## **Journal of Education Technology**

Volume 7, Number 1, 2023 pp. 61-70 P-ISSN: 2549-4856 E-ISSN : 2549-8290

Open Access: https://ejournal.undiksha.ac.id/index.php/JET



# Multimodal-Based Learning Improves Students' Reading Ability in Perspective of Systemic Functional Linguistics

# Ridwin Purba<sup>1</sup>, Herman<sup>2\*</sup>, Endang Fatmawati<sup>3</sup>, Nanda Saputra<sup>4</sup>, Yusniati N. Sabata<sup>5</sup>

- <sup>1</sup> Department of English Education, Universitas Simalungun, Pematang Siantar, Indonesia
- <sup>2</sup> Department of English Education, Universitas HKBP Nommensen Pematangsiantar, Pematang Siantar, Indonesia
- <sup>3</sup> Department of Information & Public Relations, Universitas Diponegoro, Semarang, Indonesia
- <sup>4</sup> Department of Indonesian Education, STIT Al-Hilal Sigli, Aceh, Indonesia
- <sup>5</sup> Department of English Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Luwuk, Luwuk, Indonesia

# ARTICLE INFO

## Article history:

Received November 02, 2022 Revised November 05, 2022 Accepted January 12, 2023 Available online February 25, 2023

### Kata Kunci:

Literasi, Kemampuan Membaca, Pendekatan Multimodal, Sistemik Fungsional Linguistik

### **Keywords:**

Literacy, Reading Ability, Multimodal Approach, Systemic Functional Linguistics

### DOI:

https://doi.org/10.23887/jet.v7i1.543

# ABSTRAK

Kajian ini didorong dengan memanfaatkan rendahnya kemampuan literasi analisis siswa di SMP. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis Pembelajaran Berbasis Multimodal dalam Meningkatkan Kemampuan Membaca Siswa dari Perspektif Linguistik Fungsional Sistemik. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan jenis penelitian kuantitatif, khususnya penelitian deskriptif dan penelitian eksperimen. Data dikumpulkan melalui lembar komentar dan penilaian. Responden yang bersangkutan dalam penelitian ini adalah 210 siswa dan sembilan guru yang berada di tujuh kelas. Alat yang digunakan untuk memperoleh statistika pembelajaran adalah (1) asesmen untuk mengukur kompetensi siswa SMP dan (2) lembar catatan untuk mendapatkan statistika hasil menatap sistem pembelajaran. Statistik telah diproses menggunakan penilaian statistik deskriptif dan fakta inferensial. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, dapat disimpulkan bahwa sistem pembelajaran analisis di kelas masih belum memenuhi persyaratan pembelajaran yang sebenarnya. Hasil kedua adalah bahwa metode multimodalitas terbukti ampuh dalam menganalisis bakat literasi siswa SMP dari berbagai latar belakang. Berdasarkan hal tersebut, metode pembelajaran multimodalitas dapat digunakan sebagai peluang untuk meningkatkan bakat literasi analisis siswa SMP di kelas dengan berbagai latar belakang.

# ABSTRACT

This study was encouraged by taking advantage of the low analytical literacy abilities of students in junior high schools. This research aims to analyze Multimodal-Based Learning in Improving Students' Reading Ability from a Systemic Functional Linguistic Perspective. This research was conducted using quantitative research, incredibly descriptive, and experimental research. Data is collected through comment sheets and ratings. The respondents in this study were 210 students and nine teachers in seven classes. The tools used to obtain learning statistics are (1) an assessment to measure the competence of junior high school students and (2) note sheets to obtain statistics on the results of looking at the learning system. The statistics have been processed using descriptive statistical judgments and inferential facts. Based on the research results, the analytical learning system in the classroom still does not meet the actual learning requirements. The second result is that the multimodality method has proven effective in analyzing the literacy talents of junior high school students from various backgrounds. Based on this, the multimodality learning method can be used to improve the analytical literacy talents of junior high school students in classes with various backgrounds.

This is an open access article under the <u>CC BY-SA</u> license. Copyright © 2023 by Author. Published by Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha.



# 1. INTRODUCTION

The twenty-first century's technological advancements enable communication innovation. Students already use a variety of multimodal texts in their communication, in addition to mobile devices and social media (Khamparia & Pandey, 2017; Yulando et al., 2019). One of the primary reasons for the transition from monomodal to multimodal is rapid technology advancement (Kintu et al., 2017; Silalahi et al., 2021). The integration of spoken and written language with still and moving icons and images (examples of the visual mode of meaning), music and sound effects (from the audio mode), facial expressions and hand and arm movements (from the gestural mode), and interactive games (e.g. tactile mode) are a few examples of these multimodal transformations (Silalahi et al., 2021). The multimodal text of the twenty-first century is made up of a variety of components, such as textual text, audio narration, images, music, video, and/or sound effects (Melda et al., 2021; Silalahi et al., 2021). To transmit meaning, multimodal texts combine many modalities of communication (such as verbal, visual, aural, gestural, and spatial) (Silalahi et al., 2021). The creation of multimodal texts in the

twenty-first century requires a variety of digital tools, including computers, computer software, digital cameras, iPads, audio recording devices, and scanners.

Multimodality is a time period that has been extensively mentioned with the aid of using linguists and semioticians, or even training and technologists in current years (Herman et al., 2020; Ngongo & Ngongo, 2022). This is because of the developing idea of that means advent which does now no longer best rely on linguistic components alone, however includes diverse different components. Unfortunately, the idea of multimodality-primarily based totally studying has now no longer been applied in Indonesia. On the alternative hand, multimodality is a crucial studying idea for growing twenty first century studying talents. Multimodality itself is the have a look at of the interrelationships and interdependence among distinct modes of communique in understanding complementary, expanding, and/or contradictory meanings (Herman et al., 2019; Purba & Herman, 2020). Multimodality is likewise understood as an prepared and orderly set of sources for the advent of that means, including, snap shots, gaze, movement, movement, music, speech and sound results (Gharti, 2019; Herman et al., 2019). From this perspective, a whole know-how of a that means can't be created without know-how and being attentive to different capital sources that play a function withinside the advent of that that means (Bilfaqih, Y., & Qomarudin, 2017).

The significant of multimodal withinside the coaching surroundings is nicely illustrated in that those texts "cross past traditional 'chalk and communicate coaching', that are generally ruled with the aid of using superficial and pretty enticing studying practices for junior high students." As an end result, multimodality can aid instructors to keep away from the "informational person and formalism of coaching stereotypes" (Ekşi & Yakışık, 2015; Pan, 2020). However, using multimodality isn't sufficient to extrade the fact of coaching if instructors are unwilling and unprepared to do so (Li & Dell-Jones, 2023; McVee et al., 2023). In reality, growing multimodal literacy can results in the development of a "hybrid identity", influencing junior high students to additionally assemble "plural identities for multimodal communique interactions of their each day lives" (R. D. Utami, 2020). The factor is that rethinking literacy past the idea of language can aid instructors, curricula, and guidelines training in connecting classes, junior high students, youth, and the needs of the cutting-edge communique landscape (Cahyaningati & Lestari, 2018). In line with the significance of making use of multimodality in studying, there had been many efforts to use multimodal in studying that have been done in diverse bureaucracy and diverse applications.

A case have a look at studies proves that Learning supported with the aid of using multimodal era can enhance junior high students' better order wondering talents and conceptual engagement all through studying (Bilfaqih, Y., & Qomarudin, 2017; Ngongo, 2021). Multimodal studying areas have an crucial characteristic for the advent of impartial studying this is capable of make junior high students research actively in preference to being passive recipients of expertise (Boccia, 2021; Rambe, 2019). Furthermore, junior high students can assemble expertise independently thru multimodal studying (Harrison, 2017). Multimodal-primarily based totally studying now no longer best gives high-quality outcomes for receptive language talents however additionally contributes to growing efficient language talents (Don, 2021; Herman et al., 2022; Martens et al., 2012; Silalahi et al., 2021). Multimodal studying in a hit talking studying proves that intonation, movement, head moves, (as a part of multimodality communique) and phrases have interaction to create a persuasive product presentation. Intonation frequently courses the target target market to a specific interpretation and highlights key data to make it memorable (Feng & Liu, 2010; Ngongo, 2021).

Head moves and moves generally improve and supplement the evaluation, making its that means extra express and on the identical time much less distracting. This manner that multimodal communique can enhance junior high students' talking talents (Kadek et al., 2022; R. D. Utami, 2020). The significance of imposing multimodal-primarily based totally studying is likewise supported with the aid of using different research. Multimodal presentation structures had been confirmed to seriously aid language studying so as to boom pupil studying effectiveness (R. D. Utami, 2020). This is strengthened with the aid of using the outcomes of statistical assessments which display that there are substantial variations among junior high students withinside the experimental institution and the manipulate institution on measures of studying fulfillment and studying satisfaction. In line with the studies, instructors want aid and use multimodal studying to be prepared to train junior high students in twenty first century classrooms (R. D. Utami, 2020). In addition to enhancing studying results and diverse centered competencies, the utility of multimodal studying additionally contributes to a boom in a high-quality studying climate (Pineh, 2022). The utility of multimodality in studying to study has been confirmed to assist prompt the lecture room atmosphere, encourage junior high students' motivation to study after elegance, and construct junior high students' self-assurance in studying languages, specifically analyzing (Triana et al., 2021).

Furthermore, the utility of multimodal-primarily based totally studying is capable of decrease diverse boundaries skilled with the aid of using junior high students whilst studying, problems skilled with the aid of using junior high students whilst doing homework, and boundaries for junior high students whilst interacting with virtual content material or web-primarily based totally on-line studying (Kadek et al., 2022; R. D. Utami,

2020). The use of virtual multimodal texts In the Indonesian context, it's miles nonetheless hardly ever utilized in formal studying in classes (van Thao et al., 2021). Whereas virtual multimodal texts must be used as contextual have a look at fabric for junior high students. It is thought that using multimodal virtual content material can play a crucial function in growing junior high students' analyzing literacy withinside the virtual era. One of the motives for the low analyzing literacy cappotential of Indonesian junior high students is the reality that Indonesian junior high students aren't acquainted with this multimodal textual content. As it's miles recognized that diverse analyzing literacy size assessments, certainly considered one among that is PISA, usually package deal assessments the usage of diverse multimodal texts. The kind of textual content used could be very various each in phrases of media, format, type, and surroundings.

The components of know-how that have been examined additionally various from easy to complicated stages, particularly (1) gaining access to and retrieving data from the textual content, (2) integrating and decoding what become study, and (three) reflecting and comparing the textual content and concerning it to the reader's experience (van Thao et al., 2021). Aspects of the social state of affairs calls for the reader to recognize the motive of the author in writing the textual content. Based at the 3 additives of the standardized take a look at above, the components of know-how contained withinside the analyzing literacy evaluation tool want unique interest. This cappotential pertains to the take a look at its talents in locating, selecting, and accumulating particular data speedy and exactly from a textual content. This cappotential isn't usually easy, specifically if its miles associated with the kind of textual content used due to the fact every textual content has distinct rules. One of the consequences of this reality is that Indonesian junior high students ought to be familiarized with diverse multimodal texts early on. In line with the outline above, this have a look at ambitions to explain the implementation of analyzing studying earlier than the implementation of the multimodality thing and show the effectiveness of multimodal-primarily based totally studying on junior high students' analyzing literacy talents (van Thao et al., 2021).

There are numerous issues of the significance of this study being done withinside the Indonesian context, particularly that one of the multimodality contexts is the cultural context which in this example the Indonesian context may be the principle feature of the multimodality idea in Indonesia which distinguishes it from the multimodality idea in different countries. Another thing, is that the low analyzing literacy cappotential of Indonesian junior high students is the principle using pressure for the implementation of multimodal studying with the desire that the hit implementation of this studying might be an opportunity answer for enhancing the analyzing literacy talents of Indonesian kids withinside. Previous research findings have similarities, such as using Halliday's multimodal theory in EFL learning skills, especially reading comprehension. Therefore, a quantitative approach was applied in this study (R. D. Utami, 2020). Meanwhile, the difference can be seen from the need for more investigation into linguistic and non-linguistic modes such as videos, tape recorders, pictures, and light in this study, which were analyzed in previous studies. Both papers are also different in data sources. This study uses students at school, while the previous one was at the university level. This research is still original, and few studies are researching implementing MDA in the teaching and learning process. The purpose of this study is to analyze Multimodal-Based Learning in Improving Students' Reading Ability from a Systemic Functional Linguistic Perspective.

# 2. METHOD

The study technique used on this research was quantitative studies. There are sorts of quantitative studies used, particularly descriptive studies and experimental studies (Purba et al., 2022). The choice of those sorts of studies is consistent with the tiers of studies done, particularly this study started with descriptive studies sports aimed toward exploring the system of imposing analyzing studying in classes earlier than the implementation of multimodal-primarily based totally studying. The studies persevered with the utility of studying primarily based totally on a multimodal method thru experimental studies sports (the matching-best posttest-best manipulate institution design) (Hutabarat et al., 2020). Through using those sorts of studies, a selection might be received approximately the acceptability of the implementation of multimodal-primarily based totally studying carried out at school. This study was carried out in all fundamental studying at school in Pematangsiantar, Sumatera Utara Province. The topics of this have a look at have been fundamental for students in grade VIII. The respondents concerned on this have a look at have been fundamental and nine teachers who have been in seven classes.

Research topics have been decided with the aid of using purposive sampling. The choice of fundamental classes is done with theoretical issues, specifically in regards to the educational, geographical and cultural traits of students. Based in this consideration, junior high students have been grouped into big organizations, the experimental institution and the manipulate institution, wherein in every institution there have been three classes of junior high, particularly classes positioned in city regions, border regions, and rural regions (Bilfaqih, Y., & Qomarudin, 2017). The gadgets used to acquire studies statistics are (1) assessments to degree junior high

students' competencies and (2) remark sheets to acquire statistics at the outcomes of staring at the studying system.

The statistics on this have a look at might be amassed the usage of numerous statistics series techniques, particularly checking out and remark. The most important signs used to degree analyzing cappotential include textual know-how, inferential know-how, and evaluative know-how. Observations targeted at the trainer's cappotential to perform studying, particularly the preliminary level, the middle level, and (three) the very last level/remaining of the lesson. Based in this statistics series technique, the statistics so one can be generated on this have a look at are withinside the shape of an evaluation of the analyzing studying system and statistics on junior high students' analyzing literacy talents. In the system, descriptive statistics series become done at once with the aid of using researchers and quantitative statistics, junior high students' analyzing literacy talents have been amassed with the aid of using taking part with instructors.

Both of those statistics have been analyzed the usage of statistical strategies, particularly descriptive statistical assessments and distinct assessments (t), whilst for the evaluation of the interplay of fashions used statistical strategies, particularly Anova evaluation. Procedurally it is able to be defined that this study was done constantly among descriptive studies and experimental studies. The study started with a descriptive seek of the analyzing comprehension studying system this is generally finished in classes. After understanding the profile of analyzing studying, the trainer then obtained schooling in multimodal-primarily based totally analyzing studying. After the schooling, the trainer then done analyzing studying with the aid of using making use of multimodal studying withinside the experimental institution and making use of regular studying withinside the manipulate institution. However, each instructors withinside the experimental and manipulate organizations have obtained schooling in multimodal-primarily based totally analyzing studying (R. D. Utami, 2020). The styles of multimodality carried out additionally range from illustrated kid's tale books (modals) for rural classes, illustrated tale books and easy digital sources for border classes, and illustrated tale books and tales in elegance withinside the shape of movies uploaded on YouTube for classes in city regions. This multimodality distinction is adjusted to the situations of the faculty, each from the geographical thing, the provision of facilities, to the faculty way of life and society.

# 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

## Result

The first end result of this have a look at is a profile of analyzing comprehension studying that is generally finished in classes. In order to decide the implementation of the analyzing comprehension studying system in fundamental classes, a mix of studying observations become used. The studying remark manual used consisted of 14 components of remark which have been divided into 3 tiers of studying, particularly the preliminary interest of four components of remark, the middle interest of 6 components of remark, and the very last interest of four components of remark. The outcomes of studying observations primarily based totally at the discovered components at every of the studying tiers are defined as follows. In the preliminary interest, there have been 4 components of remark that have been used to degree the accuracy of the implementation of the analyzing studying system. The 4 components of the observations have been (1) lecture room conditioning, (2) apperception, (three) transport of studying goals, and (four) clarification of studying procedures. The implementation of preliminary sports in studying analyzing comprehension in classes is discovered in phrases of the extent of accuracy of its implementation, which may be offered withinside the tabulation of statistics in Table

Table 1. Accuracy of Implementation of Early Learning Reading Comprehension Activities

	Observation Aspects -	Level of Accuracy			Total	1	
	Observation Aspects -	В	C	K	SK	Total	
1.	Class Conditioning	9	0	0	0	9	
2.	Apperception	2	5	2	0	9	
3.	Delivery of Goals	1	8	0	0	9	
4.	Explanation of	0	1	Q	0	9	
	learning procedures	0	1	0	O .		
	Total	12	14	10	0	36	

Based on Table 1, it is able to be said that the weakest thing in imposing analyzing comprehension studying in early studying sports is the rationale thing of studying procedures. Weaknesses on this thing are intently associated with the trainer's know-how of the analyzing comprehension studying version which also can be ascertained to be susceptible. This manner that maximum instructors do now no longer understand the

analyzing studying fashions that may be used withinside the studying system of analyzing comprehension. In the middle interest, there are six components of remark which are used to degree the accuracy of the implementation of the analyzing studying system. The six components of the observations are (1) implementation of tiersprimarily based totally studying analyzing techniques, (2) implementation of analyzing interest tiers, (three) powerful use of time, (four) completeness of fabric transport, (five) elegance control and steerage all through the studying system, and (6) use of multimodality components in studying. The implementation of middle sports in studying analyzing comprehension in classes is discovered in phrases of the accuracy of its implementation, which may be offered withinside the tabulation of statistics showed in Table 2.

Table 2. The Accuracy of Implementation of the Core Activities of Reading Comprehension Learning

Observation Aspects			vel of	Total		
		В	C	K	SK	Total
1.	The application of the stages of learning based on reading strategies	0	0	2	7	9
2.	The application of the stages of reading activities	0	1	1	7	9
3.	Effectiveness use of time	0	2	7	7	9
4.	Completeness of material delivery	0	1	1	7	9
5.	Class management and guidance during the learning process	0	0	2	7	9
6.	The use of multimodality aspects in Learning	0	0	0	9	9
	Total	0	4	13	37	54

Based on table 2, it is able to be said that each one components of the observations for the implementation of analyzing comprehension studying withinside the middle studying sports have outcomes withinside the low class. This manner that the middle sports of analyzing comprehension studying that take vicinity in classes are nonetheless some distance underneath true requirements for the studying system. This situation happens because of the principle factor, particularly the implementation of suitable analyzing studying fashions in classes. This situation additionally suggests the susceptible know-how and mastery of instructors in phrases of analyzing fashions or techniques and multimodal-primarily based totally analyzing studying. In the very last interest, there are 4 components of remark which are used to degree the accuracy of the implementation of the analyzing studying system. The 4 components of the observations are (1) the variety/variant of the post-analyzing level utility, (2) the accuracy of assessing and reaching the studying goals, (three) the accuracy of giving follow-up, and (four) the accuracy of giving a studying handkerchief. The implementation of the very last sports in studying analyzing comprehension in classes discovered in phrases of the accuracy of its implementation may be offered withinside the tabulation of statistics showed in Table 3.

Table 3. Accuracy of Implementation of Final Learning Activities Reading Comprehension

	Observation Aspects			Levels of Accuracy			
		В	$\mathbf{C}$	K	SK	Total	
1.	Diversity/variety of application stages Post-reading	0	1	8	0	9	
2.	The accuracy of making an assessment and achievement of learning objectives	1	0	8	0	9	
3.	Accuracy of follow-up	0	0	0	9	9	
4.	The accuracy of giving feedback	0	0	0	9	9	
	Total	1	1	16	18	36	

Table 3 showed that each one components of the observations for the implementation of analyzing comprehension studying on the quit of studying sports have outcomes withinside the low class. This manner that the very last sports of analyzing comprehension studying that take vicinity in classes are nonetheless some distance underneath true requirements for the studying system. This situation happens because of the principle factor, particularly the low know-how of instructors approximately the evaluation of studying to study and additionally the idea that instructors view the function of instructors in studying to study as restrained to imparting commands for junior high students to study and solution questions.

The diverse situations of the have a look at outcomes as defined above, offer a whole photo that the analyzing comprehension studying system that takes vicinity in classes to this point remains some distance from true requirements for analyzing studying, specifically from the multimodal thing. Learning to study remains finished monotonously and has now no longer been orientated to the improvement of junior high students' analyzing competencies, forming junior high students' analyzing habits, and has now no longer been orientated to the improvement of junior high students' person. Due to this situation, the improvement of multimodality in

studying to study ought to be done comprehensively with the creation of suitable analyzing studying procedures. Results Descriptive Test Ability Class Experiment and Class showed in Table 4.

		Experiment	Experiment	Experiment	Control	Control	Control
		$\mathbf{A}$	В	$\mathbf{C}$	$\mathbf{A}$	В	$\mathbf{C}$
N	Valid	39	32	36	40	30	33
Mean		76.5815	82.2500	81.6667	64.4998	73.2000	65.7576
Std. Deviation		13.66892	11.03367	6.86607	13.02122	11.32102	8.84954
Variance	e	186.839	121.742	47.143	169.552	128.166	78.314
Range		46.66	36.00	25.00	46.67	44.00	40.00

75.00

100.00

40.00

86.67

52.00

96.00

50.00

90.00

64.00

100.00

 Table 4. Results Descriptive Test Ability Class Experiment and Class

46.67

93.33

Minimum

Maximum

The outcomes of those research relate to the outcomes of studying to study which have been done after the academics obtained multimodal-primarily based totally analyzing schooling. After the have a look at, statistics have been received withinside the shape of junior high students' analyzing literacy talents, each withinside the manipulate institution and withinside the experimental institution. In order to discover the distinction in analyzing literacy talents in every faculty pair, a take a look at become done for every faculty pair. The pair of classes in query are city classes with true educational cappotential, border classes with slight classes, and rural classes with bad classes with experimental and manipulate organizations.

The assessments have been done descriptively and relatively the usage of the one-manner ANOVA take a look at and the post-ANOVA take a look at the usage of the Tukey HSD take a look at. The outcomes of the descriptive take a look at at the six classes may be offered in desk four Based on desk four, it is able to be said that junior high students' analyzing literacy talents in every faculty have various stages of cappotential. In the experimental faculty, it's miles clean that elegance C, that is a faculty positioned in a village with low educational cappotential, has a better common analyzing cappotential rating than classes withinside the border area (test A) even though it remains decrease than city classes (test B).

The manipulate classes additionally noticed the identical thing, particularly elegance C, that is a faculty positioned in a village with low educational cappotential, which has a better common analyzing cappotential than classes withinside the border area (manipulate A) and even though it remains decrease than city classes (manipulate B). After checking out descriptive facts on every statistics, then checking out the suggest distinction among classes and among pairs of classes become done the usage of the one-manner ANOVA take a look at. The take a look at outcomes produce the subsequent statistical values. Based on desk five, it is able to be said that the six classes have appreciably distinct common rankings for analyzing competencies.

The distinction in suggest among instructions because of this calculation does now no longer offer a whole photo of the distinction in suggest among pairs of classes. Therefore, the take a look at become persevered with the aid of using the usage of the post-anova take a look at, particularly the Tukey HSD take a look at. As a end result, it is able to be said that there's a substantial distinction among the analyzing cappotential of the experimental institution and the manipulate institution in every faculty pair. This reality proves that multimodal-primarily based totally studying is capable of have a substantial impact on variations in junior high students' analyzing literacy competencies. Furthermore, this version may be carried out to diverse sorts of classes, each in phrases of the class of educational cappotential and in phrases in their geographical location. Based at the outcomes of this statistics evaluation, it is able to be concluded that the multimodal-primarily based totally analyzing studying version may be used optimally to increase junior high students' analyzing talents in all current fundamental faculty classes

# Discussion

The use of multimodality in studying enables junior high students interpret how instructors make that means. This ensemble has a twin characteristic, particularly developing expertise and communique. This richness of ensembles can signify true instructors, thus, they regulate the surroundings whilst generating signal ensembles, which increase new sorts of relationships among distinct portions of expertise. This can assist junior high students to higher recognize the expertise so one can be studied. This improvisation is especially targeted on growing the that means of the principle factors of the expertise being taught. These instructors additionally use manifested and intangible modes in a coherent manner to make that means to be had to junior high students. More generally, they enlarge the reassets of semiotics to deepen the conceptual that means in their discipline. All the modes utilized by them to assemble expertise that means and preserve touch with junior high students (Ntelioglou et al., 2014; Purba et al., 2022). The multimodal method permits instructors to apply applicable

studying theories correctly and incorporated with written and audiovisual substances all through the studying system (Belles-Calvera, 2018; Philippe et al., 2020). While applicable concept can assist junior high students higher recognize the standards and strategies of studying texts, audiovisual substances permit junior high students to don't forget contextual elements.

Moreover, the multimodal method gives an extraordinary platform for junior high students to without problems collaborate with every different and to increase crew spirit. Learning with a multimodality method, junior high students are tons extra energetic in studying sports and regularly the elegance is actually wealthy in sport. Viewed from the communique dimension, the multimodal method is capable of accommodate all junior high students with diverse specific studying patterns in phrases of speaking and sporting out studying sports. In line with this, multimodality and multiliteracy are perspectives that aren't divided into modes and modalities are wished withinside the context of training. In this example, multimodal-primarily based totally educational era can play a totally crucial function (Mai et al., 2023; Purba et al., 2022). The A hit implementation of the multimodal method (Hua et al., 2023; Purba et al., 2022).

This is wherein multimodality suggests its specificity: it brings approximately distinct results that aren't but to be had in positive man or woman modes (Purba et al., 2022; Rahate et al., 2022). Multimodal studying carried out on this study has additionally appreciably progressed junior high students' better order wondering talents. This is supported with the aid of using the reality that instructors are discovered to be cautious in deciding on the manner they constitute analyzing fabric, collection the that means of the textual content, and construct the interplay of connectedness among that means and the textual content offered. When instructors use era, specifically in city classes, that is blended harmoniously with the simple standards of pedagogy, this cappotential is capable of form junior high students' conceptual interactivity. Students actively circulate among the representations at the board, on the desk, and the textual content they're analyzing through collaborative investigative sports.

The achievement of studying with the aid of using making use of a multimodal method has truly located multimodal texts and technology in a strategic position (Iwata et al., 2021; Zhou et al., 2021). A true integration of textual content and multimodal era can assist junior high students research meaningfully and correctly combine multimodal texts into junior high students' literacy expertise. The implications of this locating are theoretically recommending instructors in order to combine multimodal texts and the underlying era into studying applications in order that withinside the destiny instructors are anticipated in order to meaningfully and progressively contain a group of multimodal texts into the middle curriculum and studying practices in classes in all fields of have a look at (Purba et al., 2022; Rahate et al., 2022). Other research have additionally confirmed that using non-published multimodal texts in giant analyzing can enhance junior high students' analyzing comprehension (Purba et al., 2022).

The success utility of the multimodal technique has additionally proven that this technique is capable of facilitate junior high students with unique degrees of ability. In line with those findings, it's far important to make numerous efforts aimed toward encouraging the utility of multimodal-primarily based totally literacy in getting to know in all topics in junior highs. The utility of a multimodal technique in junior highs alternatively additionally leaves a few homework withinside the future. This is because of the reality that now no longer all junior high students are acquainted with this technique. Although alternatively that this technique has been capable of inspire the development of junior high students' vital wondering in knowledge multimodal texts, junior high students additionally nevertheless want normal steerage from instructors in knowledge multimodal texts (Ratnawati et al., 2020; Surahman & Mukminan, 2017; Utami & Wutsqa, 2017). This may be visible from the lifestyles of a few junior high students who discover it tough to just accept and apprehend the reason of the media presented. On the alternative hand, the dearth of centers and infrastructure to guide getting to know sports via multimodal texts is likewise a prime impediment in modern junior highs (Purba et al., 2022).

Based on this, the teacher's challenge to introduce multimodal texts have to additionally be began out from the interest of preserving or compiling multimodal texts independently in order that multimodal-primarily based totally getting to know withinside the international of junior highs in Indonesia isn't always only a discourse withinside the future. Another factor that desires to be observed up in similarly studies is the improvement of multimodal texts primarily based totally on junior high students' studying abilities. The relevance of instructors being able to employ multimodal texts and multimodal learning environments in the classroom to improve student learning has been highlighted by several studies that have looked into specific areas of this complex subject in recent years.

# 4. CONCLUSION

Learning to examine remains finished monotonously and has now no longer been orientated to the improvement of junior high students' studying skills, forming junior high students' studying habits, and has now

no longer been orientated to the improvement of junior high students' character. The second factor that may be concluded is that multimodal-primarily based totally getting to know is verified to be powerful in growing junior high students' studying literacy abilities. This technique has been capable of accommodate the variety of scholar getting to know styles, junior high students' instructional skills, or even the cultural variety of junior high students. However, some of demanding situations nevertheless anticipate ahead, specifically concerning the efforts to apprehend junior high students of multimodal texts in depth, the supply of multimodal media, the shortage of multimodal texts in junior highs, and the task of making use of multimodal getting to know and multimodal texts to all topics in junior highs.

# 5. REFERENCES

- Belles-Calvera, L. (2018). Multimodality in Higher Education. *Language Value*. https://doi.org/10.6035/LanguageV.2018.10.6.
- Bilfaqih, Y., & Qomarudin, M. N. (2017). Multimodal Analysis. In Dee Publish (Vol 1). Dee Publish.
- Boccia, C. (2021). Teaching and learning interpersonal meanings in EFL in the school years. *System*, 101. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.system.2021.102571.
- Cahyaningati, D. T., & Lestari, L. A. (2018). The use of multimodal text in enhancing engineering students' reading skill. *International Journal of Language Education*, 3(1), 65–73. https://doi.org/10.26858/ijole.v2i2.6360.
- Don, A. (2021). An introduction to theme issue: systemic functional linguistics and appraisal analysis: recent contributions to English language research. *Journal of Research in Applied Linguistics*, 12(2). https://doi.org/10.22055/rals.2021.17005.
- Ekşi, G., & Yakışık, B. Y. (2015). An Investigation of Prospective English Language Teachers' Multimodal Literacy. *Procedia Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 199. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2015.07.533.
- Feng, H., & Liu, Y. (2010). Analysis of interpersonal meaning in public speeches a case study of Obama's speech. *Journal of Language Teaching and Research*, 6(1). https://doi.org/10.4304/jltr.1.6.825-829.
- Gharti, L. (2019). Self-directed learning for learner autonomy: Teachers' and students' perceptions. *Journal of NELTA Gandaki*, 1, 62–73. https://doi.org/10.3126/jong.v1i0.24461.
- Harrison, C. (2017). Multimodal Analysis For Education. *Technical Communication*, *1*, 46–60. https://doi.org/10.1080/10572252.2022.2144950.
- Herman, H., Sulistyani, S., Ngongo, M., Fatmawati, E., & Saputra, N. (2022). The structures of visual components on a print advertisement: A case on multimodal analysis. *Studies in Media and Communication*, 10(2). https://doi.org/10.11114/smc.v10i2.5717.
- Herman, Murni, S. M., Sibarani, B., & Saragih, A. (2019). Structures of representational metafunctions of the "Cheng Beng" ceremony in pematangsiantar: A multimodal analysis. *International Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Change*, 8(4), 34–46.
- Herman, Purba, R., Thao, N. Van, & Purba, A. (2020). Using genre-based approach to overcome students' difficulties in writing. *Journal of Education and e-Learning Research*, 7(4), 464–470. https://doi.org/10.20448/JOURNAL.509.2020.74.464.470.
- Hua, J., Cui, X., Li, X., & Tang, K. (2023). Multimodal fake news detection through data augmentation-based contrastive learning. *Applied Soft Computing*, *136*. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.asoc.2023.110125.
- Hutabarat, E., Herman, H., Silalahi, D. E., & Sihombing, P. S. R. (2020). An Analysis of Ideational Metafunction on News Jakarta Post about Some Good Covid-19 Related News. *VELES Voices of English Language Education Society*, 4(2), 142–151. https://doi.org/10.29408/veles.v4i2.2526.
- Iwata, H., Matsuo, T., Mamada, H., & Motomura, T. (2021). Prediction of Total Drug Clearance in Humans Using Animal Data: Proposal of a Multimodal Learning Method Based on Deep Learning. *Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences*, 110(4). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.xphs.2021.01.020.
- Kadek, N., Widiantari, K., & Suparta, I. N. (2022). Meningkatkan Literasi Numerasi dan Pendidikan Karakter dengan E-Modul Bermuatan Etnomatematika. *Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Matematika*, 10(2), 331–343. https://doi.org/10.25273/jipm.v10i2.10218.
- Khamparia, A., & Pandey, B. (2017). Impact of interactive multimedia in E-learning technologies: Role of multimedia in E-learning. *Enhancing Academic Research With Knowledge Management Principles*, *April*, 199–227. https://doi.org/10.4018/978-1-5225-2489-2.ch007.
- Kintu, M. J., Zhu, C., & Kagambe, E. (2017). Blended learning effectiveness: the relationship between student characteristics, design features and outcomes. *International Journal of Educational*, 14(7), 1–20. https://doi.org/10.1186/s41239-017-0043-4.
- Li, M., & Dell-Jones, J. (2023). The same topic, different products: Pre-/in-service teachers' linguistic knowledge representation in a multimodal project. *Computers and Composition*, 67. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compcom.2023.102754.

- Mai, S., Sun, Y., Zeng, Y., & Hu, H. (2023). Excavating multimodal correlation for representation learning. *Information Fusion*, *91*. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.inffus.2022.11.003.
- Martens, P., Martens, R., Doyle, M. H., Loomis, J., & Aghalarov, S. (2012). Learning from picture books: Reading and writing multimodally in first grade. *The Reading Teacher*, 66(4). https://doi.org/10.1002/TRTR.01099.
- McVee, M. B., Schucker, K. A., Silvestri, K. N., & Tripp, J. N. (2023). Using multiliteracies and multimodality to explore engineering literacies and problem-scoping for multilingual learners: A perspective on multiliteracies for STEM learning. *International Encyclopedia of Education*. https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-12-818630-5.13039-8.
- Melda, F., Hilda Putri, D., & Hamka Air Tawar Barat, J. (2021). Development of microbiology learning animation videos for biology students at padang state university. *International Journal of Progressive Sciences and Technologies (IJPSAT*, 26(1), 46–53. https://doi.org/10.52155/ijpsat.v26.1.2938.
- Ngongo, M. (2021). the Investigation of Modality and Adjunct in Spoken Text of Proposing a Girl Using Waijewa Language Based on Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistic Approach. *ENGLISH REVIEW: Journal of English Education*, 10(1), 223–234. https://doi.org/0.25134/erjee.v10i1.5382.
- Ngongo, M., & Ngongo, Y. (2022). Mood clauses in spoken text of proposing a girl using Waijewa language: A systemic functional linguistics approach. *Journal of Language and Linguistic Studies*, 18(1), 669–691.
- Ntelioglou, B. eYaman, EFannin, J., EMontanera, M., & ECummins, J. (2014). A multilingual and multimodal approach to literacy teaching and learning in urban education: a collaborative inquiry project in an urban inner city elementary school. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 5. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2014.00533.
- Philippe, S., Souchet, A. D., Lameras, P., Petridis, P., Caporal, J., Coldeboeuf, G., & Duza, H. (2020). Multimodal teaching, learning and training in virtual reality: a review and case study. *Virtual Reality & Intelligent Hardware*, 2(5). https://doi.org/10.1016/j.vrih.2020.07.008.
- Pineh, A. J. (2022). Exploring nominalization use in EFL students' argumentative writing over a genre-based teaching and learning approach. *Journal of Research in Applied Linguistics*, 13(1). https://doi.org/10.22055/rals.2022.17429.
- Purba, R., & Herman. (2020). Multimodal Analysis on Ertiga Car Advertisement. *Wiralodra English Journal*, 4(1), 21–32. https://doi.org/10.31943/wej.v4i1.77.
- Purba, R., Sibarani, B., Murni, S. M., Saragih, A., & Herman. (2022). Conserving the Simalungun Language Maintenance through Demographic Community: The Analysis of Taboo Words across Times. *World Journal of English Language*, 12(1), 40–49. https://doi.org/10.5430/WJEL.V12N1P40.
- Rahate, A., Walambe, R., Ramanna, S., & Kotecha, K. (2022). Multimodal Co-learning: Challenges, applications with datasets, recent advances and future directions. *Information Fusion*, 81. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.inffus.2021.12.003.
- Rambe, R. . (2019). Analysis Multimodal In School (Cendekia Press (red)).
- Ratnawati, Handayani, & Hadi. (2020). Pengaruh Model Pembelajaran PBL Berbantu Question Card terhadap Kemampuan Berpikir Kritis Matematis Siswa SMP. *Edumatica: Jurnal Pendidikan Matematika*, 10(1). https://doi.org/10.22437/edumatica.v10i01.7683.
- Silalahi, R., Silalahi, Dumaris, E., & Herman. (2021). Students Perception of Using Google Classroom as English Teaching Media During Corona Virus 2019 at SMA Negeri 4 Pematangsiantar. *JEELL (Journal of English Education, Language and Literature)*, 7(2), 12–30. https://doi.org/10.32682/jeell.v7i2.1730.
- Surahman, E., & Mukminan. (2017). Peran guru IPS sebagai pendidik dan pengajar dalam meningkatkan sikap sosial dan tanggung jawab sosial siswa SMP. *Harmoni Sosial: Jurnal Pendidikan IPS*, 4(1), 1–13. https://doi.org/10.21831/hsjpi.v4i1.8660.
- Triana, M., Herman, H., Sinurat, B., & Silalahi, D. E. (2021). An Analysis of Students Perception on the Use of Google Classroom in English Language Learning. *Cetta: Jurnal Ilmu Pendidikan*, 4(3), 607–618. https://doi.org/10.37329/cetta.v4i3.1474.
- Utami, R. D. (2020). Critical reading skills through multimodal text to upper-class students in elementary school. *International Journal of Innovation, Creativity and Change*, 11(5), 127–137.
- Utami, R. W., & Wutsqa, D. U. (2017). Analisis kemampuan pemecahan masalah matematika dan self-efficacy siswa SMP negeri di Kabupaten Ciamis. *Jurnal Riset Pendidikan Matematika*, 4(2), 166. https://doi.org/10.21831/jrpm.v4i2.14897.
- van Thao, N., Herman, Napitupulu, E. R., Hien, N. T., & Pardede, H. (2021). Code-switching in learning via zoom application: A study in an EFL context. *Asian ESP Journal*, *17*(3), 91–111.
- X Pan. (2020). An empirical study of application of multimodal approach to teaching reading in EFL in senior high school. *International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Learning*, 15(2), 98–111.
- Yulando, S., Sutopo, S., & Franklin Chi, T. (2019). Electronic Module Design and Development: An Interactive Learning. *American Journal of Educational Research*, 7(10), 694–698.

https://doi.org/10.12691/education-7-10-4.

Zhou, J., Li, J., Wang, C., Wu, H., Zhao, C., & Teng, G. (2021). Crop disease identification and interpretation method based on multimodal deep learning. *Computers and Electronics in Agriculture*, 189. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.compag.2021.106408.