social occasions drove generally by the speaker in a homeroom where understudies examine and do practice from the pre-picked getting material; the educator followed the course plan enthusiastically, ensuring that the amount of the learning rehearses was done in the examination hall.

The exploratory social event, then again, was told with BL. The fundamental two get-togethers occurred in the assessment anteroom where the speaker showed the class some critical getting limits. In going with social events, the speaker started appropriating the understudies to online get-togethers. These social affairs drew on the past in-class rehearses yet made the understudies look for assets from the Internet and from different spots (the library, or different books) to do the commitments given. They were approached to work in packs with cohorts whom they had named in the studies appropriated as of now. In the accompanying get-together after the essential subjects had been done, a substitute point and inspecting dominance was advised in an eye to eye meeting, and sometime later in the going with the social event, they occupied with web meeting.

In each electronic social affair, they were constantly educated to discover investigating structures from the Internet and from there on rehearsed the specific limit that they had learned in the past exceptionally close assembling. As needs are, the online social occasion gave them occasions to build up their investigating encounters by analyzing pieces other than the ones in the course examining. In the week after the task to out-of-class learning, these understudies went to the examination hall to have an exceptionally close relationship with their speaker and different friends.

The get-togethers were utilized to share the result of their out-of-class learning, to be cautious with the eventual outcome of their task, to explain a few musings, and to check their comprehension of new dialect. At this stage, their get-together was checked. In the event that a division between more skilful understudies and less capable understudies started to plot detectably, the teacher would urge the more capable understudies to blend in with the less capable friends and help them in their endeavours to improve their show. The social gathering in the two classes was observed sporadically to check whether there were any developments of variety among the understudies. The course ran on numerous occasions every week with each get-together bearing an hour and a half; thusly, inside about a month and a half, it ensured about a total of 18 hours. Preceding the culmination of the semester, the post-test was controlled to the two classes. The test surveyed their analyzing knowledge cutoff points and language information

7. Discoveries and Discussion

This assessment was finally driven in two cycles, and as communicated earlier each cycle comprised of four social occasions. Low down explanation of each cycle is clarified in the accompanying section.

Cycle 1

Toward the end of Cycle1, a listening test was performed to gauge the understudy's improvement. As it tends to be found in Table 1, the outcome indicated that the understudies' averagescoreis75.36 and only12 out of 22 understudies accomplished the score of at any rate 75meaning that55% of the understudies accomplished the standard least score. It implies that the measure of progress has not been accomplished at this point, and Cycle 2 should be directed.

Table 1 Students' Test Score in Cycle 1

No	Name	Score
1	LT	73
2	GA	63
3	RF	87
4	HM	78
5	DC	82
6	EN	59
7	NG	73
8	JS	77
9	HK	82
10	BW	87
11	RS	78
12	BS	82
13	HS	75
14	HW	50
15	SA	87
16	DK	68
17	FM	70
18	EM	75
19	TW	73
20	LTM	66

Proceedings of the International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management Harare, Zimbabwe, October 20-22, 2020

Average Score 74.25 Percentase (%) (The score of≥ 75)

In the wake of directing a reflection, it was uncovered that a hole between the extensive listening and study hall activities might clarify the significant reason for the disappointment of the Cycle1. In this cycle, the study hall exercises were not identified with the broad tuning in since the students were simply allowed to present their week by week portfolio report without follow up activities in the homeroom. In addition, the primary cycle was viewed as insufficient due to conventional accommodation strategy (video/sound delicate document and printed portfolio report). Some changes were then made to be executed in the following cycle.

Cycle 2

After some revisions were made, Cycle 2 has conducted and the test was administered at the end of the cycle. The test result in Cycle 2 indicated that the average score increased to be 80.85 with 16 students reached the minimum score of 75 meaning that 73% of the students reached the standard minimum score, meaning that the criterion of success was achieved. The detailed score is presented in Table 2.

Table 2 Students' Test Score in Cycle 2

No	Name	Score
1	LT	86
2	GA	74
2 3	RF	85
4	HM	83
5	DC	92
6	EN	83
7	NG	85
8	JS	88
9	HK	85
10	BW	86
11	RS	76
12	BS	88
13	HS	75
14	HW	72
15	SA	97
16	DK	78
17	FM	70
18	EM	75
19	TW	73
20	LTM	66

Average Score Percentase (%) 80.85

(The score of ≥ 75)

Proceedings of the International Conference on Industrial Engineering and Operations Management Harare, Zimbabwe, October 20-22, 2020

As showed up in the past territory, this movement research must be done in two cycles since the test achieve Cycle 1 didn't meet the principles of achievement. In the reflection, it was revealed that there was an opening between the expansive tuning in and homeroom works out. In this cycle, the understudies were simply drawn closer to introduce their step by step portfolio report without follow up practices in the homeroom. By the day's end, the homeroom practices were not related to the expansive tuning in. Also, the essential cycle was not amazing because of the report was submitted customarily as video/sound fragile record and printed portfolio report. It required some speculation just to accumulate them, and a couple of understudies didn't give their assignments various reasons. Considering the reflection, a couple of changes were made to be executed in the accompanying cycle. The main change was in a long time of attracting the understudies with follow up works out, for instance, pack discussion, presentation, and imagine. The resulting change was the usage of informational online stage to empower the understudies in introducing their step by step errands. The last is language headway.

Considering the evaluation result introduced beforehand, clearly wide listening gives a beneficial outcome on the understudies' listening wellness. It is according to the finding of some past evaluations (Reinders and Cho, 2010; Onoda, 2012; Chang and Millett, 2013; Ducker, 2013; Hapsari and Ratri, 2013; Bozan, 2015; Mayora, 2017). With wide listening works out, it was discovered that understudies' listening score stretched out all around in Cycle 1though it didn't accomplish the extent of progress yet(55% understudies got ≥75 with the conventional score of 74.25). In Cycle 2, their score was in addition expanded and acquired the models of ground (73% understudies got score of≥75 with the run of the mill score of 80.85). Nonetheless, it is worth to see that interfacing broad tuning in with study passage rehearses is the most consoling blend to redesign the learning cycle.

As it is delineated, the extent of progress was reached after the obligation of sweeping tuning in with the homeroom works out. Understudies accepted that it was more persuaded to do the wide listening when it was additionally examined or proceeded with follow up practices in the homeroom as opposed to when it was done in a detached manner. The headway was done as different and more pleasing exercises, for example, seeing the understudies' tune spread video and examining it, sharing the best video/sound they listened the earlier week and talking about the substance with pack mates, and rehearsing a framework text. With such exercises, the understudies' obligation to contemplate passageway rehearses besides improved.

This verifies the evaluation finding uncovered by Hapsari and Ratri (2013). Not just that, through synergistic learning, understudies are set up to be more charming and to have the choice to offer to other people and simultaneously, they can be free understudies (Widodo and Rozak, 2016). Sholihah, Permadi, Umamah, Blended Learning and A hypnotizing finding showed up when mixed learning model was utilized to uproot the "standard eye to eye study hallway" and the accommodation system was changed from direct comfort into on the web. A web learning stage like Facebook to be unequivocal Edmodo was utilized as a robotized portfolio, where understudies could present their after a long time after week task comparably as offer thoughts or reports (sound/video) whenever and any place.

With this application, the understudies displayed an all the additionally motivating emanation toward the extensive tuning in and listening course taking everything into account. Also, they could pick the subject through the audit fuse gave on Edmodo, which permitted them to recognize what they expected to. The understudies' moving atmosphere can be seen from the comfort rate, which reached out from regularly 74% to almost 90%. The comfort didn't appear at ideal 100% since explicit understudies were late to turn in the task, while the due time was regularly shot. The essential purpose for the defer lied on Internet access. This finding is according to what Candrasari (2015) found that the utilization of Edmodo wants the understudies to be all the more remarkable, affected, and exuberant in the learning cycle.

Besides, language progress is additionally persuasive to the understudies' better accomplishment. One of the issues experienced by understudies is terms of text factor including kind of text, picture brief access, and newness to certain vocabulary(Li &Renandya,2012).

Verbalization, as per Hamouda (2013) is correspondingly an essential issue that reliably prompts listening breakdown. As necessities seem to be, bringing about decision for the theme utilizing diagram recollect for Edmodo, the understudies were given a language list identified with the picked point. The understudies were mentioned to discover the criticalness from each word subject to the specific condition and to check the assertion. Those exercises were to make the understudies more acquainted with the language and the verbalization. With these, they could value the listening text considerably more with no issue.

At long last, when a review getting some information about Edmodo was made, 95% of the understudies gave a positive reaction toward the utilization of this application. By a wide edge, most of them conveyed that it is less perplexing, less difficult, and speedier to present their task. The adversaries of this application(5%) from an overall perspective give limited Internet access as their critical explanation. What may best explain this result is the understudies' dependence on the contraption and the virtual world.

They generally contribute their energy doing on the web ends up being; thusly, enrapturing them in electronic learning can be the most possible and reachable way to deal with figure out how to drive their learning in this real-time. This discovering gives a supporting confirmation that blended learning can influence the update of understudies' getting inclination, and this learning model is acceptably seen by the millennial understudies (Bañados, 2006; Abdullah, 2015; Alshaikhi and Madini, 2016; Banditvilai, 2016; Lebedevaat.al., 2017)

8. Conclusions, Limitations and Future Research Direction

This assessment was facilitated to assist understudies with improving and build up their wide examining. The disclosures of this evaluation convincingly uncovered that the educating and learning measure through mixed learning could enough enlargement. Different instruments drove in the examination were acumen intend to watch understudies' attitudes and lead in the instructing and learning measure and a huge load of review to check their developing behaviour, for example, inspiration and enthusiasm toward

There were three focus issues are tended to in masterminding blended learning in the teaching of wide exploring. The initiative was to pick clearing examining the course base on, to be express to improve the understudies' ability about sifting for nuances subject to the manifestations, the second was seeing preparing systems to show wide dissecting, unequivocally by surrendering incredibly precious learning and web sorting out some way to the understudies, and the third was picking the common level of achievement on undertaking and the models which were used to overview understudy's introduction, which the understudies could apply checking methodology in their standard regular presence

The consequence of the assessment in overview score likewise certainly indicated that the understudies esteem the learning cycle with the mixed finding that can make them more comprehended and to expand they're investigating, assists them with rehearsing at sufficiently home. The finding of diagram much more relentlessly broadened learning inspiration, premium and manner in improving their inspecting.

Those discovering above to upgrade the understudies to assess, mixed learning in engaging wide inspecting can be a useful system to be picked. This system is a watchful course or support that gives sweeping analyzing usually taken as the point of convergence of the performing limits. Assessing each subject of the works in two distinct kinds of exercises makes the understudies amped up for building their vocabularies

References

- Amer, A. A. (1997). The effect of the teacher's reading aloud on the reading comprehension of EFL students. ELT Journal, 51(1), 43–47.
- Bailey, John., Ellis, Scott., Schneider, Carri., and Arc, Tom Vander. (2013). Blended Learning Implementation Guide. DLN Smart Series: Digital Learning Now
- Bañados, E. (2006). A blended-learning pedagogical model for teaching and learning EFL successfully through an online interactive multimedia environment. CALICO Journal, 533-550
- Banditvilai, C. (2016). Enhancing students' language skills through blended learning. The Electronic Journal of e-Learning, 14(3), 220-229
- Bozan, E. (2015). The Effects of Extensive Listening for Pleasure on the Proficiency Level of Foreign Language Learners in an Input-based Setting. (Unpublished master's Thesis). Kansas: University of Kansas
- Candrasari, M. (2015). The use of Edmodo website to improve students' writing skill (Classroom Action Research of the tenth grade students of SMKN 1 Wonosegoro in academic 2015/2016). State Institute for Islamic Studies (IAIN) Salatiga. Salatiga: English Education Department, Teacher Training and Education Faculty. Retrieved from e-repository.perpus.iainsalatiga.ac.id/396/1/Mulya%20Candrasari 11311048.pdf
- Chang, A. C-S., & Millett, S. (2015). Improved reading rates and comprehension through audio-assisted extensive reading for beginner learners. System, 52, 91–102.
- Chang, A. C-S., & Millett, S. (2017). Narrow reading: Effects on EFL learners' reading speed, comprehension, and perceptions. Reading in a Foreign Language, 29(1), 1–19
- Condruz-Băcescu, M.(2012). Blended learning-the future of learning in foreignlanguages. Synergy, 151-160.
- Den Toonder, J., Visser, S., & van Voorst, S. (2017). Cultural transfer in reading groups: From theory to practice and back. Research for All, 1(1), 52–63.
- Grabe, W., and Stoller, F.I. (2002). Teaching and Researching Reading. Horlow, England: Pearson Education

- Grgurovic, Maja. (2011). Blended Learning in an ESL Class: Study Case. Calico Journal: University of Illinois al Chicago.R. Nicole, "Title of paper with only first word capitalized," J. Name Stand. Abbrev., in press.
- Hamouda, A. (2013). An investigation of listening comprehension problems encountered by Saudi students in the EL listening classroom. International Journal of Academic Research in Progressive Education and Development, 2(2), 113-155
- Li, W. & Renandya, W. A. (2012). Effective approaches to teaching listening: Chinese EFL teachers' perspectives. The Journal of Asia TEFL, 9(4), 79-111. Retrieved from http://www.asiatefl.or
- LT Muharlisiani. (2015). Using Skype Messenger on Blended Learning, Weblog and E Learning to Improve Students' Writing Ability of Students 4th Semester English Education Department Faculty of Language and Science Wijaya Kusuma Surabaya University. INA-Rxiv Papers. Created On November 25, 2017, Last Edited 02, 2018. osf.io/pk2s3/
- Lusy TM, (2016). Using Animated Clip Film, blended on Learning and Dictogloss Technique to Improve Listening Skill of Students 4th Semester English Education Department Faculty of Language and Science Wijaya Kusuma Surabaya University. Proceedig TEFLIN 2016 BOOK
- Michael, Horn, B. and Staker, Heather. (2011). The Rise of K–12 Blended Learning. Innosight Institute
- Nishino, T. (2007). Beginning to read extensively: A case study with Mako and Fumi. Reading in a Foreign Language, 19(2).
- Onoda, S. (2012). The effect of QuickListens and extensive listening on EFL listening skilldevelopment. Extensive Reading World Congress(pp. 176-179). Kyoto: Extensive Reading Foundation.
- Poon, J. (2013). Blended learning: An institutional approach for enhancing students'learning experiences. MERLOT Journal of Online Learning and Teaching, 9(2),271-289
- Prowse, P. (2002). Top ten principles for teaching reading: A response. Reading in a Foreign Language, 14, 142–145
- Reinders, H., & Cho, M. Y. (2010). Extensive listening practice and input enhancement using mobile phones: Encouraging out-of-class learning with mobile phones. TESL-EJ, 14(2)
- Semler, S. (2005). Use Blended Learning to Increase Learner Engagement and Reduce Training Cost.I. Learning Sim
- Shankweiler, D., Mencl, W. E., Braze, D., Tabor, W., Pugh, K. R., & Fulbright, R. K. (2008). Reading differences and brain: Cortical integration of speech and print in sentence processing varies with reader skill. Developmental neuropsychology, 33(6), 745–775.
- Stephens, M. (2015). Why extensive reading and listening to audio books may not be enough. The Reading Matrix: An International Online Journal, 15(2), 252–255
- Stracke, E. (2007). A road to understanding: A qualitative study into why learners drop out of a blended language learning (BLL) environment. ReCALL, 19(1), 57-78
- Van Amelsvoort, M. (2016). Extensive reading onboarding: Challenges and responses in an optional program. Juntendo Journal of Global Studies, 1, 95–106.
- Wallen N.E & Fraenkel, J.R., (2007). How to Design and Evaluate Research in Education. Singapore: McGraw-Hill. https://doi.org/10.7202/012063ar
- Waring, R. (2003). The Relationship between Extensive Reading and Extensive Listening. Retrieved from www.extensivereading.net/ docs/ER-JALT2003/JALT2003-waring.doc
- Weigel, V. B., (2002). Deep Learning for a Digital Age: Technology's Untapped Potential to Enrich Higher Education. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass A Wiley Company
- Widodo, H. P. & Rozak, R. R. (2016). Engaging student teachers in collaborative and reflective online video-assisted extensive listening in an Indonesian initial teacher education (ITE) context. Electronic Journal of Foreign Language Teaching, 13(2), 229-244.
- Willy, A, Richards, Jack, C., Renandya,. (2002). Methodology in Language Teaching, An Anthology of Current Practice. Cambridge University Press.
- Y. Hapsari Devinta Puspita Ratri (2013). Extensive Listening: Let Students Experience Learning By Optimizing The Use Of Authentic Materials. bahasa & sastra, Vol. 14, No.2, Oktober 2014

Biographies

Lusy Tunik Muharlisiani, is an English lecturer in the English Education Department at Universitas Wijaya Kusuma Surabaya, Indonesia. She teaches in Skills Teaching Learning, TEFL, Research Methodology, ELT Management (Entrepreneurship), Classroom Management, Media Teaching Learning and CALL. ID Sinta: 257133. URL/WEBB: http://ele.if.uwks.ac.id/. ID Scopus: 57200990240; ID Researcher: H-5172-2017/J-1304-2018. ID Publon: 1476496. Google Scholar: GgV IUQAAAAJ&hl=en; Orcid: http://orcid.org/0000-0001-9147-4321. Linkedin: https://www.linkedin.com/in/lusy-tunik-muharlisiani-3945a21ab/. She has published some papers at Journal International Scopus and Atlantis Press also as a presenter, moderator and committee at International Conference in Indonesia, India, Malaysia, Singapore, Bangkok Thailand, and Brunei Darussalam. Her research interests Social Sciences and Education. She is members of Association of Muslim Community in ASEAN, Teaching of English as a Foreign Language in Indonesia (TEFLIN) and Association for Program Study English Education, Indonesian Operation Research Association (APSPBI). Invited Speaker at Universitas Panca Bhakti Pontianak and Politeknik Sultan Mizan Zainal Abidin, PSMZA, Dungun, Terengganu, Malaysia. She is editor – BAER Journal. Invited Speaker 2018 & 2019 at Universitas Panca Bhakti di Pontianak. Visiting Scientist at Universiti Teknologi Mara Shah Alam Selangor Malaysia, 2019 and Politeknik Sultan Mizan Zainal Abidin, PSMZA, Dungun, Terengganu, She has published "Book Chapter" (Collaboration). She has got HKI and She was a Keynote Speaker "International World Conference COVID 19

Karwanto is a researcher and management lecturer at Universitas Negeri Surabaya, Indonesia who previously was a senior lecturer in Sports. He teaches Auditing, Basics of Education, Evaluation and Supervision of Education, Innovation in Education and Training, Capita Management Selekta, Entrepreneurship Management System Org. OR match. Has several Research or Research Projects in the field of Educational Management.

S. Agus Santoso. He is a lecturer at Universitas Sebelas Maret - Solo, Indonesia Lathifah Nur Karimah. Student English Education in Universitas Wijaya Kusuma Surabaya, Siti Bariroh is a lecturer Universitas Gresik, Indonesia

Sugeng Susilo Adi, is an English Lecturer in Universitas Brawijaya, Indonesia. He graduated S2: Gadjah Mada and University of South Australia: American Studies and TEFL. S3 UM: Teknologi Pembelajaran. ID Sinta: 6655945, ID Scholar: ElXIexEAAAAJ&hl=en. Garuda: http://garuda.ristekbrin.go.id/author/view/437995.

Nunuk Hariyati, Lecturer at Department of Education Management Faculty of Educational Sciences Universitas Negeri Surabaya (2010-Now), and her major interests are Education Leadership, Human Resource Management in Education, Managerial Skills. She holds a Master Education Management Universitas Negeri Malang and has Doctoral at Pascasarjana Universitas Negeri Malang. Manager of e-Journal of Education Management Inspiration (2012-2015); Editor of FIP Universitas Negeri Surabaya Basic Education Journal (2015). She has published some papers at Journal International