**THE INFLUENCE OF COLLABORATIVE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT AND TEACHER’S INSTRUCTIONAL COMPETENCE IN LANGUAGE LEARNING AMONG BSED ENGLISH MAJOR STUDENTS**

**ABSTRACT**

This study examined the influence of collaborative learning environment and teachers’ instructional competence on the language learning of BSED-English students. Using a quantitative regression analysis design, data were collected through a survey questionnaire. Findings revealed that while students exhibited high collaborative learning environment and teachers’ instructional competence, their language level remained at a moderate level. Consequently, collaborative learning environment have significant relationship with language learning, and the promotive interaction and individual accountability domains showed a strong positive relationship, emphasizing its role in language learning. Likewise, teachers’ instructional competence, in general, have significant relationship in language learning, and the preparation of student’s engagement and classroom management domains displayed a strong positive correlation, which highlighted its importance in language learning. The study concluded that while general collaborative learning environment and teachers’ instructional competence directly impact language learning, specific domains like promotive interaction, individual accountability, preparation of student’s engagement and classroom management are crucial. These findings suggest the need for instructional strategies that foster emotional support and critical thinking to enhance students’ language learning experiences.

**Keywords:** *Collaborative Learning Environment, Teacher’s Instructional Competence, Language Learning, Philippines*

**INTRODUCTION**

Language learning is valuable anywhere in the globe. It is an intentional process that results from either a structured learning environment or an independent study program. Nevertheless, in spite of how important this is, some students continue to struggle with communicating their ideas accurately, yet at the same time, they are unable to pronounce every word correctly. Students who are trying, without much success to master the English language in an academic setting are referred as ‘struggling language learner’. Factors that affect the struggling language learner are low empathy, non-socially responsive learning environment, and the inefficient teaching process (Alharbi, 2021).

 In international setting specifically in Indonesia, language learning becomes a challenge to students in applying a job. Many jobs in Indonesia require English as a basic skill and it becomes the main language to be used in society at large like in business, politics, education and the media, and in certain field such as medicine, banking, tourism, diplomacy and the language of computing. As students from non-English speaking background, Indonesians experience complicated process during the learning process. It is due to the fact that English language is not used in daily life. Furthermore, linguistically and culturally, English and Bahasa Indonesia are to one another (Nuraeni, 2021).

 In the Philippines, in terms of English-speaking countries, it is considered one of the largest. However, throughout time, there has been a noticeable decline in Filipinos' ability in the English language. Although English is considered a second language in the Philippines, it is still not the usual language in relationship-building at home, in socializing in school, and even in transacting businesses in offices. The learning of the English language often stops in the four corners of the classroom since conversing in English in the country is often associated with formality and social status. It’s because learners are overly conscious with the sounds they produce, the appropriateness of vocabulary, the correctness of grammar, the perception of others, and even the mere presence of native speakers in conversations (Separa, Medina & Generales, 2020).

 In order to address this crucial issue, research must be done because language learning is necessary for students' academic and professional careers as well as for global communication. Due to its goal of assisting students in becoming more fluent English speakers, this study is important. It is also predicted that these findings will provide a basis for future research emphasizing the significance of collaborative learning environment and teacher’s instructional competence into predicting language learning for students who are underrepresented or struggle with fluency in English.

 In connection, numerous studies have been done to identify reasons, establish conclusions, and make solutions due to the seriousness of the situation. The researcher aims to analyze the influence of collaborative learning environment and teacher’s instructional competence in language learning. However, the researcher had not come across all of the above elements. The study of Rao (2019) entitled, “Collaborative Learning in English Language Learning Environment” focused on the constant process that everyone has to learn in order to acquire new knowledge modify the existing one through collaborating activities but did not examine the role of teacher’s instructional competence in the language learning and also, the respondents are not BSED English major students. Additionally, the study of Loes (2022) entitled, “The Effect of Collaborative Learning on Academic Motivation” studied the relationship between collaborative learning and academic motivation but did not examine on the effect to language learning and also, the respondents are full-time undergraduate students not BSED English. Moreover, the study of Kumar (2017) entitled, “The Effect of Collaborative Learning on Enhancing Student Achievement: A Meta-Analysis” focused on the effect of collaborative learning on student achievement rather than the role of collaborative learning in the language learner, also the respondents are not BSED English. It is on the premise that the researcher sees the necessity to conduct this study to determine which domain of collaborative learning environment and teacher’s instructional competence best predicts language learning among BSED English Major Students.

**Research Objectives**

The study was conducted to look into the influence of collaborative learning environment and teacher’s instructional competence in language learning among BSED English Major Students. To be specific, this study sought to answers to the following objectives:

1. To determine level of collaborative learning environment in terms of:

1.1. positive interdependence;

1.2. promotive interaction; and

1.3. individual accountability.

2. To determine level of teacher’s instructional competence in terms of:

2.1. curriculum content component;

2.2. transmitting contents to learners;

2.3. preparation of lesson plan;

2.4 preparation of student’s engagement;

2.5 classroom management; and

2.6 producing conducive learning environment.

3.To determine level of language learning in terms of:

3.1. general English;

3.2. vocabulary learning;

3.3. studying grammar;

3.4. reading in English;

3.5 writing in English; and

3.6 speaking in English.

4. To determine significant relationship between:

4.1. collaborative learning environment and language learning; and

4.2. teacher’s instructional competence and language learning.

5. To determine which domain of collaborative learning environment and teacher’s instructional competence best predicts language learning among BSED English Major Students.

**RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

**Research Design**

This study utilized a quantitative multivariate analysis research design. As mentioned by Creswell (2014), quantitative research is an approach for testing objective theories by examining the relationships among variables. These variables in turn can be measured, typically on instruments, so that numbered data can be analyzed using statistical procedures, structured techniques such as questionnaires. Statistical data is usually in form of tabulations, findings are conclusive and usually descriptive in nature used to recommend a final course of action.

A research method called regression analysis is a statistical method used to examine the relationships between variables in experimental data. It helps determine how one or more independent variables influence a dependent variable, which provides insights through graphical representation and identifying significant correlations. This technique also addresses issues such as false predictions and non- Gaussian residual distributions, which improves that reliability of data analysis (Mylnikov, 2024).

In this study, regression analysis was utilized to examine the relationship between teachers’ instructional competence, collaborative learning environment and language learning, among BSED English major students. This statistical method was applied to determine the extent to which teachers’ instructional competence and collaborative learning environment influence language learning, which provides a deeper understanding of their predictive power. Through this approach, the study identified significant correlations between the independent and dependent variables, which allows for a more comprehensive analysis of how these factors interact. Additionally, regression analysis helped address potential issues such as false predictions and inconsistencies in data distribution, which ensures the reliability and accuracy of the findings.

**Research Respondents**

The study was conducted in a local college located within the Province of Davao del Norte. The researcher used the random sampling method in recruiting participants. The respondents of the study were the 173 English education students from all year levels during the second semester of A.Y. 2024-2025. The students were selected as respondents because the focus of the study was on linguistic competence, affiliation motivation and metacognitive skills. The respondents in the study were primarily drawn from the institution using Slovin’s formula with a margin error of 0.05.

**Research Instrument**

The study adopted three downloadable questionnaires from web sources to measure the variables. The instrument for collaborative learning environment is from the study of Cagatan & Quirap (2024) entitled “Collaborative Learning and Learners’ Academic Performance”. The collaborative learning environment questionnaire scale has 5-point Likert type and was measured with 15 items in the scale. The instrument for teacher’s instructional competence is from the study of (Sanchez, 2020). entitled “Teacher Instructional Competence and Learners Performance in Social Studies: Basis for Enhancement Program”. The teacher’s instructional competence questionnaire scale has 5-point Likert type and was measured with 28 items in the scale. The instrument for language learning is from the study of Permangil (2024) entitled “Demystifying the Indigenous College Students’ Learning of English as Determined by Their Language Learning Motivation”. The language learning questionnaire scale has 5-point Likert type and was measured with 30 items in the scale.

 In this study, a Likert scale was used to assess the participants responses to a series of statements concerning the identified constructs. The Likert scale will be used to determine the extent of participants agreement or disagreement with each statement, enabling the collection of quantitative data on collaborative learning environment, teacher’s instructional competence, and language learning. To easily comprehend and analyze the data, below are the set of parameters for mediating variable which is emotional intelligence.

**Data Analysis**

Through a letter, the researcher requested permission from the institutions to conduct the study among the 1st year- 4th year students under the program Bachelor in Secondary Education major in English. After getting consent from the institutions ‘president, the researchers asked each student for consent on administering the questionnaire to them. When got consented, then after the researcher explained the questionnaires parts and inclusion and how it should be answered, the gathering of data starts using paper and pen in answering the questionnaire. After the answering of the questionnaire, the research gave some token of appreciation to the students and a gratitude for participating in answering the paper. This resulted in the simple and methodical collection of data.

According to the goal of the study, the researcher meticulously tabulated the collected data to organize and structure it for analysis. This involved summarizing the data into manageable formats, such as tables and excel, to facilitate a clear overview of the findings. Following this, the researcher evaluated the data to identify patterns, trends, and relationships, using appropriate statistical methods to assess its significance and relevance. The interpretation of the data then provided insights into the research questions, drawing meaningful conclusions based on the analyzed results. This comprehensive approach ensured that the findings were systematically presented and accurately reflected the objectives of the study.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**Table 1.** **Level of Collaborative Learning Environment**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Variables and Indicators | Mean | Description |
| 1. ***Positive Interdependence***
 |  |  |
| 1. finding myself productive learning with my groupmates than learning alone.
 | 4.05 | High |
| 1. finding group learning easier than individual learning.
 | 4.13 | High |
| 1. believing in the saying that “two heads are better than one”.
 | 4.26 | Very High |
| 1. liking to explore things with my groupmates than working alone.
 | 4.16 | High |
| 1. feeling happy about the success of the group as a whole.
 | 4.26 | Very High |
| **Category Mean** | **4.17** | **High** |
| 1. ***Promotive Interaction***
 |  |  |
| 1. asking my teacher for clarification and guidance when I encountered difficulties.
 | 4.28 | Very High |
| 1. asking my groupmates for help by asking for their input on difficult concepts.
 | 4.21 | High |
| 1. finding it simple to share my ideas and opinions with the group, contributing to discussions.
 | 4.03 | High |
| 1. sharing my learning experiences with my groupmates by discussing insights from individual study sessions.
 | 4.10 | High |
| 1. finding collaborating in group promotes better understanding of the lesson.
 | 4.20 | High |
| **Category Mean** | **4.16** | **High** |
| 1. ***Individual Accountability***
 |  |  |
| 1. doing my best by actively engaging in self-assessment to track my progress toward achieving the learning goal.
 | 4.27 | Very High |
| 1. doing my best even if no one is watching
 | 4.36 | Very High |
| 1. completing assigned task on time.
 | 4.23 | High |
| 1. sharing my knowledge, and take into account the knowledge of the other group members.
 | 4.22 | High |
| 1. encouraging everyone to do their best to achieve group goals.
 | 4.29 | Very High |
| **Category Mean** | **4.27** | **Very High** |
| **Overall Mean** | **4.20** | **High** |

**Level of Affective Learning Outcomes**

**Collaborative Learning Environment.** As shown in the table above, the level of collaborative learning environment considering its three indicators, individual accountability obtained the highest mean of 4.27 described as very high which is always observed by the English major students. Contrary to that, promotive interaction obtained the lowest overall mean of 4.16 interpreted as high means it is oftentimes observed by the English major students. Then, second highest overall mean of 4.17 was obtained by the indicator positive interdependence. It has a descriptive equivalent as high which is oftentimes observed by the English major students. This result indicated that collaborative learning environment is regarded by the respondents as always observed.

This result aligns with the study of Han & Ellis (2021), which emphasized that collaborative learning environment plays a key role in critical thinking, problem solving, decision making, and higher-order metacognitive skills. Their study highlighted that the students who participate in high-quality social interactions, such debating contradicting facts may foster deep learning. Moreover, individuals with a strong need for collaborative learning environment tend to participate more actively in group activities, contribute to a supportive social environment, and demonstrate improved social competencies, such as cooperation and effective communication.

Similarly, Paul & Ghosh (2024) emphasized that collaborative learning environment is prevalence since it gives students the chance to interact closely with the course material, develop their critical thinking abilities, and strengthen their cooperation skills. The high level of collaborative learning environment observed among BSED English students underscores its role in fostering a safe environment for engagement, positive reinforcement strengthens the social components of learning and promotes effort and growth mindset. Students with strong collaborative learning environment are more likely to engage in collaboration, seek emotional support, and maintain a sense of belonging, which contributes to both language learning and personal growth. Moreover, collaborative learning environment enhances student well-being by reducing feelings of isolation and promoting a positive learning environment. This highlights the need for educational institutions to create socially supportive spaces, encourage group interactions, and integrate collaborative learning strategies to strengthen student motivation, engagement, and educational experience.

Results revealed that there is a high level of collaborative learning environment in terms of positive interdependence, which means that it is oftentimes observed. This suggests that the BSED English students have an overwhelmingly positive perception of positive interdependence in collaborative works. This could mean that peer interactions, friendships, and social connections to foster a sense of belonging and emotional well-being is highly encourage to foster a more meaningful learning. A high satisfaction rating implies that the vast majority of the BSED English students had a positive experience in learning in a collaborative learning classroom, whether in collaboration, reducing stress and isolation, or enhancing the student’s engagement and motivation.

This finding is in consonance with the study of Frykeda et al., (2021), which claimed that each team member can only achieve their own objectives when the group's objectives are fulfilled is known as positive goal interdependence. Students who perceive strong positive interdependence from peers and educators are more likely to develop a sense of belonging, actively participate in academic activities, and maintain higher motivation levels. This supportive environment fosters collaborative learning, reduces academic stress, and encourages positive social interactions, leading to student success. Research findings suggest that integrating positive interdependence mechanisms within educational institutions can enhance successful group projects and the members' efforts to accomplish with a reward reciprocally, demonstrating positive celebration/reward interdependence.

Similarly, Youngsoon & Hui (2022) found that positive interdependence is attained when group members believe that what benefits one person benefits the group as a whole and that what harms one member affects the group as a whole. Their study emphasizes that students who receive consistent positive interdependence are more likely to stay engaged, overcome academic challenges, and develop a strong sense of belonging. Positive interdependence not only helps students navigate difficulties in collaborative settings but also manifests as positive interaction, where students respond favorably to each other's successful behavior, substitute each other's behavior in cooperative learning scenarios, and remain receptive to the influence of other. Creating a supportive academic environment can significantly enhance student engagement, well-being, and academic success.

Results revealed that there is a high level of collaborative learning environment in terms of promotive interaction, which means that it is oftentimes observed. This suggests that the BSED English students have an overwhelmingly positive perception of promotive interaction in collaborative works. This could mean that promotive interaction is essential for students, especially those who are at a high risk or have special needs. This would sustain positive peer relationships and improve personal skills like communication, engagement, and prosocial behavior—that is, abilities necessary for people to connect with others and help each other succeed academically. This high satisfaction rating implies that the vast majority of the BSED English students had a positive experience in learning in a collaborative learning classroom.

In addition, through promotive interaction, it supports students, encourage and commend one another’s efforts to accomplish and complete their shared task while also encouraging participation and contribution in the certain tasks. It has been shown that in a collaborative process of learning, learners learn best as they experience inclusivity. This could lead in promoting learner’s in-depth learning (Kristiansen, 2019).

Moreover, the study of Peterson (2020) supported the importance of promotive interaction because through promotive interaction, individuals can assist one another in reaching their objectives. There would be reinforcements with one another that stimulates other actions of promotion. It would lead to enhancement of learning and development, strengthens teamwork, boost motivation and will lead to collective success.

Results revealed that there is a high level of collaborative learning environment in terms of individual accountability, which means that it is oftentimes observed. This suggests that the BSED English students have an overwhelmingly positive perception of individual accountability in collaborative works. This could mean that individual accountability is essential for students as it held individuals accountable for their progress and helps students stay motivated and focused on their goals. This high satisfaction rating implies that the vast majority of the BSED English students had a positive experience in learning in a collaborative learning classroom.

The result of the study aligns with the research conducted by Laal (2013), stated that the in order to become responsible and reduce the possibility of social loafing or free riding, individual accountability is essential as a structural component of collaboration. By receiving students’ feedback on their performance, students will be given an opportunity for self-reflection. They can assess their selves whether they did well and where do they went wrong. Conversely, it will help to take responsibility for their learning and identify where they need to improve.

Further, the study supports the findings of Guthrie (2022) that in order to attain goals and promote effective implementation, individual accountability is important to boosts collaboration and peer interaction opportunities. It underscores the importance of accepting the failures committed and held accountability of your own work without blaming anybody else. Instead, become independent and responsible enough to carry your own load and figure it out.

The studies and theories that follow focus on the indicators of teacher’s instructional competence discussed in this study. The indicators are the curriculum content component, transmitting contents to learners, preparation of lesson plan, preparation of student’s engagement, classroom management, and providing conducive learning environment.

**Level of Teacher’s Instructional Competence**

**Teacher’s Instructional Competence**. As shown in the table below, the level of teacher’s instructional competence considering its six indicators, providing conducive learning environment obtained the highest mean of 4.32 interpreted as very high which it is always observed by the English major students. Contrary to that, curriculum content component obtained the lowest overall mean of 4.23 interpreted as high which it is always observed by the English major students. Then, second highest overall mean of 4.30 was obtained by the indicator’s preparation of lesson plan and preparation of student’s engagement that has a descriptive equivalent as very high which is always observed by the English major students. Followed by, classroom management, with an overall mean of 4.27 interpreted as very high which means it is always observed by the English major students. Lastly, the indicator transmitting contents to learners obtained an overall average of 4.25 and described as very high which means it was always observed by the English major students. This result is implied that teacher’s instructional competence is regarded by the respondents as always observed.

In consonance with Korir, T. (2022), the role of teacher is crucial in shaping the knowledge of the students. The findings underscore the impact of the teachers and their ability to ability to manage the classroom, assess students, and educate the students in molding the students’ learnings. A teacher's skill, knowledge, passion, dedication, professional training, attitude, and personality are all key variables that affect the quality of services they provide. Therefore, it supports the idea that teachers must adopt strategies to improve their ability to innovate and adjust their lessons to the changing requirements of their students their expertise based on competency.

Furthermore, in line with Asirit et al., (2022) professional knowledge and abilities of an educator are required for a more meaningful job if the subject's activities are not directly controlled. The high level of teacher’s instructional competence observed among BSED English students underscores its role in the success of an effective teaching-learning process. Educators with effective teaching strategies, models, and methodologies are more likely to be efficient in imparting knowledge towards the learners. This highlights the teacher’s need to complete an assessment of their instructional competency in light of the current learning philosophy and the proficiency criteria for both teachers and students in order to be considered prepared. This guarantees that teachers are qualified to assist learning and that students' needs are satisfied.

Results revealed that there is a high level of teacher’s instructional competence in terms of curriculum content component, which means that it is oftentimes observed. This suggests that the BSED English students have an overwhelmingly positive perception of curriculum content component in a teaching process. This could mean that curriculum content component is essential for students as it will be an avenue for them to learn better and efficiently. This high satisfaction rating implies that the vast majority of the BSED English students had a positive experience in learning in the curriculum content of the educators.

In addition, with curriculum content component, it requires a process of interaction between the curriculum's intended components and the creativity of English teachers, lecturers, and readers. It is not merely just supplying concepts but it requires effort and creativity. There is a need to diversify the teaching English strategies to make them more varied, and attractive that will make students interested in learning English more diligently (Hasbullah et al., 2023).

Moreover, the study of Zohrabi (2008) supported that the teachers should bear in mind to identify and define all the curriculum components in advance. Therefore, before starting the class, the teacher should be aware of all the components of the course and that makes the teachers have the primary responsibility for a course. If the language instructor wishes to create proficient students, they should take into account every aspect of the curriculum.

Results revealed that there is a high level of teacher’s instructional competence in terms of transmitting contents to learners, which means that it is oftentimes observed. This suggests that the BSED English students have an overwhelmingly positive perception of transmitting contents to learners in a teaching process. This could mean that transmitting contents to learners is essential for students as it will be an avenue for them to grasp the concepts effectively or inefficiently. This high satisfaction rating implies that the vast majority of the BSED English students had a positive experience in learning in the transmission of contents by the educators.

Moreover, in consonance with Gibney, T. (2021), it was highlighted that a successful transmission from classroom teaching to teacher education involves professional growth, as teaching about teaching differs significantly from teaching in many aspects. The findings underscore the impact of the teachers and their ways of transmitting the contents have a huge factor since students may view the world via a perceptual lens that differs greatly from their instructor educator's. Therefore, it supports the idea that teachers should be capable enough to supply the needs of the students in transmitting the contents.

Furthermore, in line with Dreon (2017) since students learn from their teachers, the teacher becomes the main source of information during the learning process. According to this teaching philosophy, the greatest influence on students' learning comes from clearly stated explanations. And although both students and teachers continue to hold this teaching approach in the highest regard, an increasing body of research is casting doubt on its efficacy. Therefore, the roles of the teachers are highly regard.

Results revealed that there is a high level of teacher’s instructional competence in terms of preparation of lesson plan, which means that it is oftentimes observed. This suggests that the BSED English students have an overwhelmingly positive perception of preparation of lesson plan in a teaching process. This could mean that preparation of lesson plan is essential for students as it will be the means whether the students will receive comprehensive input or not. This high satisfaction rating implies that the vast majority of the BSED English students had a positive experience in learning in the preparation of lesson plan by the educators.

Also, the study aligns with the research conducted by Gerges (2022), stated that designing a lesson plan broadens the alternatives and improves the likelihood that the class will be successful. A lesson plan is a road map that teachers use to organize daily activities in their classrooms. By considering possible topics and issues in advance of class, you can make well-informed choices that will free you up in the classroom. Conversely, it can influence how the lesson will be delivered, and how student progress will be assessed.

Further, the study supports the findings of Cox (2017) that in order to attain an active learning class time, creating a lesson plan is essential to students' academic achievement. It underscores the importance of crafting lesson plans to help teachers keep track of what will happen in class at all times and organize their courses. This only shows that the preparation of lesson plan is important as it will serve as the guide of the teachers in inculcating knowledge to the students.

Results revealed that there is a high level of teacher’s instructional competence in terms of preparation of student’s engagement, which means that it is oftentimes observed. This suggests that the BSED English students have an overwhelmingly positive perception of preparation of student’s engagement in a teaching process. This indicates that preparation of student’s engagement is important for students to ensure that the students will be actively involved, motivated and able to succeed in their learning process. This high satisfaction rating implies that the vast majority of the BSED English students had a positive experience in learning with the preparation of student’s engagement performed by the educators.

Moreover, in consonance with Bernstein (2022), it was highlighted that student engagement is a necessary ingredient to fulfill the educational mission. Therefore, teachers should not go too far, too fast as it will encourage students to disengage in learning. The findings underscore the importance of the teachers and their ways of preparing the students to engage in the teaching and learning process. Therefore, it supports the idea that teachers should check in regularly, give clear feedback, and genuinely accept and answer questions towards students that are set up to engage and grow.

Furthermore, in line with Valenzuela (2022) it showcases that when students are prepared for engagement, it enhances their ability to interact meaningfully with the content, the teacher, and their peers. According to this study, the greatest influence on students' learning will happen if the student is actively involved. Therefore, the roles of the teachers are highly regarded.

Results revealed that there is a high level of teacher’s instructional competence in terms of classroom management, which means that it is oftentimes observed. This suggests that the BSED English students have an overwhelmingly positive perception of classroom management in a teaching process. This indicates that classroom management is important for students as it promotes positive learning environment, maximize task on time and helps build positive relationships. This high satisfaction rating implies that the vast majority of the BSED English students had a positive experience in learning with a classroom management supervised by the educators.

In addition, classroom management it is essential for creating an environment where learning can thrive. An effective classroom management helps to reduce stress for teachers, promotes students’ success and create a more productive and safer environment where every student will feel at ease. In addition, it can help create a disciplined and orderly learning atmosphere so that pupils can focus on their academics. Furthermore, it fosters motivation, engagement, and attention retention while reducing disruption and interference with learning (Foster, 2022).

Moreover, the study of Oliver & Reschly (2007) supported the concept that those successful educational achievements are largely dependent on teachers' ability to keep the classroom in order and regulate students' behavior. Therefore, teachers have a huge responsibility in maintaining peace and order in a classroom setting. They possess a power to upright misconduct behavior and help the students become better.

Results revealed that there is a high level of teacher’s instructional competence in terms of providing conducive learning environment, which means that it is oftentimes observed. This suggests that the BSED English students have an overwhelmingly positive perception of providing conducive learning environment in a teaching process. This indicates that providing conducive learning environment is important for students as it foster emotional, social and academic growth among students. This high satisfaction rating implies that the vast majority of the BSED English students had a positive experience in learning with a conducive learning environment supervised by the educators.

This finding is in consonance with the study of Smith (2019), which claimed that physical space and learning ambiance makes the students at ease in trying out various aspects of their own interests and subjects, and they feel free to express their opinions to both professors and peers. Furthermore, cultivating in students a sense of community and belongingness which is characterized as making them feel like part of a group despite their differences from one another is important in creating a helpful learning environment. Research findings suggest that it is the duty of the educator to establish an environment where each student is respected and encouraged to learn as well as have fun.

Similarly, Rai (2024) found that what surrounds us have the power to affect us both consciously and unconsciously, boosting or detracting from our ability to focus. His study emphasizes that students' productivity and ability to learn and study are greatly impacted by their learning environment. Teachers must cultivate a passion of learning in their students because they spend six to seven hours a day in class therefore, it helps students concentrate better while also making classes easier and better for professors.

The studies and theories that follow focus on the indicators of teacher’s instructional competence discussed in this study. The indicators are the general English, vocabulary learning, studying grammar, reading in English, writing in English, speaking in English

**Table 2. Level of Teacher’s Instructional Competence**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Variables and Indicators | Mean | Description |
| 1. ***Curriculum Content Component***
 |  |  |
| 1. finding my teacher delivers accurate content using appropriate approaches and strategies.
 | 4.17 | High |
| 1. observing my teacher uses the integration of language, literacy skills, and values in teaching.
 | 4.29 | Very High |
| 1. noticing my teacher explains learning goals, instructional procedures, and content clearly and accurately to students.
 | 4.24 | High |
| 1. finding my teacher links current content with past and future lessons.
 | 4.18 | High |
| 1. observing my teacher integrates scholarly works and ideas to enrich the lessons.
 | 4.26 | Very High |
| **Category Mean** | **4.23** | **High**  |
| 1. ***Transmitting Contents to Learners***
 |  |  |
| 1. finding my teacher presents objectives of the lessons to the class.
 | 4.25 | High |
| 1. observing my teacher utilizes varied activities to enhance higher order thinking skills (HOTS).
 | 4.38 | Very High |
| 1. noticing my teacher delivers interactive and cooperative learning activities.
 | 4.21 | High |
| 1. finding my teacher ask different levels of questions to develop our HOTS.
 | 4.21 | High |
| 1. observing my teacher integrates ICT in the lesson.
 | 4.20 | High |
| **Category Mean** | **4.25** | **High** |
| 1. ***Preparation of Lesson Plan***
 |  |  |
| 1. finding my teacher prepares/adopts objective of the lesson based on the competencies.
 | 4.29 | Very High |
| 1. observing my teacher establish the concept within the objectives.
 | 4.33 | Very High |
| 1. noticing my teacher includes behavioral and SMART objectives to achieve the intended learning outcomes.
 | 4.31 | Very High |
| 1. finding my teacher prepares learning activities congruent to the objectives.
 | 4.28 | Very High |
| **Category Mean**  | **4.30** | **Very High**  |
| 1. ***Preparation of Student’s Engagement***
 |  |  |
| 1. finding that my teacher helps students understand and follow the instructions and directions given.
 | 4.35 | Very High |
| 1. finding my teacher motivate students to perform the task independently with self-confidence.
 | 4.34 | Very High |
| 1. observing my teacher let students share ideas and knowledge with teachers and peers.
 | 4.23 | High |
| 1. noticing my teacher persuade students to cooperate and collaborate with each other while on task.
 | 4.29 | Very High  |
| 1. spotting my teacher stimulate the student’s ability to apply the concept and skills learned.
 | 4.31 | Very High  |
| **Category Mean** | **4.30** | **Very High**  |
| 1. ***Classroom Management***
 |  |  |
| 1. finding my teacher manages routine activities such as checking of attendance, assignment, etc.
 | 3.80 | High  |
| 1. observing that my teacher manages time effectively, adjusting it according to the different stages of learning.
 | 3.69 | High  |
| 1. noticing my teacher facilitates instructions in an orderly and pleasant learning atmosphere.
 | 3.71 | High  |
| 1. finding my teacher sustenance learner’s interest through effective and relevant motivation.
 | 3.68 | High  |
| **Category Mean** | **3.74** | **High**  |
| ***F. Conducive Learning Environment*** |  |  |
| 1. finding my teacher delivers equal opportunities for all students regardless of gender.
 | 4.21 | Very High |
| 1. observing my teacher maintains a safe and orderly classroom free from distraction.
 | 4.34 | Very High |
| 1. my teacher manages cleanliness and orderliness inside and outside the classroom.
 | 4.49 | Very High |
| 1. finding my teacher handles behavior problems quickly and with due respect to the child’s rights.
 | 4.28 | Very High |
| 1. spotting my teacher create situations that develops positive students towards their subject teacher.
 | 4.29 | Very High |
| **Category Mean**  | **4.32** | **Very High** |
| **Overall Mean** | **4.28** | **Very High**  |

**Level of Language Learning**

**Language Learning**. As shown in the table above, the level of language learning considering its six indicators, reading in English and writing in English obtained the highest mean of 4.18 interpreted as high which it is always observed by the English major students. On the other hand, vocabulary learning obtained the lowest overall mean of 4.09 interpreted as high which it is oftentimes observed by the English major students. Then, second highest overall mean of 4.13 was obtained by the indicator speaking in English. It has a descriptive equivalent as high which is oftentimes observed by the English major students. And then, general English with an overall mean of 4.12 which has a descriptive equivalent of high which is oftentimes observed by the English major students. Lastly, it was followed by studying grammar with an overall mean of 4.10 interpreted as high which oftentimes observed by the English major students.

Moreover, in consonance with Korir, T. (2022), Learning a language is an intentional mental process that consists of a learning activity, an action to achieve the objective, and an intention. The findings underscore that language learning is a thorough process that needs effort and perseverance. To be a good language learner, one must obtain the capability to communicate clearly and relay the message effectively. To obtain positive learning results, the study suggests the use of learning strategies. Therefore, a student should possess knowledge of the different learning strategies to be successful in language learning.

Furthermore, in line with Alhamami (2019) posits that language learners' performance is influenced by their perceptions of their degree of control over the learning process. Those who believe that they have more influence over their education are more likely to attend class, study more, and become more proficient. The high level of language learning observed among BSED English students underscores its role in the success of an effective learning process. Students who believe in their capacities are more likely to be efficient and be successful in language learning.

Results revealed that there is a high level of language learning in terms of general English, which means that it is oftentimes observed. This suggests that the BSED English students have an overwhelmingly positive perception of general English in a learning process. This indicates that general English is important as it enhance personal, academic, and professional success. Additionally, it provides individuals with the tools to communicate effectively and pursue lifelong learning. This high satisfaction rating implies that the vast majority of the BSED English students had a positive experience in learning of general English.

This finding is in consonance with the study of Yafeng (2018), which claimed that learning English is a crucial component of higher education. It aimed at individual study and also, a part of the English teaching process. The research finding shows that learning general English is very important as it help students to use it for flexible future job and professional orientation, as well as clear goals and direction.

Similarly, Pham (2022) found that English language is used on a daily or frequent basis making it as an important factor in our lives. The research finding shows that English language play a vital role in our lives as it will be our means of conveying thoughts and ideas globally. Therefore, with the English’s global standing, there is an implementation of English curricula and developing learning objectives to support the students' sustainable development of proficiency in language.

Results revealed that there is a high level of language learning in terms of vocabulary learning, which means that it is oftentimes observed. This suggests that the BSED English students have an overwhelmingly positive perception of vocabulary learning in a learning process. This indicates that vocabulary learning is important as it enhances communication, improves cognitive skills and supports academic success. Widening one's vocabulary not only helps individuals become more effective communicators but also to contribute intellectual development. This high satisfaction rating implies that the vast majority of the BSED English students had a positive experience in vocabulary learning.

Moreover, in consonance with Zarfsaz & Yeganehpour (2021), vocabulary learning is regarded as one of the most essential components of language instruction and is necessary for second language acquisition. The findings underscore that vocabulary learning is vital since it claims that vocabulary acquisition even continues into maturity, in contrast to grammatical competence, which is limited thorough process that needs effort and perseverance. Since students cannot produce and comprehend complex language units without lexical information, it has been emphasized that increasing students' capacity to construct sentences and phrases requires more lexical knowledge than structural and grammatical knowledge. Therefore, learning will take place.

Furthermore, in line with Ghalebi et al., (2020) posits that students who lack adequate vocabulary or word-learning techniques suffer. Therefore, enhancing the vocabulary is essential to communicate effectively and avoid vicious cycle of frustration. The high level of vocabulary learning observed among BSED English students underscores the emphasis and importance of vocabulary growth that involves understanding not only the meanings of words but also their pronunciation, spelling, grammatical characteristics, connotations, morphological choices, and semantic connections.

Results revealed that there is a high level of language learning in terms of studying grammar, which means that it is oftentimes observed. This suggests that the BSED English students have an overwhelmingly positive perception of studying grammar in a learning process. This indicates that studying grammar is important as it helps people express their ideas clearly and enhances speaking and reading comprehension. A person who is proficient in grammar guarantees accurate, reliable, and consistent communication. This high satisfaction rating implies that the vast majority of the BSED English students had a positive experience in studying grammar.

Also, the study aligns with the research conducted by Sandy (2020), stated that for many language teachers and learners, grammar is essential since it is connected to the accuracy of language for effective communication. Learning grammar is thought to help students become more proficient in English and be able to utilize it correctly. The research findings show that having a solid understanding of grammar is important to be proficient in English. Conversely, it can influence our way of communicating to be effective or not.

Further, the study supports the findings of Xiao (2019) that grammar knowledge

is acquired by broad comprehension, firsthand observation, and the practical application of a large number of real data. Therefore, instead of restricting students to isolated explanations of examples and exercises, teachers should provide them with a multitude of corpora and settings for language performance. This only shows that studying grammar is important as it will make the communication clear and understandable.

Results revealed that there is a high level of language learning in terms of reading in English, which means that it is oftentimes observed. This suggests that the BSED English students have an overwhelmingly positive perception of reading in English in a learning process. Their ability to read well improves their overall language skills, deepens their understanding, and helps them digest difficult material. A solid reading foundation is necessary for both academic achievement and successful communication, both of which are critical for their intellectual and linguistic development. This indicates that reading in English is important as it improves vocabulary, reading comprehension, writing skills and critical thinking. Being proficient in reading in English enhances communication skills, and helps individuals stay informed and culturally aware. This high satisfaction rating implies that the vast majority of the BSED English students had a positive experience in reading in English.

This finding is in consonance with the study of Andoko et al., (2020), which claimed that to acquire knowledge, one must know how to read. Reading is important as it is a way to comprehend an ongoing text. The research finding shows that learning reading in English enhances the ability to process complex information, develop deeper insights, and improve overall language mastery.

Similarly, Dardjito et al., (2023) posits that the ability to read, comprehend, synthesize, and replicate the ideas presented in academic books is mostly what determines a student's academic achievement. The research findings shows that there is a need to develop the vocabulary and comprehension to be able to communicate effectively. Therefore, an individual can avoid word-for-word translation, particularly when an individual lack sufficient vocabulary and grammar skills. In that way, misinterpretation can be avoided.

Results revealed that there is a high level of language learning in terms of writing in English, which means that it is oftentimes observed. This suggests that the BSED English students have an overwhelmingly positive perception of writing in English in a learning process. Although their writing abilities allow them to communicate themselves effectively, issues with accuracy, coherence, and structure may compromise overall efficacy. Improving their writing abilities is essential for both commercial communication and academic success. This indicates that writing in English is important as it enhances the ability to communicate and helps individuals express their ideas clearly. With proper knowledge, an individual can express ideas without misconceptions. This high satisfaction rating implies that the vast majority of the BSED English students had a positive experience in writing in English.

Moreover, in consonance with Ali (2023), writing is considered to be one of the most important academic abilities and one of the hardest to master in comparison to speaking, listening, and reading. This is mostly because language learners frequently neglect proper word usage, sentence construction, punctuation, and paragraph organization when writing. However, the research findings underscore that writing skills are influenced by a few essential components, including constructive criticism, writing practice, and instructional resources. Therefore, gaining more knowledge and exerting more time in writing helps in developing the skill.

Furthermore, in line with Kardena et al., (2020) posits that writing is a skill that deals with ongoing processes. Its not about the final outcome but the process itself. Although they can communicate themselves clearly through their writing, their total efficacy may be impacted by issues with correctness, coherence, and organization. Improving their writing abilities is essential for both academic success and professional communication. The high level of writing in English observed among BSED English students underscores the emphasis and importance of inculcating more knowledge about the underlying structures of writing.

Results revealed that there is a high level of language learning in terms of speaking in English, which means that it is oftentimes observed. This suggests that the BSED English students have an overwhelmingly positive perception of speaking in English in a learning process. Although they can communicate well in a variety of settings thanks to their speaking abilities, issues with coherence, pronunciation, and fluency may compromise overall clarity. Improving their speaking ability is crucial for both professional and academic communication. This indicates that speaking in English is important as it enhance clear communication, professional opportunities, succeed academically and connect with other people across cultures. This high satisfaction rating implies that the vast majority of the BSED English students had a positive experience in speaking in English.

Research by Rivera & Villanueva (2023) confirms this result and highlights the impact of inclusive learning environment on speaking proficiency. As per the study, educational establishments ought to consider offering their instructors cutting-edge approaches and strategies for teaching grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation in order to better satisfy the needs of the pupils. Additionally, teachers can also foster a welcoming and non-threatening learning environment in an English lesson to reduce anxiety.

This is particularly true for individuals who have not fully developed their linguistic competence in speaking. Without a strong foundation in grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation, students may struggle to articulate their thoughts clearly and effectively. As Safitri et al., (2020) due to the large disparities in the grammar of their native tongues and the lack of opportunities for speaking exercises both within and outside of the classroom, the majority of students struggle to construct grammatically accurate sentences. This lack of proficiency can lead to hesitation, miscommunication, and reduced confidence in spoken interactions. While some students may rely on memorized phrases to navigate conversations, this approach often limits their ability to engage in spontaneous discussions.

**Table 3. Level of Language Learning**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Variables and Indicators | Mean | Description |
| 1. ***General English***
 |  |  |
| 1. being attentive to unfamiliar words or structures while reading or listening to English.
 | 3.96 | High |
| 1. seeking correction from someone who possess more excellent knowledge.
 | 4.18 | High |
| 1. using words and structures that I recently learned when I write or speak in English.
 | 4.14 | High |
| 1. reading aloud to improve my pronunciation.
 | 4.18 | High |
| 1. being making an effort to actively participate to the fullest extent possible during speaking activities in English class.
 | 4.16 | High |
| **Category Mean** | **4.12** | **High**  |
| 1. ***Vocabulary Learning***
 |  |  |
| 1. making llists of words and study them at home.
 | 4.04 | High |
| 1. taking notes on the pronunciation of a word or use annotations to aid in remembering its pronunciation.
 | 4.15 | High |
| 1. writing down independently the translations of unfamiliar words next to the target word to reinforce their meaning.
 | 4.04 | High |
| 1. jotting down each new vocabulary word along with a relevant example sentence to help contextualize its meaning.
 | 4.13 | High |
| 1. repeating verbally the words multiple times to reinforce pronunciation and improve my retention.
 | 4.11 | High |
| **Category Mean** | **4.09** | **High** |
| 1. ***Studying Grammar***
 |  |  |
| 1. creating summaries or outlines of the structures I have learned.
 | 4.13 | High |
| 1. reviewing structures either mentally or by speaking them aloud to reinforce my understanding of their rules and applications.
 | 4.18 | High |
| 1. translating them to learn when the structures are similar to my dialect.
 | 4.08 | High |
| 1. recording the structures that I wish to learn in writing to create a personal reference that I can review regularly.
 | 4.10 | High |
| 1. committing example sentences to memory as a method to recall specific grammar points.
 | 4.02 | High  |
| **Category Mean**  | **4.10** | **High**  |
| 1. ***Reading in English***
 |  |  |
| 1. looking at what the text is about before I start reading.
 | 4.29 | Very High |
| 1. translating while I read a text mentally.
 | 4.25 | High |
| 1. relating what I know about the topic with what the text is about.
 | 4.12 | High |
| 1. referring to the dictionary for the meanings of nearly all new words encountered.
 | 4.05 | High  |
| 1. making an effort to comprehend the sentence structure.
 | 4.19 | High  |
| **Category Mean** | **4.18** | **High**  |
| 1. ***Writing in English***
 |  |  |
| 1. thinking about what I want to say before I start writing.
 | 4.26 | Very High  |
| 1. paying attention to the grammar when I write.
 | 4.27 | Very High  |
| 1. employing solely simple words and structures that I am confident that its correct.
 | 4.07 | High  |
| 1. reviewing previously written content before proceeding with further writing.
 | 4.17 | High  |
| 1. inquiring from someone about the English equivalent of what I do not know.
 | 4.16 |  |
| **Category Mean** | **4.18** | **High**  |
| ***F.***  ***Speaking in English*** |  |  |
| 1. paying attention to intonation to understand the message being conveyed.
 | 4.14 | Very High |
| 1. incorporating English words heard in songs or during class when speaking.
 | 4.13 | Very High |
| 1. speaking slowly to ensure my message is clear and accessible
 | 4.09 | Very High |
| 1. paying attention to the grammar I use before I speak.
 | 4.17 | Very High |
| 1. requesting the speaker to repeat or clarify what has been said to understand the message clearly.
 | 4.12 | Very High |
| **Category Mean**  | **4.13** | **Very High** |
| **Overall Mean** | **4.14** | **Very High**  |

*Table 4.*

*Significant Relationship Between Teacher’s Instructional Competence and Language Learning*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variables**  | **Means** | **R-Value**  | **P-Value** | **Decision****@=0.05** |
| **Teacher’s Instructional Competence** | 4.32 | .658 | **<.001** | **Ho Rejected** |
| **Language Learning** | 4.14 |

**Significance of the Relationship between Teacher’s Instructional Competence and Language Learning among English Major Students**

Table 4 presents the correlation analysis between teacher’s instructional competence and language learning of BSED English students. The results indicate an r value of 0.658 and a p-value of <.001. Since the p-value is less than the 0.05 level of significance, the null hypothesis is rejected, thereby confirming a statistically significant relationship between teacher’s instructional competence and language learning among BSED English students. These findings suggest that an increase in teacher’s instructional competence is associated with an increase in language learning, and vice versa. The strength of the correlation (r=0.658) is considered weak based on Evan (1996). This underscores the role of teacher’s instructional competence in general English, vocabulary learning, studying grammar, reading in English, writing in English, speaking in English and overall language learning among BSED English students.

Moreover, based on the results of the multivariate analysis, two of the domains of teacher’s instructional competence, preparation of student’s engagement and classroom management, has a significant influence on the language learning of BSED English students. Moreover, the other domain of teacher’s instructional competence, which includes curriculum content component, transmitting contents to learners, preparation of lesson plan and providing conducive learning environment, has no significant influence on language learning.

The findings of the present study align with M Stephen Krashen’s (1977) The Input Hypothesis, which suggests that language acquisition takes place when learners are exposed to comprehensible information. In the context of language learning, it implies that language learners benefit most from exposure to language that is just a little bit more complex than their current level of skill but still understandable. The teacher’s instructional competence is important in providing input that is appropriately challenging that offers both spontaneous interactions and structured lessons that helps students to push into their zone of proximal development. The findings of this study support Krashen’s assertion, demonstrating that teacher’s instructional competence significantly influences language learning, as it enables students to receive meaningful input, continuous, thus enhancing their language learning outcomes.

Meanwhile, this study’s findings contradict Swain’s Output Hypothesis Theory (1985), which emphasizes that in the process of acquiring a language, language production such as speaking or writing is equally as significant as language input. Swain’s theory suggests that learning to produce language instead of just absorbing it forces students to think more deeply about language. She contends that learners are forced to identify areas in which they lack language proficiency, develop their language skills, and test theories regarding the operation of the language through output, which is the act of speaking or writing. However, the study’s results indicate that the domains comprising curriculum content component, transmitting contents to learners, preparation of lesson plan and providing conducive learning environment have no statistically significant influence on language learning. These findings challenge Swain’s notion that output drives language learning, highlighting that input is necessary, but not sufficient for language learning.

*Table 5.*

*Significant Relationship Between* *Collaborative Learning Environment and Language Learning*

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Variable** | **Mean** | **R-Value** | **P-Value** | **Decision****@=0.05** |
| **Collaborative Learning Environment** | 4.20 | .693 | **<.001** | **Ho Rejected** |
| **Language Learning** | 4.14 |

**Significance of the Relationship between Collaborative Learning Environment and Language Learning among English Major Students**

Table 5 presents the correlation analysis between collaborative learning environment and language learning of BSED English students. The results indicate an r value of 0.693 and a p-value of <.001. Since the p-value is less than the 0.05 level of significance, the null hypothesis is rejected, thereby confirming a statistically significant relationship between collaborative learning environment and language learning. Among BSED English students, the collaborative learning environment and language acquisition have a reasonably strong positive association, according to the correlation coefficient (r = 0.693). Although Evans (1996) categorizes this strength as weak, values above 0.60 are regarded as strong or significant in educational research by several statistical interpretations. This implies that enhancements in collaborative learning methods are linked to a notable improvement in language competency, encompassing vocabulary, grammar, reading, writing, speaking, and general English proficiency. The practical significance of collaborative learning in classroom settings is highlighted by the r-value, which also suggests that if accounts for roughly 48% of the variance in language learning.

Consequently, based on the results of the multivariate analysis, two of the domains of collaborative learning environment, promotive interaction and individual accountability, has a significant influence on the language learning of BSED English students. Moreover, the other domain of collaborative learning environment, which include positive interdependence, has no significant influence on language learning.

According to David and Johnson’s (1949) Social Interdependence Theory, learning is most effective when individuals work together and the outcomes are influenced not only by their own actions but also, success can be dependent by the actions of others, leading to either positive or negative interdependence. In the case of language learning, students who experienced promotive interaction and individual accountability are more likely to engage in meaningful interactions and guided learning experiences. This, in turn, fosters their confidence in using language and enhances their linguistic skills. Promotive interaction and individual accountability act as a scaffold that helps learners develop their social skills, problem-solving, critical thinking and communication abilities, reinforcing the study’s finding that promotive interaction and individual accountability significantly influences language learning.

However, a theory contrasts with this study’s findings is Skinner’s Behaviorist Theory (1957), which emphasizes individual learning and the way rewards and punishments mold behavior are the main topics of Skinner's operant conditioning theory. According to Skinner, learning works best when behaviors are reinforced by either negative reinforcement (removing an unpleasant stimulus) or positive reinforcement (rewarding desired conduct). The idea places more emphasis on the function of outside influences (such as reinforcement) in learning than on interpersonal communication or group dynamics. This perspective suggests that learning is a more personalized process in which a learner's behavior and development are mostly determined by their own interactions with the environment (such as reward and stimuli), as opposed to other people's activities. However, the study’s results indicate that domain positive interdependence has no statistically significant influence on language learning.

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the findings of the study, conclusions were drawn in answer to questions raised in the previous chapter. The respondents from BSED English students reported a high level of collaborative learning environment, which means that the variable is oftentimes observed by the students. Based on the results in teacher’s instructional competence of BSED English students, it can be also drawn that the level of teacher’s instructional competence of BSED English students was very high. This means that the students always observed the variable.

Moreover, based on the results in language learning of BSED English students, it can be also drawn that the level of language learning of BSED English students was in moderate. Also, this means that the students oftentimes observed the variable. The overall correlation of two variables reveals that collaborative learning environment have a significant relationship with language learning among BSED English students. However, two domains of collaborative learning environment, promotive interaction and individual accountability, showed a high, positive, and significant relationship with language learning. This suggests that while promotive interaction and individual accountability plays a crucial role, the overall impact of collaborative learning environment on language learning remains statistically insignificant. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected.

Similarly, the overall correlation of two variables reveals that teacher’s instructional competence has a significant relationship with language learning among BSED English students. However, two domains of teacher’s instructional competence, preparation of student’s engagement and classroom management, showed a high, positive, and significant relationship with language learning. This indicates that while preparation of student’s engagement and classroom management contribute to language learning, the overall impact of teacher’s instructional competence as a whole remains statistically significant. Thus, the null hypothesis is rejected.

**REFERENCES**

Afzali, L., & Hosseinian, S. (2024). The Mediating Role of Academic Competence in the Relationship between Perceived Teaching Style and Academic Resilience among Adolescents. Scispace. https://typeset.io/papers/the-mediating-role-of-academic-competence-in-the-4kg6x5fzpp

Ajaj, I. (2022). Investigating the Difficulties of Learning English Grammar and Suggested Methods to Overcome Them. ResearchGate. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/364445391\_Investigating\_the\_Difficulties\_of\_Learning\_English\_Grammar\_and\_Suggested\_Methods\_to\_Overcome\_Them

Alhamami, M. (2019). Learners’ beliefs about language-learning abilities in face-to-face & online settings – DOAJ. Directory of Open Access Journals – DOAJ. https://doaj.org/article/b623d356652b4ba9be0564fd5f52e266

Alharbi, S. H. (2021). The Struggling English Language Learners: Case Studies of English Language Learning Difficulties in EFL Context. ResearchGate. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/355715285\_The\_Struggling\_English\_Language\_Learners\_Case\_Studies\_of\_English\_Language\_Learning\_Difficulties\_in\_EFL\_Context

Ali, B. (2023). A Study of Factors that Affect Learners' English Writing Skill. ResearchGate. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/380236979\_A\_Study\_of\_Factors\_that\_Affect\_Learners%27\_English\_Writing\_Skill?enrichId=rgreq-e15697075b6ded3af31a585bbd7d2428-XXX&enrichSource=Y292ZXJQYWdlOzM4MDIzNjk3OTtBUzoxMTQzMTI4MTIzOTk1MTIxNEAxNzE0NTcyMDEyMzMy&el=1\_x\_3

Alibakshi, G., Nikdel, F., & Labbafi, A. (2020). Exploring the consequences of teachers’ self-efficacy: A case of teachers of English as a foreign language. SpringerOpen. https://sfleducation.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40862-020-00102-1#:~:text=Bandura%20(1997)%20suggested%20that%20because,ever%20since%20supported%20this%20proposition

Ancheta, J. R. (2022). Language learning through digital media: Investigating the strategies among selected international students in the Philippines. Bing. https://www.bing.com/search?q=Language+Learning+through+Digital+Media%3A+Investigating+the+Strategies+among+Selected+International+Students+in+the+Philippines&gs\_lcrp=EgRlZGdlKgYIABBFGDkyBggAEEUYOTIICAEQ6QcY\_FWoAgCwAgA&FORM=ANCMS9&DAF0=1&PC=ACTS

Anduko, B. S., Hayashi, Y., Hirashima, T., & Asri, A. N. (2019). Reading Assistance for EFL Readers with Kit-build Concept Map with Source-connection. springeropen. https://v0.apsce.net/icce/icce2019/proceedings/paper\_164.pdf

Anggarista, S., & Wahyudin, A. (2022). A correlational study of language learning strategies and English proficiency of university students at efl context. Semantic Scholar | AI-Powered Research Tool. https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/A-CORRELATIONAL-STUDY-OF-LANGUAGE-LEARNING-AND-OF-Anggarista-Wahyudin/4d421ed092449cad3ddc72ccc0cc7498d7801c41

Apridayani, A., & Sakkanayok, K. (2024). Enhancing English writing competence in higher education: A comparative study of teacher-only assessment versus teacher and student self-assessment approaches. SpringerOpen. https://sfleducation.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40862-024-00263-3

Asirit, L. L., Hua, J. H., & Mendoza, L. (2022). A closer look at neophyte teachers' instructional competence: A phenomenological study. Philippine EJournals| Home. https://ejournals.ph/article.php?id=18211

Astuti, P., & Barratt, L. (2018). Individual Accountability in Cooperative Learning in EFL Classrooms : More Opportunities for Peer Interaction. ResearchGate. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/324402704\_Individual\_Accountability\_in\_Cooperative\_Learning\_in\_EFL\_Classrooms\_More\_Opportunities\_for\_Peer\_Interaction

Braojos, G., Gamez, M., Jimenez, M., & Martinez, M. (2021). Positive interdependence in blended learning environments. Is it worth collaborating? urges. https://wpd.ugr.es/~jmontejo/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/CGB-JMG-AMJ-AMM\_CollaborativeBlendedv1.pdf

Bronwen. (2023, 1). How to create an environment that is conducive to learning | Trifocus fitness Academy. Fitness Academy | School Of Fitness | Trifocus Fitness Academy. https://trifocusfitnessacademy.co.za/life-coaching-blog/how-do-you-create-an-environment-that-is-conducive-to-learning/

Chand, G. B. (2021). Challenges Faced by Bachelor Level Students While Speaking English. ResearchGate. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/358924796\_Challenges\_Faced\_by\_Bachelor\_Level\_Students\_While\_Speaking\_English

Cheng, F., Wu, C., & Su, P. (2021). The impact of collaborative learning and personality on satisfaction in innovative teaching context. Frontiers. https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/psychology/articles/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.713497/full

Creswell, J. W. (2009). Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches. Univerzitet Crne Gore. https://www.ucg.ac.me/skladiste/blog\_609332/objava\_105202/fajlovi/Creswell.pdf

Dardijito, H., Rolls, N., Setiawan, A., & Sumekto, D. R. (2023). Challenges in reading English academic texts for non-English major students of an Indonesian university. ResearchGate. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/374480359\_Challenges\_in\_reading\_English\_academic\_texts\_for\_non-English\_major\_students\_of\_an\_Indonesian\_university

Fleming, J., & Zeegward, K. E. (2018). Methodologies, methods and ethical considerations for conducting research in work-integrated learning. ResearchGate. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/329356405\_Methodologies\_methods\_and\_ethical\_considerations\_for\_conducting\_research\_in\_work-integrated\_learning

Foster, S. (2023). Classroom management for learning. Center for Teaching & Learning. https://www.colorado.edu/center/teaching-learning/2022/02/07/classroom-management-learning

Frykedal, K., Chiriac, E., & Rosander, M. (2019). Efficacy beliefs and interdependence when being assessed working in a group. ResearchGate. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/338172546\_Efficacy\_beliefs\_and\_interdependence\_when\_being\_assessed\_working\_in\_a\_group

Gerges, S. (2022). Lesson Preparation and Planning. ResearchGate. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/360688235\_Lesson\_Preparation\_and\_Planning

Ghalebi, S. R., Sadighi, F., & Bagheri, M. S. (2020). Vocabulary learning strategies: A comparative study of EFL learners. ResearchGate. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/346243058\_Vocabulary\_learning\_strategies\_A\_comparative\_study\_of\_EFL\_learners

Ghalebi, S. R., Sadighi, F., & Bagheri, M. S. (2021). A study of vocabulary learning strategies among high and low Iranian English vocabulary learners. ResearchGate. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/351003466\_A\_study\_of\_vocabulary\_learning\_strategies\_among\_high\_and\_low\_Iranian\_English\_vocabulary\_learners

Gibney, T. C. (2021). Moving beyond the transmission of knowledge in the lecture hall: a self study. Taylor&Francis. https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/19415257.2021.1876152#abstract

Guthrie, G. (2022). What is personal accountability, and why does it matter in the workplace? Nulab. https://nulab.com/learn/collaboration/what-is-personal-accountability-in-the-workplace/

Han, F., & Ellis, R. A. (2021). Patterns of student collaborative learning in blended course designs based on their learning orientations: A student approaches to learning perspective. International Journal of Educational Technology in Higher Education. ResearchGate. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/357201231\_Han\_F\_Ellis\_R\_A\_2021\_Patterns\_of\_student\_collaborative\_learning\_in\_blended\_course\_designs\_based\_on\_their\_learning\_orientations\_A\_student\_approaches\_to\_learning\_perspective\_International\_Journal\_of\_Edu

Hasbullah, Wekke, I. S., Dabamona, M., & Nanning. (2023). Developing curriculum component to upgrade students’ English language acquisition | Hasbullah | Langkawi: Journal of the association for Arabic and English. Attention Required! | Cloudflare. https://ejournal.iainkendari.ac.id/index.php/langkawi/article/view/6292/2472

Huang, L., & Liu, C. (2013). Construction of Collaborative Learning Environment Supported by Cloudcomputing. CiteSeerX. https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/document?repid=rep1&type=pdf&doi=9ed4ee44d7cb0db53ead4d6e3996dccd6aab08c

Hunter, J. (2020). The Essential Elements of Language Learning. WAESOL – Washington Association for the Education of Speakers of Other Languages. https://waesol.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/The-Essential-Elements-of-Language-Learning-.pdf

Ishtiaq, M. (2019). Book Review Creswell, J. W. (2014). Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches (4th ed.). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage. ResearchGate. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/332246566\_Book\_Review\_Creswell\_J\_W\_2014\_Research\_Design\_Qualitative\_Quantitative\_and\_Mixed\_Methods\_Approaches\_4th\_ed\_Thousand\_Oaks\_CA\_Sage

Kardena, A., Syarif, H., Zaim, M., & Hamzah. (2020). Analysis of Students’ Point of View Regarding to Writing Skill at English Education Section of IAIN Bukittinggi. Proceedings of the 2nd International Conference Innovation in Education (ICoIE 2020). https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.201209.193

Khateeb, A. A. (2014). Hypothesis of Interaction: Reflections on its Theoretical and Practical Contributions for Second Language Acquisition (SLA). CORE. https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/268084916.pdf

Korir, T. (2022). Teachers Performance Appraisal and Development and Instructional Competence. SciSpace. https://typeset.io/papers/teachers-performance-appraisal-and-development-and-2k5jzzh8

Kristiansen, S. D. (2021). Becoming a socially responsive Co-learner: Primary school pupils’ practices of face-to-face promotive interaction in cooperative learning groups. MDPI. https://www.mdpi.com/2227-7102/11/5/195

Kristiansen, S., Burner, T., & Johnsen, B. (2019). Face-to-face promotive interaction leading to successful cooperative learning: A review study. ResearchGate. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/336191490\_Face-to-face\_promotive\_interaction\_leading\_to\_successful\_cooperative\_learning\_A\_review\_study

Laal, M., Geranpaye, L., & Daemi, M. (2013). Individual Accountability in Collaborative Learning. ScienceDirect. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1877042813032941

Lalicic, A., & Dubravac, V. (2021). The Role of Reading in English Language Classrooms. ResearchGate. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/354395591\_The\_Role\_of\_Reading\_in\_English\_Language\_Classrooms?enrichId=rgreq-aff0b97d1e70e9f096f8d4ecf964c521-XXX&enrichSource=Y292ZXJQYWdlOzM1NDM5NTU5MTtBUzoxMDY1MjcxNzkxOTg4NzM2QDE2MzA5OTE5OTU1MTk%3D&el=1\_x\_3

Lazarides, R., & Warner, L. (2020). Teacher Self-Efficacy. Universität Potsdam. https://www.uni-potsdam.de/fileadmin/projects/schulpaedagogik/Publikationen\_%C3%9Cbersicht/Lazarides\_Warner\_2020\_Lehrermotivation\_Teacher\_Self-Efficacy.pdf

Loes, C. N. (2022). The effect of collaborative learning on academic motivation. University of Calgary Journal Hosting. https://journalhosting.ucalgary.ca/index.php/TLI/article/view/71910

Loes, C. N. (2022). The effect of collaborative learning on academic motivation. University of Calgary Journal Hosting. https://journalhosting.ucalgary.ca/index.php/TLI/article/view/71910

Luo, Y. (2018). Discussion of General English and Academic English in College English Teaching. ResearchGate. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/324502556\_Discussion\_of\_General\_English\_and\_Academic\_English\_in\_College\_English\_Teaching

Nuraeni, N., & Selatan, M. S. (2021). Problems Encountered by Learners and How to Deal with Them in Learning English as A Foreign Language. ResearchGate | Find and share research. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/351804867\_Problems\_Encountered\_by\_Learners\_and\_How\_to\_Deal\_with\_Them\_in\_Learning\_English\_as\_A\_Foreign\_Language

Ochoma, M. U. (2020). Curriculum Content and the Issue of Relevance in the 21st Century Classroom. https://www.neliti.com/publications/334203/curriculum-content-and-the-issue-of-relevance-in-the-21st-century-classroom

Park, J. H., Kim, J. H., Bae, K. Y., Jang, M. W., Lee, S. W., & Hwan, J. G. (2015). Contents transmitter and contents receiver, method for transmitting contents and method for receiving contents. SciSpace. https://typeset.io/papers/contents-transmitter-and-contents-receiver-method-for-2uf0pnhuo0

Parvez, S. (2023). Lesson plan preparation. SP Cloud Academy. https://spca.education/lesson-plan-preparation/

Patel, V. T. (2019). Principles of Language Learning. RET ACADEMY FOR INTERNATIONAL JOURNALS OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH - (RAIJMR). https://www.raijmr.com/ijrhs/wp-content/uploads/2021/01/IJRHS\_2019\_vol07\_issue\_4\_Eng\_11.pdf

Paul, U., & Ghosh2, N. (2024, April). Enhancing Collaborative Learning Environment in Social Science Education: Strategies, Challenges and Opportunities at School Level. Retrieved from https://ijip.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/18.01.205.20241202.pdf

Peterson, A. T. (2020). Asynchrony, promotive interaction, and trustworthiness in computer-mediated cooperative learning. Guide books. https://dl.acm.org/doi/book/10.5555/AAI28087100

Pham, C. (2022). General English Programs in Tertiary Education in Vietnam. ResearchGate. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/366579508\_General\_English\_Programs\_in\_Tertiary\_Education\_in\_Vietnam

Pituch, K. A., & Chang, W. (2019). Multivariate analysis of variance | 25 | v2 | The reviewer’s guide to. Taylor & Francis. https://doi.org/10.4324/9781315755649-25

Rai, A. R. (2024). The necessity of creating a conducive environment for learning. Ezyschooling. https://ezyschooling.com/parenting/expert/necessity-of-creating-a-conducive-learning-environment

Rajprasit, K. (2023). ‘Do as WE Do’: Teaching World Englishes in a General English Course to Thai Students. ResearchGate. https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/00336882211011276

Rao, P. S. (2019). COLLABORATIVE LEARNING IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT. ResearchGate. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/331825844\_COLLABORATIVE\_LEARNING\_IN\_ENGLISH\_LANGUAGE\_LEARNING\_ENVIRONMENT?enrichId=rgreq-19a1d49e288fad6ed4040f387af47214-XXX&enrichSource=Y292ZXJQYWdlOzMzMTgyNTg0NDtBUzo3Mzc1OTU3NzIzOTE0MjVAMTU1Mjg2Nzk0NDQxMg%3D%3D&el=1\_x\_3

Rivera, K., & Villanueva, H. (2023). Speaking English as Experienced by Grade 7 Students: A Phenomenological Study. ResearchGate. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/372855562\_Speaking\_English\_as\_Experienced\_by\_Grade\_7\_Students\_A\_Phenomenological\_Study

Safitri, H., Rafli, Z., & Dewanti, R. (2020). Improving students’ speaking skills through task-based learning: An action research at the English department. Semantic Scholar | AI-Powered Research Tool. https://www.semanticscholar.org/paper/Improving-Students%E2%80%99-Speaking-Skills-through-An-at-Safitri-Rafli/33e671430912fd839b7090da74e1341594795a8a

Sanchez, A. S. (2020). Teacher Instructional Competence and Learners Performance in Social Studies: Basis for Enhancement Program. ResearchGate. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/378596019\_Teacher\_Instructional\_Competence\_and\_Learners\_Performance\_in\_Social\_Studies\_Basis\_for\_Enhancement\_Program

Sandy, M. (2020). STUDENTS’ DIFFICULTIES IN LEARNING BASIC GRAMMAR. Repositori Institusi | Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana. https://repository.uksw.edu/bitstream/123456789/23716/2/T1\_112016108\_Full%20text.pdf

Separa, L., Generales, L. J., & Medina, R. J. (2020). Situational Speaking Difficulties of English as Second Language Learners in the Philippines. ResearchGate. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/342658320\_Situational\_Speaking\_Difficulties\_of\_English\_as\_Second\_Language\_Learners\_in\_the\_Philippines?enrichId=rgreq-b77aa375e6b8505c63a7e8273cbd7a92-XXX&enrichSource=Y292ZXJQYWdlOzM0MjY1ODMyMDtBUzo5ODc4NjY1NTMzODQ5NjNAMTYxMjUzNzE0ODYwMw%3D%3D&el=1\_x\_3

Separa, L., Generales, L. J., & Medina, R. J. (2020). Situational Speaking Difficulties of English as Second Language Learners in the Philippines. ResearchGate. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/342658320\_Situational\_Speaking\_Difficulties\_of\_English\_as\_Second\_Language\_Learners\_in\_the\_Philippines?enrichId=rgreq-b77aa375e6b8505c63a7e8273cbd7a92-XXX&enrichSource=Y292ZXJQYWdlOzM0MjY1ODMyMDtBUzo5ODc4NjY1NTMzODQ5NjNAMTYxMjUzNzE0ODYwMw%3D%3D&el=1\_x\_3&\_esc=publicationCoverPdf

Shabani, K. (2020). Vygotsky's Zone of Proximal Development: Instructional Implications and Teachers' Professional Development. ERIC - Education Resources Information Center. https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ1081990.pdf

Sioco, E. C., & De Vera, P. V. (2018). Grammatical Competence of Junior High School Students. ERIC - Education Resources Information Center. https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ1247221.pdf

Smith, L. (2019). Conducive environment for learning: The part of a classroom. InCtrl. https://teachinctrl.org/classroom-its-role-in-a-conducive-learning-environment/

Xiao, Z. (2019). Study on senior high students’ perceptions of English grammar learning and pedagogic implications -----within the domain of English key competences. Bing. https://www.bing.com/search?q=Study+on+Senior+High+Students%E2%80%99+Perceptions+of+English+%0D%0AGrammar+Learning+and+Pedagogic+Implications+%0D%0A-----Within+the+Domain+of+English+Key+Competences&FORM=SSQNT1&DAF0=1&PC=ACTS

Yanlin, Z., & Yang, L. (2022). Examining the relationship between perceived teacher support and students’ academic engagement in foreign language learning: Enjoyment and boredom as mediators. Frontiers. https://www.frontiersin.org/journals/psychology/articles/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.987554/full

Youngsoon, K., & Hui, K. (2022). A STUDY ON THE INTERDEPENDENT EXPERIENCE OF COLLEGE STUDENTS PARTICIPATING IN ROLE PLAY-CENTERED COOPERATIVE LEARNING. END 2025 | International Conference on Education and New Developments. https://end-educationconference.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/2022v1end070.pdf

Zarfsaz, E., & Yeganehpour, P. (2021). The Impact of Different Context Levels on Vocabulary Learning and Retention. ERIC - Education Resources Information Center. https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ1309657.pdf

Zarfsaz, E., & Yegahnepour, P. (2021). The Impact of Different Context Levels on Vocabulary Learning and Retention. ResearchGate. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/355151352\_The\_Impact\_of\_Different\_Context\_Levels\_on\_Vocabulary\_Learning\_and\_Retention

Zhang, X., & An, I. L. (2024). Teacher’s instructional competence, commitment, and satisfaction: Basis for professional development program. Consortia Academia – Group of Journals: A partner of Network of Professional Researchers and Educators (NPRE). https://consortiacademia.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/v13i04/24628\_final.pdf

Zhou, T., & Colomer, J. (2024). Cooperative Learning Promoting Cultural Diversity and Individual Accountability: A Systematic Review. ResearchGate. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/380845588\_Cooperative\_Learning\_Promoting\_Cultural\_Diversity\_and\_Individual\_Accountability\_A\_Systematic\_Review

Zohrabi, M. (2018). Researching into Curriculum Components. ERIC - Education Resources Information Center. https://eric.ed.gov/?id=EJ921018