The Analysis of Meaning Types Using Audio-Visual Media in Easy English Video

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Abstract - The aim of this research is to describe the meaning types in the Easy English video. This research is a qualitative research because the researcher analyzed the data in written form. The data of the research are interviewee’s utterances about what they know about Germany in Easy English video. The data source of the research is the Easy English video: What Do You Know About Germany episode script, that was downloaded from you-tube. The researcher collected the data using documentation and content analysis technique. The researcher found 62 data. It was consisted of 17 conceptual meanings, 8 compositive meanings, 2 social meanings, 11 affective meanings, 5 reflective meanings, 5 collocative meanings, and 6 thematic meanings. The result of this research are the researcher found 27.41% for conceptual meaning, 12.5% for compositive meaning, 3.22% for social meaning, 20.64% for affective meaning, 8.06% for reflective meaning, 0.66% for collocative meaning, and 9.67% for thematic meaning.

Keywords - audio-visual media, meaning, meaning types, qualitative research, semantics, video.

1. INTRODUCTION

A word is the basic unit of a language, besides the building blocks of language for humans. They allow them to construct ideas and intentions into sentences or utterances [1]. The speech produced by an interlocutor reflects the meaning and purpose of a different communication. According to Clark and Clark [2], there are three main aspects in language. Some of these aspects are phonology, syntax, and semantic. The phonology is the study of the sound of the language and its structure. Syntax is the study of the ways and conditions for how words are combined to form sentences. Semantics is the study of the meaning of words and sentences. Thus, semantics become the basis and methods that correspond with the aim of the utterance meanings study.

Semantics is the study of meaning addressed to explain the communicators on how to understand the expression of the communicators partners on the language being communicated. Referring to [3] in a reference book of Pemahaman Semantik, that semantics is a study of meaning, which is further defined as a study of signs that express meaning, the relationship of one meaning to other meanings, and their influence on humans and society. The purpose of this semantic is that communication is good and the speech communicators may easily understand what the communication partners mean. The good communication can be seen from the conversation takes a process between speakers who are able to consider the choice of signs and use of language in their conversation. Thus, studying the Semantics enables the communicators to avoid misunderstandings on the delivered meanings and purposes of the speech.

Technically there are seven classifications of types of meanings taken from [4], the first is conceptual meaning consisting of logical, cognitive or denotative content in speech. The connotative meaning is something communicated based on what is referred to by a language. Social meaning is what is communicated about the social conditions of language use. Affective meaning is related to what the speaker communicates feelings and attitudes. The meaning reflected is related to what is communicated through association with other feelings of the same expression. Collocative meaning is what is communicated through association with other words that tend to occur in other words. Thematic meaning is what is communicated in the way in which the message is regulated in terms of order and emphasis. This means that each type of meaning has its own role.

In this study, researchers chose the Easy English video as the data source. The data in the form of the video is downloaded from the Easy Language online youtube channel. In essence, there are many editions of videos on Easy Language channels and Easy English is one of them. Researchers choose Easy English based on the significance that this video has many episodes with various topics discussed and many sayings in interviews every episode. Each speech reflects its own meaning, so the researcher shows his interest in analyzing the case of the language because some utterances have different types of meanings. The researcher hopes to find out the type of meaning in the speech performed by the person interviewed in the video. Researchers are also expected to explain the meaning of the words found which contain one type of meaning and know the types of meanings that are most widely used in the video.

There were some utterances in Easy English video that was found and been the example of research data. They can be seen in the following interviewing.

Interviewer: "If an alien were to land here right now, how would you describe the city of York to them?"
Interviewee: "I am an alien."

Based on the data interview above, the interviewer asked about what the interviewee would describe about York city if interviewee met an alien by saying "If an alien were to land here right now, how would you describe the city of York to them?". Then, the interviewer answered it by saying "I am an alien". It indicated that the interviewee’s utterance or the answer had affective meaning, because the interviewee’s answer was not related to the question purpose. The interviewee was human, not an alien as what he said. He answered it in order to make a joke and
laughter. So, we could conclude that the interviewee was the funny person.

Referring to the explanation above, the researchers were interested in analyzing the types of meanings expressed in the interviews in Easy English videos and decided to pursue a title "Analysis of Meaning types in Easy English Video". In the background above, the formulated problems cover; what kind of meaning found in the Easy English video? These problem statements reflect a number of objectives, among others; to classify the types of meanings found in the Easy English videos. Based on the background above, the formulation of the problem is: What kind of meaning is found in the Easy English video? This research aims at classifying the types of meanings found in the Easy English videos. Semantics relates an analysis of language meaning which depends not only on the linguistics and structure of a language, but also on the context or signs of speech, such as a number of ways such as movement, images, signals, etc. [5] Meanwhile, [4] states that semantics is the study of meaning based on the human mind. It also discusses meaning relationships with others and their effects on human society [3].

II. METHODS

Qualitative research has the natural setting as the direct source of data and researcher is the key instrument. [6] The data of the research are interviewee's utterances about what they know about Germany in Easy English video. The data had been downloaded and presented by the researcher into script form.

1. The data source of the research is Easy English video: What Do You Know About Germany episode script, that was downloaded from youtube. In this research, the connecting laptop with internet connection.
2. Opening browser after laptop is connected.
3. Typing www.youtube.com on the address bar of browser.
4. Typing "Easy English 5" on youtube search bar.
5. Checking the video "Easy English 5- What Do You Know About Germany" video.
6. Downloading that video by internet download manager.

The researcher used two methods. They were internet documentation and content analysis. The steps of internet documentation in this research were:

The steps of content analysis which were done by the researcher were:

2. Collecting the data (interviewee’s utterances in Easy English video: What Do You Know About Germany episode).
3. Making a note of interviewee’s utterances which got from Easy English video: What Do You Know About Germany episode.
4. Classifying the data into seven types of meaning: Conceptual meaning, Connotative meaning, Social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, Collaborative meaning, and thematic meaning.
5. Giving coding the data, such as

DN : Data number
Time : 03:12
MT : Meaning Types, that consist of:
CONS : Conceptual meaning
CONN : Connotative meaning
SOC : Social meaning
AFF : Affective meaning
REFL : Reflected meaning
COLL : Collaborative meaning
THEM : Thematic meaning

For example:
06:03.12/SOC

Note:
6 : Data number 06
03.12 : Time on 03/12
SOC : Type of meaning is social meaning

In a qualitative research, the researcher is the key instrument for his qualitative research.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this research, the researcher managed to collect 62 data in the script. It was consisted of 17 conceptual meanings, 8 connotative meanings, 2 social meanings, 19 affective meanings, 5 reflected meanings, 5 collaborative meanings, and 6 thematic meanings.

In this research, the researcher would like to discuss the data which were found in the research finding about what the meaning types that found in Easy English video: What Do You Know about Germany episode. The Meaning Types That Were Found in the Easy English Video. Data are not presented completely because it makes the data presentation simpler. The data was consisted of 11 conceptual meanings, 4 connotative meanings, 2 social meanings, 12 affective meanings, 3 reflected meanings, 3 collaborative meaning, and 3 thematic meaning.

a. Conceptual Meaning

Based on the research finding, the researcher found 17 conceptual meanings. They are:

1) What do I know about Germany? (01:00:15/CONS)
The context was the interviewer asked about what the interviewee knew about Germany. After that, the interviewee wondered the answer by saying "What do I know about Germany?".

It is conceptual meaning because the word „Germany” means the name of country.

2) Germany? (05:00:27/CONS)
The context was the interviewer asked about what the interviewee knew about Germany. After that, the interviewee wondered the answer by saying "Germany?".

It is conceptual meaning because the word „Germany” means the name of country.
3) but I have heard it’s a very nice place to visit, holidays and things. (07/00.31/CONS)
The context was the interviewer asked about what the interviewee knew about Germany. After that, the interviewee answered it by saying "but I have heard it’s a very nice place to visit, holidays and things."
It is conceptual meaning because the word „holidays" means the vacation. It means that Germany is very nice place to visit, holidays, and etc.

4) Very little. I know very little about Germany. (13/00.51/CONS)
The context was the interviewer asked about what the interviewee knew about Germany. After that, the interviewee answered it by saying "Very little. I know very little about Germany."
It is conceptual meaning because the word „Germany“ means the name of country. The utterance means that he did not know about Germany, the name of country.

5) What I know about Germany is .... (17/01.07/CONS)
The context was the interviewer asked about what the interviewee knew about Germany. After that, the interviewee wondered the answer by saying "What I know about Germany is ...."
It is conceptual meaning because the word „Germany“ means the name of country. The utterance means that he was thinking to find the best describe about Germany.

6) I’ve been to Munich. (22/01.25/CONS)
The context was the interviewer asked about what the interviewee knew about Germany. After that, the interviewee answered it by saying "I’ve been to Munich."
It is conceptual meaning because the word „Munich“ means the name of city in Germany. The utterance means that she has never been in Munich, the one of cities in Germany.

7) Angela, what do you know about Germany? (24/01.29/CONS)
The context was the interviewer asked about what the interviewee knew about Germany. After that, the interviewee asked her friend by saying "Angela, what do you know about Germany."
It is conceptual meaning because the word „Germany“ means the name of country. The utterance means that she asked her friend, Angela about Germany.

8) We were reading in the news recently about the beer festival in Munich, but that lots of – lots of English and – (29/01.47/CONS)
The context was the interviewer asked about what the interviewee knew about Germany. After that, the interviewee told to interviewer by saying "We were reading in the news recently about the beer festival in Munich, but that lots of – lots of English and –" It is conceptual meaning because the word „reading" means the cognitive process of decoding symbols to derive meaning. The utterance means that they have been reading the news about beer festival in Munich.

9) Sausages. (34/02.18/CONS)
The context was the interviewer asked about what the interviewee knew about Germany. After that, the interviewee answered it by saying "Sausages."
It is conceptual meaning because the word „sausages" means a name of food. Sausages is the name of food which is a cylindrical meat product made from ground meat, often pork, beef or veal, along with salt, spices and other flavourings, and breadcrumbs, with a skin around it.

10) Well, I think of the war. (36/02.23/CONS)
The context was the interviewer asked about Germany to the interviewee. After that, the interviewee answered it by saying "Well, I think of the war."
It is conceptual meaning because the word „war“ means the conflict. The word “War” means a state of armed conflict between societies. It is generally characterized by extreme aggression, destruction, and mortality, using regular or irregular military forces.

11) I think of the 1966 World Cup. (37/02.25/CONS)
The context was the interviewer asked about what the interviewee knew about Germany. After that, the interviewee answered it by saying "I think of the 1966 World Cup."
It is conceptual meaning because the word „World Cup“ means the name of world football competition. In this utterance, he thought World Cup in 1966 which England managed to defeat West Germany in Final.

Connotative Meaning

Based on the research finding, the researcher found 8 connotative meanings. They are:

1) It’s a big army base. (02/00.18/CONN)
The context was the interviewer asked about what the interviewee thought about Germany. After that, the interviewee answered it by saying "It’s a big army base.
The word „army base“ is connotative. It is the facility directly owned and operated by military. It provides accommodations for units, also be used as a command center, a training ground, and proving ground.

2) British forces are based there. (03/00.20/CONN)
The context was the interviewer asked about what the interviewee thought about Germany. After that, the interviewee answered it by saying "British forces are based there."
The word "forces" was not referred to the part of Newton Law in physics, but it was the movement of war in order to attacking and defending states.

3) Now when you go on holiday all the Germans always pinch the deckchairs. (19/01.13/CONN)
   The context was the interviewer asked about what the interviewee thought about Germany. After that, the interviewee answered it by saying "Now when you go on holiday all the Germans always pinch the deckchairs."
   The word "Pinch" did not mean pressing something, especially someone's skin, strongly between two hard thing such as a finger and a thumb, but in this utterance, word "Pinch" means setting up or using deckchairs.

4) We knocked it down but they made a better job at building it up again, didn't they? (32/02.08/CONN)
   The context was the interviewer asked about what the interviewee thought about Germany. After that, the interviewee answered it by saying "We knocked it down but they made a better job at building it up again, didn't they?"
   The word "Knocked it down" meant that Britain ever defeated Germany in second world wars.

Social Meaning
Based on the research finding, the researcher found 2 social meanings. They are:

1) I thought it was very good, aye, it's well, it was all rebuilt after the war, wasn't it? (31/02.02/SOC)
   The context was the interviewer asked about what the interviewee thought about Germany. After that, the interviewee answered it by saying "I thought it was very good, aye, it's well, it was all rebuilt after the war, wasn't it?"
   The word "Aye" is the slang word which means "Yes" Origin of "Aye" is from Middle English. So, the word can indicate that the speaker is older person.

2) Yeh (38/02.29/SOC)
   The context was the interviewer asked about what the interviewee if the 1966 World Cup was the good one. After that, the interviewee answered it by saying "Yeh".
   The word "Yeh" is the slang word which meant "Yes". This word is used in casual conversation and informal situation.

Affective Meaning
Based on the research finding, the researcher found 19 affective meanings. They are:

1) It's not a place that I've ever been to, (06/00.28/AF)
   The context was the interviewer asked about what the interviewee knew about Germany. After that, the interviewee answered it by saying "It's not a place that I've ever been to,"
   In the utterance, he told that she had ever been Germany and sounded weird to be asked about Germany.

2) but otherwise not really a place I know much about, to be honest with you. (08/00.35/AF)
   The context was the interviewer asked about what the interviewee thought about Germany. After that, the interviewee answered it by saying "but otherwise not really a place I know much about, to be honest with you."
   In the utterance, she told that she did not quite know about Germany and thought that sounded weird to be asked about Germany.

3) Not to much (10/00.41/AFF)
   The context was the interviewer asked about what the interviewee thought about Germany. After that, the interviewee answered it by saying "Not to much." In the utterance, he told that he did not know much about Germany and deny what interviewee expected about him to be asked about Germany.

4) It's very wealthy isn't it? And we're the poor men of Europe now. (11/00.42/AFF)
   The context was the interviewer asked about what the interviewee thought about Germany. After that, the interviewee answered it by saying "It's very wealthy isn't it? And we're the poor men of Europe now."
   She praised Germany as the wealthier than her country, England. She thought Germany always be greater than England.

5) You've just re-elected Angela Merkel, haven't you? And, (12/00.47/AFF)
   The context was the interviewer asked about what the interviewee thought about Germany. After that, the interviewee answered it by saying "You've just re-elected Angela Merkel, haven't you? And,"
   In the utterance, she said that German people had re-elected Angela Merkel as leader voices of Germany and thought that Germany will keep greater than England.

6) No. (14/00.58/AFF)
   The context was the interviewer asked about what the interviewee thought about Germany. After that, the interviewee answered it by saying "No."
   In the utterance, he expressed that he did not know about Germany.

7) Sorry (15/00.59/AFF)
   The context was the interviewer asked if the interviewee really didn't know about Germany. After that, the interviewee answered it again by saying "Sorry."
   In the utterance, he expressed his apologizing about his guilty feeling not able to answer and thought if the interviewer better find the others to answer.

8) They're better than us at football and that's about it! (16/01.01/AFF)
   The context was the interviewer asked about what the interviewee thought about Germany. After that, the interviewee answered it by saying "They're better than us at football and that's about it!"
   In the utterance, he said that Germany football team is better than England's.
9) They always come out and put their towels down first. Before you get down there. (20/01.17/AFF)
   The context was the interviewer asked about what the interviewee thought about Germany. After that, the interviewee answered it by saying “They always come out and put their towels down first. Before you get down there.”
   In the utterance, he mentioned one thing that mostly done by German people which always put towels down first on deckchairs before they get down there. It is like what only German people do that.

10) To be honest, I quite like Germany! (39/02.30/AFF)
    The context was the interviewer asked about what the interviewee thought about Germany. After that, the interviewee answered it by saying “To be honest, I quite like Germany!”
    In the utterance, he expressed his liking to Germany and told that interviewer was good to ask him about that question.

11) I think we all descend from the same sort of Anglo-Saxon race, so yeah, no problem with that. (43/02.39/AFF)
    The context was the interviewer asked about what the interviewee thought about relation Germany and England. After that, the interviewee answered it by saying “I think we all descend from the same sort of Anglo-Saxon race, so yeah, no problem with that.”
    In the utterance, he thought that was no problem either German people and British, because both were descended from the same sort of Anglo-Saxon and had to be peace.

12) I can’t afford, I can’t deny that. (51/03.21/AFF)
    The context was the interviewee asked about what the interviewee thought about BMW, Mercedes and Audis. After that, the interviewee answered it by saying “I can’t afford, I can’t deny that.”
    In the utterance, he could not deny that BMW, Mercedes, and Audis are good car from Germany.

Reflected Meaning
   Based on the research finding, the researcher found 5 reflected meanings. They are:

1) Stella? (18/01.08/REFL)
   The context was the interviewer asked about what the interviewee thought about Germany. After that, the interviewee answered it by saying “Stella? She told something ambiguously about "Stella". Because the answer did not have correlation to question. She perhaps mentioned the one of Belgaun beer, Stella Artois.

2) The Oktoberfest? (25/01.33/REFL)
   The context was the interviewee asked about what the interviewee thought about Germany. After that, the interviewee answered it by saying "The Oktoberfest? The Oktoberfest is the world’s most famous beer festival. Taking place in the German city of Munich."

3) No, didn't get really drunk. (27/01.38/REFL)
   The context was the interviewer asked about if the interviewee ever got really drunk. After that, the interviewee answered it by saying “No, didn’t get really drunk.”
   The word “Drunk” in this utterance meant a temporary state in which one’s physical and mental faculties are impaired by an excess of alcoholic drink.

Collocative Meaning
   Based on the research finding, the researcher found 5 collocative meanings. They are:

1) It’s pretty (23/01.26/COLL)
   The context was the interviewer asked about what the interviewee thought about Germany. After that, the interviewee answered it by saying "It’s pretty.”
   The word “Pretty” is mostly used for woman, but in this utterance, it was used for explaining something that is good.

2) I took it easy (28/01.40/COLL)
   The context was the interviewer asked about the interviewee’s experiences joined The Oktoberfest. After that, the interviewee answered it by saying "I took it easy.”
   The word „Easy” in this utterance meant something that was little, or not too much.

3) I must admit the Mercedes and BMWs and Audis are brilliant cars! (50/03.48/COLL)
   The context was the interviewee asked about what the interviewee thought about Germany. After that, the interviewee answered it by saying "I must admit the Mercedes and BMWs and Audis are brilliant cars!”
   In the utterance, the word „Brilliant” in this utterance meant something that was good and luxurious.

Thematic Meaning
   Based on the research finding, the researcher found 6 thematic meanings. They are:

1) That’s it. (64/00.26/THEM)
   The context was the interviewer asked about what the interviewee thought about Germany. After that, the interviewee stated at the end of his answer by saying "That’s it”
   It meant that what he knew about Germany was having a big army base and British forces are based in Germany.

2) That’s what I know. (21/01.21/THEM)
   The context was the interviewer asked about what the interviewee thought about Germany. After that, the interviewee stated at the end of his answer by saying "That’s what I know.”
   It meant that what the interviewee knew about Germany was Germans always punch the deckchairs, and put their towels down first before using deckchairs.

3) Yeh, I have (26/01.36/THEM)
   The context was the interviewer asked if the interviewee ever joined The Oktoberfest. After that, the interviewee answered it by saying "Yeh, I have “

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It meant that the interviewee had ever been in Oktoberfest.

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the research finding and discussion, the researcher would like to make some conclusions as follows:

In this research, the researcher focused on the meaning types as Leech’s theory which was found in interviewee’s utterances of Easy English video: What Do You Know About Germany episode. The Meaning Types That Were Found in the Easy English Video. The researcher found 62 data in Easy English video which are consist of several types, they are 17 conceptual meanings, 8 connotative meanings, 2 social meanings, 19 affective meanings, 5 reflected meanings, 5 collaborative meanings, and 6 thematic meanings.

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