CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

Finally, the research's main argument was provided in this chapter. It specifically covered a few topics, such as the study's limits, conclusions, and pedagogical implications.

5.1 Conclusion

It might be challenging to create digital material utilizing Canva in the subject of English as a Foreign Language, especially when it comes to technological issues. As technology continues to grow, the results of the interviews with EFL learners indicate that these students should become proficient in it. This training is essential for their future teaching positions, which need them to provide creative and captivating instructional materials. Enhancing digital literacy abilities and preparing EFL students for the changing educational landscape need integrating technology in EFL instruction and addressing technology integration in teacher training programs.

The use of technology in the EFL classroom has shown how it may improve student engagement and speed up learning. The smooth integration of technology in EFL environments, however, could be hampered by difficulties like network outages and technological problems. To deliver efficient and interesting language learning experiences, it is crucial to address these issues and prioritize the creation of high-quality learning media free from barriers. Schools and educators should concentrate on enhancing network infrastructure, offering suitable professional development opportunities for teachers, and encouraging the production of attractive digital material. The potential of technology to help EFL instruction may be fully utilized by taking into account these factors.

For EFL students, designing digital comic projects presents considerable hurdles that take a lot of time and work. A number of things, such as topic selection, template selection, concept development, sound recording, and storyboarding, contribute to the complexity. These difficulties emphasize the importance of thoughtful consideration and planning to guarantee the successful fusion of verbal, visual, and aural aspects. Researchers and educators should mentor and encourage students while encouraging critical thinking abilities and promoting well-informed decision-making. Educators may better equip EFL students to handle the creation of digital comics by addressing these issues and offering pertinent teaching solutions.

Finding innovative ideas, maximizing the impact of visual components, and building up understanding of both the subject matter and instructional methods are among the obstacles EFL learners have while making digital comics for educational reasons. It is essential to foster learners' creativity, offer direction in choosing topics, and give them with the appropriate educational skills in order to overcome these difficulties. The usefulness of digital comics as a teaching tool in EFL settings may be increased by incorporating educational comics concepts and promoting the study of various subjects.

The issues EFL learners encounter while making digital comics include picking the right topics or templates and striking a balance between the images and text. EFL students should get direction and assistance from teachers and instructional designers to overcome these difficulties. Learners may produce interesting and successful digital comics for language learning by taking into account the significance of images in establishing spatial relationships and building a harmonious interaction between visuals and text.

Preparing the material, locating a quiet recording space, and voice training are difficulties that EFL students have when voice acting for digital instructional comics. These limitations emphasizes the difficulty that aspiring instructors have while producing educational materials, particularly digital materials. EFL students should be given direction and help in text selection, setting up the recording environment, and developing their voice abilities in order to overcome these difficulties. Additionally, including tech-focused instructional resources into EFL teacher preparation programs will better prepare aspiring educators to use digital media in language teaching.

5.2 Limitation

It was necessary to admit the limits of the research. This restriction was manifested in the study's flaws or shortcomings. Some of these constraints can be evaluated from many angles through a very drawn-out procedure.

Through a fairly long process, some of these limitations can be reviewed from several aspects. These include aspects of literature review, methodology, and research findings. These three aspects are influenced by several things which were inadequate. These cover elements of literature review and elements of techniques. Several items that were insufficient have an impact on these three factors.

This research only focuses on two general challenges considering that other EFL learners have very diverse and more complex challenges. In addition, the weaknesses in the literature review aspect include challenges in designing digital comics for EFL learners, designing online teaching media, and the use of technology in EFL contexts. Relevant studies on this topic are very limited. Therefore, researchers face several difficulties in determining the concept of the challenges of EFL learners in preparing digital comic content. Not only that but also in local studies, designing digital comics of this kind is rarely scrutinized. So, finding locally comparable research is very difficult for the asker.

In addition, the research instrument used in this study is only based on online reflection which is still lacking. Because some of the participants' answers were still poorly described and had a high risk of research bias. As a result, it was identified as a weakness of this study which could be considered by future researchers.

5.3 Pedagogical Implication

The findings of this study imply that preparing digital comic content can play a role in supporting the level of creativity of EFL learners in making digital teaching media and guiding them that teaching media nowadays is not only about flashcards and etc, but can be more innovative by using technology. Not only that, this helps EFL learners to realize their weaknesses and strengths when compiling English learning materials. In addition, the results of this study can also be used as a reference for students when they want to prepare digital comic content. In addition, students can find out what problems will occur when preparing digital comic content.

5.4 Recommendation

This study shows two common problems that occur in preparing digital comic content. Two common types of problems are technology-oriented difficulties and design processes. However, in the literature review section, some of the themes found were not specifically explained due to the limited number of relevant studies. Therefore, future research is expected to be able to discuss in more detail to fully explain all variants.

Researcher argue that the scarcity of data is the result of the low quality of participant responses and instruments that only use online reflection or Google forms. Because this research is limited to online reflection only, further research can use other instruments, such as interviews, to obtain more precise or clear information from participants. Further research could also investigate the awareness level of EFL students regarding the apprehension of technology.

REFERENCES

- Abrami, P. C., Bernard, R. M., Bures, E. M., Borokhovski, E., & Tamim, R. M. (2011). Interaction in distance education and online learning: Using evidence and theory to improve practice. *Journal of Computing in Higher Education*, 23(2-3), 82–103. DOI:10.1007/s12528-011-9043-x
- Agouridas, V., & Race, P. (2007). Enhancing knowledge management in design education through systematic reflection practice. *Concurrent Engineering*, 15(1), 63-76. DOI:10.1177/1063293X07076267
- Ahsanah, F., & Utomo, D. T. P. (2020). The Use of Digital Comic in Developing Student's English Competence. *IDEAS: Journal on English Language Teaching and Learning, Linguistics and Literature, 8*(2), 373-383. DOI:<u>10.24256/ideas.v8i2.1660</u>
- Akcanca, N. (2021). The Opinions of Prospective Teachers on the Design and Use of Digital Educational Comics as a Technological Teaching Material in Science Education. *International Journal of Curriculum and Instruction*, 13(3), 2268-2288.
- Alfin, J., Nadhiroh, A. L., Imani, M. K., & Vadhilah, U. (2020, May). The Challenges of Pre-Service Teacher in Creating Visual Instructional Media. *In International Conference on English Language Teaching (ICONELT* 2019) (pp. 295-298). Atlantis Press. DOI:<u>10.2991/assehr.k.200427.059</u>
- Allen, C. C. R., & Berggren, J. (2016). Digital literacy and sustainability a field study in EFL teacher development. In *CALL communities and culture* – *short papers from EUROCALL 2016* 2(1), 14–19. Researchpublishing.net. <u>https://doi.org/10.14705/rpnet.2016.eurocall2016.531</u>
- Anwar, K. (2021). The perception of using technology canva application as a media for english teacher creating media virtual teaching and english learning in loei thailand. *Journal of English Teaching, Literature, and Applied Linguistics*, 5(1), 62-69. DOI:<u>10.30587/jetlal.v5i1.2253</u>
- Arroio, A. (2011). Comics as a narrative in natural science education. [Special issue]. Western Anatolia Journal of Educational Sciences, 2(1), 93-98.
- Azman, F. N., Zaibon, S. B., & Shiratuddin, N. (2014). Exploring digital comics as an edutainment tool: An overview. *Knowledge Management International Conference (KMICe)* 3(1), 589–598.
- Banna, J., Lin, M.-F. G., Stewart, M., & Fialkowski, M. K. (2015). Interaction matters: Strategies to promote engaged learning in an online introductory

nutrition course. Journal of Online Learning and Teaching, 11(2), 249–261.

- Benitt, N., Schmidt, T., & Legutke, M. (2019). Teacher Learning and Technology-Enhanced Teacher Education. In Springer international handbooks of education (pp. 1171–1193). Springer Nature (Netherlands). https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-02899-2_58
- Bianco, S., Gasparini, F., & Schettini, R. (2015). Color coding for data visualization. In D. B. A. Khosrow-Pour (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of information science and technology* (pp. 1682-1691). IGI Global. 10.4018/978-1-4666-5888-2.ch161
- Brown, C. (2007). Learning through multimedia construction-A complex strategy. *Journal of Educational Multimedia and Hypermedia*, 16(2), 93-124.
- Bruning, R.H., G.J. Schraw, & R.R. Ronning. (1999). Cognitive psychology and instruction. Merrill: Upper Saddle River, N.J.
- Bonnardel, N., & Didier, J. (2016). Enhancing Creativity in the Educational Design Context: An Exploration of the Effects of Design Project-Oriented Methods on Students' Evocation Processes and Creative Output. *Journal* of Cognitive Education and Psychology, 15(1), 80–101. https://doi.org/10.1891/1945-8959.15.1.80
- Cantek, G. (2014). Farklı disiplinler arası bir yaklaşımla dil eğitimi sürecinde çizgi roman kullanımına ilişkin bir örnek uygulama. *International Journal of Languages' Education and Teaching*, 2(3), 31-51.
- Carstens, A., Dole, S., & Williams, J. (2021). The impact of technology integration on student engagement and learning in the elementary classroom. *Journal of Educational Technology*, 45(2), 153-170.
- Carstens, K. J., Mallon, J. M., Bataineh, M., & Al-Bataineh, A. (2021). Effects of Technology on Student Learning. *Turkish Online Journal of Educational Technology-TOJET*, 20(1), 105-113.
- Castleberry, A., & Nolen, A. (2018). Thematic analysis of qualitative research data: Is it as easy as it sounds?. *Currents in pharmacy teaching and learning*, 10(6), 807-815.
- Chaiyo, Y., & Nokham, R. (2017, March). The effect of Kahoot, Quizizz and Google Forms on the student's perception in the classrooms response system. In 2017 International Conference on Digital Arts, Media and Technology (ICDAMT) (pp. 178-182). IEEE. DOI:10.1109/ICDAMT.2017.7904957

- Chatel, R.G. (2002). New technology, new literacy: Creating a bridge for English language learners. *The New England Reading Association Journal*, *38*(3), 3-8.
- Celce-Murcia, M. (2002). *Teaching English as a second or foreign language (3rd Ed.)*. U.S.A.: Heinle & Heinle Publishers.
- Celce-Murcia, M. (2002). Teaching English as a second or foreign language (3rd Ed.). In U.S.A.: Heinle & Heinle Publishers.
- Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2017). Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches. Sage Publications.
- Creswell, J. W., & Poth, C. N. (2016). *Qualitative inquiry and research design: Choosing among five approaches.* Sage Publications.
- Deligianni-Georgaka, A., & Pouroutidi, O. (2016). Creating digital comics to motivate young learners to write: a case study. *Research Papers in Language Teaching and Learning*, 7(1), 233-234.
- Dewi, L. K., & Harini, N. W. (2021). Development of Digital Comics as a Media for Biology Learning of Environmental Change for Senior High School Students. *Journal of Biology Education*, *10*(3), 296-302.
- Dike, V. W. (1993). *Library resources in education*. Nigeria: Abic Publishers.
- Dingfang, S. (1994). Foreign languages, second language, mother tongue, and another language. *Foreign Language Education*, *1*, 15-19.
- Dixson, M. D. (2010). Creating effective student engagement in online courses: What do students find engaging?. Journal of the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning, 2, 1-13.
- Drolet, C. A. (2010). Using comics in the development of EFL reading and writing. *TESOL Review*, 123(1), 140-150.
- Forutanian, S. (2021). Exploring the components of digital literacy curriculum: EFL and IT instructors' voice. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics*, 3(1), 25–34. <u>https://doi.org/10.32996/jeltal.2021.3.1.4</u>
- Gayton, J., & McEwen, B. C. (2007). Effective online instructional and assessment strategies. *American Journal of Distance Education*, 21(3), 117–132.
- Giovannini, J. M. (2019). Technology Integration in Preservice Teacher Education Programs. In *IGI Global eBooks* (pp. 11–31). <u>https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-5225-7918-2.ch002</u>

- Greg, H. & Pratt, H.J. (2005). 'What are comics?'In Goldblatt, D. & Brown, L.B. (Eds)A reader in Philosophy of the Arts. *Upper Saddle River: Pearson Education*.
- Gruenberg, S. (1944). The comics as a social force. *Journal of Educational Sociology*, *18*, 204–213.
- Gülersoy, İ. H., & Türkal, G. K. (2020). Developing a Set of Educational Comics in Primary School Science Education. *Participatory Educational Research* (*PER*), 7(2), 139-158.
- Gouridas, V., & Race, P. (2007). Enhancing knowledge management in design education through systematic reflection in practice. *Concurrent Engineering*, 15 (1), 63-76. DOI:10.1177/1063293X07076267
- Gorbanyova, O. (2016). Interactive technologies in teaching a foreign language at higher educational establishment. *International Letters of Social and Humanistic Sciences*, 71, 54-59.
- Harris, R. (2016). Challenges in implementing technology in the EFL classroom. Modern English Teacher, 25(4), 25-29.
- Herlina, M., & Linda, R. (2021). Contextual-Based E-comic Media Design. In 2021 Universitas Riau International Conference on Education Technology (URICET) (pp. 185-188). IEEE.
- Hollinger, N. (2007) The use of audiovisual aids in teaching. http:www.chestjournal.org/misc/reprints. *Official Publication of the American College of Chest Physicians*, 3300 Dundee Road, Northbrook IL 60062.
- Ilhan, G. O. (2016). Use of comics in social studies teaching. Unpublished Doctoral Thesis. Afyon: Afyon Kocatepe University Institute of Social Sciences.
- İlhan, G. O., Kaba, G., & Sin, M. (2021). Usage of digital comics in distance learning during COVID-19. *International Journal on Social and Education Sciences (IJonSES)*, 3(1), 161-179.
- Issa, S. (2018). Comics in the English classroom: a guide to teaching comics across English studies. *Journal of Graphic Novels and Comics*, 9(4), 310-328.
- King, S. B. (2014). Graduate student perceptions of the use of online course tools to support engagement. *International Journal for the Scholarship of Teaching and Learning*, 8(1). DOI:10.20429/ijsotl.2014.080105

- Kwegyiriba, A., Mensah, R. O., & Ewusi, E. (2022). The Use of Audio-Visual Materials in Teaching and Learning Process in Effia Junior High Schools. Technium Soc. Sci. J., 31, 106. DOI:10.20429/ijsotl.2014.080105
- Koç, M. (2005). Implications of learning theories for effective technology integration and pre-service teacher training: A critical literature review. *Journal of Science Education*, 2, (1), 1-16.
- Lazarinis, F., Mazaraki, A., Verykios, V. S., & Panagiotakopoulos, C. (2015, July). E-comics in teaching: Evaluating and using comic strip creator tools for educational purposes. *In 2015 10th International Conference on Computer Science & Education (ICCSE)* (pp. 305-309). IEEE. DOI:10.1109/ICCSE.2015.7250261
- Leu, D. J., Kinzer, C. K., Coiro, J. L., & Cammack, D. W. (2004). Toward a theory of new literacies emerging from the Internet and other information and communication technologies. *Theoretical models and processes of reading*, *5*(1), 1570-1613.
- Le Thi, M. A. I. (2020). Benefits and challenges to integrate ICT in EFL teaching and learning activities. *Journal of Research & Method in Education* (*IOSR-JRME*), 10(3), 46-50.
- Mamolo, L. A. (2019). Development of digital interactive math comics (DIMaC) for senior high school students in general mathematics. *Cogent Education*, 6(1), 4-10. DOI: 10.1080/2331186X.2019.1689639
- Martin, F., & Bolliger, D. U. (2018). Engagement matters: Student perceptions on the importance of engagement strategies in the online learning environment. *Online Learning*, 22(1), 205-222. DOI:10.24059/olj.v22i1.1092
- Mathew, N. G., & Alidmat, A. O. H. (2013). A study on the usefulness of audiovisual aids in EFL classroom: Implications for effective instruction. *International Journal of Higher Education*, 2(2), 86-92. DOI:<u>10.5430/ijhe.v2n2p86</u>
- McCloud, S. (1993). Understanding comics: The invisible art. Northampton, Mass, 7, 4-10.
- McGaw-Hill (2019). What is TPACK theory and how can it be used in the classroom.
- Mcnaught, A. (2007). Moving images and sound: inclusive and accessible. Moving image knowledge and access: the BUFVC handbook (pp. 29-33).

- Mishra, P., & Koehler, M. J. (2006). Technological pedagogical content knowledge: A framework for teacher knowledge. *Teachers college* record, 108(6), 1017-1054. DOI:10.1177/016146810610800610
- Moore, M. J. (1993). Three types of interaction. In K. Harry, M. John, & D. Keegan (Eds.), *Distance education theory* (pp. 19–24). New York: Routledge.
- Nambiar, D. (2020). The impact of online learning during COVID-19: students' and teachers' perspective. *The International Journal of Indian Psychology*, 8(2), 783-793. DOI:10.25215/0802.094
- Oxford, R.L. (1993). 'Intelligent computers for language learning: The view from language acquisition and instructional methodology.' *Computer Assisted Language Learning*, 62, 173-179.
- Parker, Ashley (2 October 2015). "My Bitmoji, My Better Self". The New York Times. Retrieved 24 March 2017.
- Pedró, F. (2010). Are the new millennium learners making the grade?: technology use and educational performance in PISA. Centre for Educational Research and Innovation, OECD. DOI:10.1787/9789264076044-en
- Pratt, J. (2009). Spatial comics: Reading across the blank page. *SubStance*, 38(1), 113-125.
- Rai, N., & Thapa, B. (2015). A study on purposive sampling method in research. *Kathmandu: Kathmandu School of Law*, *5*(1), 8-15.
- Ranasinghe, A. I., & Leisher, D. (2009). The benefit of integrating technology into the classroom. In *International Mathematical Forum* 40(4), 1955-1961.
- Ranieri, M., & Bruni, I. (2018). Digital and Media Literacy in Teacher Education. In Advances in higher education and professional development book series, (pp. 90–111). IGI Global. <u>https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-5225-</u> 4059-5.ch006
- Rasul, S., Bukhsh, Q., & Batool, S. (2011). A study to analyze the effectiveness of audio visual aids in teaching learning process at uvniversity level. *Procedia-Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 28, 78-81. DOI:10.1016/J.SBSPRO.2011.11.016
- Rezaie, S. H. S., & Barani, G. (2011). Iranian teachers' perspective of the implementation of audiovisual devices in teaching. *Procedia Computer Science*, 3, 1576-1580. DOI:10.1016/j.procs.2011.01.052
- Rosenberg, J. M., & Koehler, M. J. (2015). Context and technological pedagogical content knowledge (TPACK): A systematic review. *Journal*

of Research on Technology in Education, 47(3), 186–210. DOI:10.1080/15391523.2015.1052663

- Ruggiero, D., & Mong, C. J. (2015). The teacher technology integration experience: Practice and reflection in the classroom. *Journal of Information Technology Education: Research*, 14, 161–178. DOI:10.28945/2227
- Sadik, A. (2008). Digital storytelling: A meaningful technology-integrated approach for engaged student learning. *Educational technology research and development*, *56*, 487-506. DOI:10.1007/s11423-008-9091-8

Saldana, J. (2014). Thinking qualitatively: Methods of mind. Sage Publications.

- Santos, J. M., & Castro, R. D. (2021). Technological Pedagogical content knowledge (TPACK) in action: Application of learning in the classroom by pre-service teachers (PST). Social Sciences & Humanities Open, 3(1), 100-110. DOI:10.2139/ssrn.3661054
- Sari, P. K., Arofatinajah, S., & Fajarianto, O. (2022). Development of Digital Comic on Thematic Learning to Improve Literature Skills of 5th Grade Students in Elementary School. *JTP-Jurnal Teknologi Pendidikan*, 24(1), 38-49. DOI:10.21009/jtp.v24i1.23700
- Shabiralyani, G., Hasan, K. S., Hamad, N., & Iqbal, N. (2015). Impact of Visual Aids in Enhancing the Learning Process Case Research: District Dera Ghazi Khan. *Journal of education and practice*, 6(19), 226-233.
- Saud, W. I. (2019). Contrastive Analysis of ESL and EFL Learning Strategies. Journal of Language Teaching and Research, 10(2), 311-321. DOI:10.17507/jltr.1002.13
- Savora, A. (2012). Using Comic Strip Recount Writing to Improve the Ability of Graders in SMP 21 Malang in Academic 2012/2013 Malang. Universitas Malang.
- Şentürk, M. (2022). THE EFFECT OF EDUCATIONAL COMICS AND EDUCATIONAL CARTOONS ON STUDENT ATTITUDE AND MOTIVATION IN SOCIAL STUDIES COURSE1. International Journal of Education Technology and Scientific Researches, 7(17), 42-50. DOI:10.35826/ijetsar.422
- Senturk, O.Ç. (2020). The effect of argumentation-supported educational comics on students' environmental interests, motivation, and academic achievements and student experiences. *Published doctoral thesis, Gazi University, Ankara.*

- Si, P. (2019). A Study of the Differences between EFL and ESL for English Classroom Teaching in China. *IRA International Journal of Education and Multidisciplinary Studies*, *15*(1), 32-40. DOI:10.21013/jems.v15.n1.p4
- Spiteri, M., & Chang Rundgren, S. N. (2020). Literature review on the factors affecting primary teachers' use of digital technology. *Technology, Knowledge and Learning*, 25(1), 115-128. DOI:10.1007/S10758-018-9376-X
- Surya, A., Poerwanti, J. I. S., & Sriyanto, M. I. (2020). The Effectiveness of the Use of Digital-Based Educational Comic Media in Improving Reading Interest in Elementary School Students. 397(5), 411-415. <u>https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.200129.052</u>
- Suwastomo, B. (2016). Teaching Using Comis As A Media To Improve Student's Vocabulary Mastery At Tenth Grade of SMAN 1 Muntok. *Studia: Jurnal Hasil Penelitian Mahasiswa*, 1(1), 1-22. DOI:10.32923/stu.v1i1.483
- Sömen, E. (2020). A study on the use of graphic novels in foreign language learning. *Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies*, 16(3), 1175-1191.
- Sömen, E., & Akcanca, G. (2020). Design and use of educational comics in foreign language learning: A case study. *The Reading Matrix, 20*(1), 62-80.
- Topkaya, Y. (2014). Impact of usage of comics on cognitive and emotional learning in citizenship and democracy education classes. *Unpublished doctoral dissertation*). *Atatürk University, Erzurum*.
- Topkaya, Y., & Simsek, U. (2015). Impact of instructional comics on the attitudes towards citizenship and democracy education. *Journal of Computer and Education Research*, 3(6), 152-167. DOI:10.18009/jcer.26543
- Ünal, O., & Demirkaya, H. (2019). A semi-experimental study on the use of educational comics in social studies. *International Journal of Geography* and Geography Education (IGGE), 40, 92-108. DOI:10.32003/iggei.569650
- UNESCO. (2007). *The UNESCO ICT in education programme*. Bangkok: UNESCO.
- UNESCO. (2011). UNESCO ICT competency framework for teachers. Paris: UNESCO.
- UNESCO. (2018). Effective and appropriate pedagogy. IIEP Learning Portal.

- Utomo, D. T. P., & Ahsanah, F. (2020). Utilizing Digital Comics in College Students' Grammar Class. *Journal of English Language Teaching and Linguistics*, 5(3), 393-400. DOI:10.21462/JELTL.V5I3.449
- Wake, D., & Whittingham, J. (2013). Teacher candidates' perceptions of technology supported literacy practices. *Contemporary Issues in Technology and Teacher Education*, 13(3), 175-206.
- Warschauer, M., & Healey, D. (1998). Computers and language learning: An overview. Language teaching, 31(2), 57-71. DOI:10.1017/S0261444800012970
- Widayanti, A., & Muntaha, M. (2018). Islamic web comics as visual aid in teaching English for islamic secondary school students. *Indonesian Journal of Islamic Literature and Muslim Society*, 3(1), 75-90. DOI:10.22515/ISLIMUS.V3I1.1298
- Williams, M., & Moser, T. (2019). The art of coding and thematic exploration in qualitative research. *International Management Review*, *15*(1), 45-55.
- Wright, G., & Sherman, R. (1999). Let's create a comic strip. *Reading improvement*, 36(2), 66-70.
- Iwai, Y. (2011). The effects of metacognitive reading strategies: Pedagogical implications for EFL/ESL teachers. *Reading*, *11*(2), 150-159.
- Yunus, M. M., Salehi, H., Tarmizi, A., Syed, S., & Balaraman, S. (2011). Using digital comics in teaching ESL writing. *Wseas. us*, 53-58.