RESEARCH REPORT



AN ANALYSIS OF E-LEARNING ACCEPTANCE AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS

By:

Cecilia TitiekMurniati, Ph.D

FACULTY OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS SOEGIJAPRANATA CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY

ABSTRACT

The advancement of technology and the Internet have changing the way subject matters are presented. They allow teachers and students interact through various digital media and information technology. E-learning is the term that is used to describe the delivery of a subject matter via numerous types of digital technology and through web-based interaction. Indonesia has begun adopting e-learning in an effort to create student-centered learning approach and to accommodate young generation's comfort with technology. However, university administrators have not yet assessed to what extent and how these blended learning or e-Learning affect students' learning outcome and how well the system is accepted and adopted. To address the research questions, I administered survey to 100 active students in the Faculty of Language and Arts. The questionnaire consists of two parts. The first part was used to look at the demography of students such as gender, class standing, and level of comfort with technology. Pearson Correlation test was used to analyze the interaction between learners' perceived ease of use, perceived usefulness, intention to use, and level of comfort.

The results of Pearson Correlation Test demonstrated that learners' perceived ease of use was positively correlated with affects their perceived usefulness, learners' perceived usefulness had significant correlation with their intention to use e-learning. Finally, learner's level of comfort using e-learning significantly correlated with learner's perceived ease of use.

Keywords: technology acceptance, e-learning, perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, attitude toward e-learning, intention to use

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Cronbach's Alpha Test	I	1
Table 2. Cronbach's Alpha for Question Items		2
		3
Table 3. The results of Spearman's Correlation test		٠

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1. Technology Acceptance Model	<i>6</i>
Figure 2. Gender of respondents	10
Figure 3. Technology Level	11

TABLE OF CONTENTS

APPROVAL PAGE	i
REVIEWER APPROVAL PAGE	ii
ABSTRACT	iv
LIST OF TABLES	V
LIST OF GRAPHS	vi
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	1
Background	1
Hypothesis	3
Purpose of the Study	3
Scope of the Study	3
Significance of the Study	4
CHAPTER 2 LITERATURE REVIEW	5
CHAPTER 3 METHODS	8
Population and Sample	8
Instrument	9
Procedures	7
CHAPTER 4 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS	7
CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	15
Conclusion	15
Suggestions	16
REFERENCES	17
APPENDIX: Ouestionnaire	20

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

E-learning has gained prominence in the last few years. The advancement in the information technology has prompted the change of learning and teaching approaches worldwide (Tick, 2006). Teachers and educational practitioners have begun to acknowledge the benefits of integrating technology in their classes. E-learning has been broadly defined as system of course delivery that are conducted through electronic tools and web-based platforms. Currently, e-Learning is emerging as the teaching paradigm shifts from teacher-centered class to student-centered class. Students are in charge of the knowledge transfer. E-learning allows students and teachers interact in the exchange of knowledge without being limited by time and space (Sun et al, 2009).

E-learning is commonly defined as the delivery of teaching materials through various types of digital technology such as audio/video tape, interactive TV, Internet, Intranet, and CD-ROM (Engelbrecht, 2005). Others view e-learning as the delivery of teaching materials via digital technology and web-based media in the form of web-based communication, collaboration, knowledge transfer, and training (Kelly & Bauer, 2004; Sun et al. 2007). Masrom (2007) proposed a broader definition of e-learning to include communication via information and communication technology.

In the last few decades, universities in Indonesia are increasingly moving towards the innovative pedagogy involving e-Learning. However, university administrators have not yet

assessed to what extent and how these blended learning or e-Learning affect students' learning outcome and how well the system is accepted and adopted. Many studies on technology adoption utilized Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) developed by Davis (1989). TAM posits that a user's acceptance and use of technology rely on users' perceived usefulness and ease of use. Perceived usefulness is defined as "the degree to which a person believes that usin g a particular system would enhance his or her job" (p. 320) while perceived ease of use is defined as "the degree to which a person believes that using a particular system would be free from effort" (p. 320). Studies on learner's acceptance on e-learning TAM has been applied in various contexts and fields such as healthcare(Chau and Hu, 2002; Grover, 2015), banking (Martins et al., 2014), education (Fathema, 2015; Ong &Lai, 2014) and business (Bjursten, Classon, & Steen, 2016).

Studies on the successful adoption of e-learning demonstrated that learners' perceived ease of use was dependent upon computer self-efficacy (Vankatesh& Davis, 1996). Ong & Lai (2004) investigated gender diperences among dominants apecting e-learning acceptance. They surveryed 67 female and 89 male employees in six international companies. The findings of their study showed men's rating of computer self-epacy, perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, and behavioral intention to use e-learning are all higher than women's. Men's adoption of e-learning are more likely to be influenced by their perceived usefulness. Saade et al. (2007) conducted a study on multimedia technology environment acceptance among students. Their findings showed that learners' perceived ease of use was significantly correlated with their intention to use, while learners' perceived ease of use had a positive correlation with learners' attitude towards multimedia learning environment.

While numerous studies have been conducted in many countries world wide, studies on learners' acceptance of e-leaners have been extensively studied. This study aims to address the research gap on this particular topic.

1.2 Hypothesis

The study is conducted to test the following hypotheses:

H1: Learners' perceived ease of use positively affects their perceived usefulness.

H2: Learners' perceived usefulness positively affects their intention to use e-learning.

H3: Learners' perceived ease of use positively affects their intention to use e-learning.

H4: Level of comfort positively affects learner's perceived ease of use.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The main purpose of this study is to find out factors that account for the acceptance of e-learning and how students perceived e-learning.

1.4 Scope of the study

Understanding how students accept e-learning will benefit the faculty and the university in various ways. The findings of this study will help the Faculty of Language and Arts to improve the integration of e-Learning and seek ways to maximize the benefits of e-learning for students' achievement. In addition, the results from this study are useful for teachers to modify their teaching strategies to integrate e-learning in their courses.

1.5 Significance of the study

The results of this study on e-learning adoption of e-learning will contribute a scholarly discussion on the factors that influence learners' intention to use e-learning. The findings of this study will be useful for the department or the university should they decide to encourage more lecturers to adopt e-learning in their courses.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1The definition of e-Learning

Although the term e-learning has been used since the 1990s, its notion has not been widely agreed upon. Some researchers view e-learning as the delivery of teaching materials via electronic media, such as audio/video tape, interactive TV, Internet, Intranet, and CD-ROM (Engelbrecht, 2005) while others view e-learning as a web based learning which includes web-based communication, collaboration. knowledge transfer, and training (Kelly & Bauer, 2004; Sun et al. 2007). The broader definition of e-Learning incorporates both notions. Masrom (2007, p.1) defines e-learning as "learning facilitated and supported through the utilization of information and communication technology (ICTs).

2.2 Technology Acceptance Model

Technology Acceptance Model or TAM (Davis, 1989; Davis, Bagozzi&Warshaw, 1989) is one of the models to explain user acceptance and usage behavior regarding information technology. In other words, it is one of the most widely accepted models widely to investigate the determinants of technology acceptance. Many studies analyzing how people use technology have used and expanded this model (Jantan, Ramayah& Chin, 2001; Koay, 2002, Lee, Yoon, & Lee, 2009; Ramayah, Siron, Dahlan& Mohamad, 2002).

Technology acceptance model posits that people's desire to use technology is influenced by two beliefs; they are perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use. Perceived usefulness

refers to the degree to which a user believesthat technology is useful and can increase their productivity. Perceived ease of use refers to the degree in which a user believes that technology can be used with minimal efforts (Davis, 1989). Literature shows that perceived ease of use has a direct effect on both perceived usefulness and technology usage (Adams et al., 1992; Davis, 1989). The following is the model:

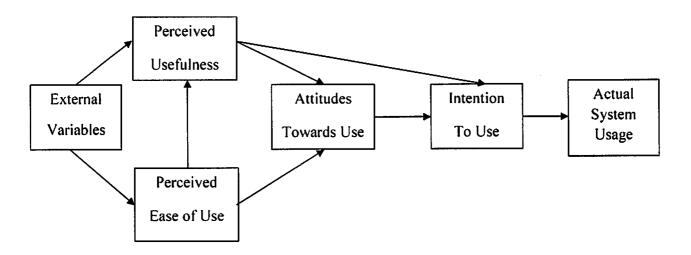


Figure 1: Technology Acceptance Model

In this model, we can see that external factors influenced perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use. Perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use have some influences on the attitude towards technology and intention to use technology (Davis, 1989).

TAM constructs have been used to include many aspects of technology in learning, including e-Learning. Research on technology acceptance in universities indicates that (Selim, 2003). Results revealed that perceived usefulness and ease of use of coursewebsite were the strongest determinants for the acceptance and usage of course website. Students who believed that course websites were useful and easy to use were more likely to accept it as an effective tool (Selim, 2003). Some studies focus on the motivational aspect of TAM. Roca &Gagné (2008)

introduced three motivational factors that affect technology acceptance. They are perceived autonomy support, perceived competence, and perceived relatedness. The perceived autonomy support, competence, and relatedness were shown to influence perceived usefulness, playfulness, and ease of use.

Literature on technology acceptance indicates mixed results. Some researchers found that perceived usefulness was the key determinant in technology acceptance, whereas some studies show mixed results for the perceived ease of use construct (Adams et al., 1992; Hu et al., 1999; Ndubisi et al., 2001).

Although the TAM literature reveals that certain inconsistencies exist but they are rarely dealt with clearly (En Mao &Palvia, 2001). So this research delves into one of the many inconsistencies which may be explored to enrich the literature in the TAM research.

CHAPTER 3

METHODS

This study is quantitative in nature. It intends to look e-learning acceptance among college students. The data were taken from Technology Acceptance Survey distributed to students in a private university in Semarang.

3.1 Population and sample

The population of this study was students in the Faculty of Language and Arts Soegijapranata Catholic University. Currently, there are approximately 400 active students. The data were taken using convenience sampling. We were able to recruit 100 students for the study.

3.2 Instrument

The questionnaire used in this study was a modified version of Technology Acceptance Model questionnaire. It consists of two parts. The first part asks about participants' gender, class standing, and level of comfort with technology. The second part concerns with the four constructs in the technology acceptance model. They are Perceived Usefulness, Perceived Ease of Use, Attitude Towards e-learning, and Intention to Use e-learning. Each construct is divided into several measures. There are 14 question items in this questionnaire. Likert Scale was used to elicit responses from the respondents. Each statement has five response options. They are Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral. Disagree, and Strongly Disagree.

3.3 Procedures

The questionnaire for this study was modified from Technology Acceptance Model. Before administering the survey, I used pilot study to test the reliability and the validity of the the survey question items using Cronbach's Alpha to a sample of students. Once I collected the data, the questionnaire will be analyzed to look at the interaction between the dependent variables (gender and level of comfort) and the independent variables (Perceived Usefulness, Perceived Ease of Use, Attitude Towards E-learning, and Intention to Use E-learning).

CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This study aims to investigate students' acceptance of e-learning in Faculty of Language and Arts Soegijapranata Catholic University. The questionnaires were distributed to 100 students. Out of the samples, 69 students were female and the rest were male.

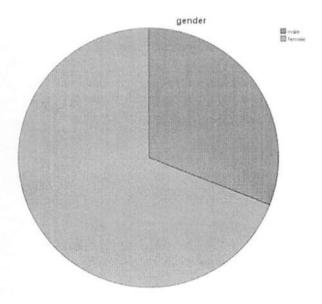


Figure 1. Gender of respondents

Graph 2 shows that out of 100 students, 68 students reported that they were quite comfortable using technology(68%) and 31% stated they were very comfortable using technology. Only 1 student had low comfort level.

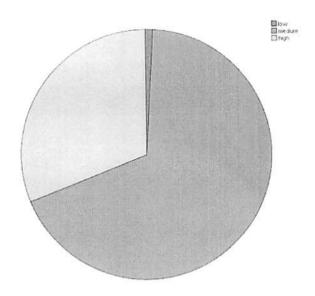


Figure 2.Technology Level

Table 3 below shows the Cronbach's alpha of the question items. We can see that each item has a Cronbach's alpha greater than 0.9. This means that each question item is consistent.

Reliability Statistics

	Cronbach's Alpha Based on	
Cronbach's Alpha	Standardized Items	N of Items
.921	922	14

Table 1. Cronbach's Alpha test

	Cronbach's
	Alpha
usefulness l	.916
usefulness2	.917
usefulness3	.916
usefulness4	.916
usesulness5	.916
easytouse l	.915
easytouse2	.924
easytouse3	.920
attitude l	.914
attitude2	.912
attitude3	.911
intention l	.913
intention2	.915
intention3	.911

Table 2. Cronbach's Alpha for each question items

Hypothesis testing using Pearson Correlation was intended to test whether1) learners' perceived ease of use positively affects their perceived usefulness, 2) learners' perceived usefulness positively affects their intention to use e-learning, 3) learners' perceived ease of use positively affects their intention to use e-learning, 4) level of comfort positively affects learner's perceived ease of use. The results of Pearson Correlation Test demonstrated that learners' perceived ease of use was positively correlated with affects their perceived usefulness (.492). The higher the perceived ease of use, the more likely students perceive that e-learning was useful for them.

Further, the test indicated that learners' perceived usefulness had significant correlation with their intention to use e-learning (.598). Students who viewed e-learning as useful for them were more likely to have a higher desire to use e-learning. Pearson Correlation test in addition showed that learners' perceived ease of use positively correlated with their intention to use (.552). The more learners believed that e-learning platform was easy to use, the more likely they planned to use it. Finally, the table 4 below shows that learner's level of comfort using e-learning significantly correlated with learner's perceived ease of use (.341).

Correlations

		Coi	retations_					-		
		tot_usefulness	tot_easyt	ouse	tot_attit	ude	tot_inter		level_of	com
tot_usefullness	Pearson Correlation	tot ascrations	,492**		,675**		,598**		,408 **	
(ot_usetuiniess	Sig. (2-tailed)	100	,000	100	,000,	100	,000	100	,000	100
tot_easytouse	N Pearson Correlation	,492**		1	,532**		,552**		,341**	
	Sig. (2-tailed) N	,000 10		100	,000	100	,000,	100	,001	100
tot_attitude	Pearson Correlation	,675**	,532**			l	,776 ** ,000		,354 ^{**}	
	Sig. (2-tailed) N	,000	000,000	100		100	l '	100		100
tot_intention	Pearson Correlation	,598**	,552**		,776**			l	,469** ,000	
	Sig. (2-tailed) N	,000	000,	100		100		100		100
level_of_com	Pearson Correlation	,408**	,341**		,354**		,469 **			•
	Sig. (2-tailed) N	,000	,001	100	,000	100	,000	100		10

^{**.} Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 3. The results of Spearman's Correlation test

Discussion

The study demonstrated several findings that supports the findings of other researchers. In this study learner's perceived ease of use had a significant correlation with their perceived usefulness. Learner's intention to use e-learning had a positive correlation with their perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness. This findings corroborate with those of other studies which suggested that perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use are the two major determinants of user's intention to use or behavioral intention for the adoption of technology (Hamid et al. 2015; Katharaki et al., 2009; Masrom, 2007; Ngai et al; Saade et al., 2007).

Another highlight of this study is that learners' level of comfort in using technology was significantly correlated with their attitude towards e-learning. This supports the findings of

several other researchers who focus on the effect of the level of comfort with technology on attitude towards technology (Palak& Walls, 2014)

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

The purpose of this study is to test four hypotheses. They are was intended to test whether 1) learners' perceived ease of use positively affects their perceived usefulness, 2) learners' perceived usefulness positively affects their intention to use e-learning, 3) learners' perceived ease of use positively affects their intention to use e-learning, 4) level of comfort positively affects learner's perceived ease of use. Pearson's Correlation Test showed significant correlation between learners' perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness, learners' perceived usefulness and intention to use e-learning, learners' perceived ease of use and intention to use e-learning. Finally, learners' level of comfort with technology had a significant correlation with learner's perceived ease of use.

Students in this institution had a favorable attitude towards the use of e-learning; thus, they were more welcoming. The findings imply that the majority of students were comfortable using technology; thus they did not perceived e-learning as obstacles.

5.2 Suggestions

The results of this study can be useful for the institutions in several ways:

The results concerning students' comfort with technology mirror the findings of other studies
on technology and young generations. Young people adapt better to technological advances.
 Thus, institutions should encourage teachers, who sometimes are less flexible with
technological changes, to adopt e-learning in their courses.

- 2. Students reported that e-learning is useful; therefore, teachers need to invent ways to include e-learning model in their courses.
- 3. The next research should be designed to focus on the qualitative analysis and investigate students' challenges and motivations in using e-learning. In-depth analysis of learner's e-learning acceptance will help teachers and university administrators in design e-learning policies.

References

- Adams, D. A., Nelson, R. R., & Todd, P. A. (1992). Perceived usefulness, ease of use, and usage of information technology: A replication. *MIS quarterly*, 227-247.
- Bjursten, A., Classon, L., & Steen, I. (2016). Investigating Technology Acceptance towards E-commerce within the Work Wear Sector: A study within business-to-business about business clients' technology acceptance towards e-commerce.
- Chau, P. Y., & Hu, P. J. H. (2002). Investigating healthcare professionals' decisions to accept telemedicine technology: an empirical test of competing theories. *Information & management*, 39(4), 297-311.
- Davis, F. D. (1989). Perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, and user acceptance of information technology. *MIS quarterly*, 319-340.
- Engelbrecht, E. (2005). Adapting to changing expectations: Post-graduate students' experience of an e-learning tax program. *Computers & Education*, 45(2), 217-229.
- Fathema, N., Shannon, D., & Ross, M. (2015). Expanding The Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) to Examine Faculty Use of Learning Management Systems (LMSs) In Higher Education Institutions. *Journal of Online Learning & Teaching*, 11(2).
- Grover, S. (2015). Predicting the Adoption of Video Podcast in Online Health Education: Using a Modified Version of the Technology Acceptance Model (Health Education Technology Adoption Model HEDTAM). In *E-Learn: World Conference on E-Learning in Corporate, Government, Healthcare, and Higher Education* (pp. 1100-1104).

 Association for the Advancement of Computing in Education (AACE).

- Hu, P. J., Chau, P. Y., Sheng, O. R. L., & Tam, K. Y. (1999). Examining the technology acceptance model using physician acceptance of telemedicine technology. *Journal of management information systems*, 16(2), 91-112.
- Jantan, M., Ramayah, T., & Chin, W. W. (2001). Personal computer acceptance by small and medium companies evidence from Malaysia. JurnalManajemen&Bisnis, 3(1), 1-14.
- Kelly, T., & Bauer, D. (2004). Managing intellectual capital via e-learning at Cisco. In C.

 Holsapple (Ed.), Handbook on knowledge management 2: Knowledge directions (pp. 511-532). Springer, Berlin, Germany
- Lee, B. C., Yoon, J. O., & Lee, I. (2009). Learners' acceptance of e-learning in South Korea: Theories and results. Computers & Education, 53(4), 1320-1329.
- Martins, C., Oliveira, T., &Popovič, A. (2014). Understanding the Internet banking adoption: A unified theory of acceptance and use of technology and perceived risk application. *International Journal of Information Management*, 34(1), 1-13.
- Masrom, M. (2007). Technology acceptance model and e-learning. Technology, 21(24), 81.
- Mao, E., &Palvia, P. (2001). Information Technology Acceptance: How Much Do We Know?. *AMCIS 2001 Proceedings*, 335.
- Ndubisi, N. O., Jantan, M., & Richardson, S. (2001). Is the technology acceptance model valid for entrepreneurs? Model testing and examining usage determinants. *Asian Academy of Management Journal*, 6(2), 31-54.
- Palak, D., & Walls, R. T. (2009). Teachers' beliefs and technology practices: A mixed methods approach. *Journal of Research on technology in Education*, 41(4), 417-441.
- Ong, C. S., & Lai, J. Y. (2006). Gender differences in perceptions and relationships among dominants of e-learning acceptance. *Computers in human behavior*, 22(5), 816-829.

- Ramayah, T., Siron, R., Dahlan, N., & Mohamad, O. (2002, October). Technology usage among owners/managers of SME's: The role of demographic and motivational variables. In *The proceedings of the 6th Annual Asian-Pacific Forum for Small Business on Small and Medium Enterprises Linkages, Networking and Clustering*.
- Roca, J. C., & Gagné, M. (2008). Understanding e-learning continuance intention in the workplace: A self-determination theory perspective. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 24(4), 1585-1604.
- Saadé, R., Nebebe, F., & Tan, W. (2007). Viability of the "technology acceptance model" in multimedia learning environments: a comparative study. Interdisciplinary Journal of E-Learning and Learning Objects, 3(1), 175-184.
- Selim, H. M. (2003). An empirical investigation of student acceptance of course websites. *Computers & Education*, 40(4), 343-360.
- Sun, P. C., Cheng, H. K., & Finger, G. (2009). Critical functionalities of a successful e-learning system—An analysis from instructors' cognitive structure toward system usage. *Decision Support Systems*, 48(1), 293-302.
- Tick, A. (2006). A Web-based e-learning application of self study multimedia programme in military English. In *Proceedings of the 3rd Romanian–Hungarian Joint Symposium on Applied Computational Intelligence* (pp. 25-26).
- Venkatesh, V., & Davis, F. D. (1996). A model of the antecedents of perceived ease of use:

 Development and test. *Decision sciences*, 27(3), 451-481.

APPENDIX QUESTIONNAIRE

Learners Acceptance of E-Learning in Faculty of Language and Arts Soegijapranata Catholic University

Explanation about the study:

We would like to thank you for your willingness to participate in this survey. The purpose of this questionnaire is to investigate your opinions about E-learning and ICT which you learned from your lecturers in class (for example: quizzes, examinations, etc) and how interested you are while you're using E-learning. Your participation is completely voluntary and the information you provide in this questionnaire is really useful. We hope you would fill in the blanks correctly because we need the accuracy from each part.

Direction

Check $(\ensuremath{\backslash})$ the most appropriate answer for each of the statement below

Part One	
Background questions	:
Name	:
Student Number	:
Gender Male	
Female	
Class standing Freshmen (I st year)	Sophomore (2 nd year)
Junior (3 rd year)	Senior (4 th year)

Level of comfo	ort with technolo	ogy	
Low		Medium	Hig

No.	Constructs	Measures	Strong ly Agree	Agree	Neutra I	Disagr ee	Strong ly Disagr ee
1.	Perceived usefulness	E-learning helps me to become an effective learner					
		E-learning is very useful for me E-learning helps me to become more productive E-learning helps me accomplish my task					
	ļ	faster E-learning meets my learning needs					
2.	Perceived ease of use	E-learning method is easy to use					
		I can use e-learning method without written instruction					
		I can use e-learning method successfully everytime					
3	Attitude toward e- learning	Using e-learning is a good idea					
		E-learning will make work more interesting					
		Working with e-learning is fun					
4	Intention to use e- learning	I would like to use e-learning in 4the future					
		E-learning should be implemented in most of the courses					
		I will recommend e-learning classes to other students					

AN ANALYSIS OF E-LEARNING ACCEPTANCE AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS Cecilia Titiek Murniati¹, Kelly Irine²,

¹Faculty of Language and Arts, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Indonesia ²Faculty of Language and Arts, Soegijapranata Catholic University, Semarang, Indonesia c murniati@unika.ac.id

Abstract

The advancement of technology and the Internet have changing the way subject matters are presented. They allow teachers and students interact through various digital media and information technology. E-learning is the term that is used to describe the delivery of a subject matter via numerous types of digital technology and through web-based interaction. Indonesia has begun adopting e-learning in an effort to create student-centered learning approach and to accommodate young generation's comfort with technology. However, university administrators have not yet assessed to what extent and how these blended learning or e-Learning affect students' learning outcome and how well the system is accepted and adopted. To address the research questions, I administered survey to 100 active students in the Faculty of Language and Arts. The questionnaire consists of two parts. The first part was used to look at the demography of students such as gender, class standing, and level of comfort with technology. Pearson Correlation test was used to analyze the interaction between learners' perceived ease of use, perceived usefulness, intention to use, and level of comfort.

The results of Pearson Correlation Test demonstrated that learners' perceived ease of use was positively correlated with affects their perceived usefulness, learners' perceived usefulness had significant correlation with their intention to use e-learning. Finally, learner's level of comfort using e-learning significantly correlated with learner's perceived ease of use.

Keywords: technology acceptance, e-learning, perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, attitude toward e-learning, intention to use

INTRODUCTION

E-learning has gained prominence in the last few years. The advancement in the information technology has prompted the change of learning and teaching approaches worldwide (Tick, 2006). Teachers and educational practitioners have begun to acknowledge the benefits of integrating technology in their classes. E-learning has been broadly defined as system of course delivery that are conducted through electronic tools and web-based platforms. Currently, e-Learning is emerging as the teaching paradigm shifts from teacher-centered class to student-centered class. Students are in charge of the knowledge transfer. E-learning allows students and teachers interact in the exchange of knowledge without being limited by time and space (Sun et al, 2009).

E-learning is commonly defined as the delivery of teaching materials through various types of digital technology such as audio/video tape, interactive TV, Internet, Intranet, and CD-ROM (Engelbrecht, 2005). Others view e-learning as the delivery of teaching materials via digital technology and web-based media in the form of web-based communication, collaboration, knowledge transfer, and training (Kelly & Bauer, 2004; Sun et al. 2007). Masrom (2007) proposed a broader definition of e-learning to include communication via information and communication technology.

In the last few decades, universities in Indonesia are increasingly moving towards the innovative pedagogy involving e-Learning. However, university administrators have not yet assessed to what extent and how these blended learning or e-Learning affect students' learning outcome and how well the system is accepted and adopted. Many studies on technology adoption utilized Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) developed by Davis (1989). TAM posits that a user's acceptance and use of technology rely on users' perceived usefulness and ease of use. Perceived usefulness is defined as "the degree to which a person believes that usin g a particular system would enhance his or her job" (p. 320) while perceived ease of use is defined as "the degree to which a person believes that using a particular system would be free from effort" (p. 320). Studies on learner's acceptance on e-learning TAM has been applied in various contexts and fields such as healthcare(Chau and Hu, 2002), banking (Martins et al., 2014), education (Fathema et al., 2015; Ong & Lai, 2014) and business (Bjursten, Classon, & Steen, 2016).

Studies on the successful adoption of e-learning demonstrated that learners' perceived ease of use was dependent upon computer self-efficacy (Vankatesh& Davis, 1996). Ong & Lai (2004) investigated gender diperences among dominants apecting e-learning acceptance. They surveryed 67 female and 89 male employees in six international companies. The findings of their study showed men's rating of computer self-epacacy, perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, and behavioral intention to use e-learning are all higher than women's. Men's adoption of e-learning are more likely to be influenced by their perceived usefulness. Saade et al. (2007) conducted a study on multimedia technology environment acceptance among students. Their findings showed that learners' perceived ease of use was significantly correlated with their intention to use, while learners' perceived ease of use had a positive correlation with learners' attitude towards multimedia learning environment.

While numerous studies have been conducted in many countries world wide, studies on learners' acceptance of e-leaners have been extensively studied. This study aims to address the research gap on this particular topic. The main purpose of this study is to find out factors that account for the acceptance of e-learning and how students perceived e-learning.

Hypothesis

The study is conducted to test the following hypotheses:

H1: Learners' perceived ease of use positively affects their perceived usefulness.

H2: Learners' perceived usefulness positively affects their intention to use e-learning.

H3: Learners' perceived ease of use positively affects their intention to use e-learning.

H4: Level of comfort positively affects learner's perceived ease of use.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The definition of e-Learning

Although the term e-learning has been used since the 1990s, its notion has not been widely agreed upon. Some researchers view e-learning as the delivery of teaching materials via electronic media, such as audio/video tape, interactive TV, Internet, Intranet, and CD-ROM (Engelbrecht, 2005) while others view e-learning as a web based learning which includes web-based communication, collaboration, knowledge transfer, and training (Kelly & Bauer, 2004; Sun et al. 2007). The broader definition of e-Learning incorporates both notions. Masrom (2007, p.1) defines e-learning as "learning facilitated and supported through the utilization of information and communication technology (ICTs).

Technology Acceptance Model

Technology Acceptance Model or TAM (Davis, 1989; Davis, Bagozzi&Warshaw, 1989) is one of the models to explain user acceptance and usage behavior regarding information technology. In other words, it is one of the most widely accepted models widely to investigate the determinants of technology acceptance. Many studies analyzing how people use technology have used and expanded this model (Jantan, Ramayah& Chin, 2001; Lee, Yoon, & Lee, 2009; Ramayah, Siron, Dahlan& Mohamad, 2002).

Technology acceptance model posits that people's desire to use technology is influenced by two beliefs; they are perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use. Perceived usefulness refers to the degree to which a user believes that technology is useful and can increase their productivity. Perceived ease of use refers to the degree in which a user believes that technology can be used with minimal efforts (Davis, 1989). Literature shows that perceived ease of use has a direct effect on both perceived usefulness and technology usage (Adams et al., 1992; Davis, 1989). The following is the model:

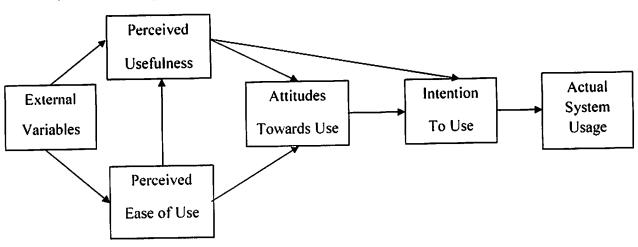


Figure 1: Technology Acceptance Model

In this model, we can see that external factors influenced perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use. Perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use have some influences on the attitude towards technology and intention to use technology (Davis, 1989).

TAM constructs have been used to include many aspects of technology in learning, including e-Learning. Research on technology acceptance in universities indicates that (Selim, 2003). Results revealed that perceived usefulness and ease of use of course website were the strongest determinants for the acceptance and usage of course website. Students who believed that course websites were useful and easy to use were more likely to accept it as an effective tool (Selim. 2003). Some studies focus on the motivational aspect of TAM. Roca &Gagné (2008) introduced three motivational factors that affect technology acceptance. They are perceived autonomy support, perceived competence, and perceived relatedness. The perceived autonomy support, competence, and relatedness were shown to influence perceived usefulness, playfulness, and ease of use.

Literature on technology acceptance indicates mixed results. Some researchers found that perceived usefulness was the key determinant in technology acceptance, whereas some studies show mixed results for the perceived ease of use construct (Adams et al., 1992; Hu et al., 1999; Ndubisi et al., 2001).

Although the TAM literature reveals that certain inconsistencies exist but they are rarely dealt with clearly (Mao &Palvia, 2001). So this research delves into one of the many inconsistencies which may be explored to enrich the literature in the TAM research.

METHODS

This study is quantitative in nature. It intends to look e-learning acceptance among college students. The data were taken from Technology Acceptance Survey distributed to students in a private university in Semarang.

Population and sample

The population of this study wasstudents in the Faculty of Language and Arts Soegijapranata Catholic University. Currently, there are approximately 400 active students. The data were taken using convenience sampling. We were able to recruit 100 students for the study.

Instrument

The questionnaire used in this study was a modified version of Technology Acceptance Model questionnaire. It consists of two parts. The first part asks about participants' gender, class standing, and level of comfort with technology. The second part concerns with the four constructs in the technology acceptance model. They are Perceived Usefulness, Perceived Ease of Use, Attitude Towards e-learning, and Intention to Use e-learning. Each construct is divided into several measures. There are 14 question items in this questionnaire. Likert Scale was used to elicit responses from the respondents. Each statement has five response options. They are Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral. Disagree, and Strongly Disagree.

Procedures

The questionnaire for this study was modified from Technology Acceptance Model. Before administering the survey, I used pilot study to test the reliability and the validity of the the survey question items using Cronbach's Alpha to a sample of students. Once I collected the data, the questionnaire will be analyzed to look at the interaction between the dependent variables (gender and level of comfort) and the independent variables (Perceived Usefulness, Perceived Ease of Use, Attitude Towards E-learning, and Intention to Use E-learning).

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This study aims to investigate students' acceptance of e-learning in Faculty of Language and Arts Soegijapranata Catholic University. The questionnaires were distributed to 100 students. Out of the samples, 69 students were female and the rest were male.

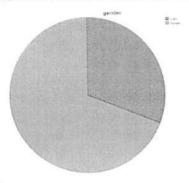


Figure 1. Gender of respondents

Graph 2 shows that out of 100 students, 68 students reported that they were quite comfortable using technology(68%) and 31% stated they were very comfortable using technology. Only 1 student had low comfort level.

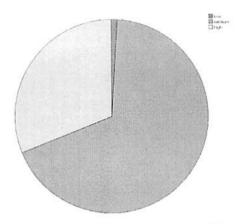


Figure 2.Technology Level
Table 3 below shows the Cronbach's alpha of the question items. We can see that each item has a Cronbach's alpha greater than 0.9. This means that each question item is consistent.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha
Based on
Cronbach's Alpha
Standardized Items
N of Items
921
922
14

Table 1. Cronbach's Alpha test

	Cronbach's
	Alpha
usefulness1	.916
usefulness2	.917
usefulness3	.916
usefulness4	.916
usesulness5	.916
easytousel	.915
easytouse2	.924
easytouse3	.920
attitude1	.914
attitude2	.912
attitude3	.911
intention l	.913
intention2	.915
intention3	.911

Table 2. Cronbach's Alpha for each question items

Hypothesis testing using Pearson Correlation was intended to test whether1) learners' perceived ease of use positively affects their perceived usefulness, 2) learners' perceived usefulness positively affects their intention to use e-learning, 3) learners' perceived ease of use positively affects their intention to use e-learning, 4) level of comfort positively affects learner's perceived ease of use. The results of Pearson Correlation Test demonstrated that learners' perceived ease of use was positively correlated with affects their perceived usefulness (.492). The higher the perceived ease of use, the more likely students perceive that e-learning was useful for them. Further, the test indicated that learners' perceived usefulness had significant correlation with their intention to use e-learning (.598). Students who viewed e-learning as useful for them were more likely to have a higher desire to use e-learning. Pearson Correlation test in addition showed that learners' perceived ease of use positively correlated with their intention to use (.552). The more learners believed that e-learning platform was easy to use, the more likely they planned to use it. Finally, the table 4 below shows that learner's level of comfort using e-learning significantly correlated with learner's perceived ease of use (.341).

Correlations

		tot usefulness	tot_easytouse	tot_attitude	tot_intention	level_of_com
tot_usefullness	Pearson Correlation		,492**	,675**	,598**	,408**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000,	,000,	,000	,000
	N	100	100	100	100	100
tot_easytouse	Pearson Correlation	,492**		,532**	,552**	,341**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000,		,000	,000	,001
	N	100	100	100	100	
tot_attitude	Pearson Correlation	,675**	,532**	1	,776 **	,354**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000		,000	,000
	N	100	100	100		
tot_intention	Pearson Correlation	.598**	,552**	,776**	1	,469 **
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	,000	,000		,000,
	N	100	I	I		100
level_of_com	Pearson Correlation	,408**	,341**	,354**	,469 **	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	,001	,000,	,000	
	N	100	l'	100	100	100

^{**.} Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 3. The results of Spearman's Correlation test

Discussion

The study demonstrated several findings that supports the findings of other researchers. In this study learner's perceived ease of use had a significant correlation with their perceived usefulness. Learner's intention to use e-learning had a positive correlation with their perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness. This findings corroborate with those of other studies which suggested that perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use are the two major determinants of user's intention to use or behavioral intention for the adoption of technology (Hamid et al. 2015; Katharaki et al., 2009; Masrom, 2007; Ngai et al; Saade et al., 2007).

Another highlight of this study is that learners' level of comfort in using technology was significantly correlated with their attitude towards e-learning. This supports the findings of several other researchers who focus on the effect of the level of comfort with technology on attitude towards technology (Palak& Walls, 2014)

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusion

The purpose of this study is to test four hypotheses. They are was intended to test whether 1) learners' perceived ease of use positively affects their perceived usefulness, 2) learners' perceived usefulness positively affects their intention to use e-learning, 3) learners' perceived ease of use positively affects their intention to use e-learning, 4) level of comfort positively affects learner's perceived ease of use. Pearson's Correlation Test showed significant correlation between learners' perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness, learners' perceived usefulness and intention to use e-learning, learners' perceived ease of use and intention to use e-learning. Finally, learners' level of comfort with technology had a significant correlation with learner's perceived ease of use.

Students in this institution had a favorable attitude towards the use of e-learning; thus, they were more welcoming. The findings imply that the majority of students were comfortable using technology; thus they did not perceived e-learning as obstacles.

Suggestions

The results of this study can be useful for the institutions in several ways:

- 1. The results concerning students' comfort with technology mirror the findings of other studies on technology and young generations. Young people adapt better to technological advances. Thus, institutions should encourage teachers, who sometimes are less flexible with technological changes, to adopt e-learning in their courses.
- 2. Students reported that e-learning is useful; therefore, teachers need to invent ways to include e-learning model in their courses.
- 3. The next research should be designed to focus on the qualitative analysis and investigate students' challenges and motivations in using e-learning. In-depth analysis of learner's e-learning acceptance will help teachers and university administrators in design e-learning policies.

References

- Adams, D. A., Nelson, R. R., & Todd, P. A. (1992). Perceived usefulness, ease of use, and usage of information technology: A replication. *MIS quarterly*, 227-247.
- Bjursten, A., Classon, L., & Steen, I. (2016). Investigating Technology Acceptance towards E-commerce within the Work Wear Sector: A study within business-to-business about business clients' technology acceptance towards e-commerce.
- Chau, P. Y., & Hu, P. J. H. (2002). Investigating healthcare professionals' decisions to accept telemedicine technology: an empirical test of competing theories. *Information & management*, 39(4), 297-311.
- Davis, F. D. (1989). Perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, and user acceptance of information technology. MIS quarterly, 319-340.
- Engelbrecht, E. (2005). Adapting to changing expectations: Post-graduate students' experience of an e-learning tax program. Computers & Education, 45(2), 217-229.
- Fathema, N., Shannon, D., & Ross, M. (2015). Expanding The Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) to Examine Faculty Use of Learning Management Systems (LMSs) In Higher Education Institutions. *Journal of Online Learning & Teaching*, 11(2).
- Grover, S. (2015). Predicting the Adoption of Video Podcast in Online Health Education: Using a Modified Version of the Technology Acceptance Model (Health Education Technology Adoption Model HEDTAM). In *E-Learn: World Conference on E-Learning in Corporate, Government, Healthcare, and Higher Education* (pp. 1100-1104). Association for the Advancement of Computing in Education (AACE).
- Hu, P. J., Chau, P. Y., Sheng, O. R. L., & Tam, K. Y. (1999). Examining the technology acceptance model using physician acceptance of telemedicine technology. *Journal of management information systems*, 16(2), 91-112.
- Jantan, M., Ramayah, T., & Chin, W. W. (2001). Personal computer acceptance by small and medium companies evidence from Malaysia. JurnalManajemen&Bisnis, 3(1), 1-14.
- Kelly, T., & Bauer, D. (2004). Managing intellectual capital via e-learning at Cisco. In C. Holsapple (Ed.), Handbook on knowledge management 2: Knowledge directions (pp. 511-532). Springer, Berlin, Germany
- Lee, B. C., Yoon, J. O., & Lee, I. (2009). Learners' acceptance of e-learning in South Korea: Theories and results. Computers & Education, 53(4), 1320-1329.
- Martins, C., Oliveira, T., & Popovič, A. (2014). Understanding the Internet banking adoption: A unified theory of acceptance and use of technology and perceived risk application. *International Journal of Information Management*, 34(1), 1-13.
- Masrom, M. (2007). Technology acceptance model and e-learning. Technology, 21(24), 81.
- Mao, E., &Palvia, P. (2001). Information Technology Acceptance: How Much Do We Know?. *AMCIS 2001 Proceedings*, 335.
- Ndubisi, N. O., Jantan. M., & Richardson, S. (2001). Is the technology acceptance model valid for entrepreneurs? Model testing and examining usage determinants. *Asian Academy of Management Journal*, 6(2), 31-54.
- Palak, D., & Walls, R. T. (2009). Teachers' beliefs and technology practices: A mixed methods approach. *Journal of Research on technology in Education*, 41(4), 417-441.

- Ong, C. S., & Lai, J. Y. (2006). Gender differences in perceptions and relationships among dominants of e-learning acceptance. Computers in human behavior, 22(5), 816-829.
- Ramayah, T., Siron, R., Dahlan, N., & Mohamad, O. (2002, October). Technology usage among owners/managers of SME's: The role of demographic and motivational variables. In The proceedings of the 6th Annual Asian-Pacific Forum for Small Business on Small and Medium Enterprises Linkages. Networking and Clustering.
- Roca, J. C., & Gagné, M. (2008). Understanding e-learning continuance intention in the workplace: A self-determination theory perspective. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 24(4), 1585-1604.
- Saadé, R., Nebebe, F., & Tan, W. (2007). Viability of the "technology acceptance model" in multimedia learning environments: a comparative study. Interdisciplinary Journal of E-Learning and Learning Objects, 3(1), 175-184.
- Selim, H. M. (2003). An empirical investigation of student acceptance of course websites. *Computers & Education*, 40(4), 343-360.
- Sun, P. C., Cheng, H. K., & Finger, G. (2009). Critical functionalities of a successful e-learning system—An analysis from instructors' cognitive structure toward system usage. *Decision Support Systems*, 48(1), 293-302.
- Tick, A. (2006). A Web-based e-learning application of self study multimedia programme in military English. In *Proceedings of the 3rd Romanian—Hungarian Joint Symposium on Applied Computational Intelligence* (pp. 25-26).
- Venkatesh, V., & Davis, F. D. (1996). A model of the antecedents of perceived ease of use: Development and test. *Decision sciences*, 27(3), 451-481.

LEMBAR

HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW KARYA ILMIAH: LAPORAN PENELITIAN TIDAK DIPUBLIKASIKAN

Judul Penelitian

: An Analysis of E-Learning Acceptance Among College Students

Penulis Penelitian

: Dra. Cecilia Titiek Murniati, M.A., Ph.D

Kategori Publikasi Penelitian : Laporan Penelitian Tidak Dipublikasikan

Hasil Penilaian Peer Review:

Komponen yang dinilai	Nilai maksimal Laporan Penelitian Tidak Dipublikasikan	Nilai Akhir yang Diperoleh
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi makalah (10%)	0,2	0.2
 Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%) 	0,6	0.5
c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	0,6	0.5
 d. Tidak tersimpan di perpustakaan, mendapat rekomendasi profesor/pakar di bidangnya (30%) 	0,6	0.6
Total = 100%	2	
Nilai Pengusul	2	1.80

Catatan penilaian makalah oleh Reviewer 1 : feneliha mi penhing until menunjahka bahwa e-learning palu mendapat perhahas y lebil besar Karena ada karelasi yang pasihif antara variabal yang selihi

14 Maret 2019

Reviewer 1,

Nama

: Prof. Dr. Gusti Astika, M.A

NIP/NIDN

: 1983025/0614065101

Unit Kerja

Jabatan Fungsional

: Fakultas Bahasa dan Seni Universitas Kristen Satya Wacana

: Guru Besar

Bidang Ilmu

: Linguistik

^{*}Coret yang tidak perlu

HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW KARYA ILMIAH : LAPORAN PENELITIAN TIDAK DIPUBLIKASIKAN

Judul Penelitian

: An Analysis of E-Learning Acceptance Among College Students

Penulis Penelitian

: Dra. Cecilia Titiek Murniati, M.A., Ph.D

Kategori Publikasi Penelitian

: Laporan Penelitian Tidak Dipublikasikan

Hasil Penilaian Peer Review:

Komponen yang dinilai	Nilai maksimal Laporan Penelitian Tidak Dipublikasikan	Nilai Akhir yang Diperoleh
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi makalah (10%)	0,2	6.2
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	0,6	0-1
c. Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%)	0,6	6.5
 d. Tidak tersimpan di perpustakaan, mendapat rekomendasi profesor/pakar di bidangnya (30%) 	0,6	0.6
Total = 100%	2	
Nilai Pengusul	2	1-80

Catatan penilaian makalah oleh Reviewer 2:

Penelitian in menjunghop pentiguga e- Ceary dla. "information technology era "ini.

14 Maret 2019

Reviewer 2,

Nama

: Dr. Katharina Rustipa M.Pd

NIP/NIDN

: YB.2.01.03.00/0628086301

Unit Kerja

: Fakultas Bahasa dan Ilmu Budaya Universitas Stikubank Semarang

Jabatan Fungsional

: Lektor Kepala

Bidang Ilmu

: Applied Linguistics

^{*}Coret yang tidak perlu

HASIL PENILAIAN SEJAWAT SEBIDANG ATAU PEER REVIEW KARYA ILMIAH: LAPORAN PENELITIAN TIDAK DIPUBLIKASIKAN

Judul Penelitian

: An Analysis of E-Learning Acceptance Among College Students

Penulis Penelitian

: Dra. Cecilia Titiek Murniati, M.A., Ph.D

Kategori Publikasi Penelitian : Laporan Penelitian Tidak Dipublikasikan

Hasil Penilaian Peer Review:

	Nilai maksimal Laporan	Nilai Akhir yang	Diperoleh
Komponen yang dinilai	Penelitian Tidak Dipublikasikan	Reviewer PTS	Tim PAK Kopertis Wil VI
a. Kelengkapan unsur isi makalah (10%)	0,2	9/18	
b. Ruang lingkup dan kedalaman pembahasan (30%)	0,6	0154	
 Kecukupan dan kemutahiran data/informasi dan metodologi (30%) 	0,6	0/59	
 d. Tidak tersimpan di perpustakaan, mendapat rekomendasi profesor/pakar di bidangnya (30%) 	0,6	01524	
Total = 100%	2	1/8	
Nilai Pengusul	2	1,8	

Catatan penilaian makalah oleh Tim PAK Kopertis Wilayah VI:

14 Maret 2019

Tim PAK,

NIP/NIDN

^{*}Coret yang tidak perlu





Checked: 05/16/2019

Doc vs Internet + Library

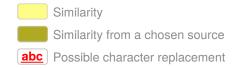
92.12% Originality

7.88% Similarity

753 Sources

Web sources: 398 sources found

1. http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1144&context=cehsedaddiss	0.36%
2. http://ijasrm.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/IJASRM_V1S10_130_23_29.pdf	0.36%
3. http://hrmars.com/admin/pics/381.pdf	0.36%
4. http://repositorio.educacionsuperior.gob.ec/bitstream/28000/1025/1/T-SENESCYT-0401.pdf	0.36%
5. http://uknowledge.uky.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1006&context=comm_etds	0.36%
6. http://images.pcmac.org/SiSFiles/Schools/GA/FranklinCounty/CentralFranklinElementary/Uploads	0.36%
7. https://barbradozier.wordpress.com/category/uncategorized/page/19	0.36%
8. http://lib.unnes.ac.id/19151/2/7101408196.pdf	0.36%
9. http://www.ijsrp.org/research-paper-1214/ijsrp-p3618.pdf	0.36%
10. http://a-research.upi.edu/operator/upload/s_a5051_0606588_chapter3.pdf	0.36%
11. http://article.sciencepublishinggroup.com/html/10.11648.j.ijber.20150406.13.html	0.36%
12. http://biblioteca2.ucab.edu.ve/anexos/biblioteca/marc/texto/AAS1686.pdf	0.36%
13. http://scholarcommons.usf.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1227&context=etd	0.36%
14. http://www.garph.co.uk/IJARMSS/Nov2014/8.pdf	0.36%
15. https://docplayer.gr/46579235-Diatmimatiko-programma-metaptyhiakon-spoydon-sti-dioikisi-epihe	0.36%
16. https://docplayer.gr/59915673-Meleti-tis-shesis-epipedon-antilamvanomenoy-aghoys-kai-ikanopoi	0.36%
17. http://digitalcommons.wku.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1118&context=diss	0.36%
18. http://www.literaryvoice.in/Final%20LV%20Sep.%2018.pdf	0.36%
19. http://hera.ugr.es/tesisugr/18839496.pdf	0.36%
20. http://web2.utc.edu/~pbv184/PSY513/1Lecture10_QualitativeAndQuantitativeIVs.doc	0.36%
21. http://ir-library.ku.ac.ke/bitstream/handle/123456789/13388/An%20Investigation%20of%20phonol	0.36%
22. https://docplayer.es/4861606-Recursos-digitales-para-la-educacion-y-la-cultura.html	0.33%
23. http://www.iosrjournals.org/iosr-jhss/papers/Vol19-issue8/Version-6/I019865863.pdf	0.3%
24. http://www.canberra.edu.au/researchrepository/file/af3ad886-3111-223a-3049-a6cb1ef22850/1/full	0.3%
25. http://www.iosrjournals.org/iosr-jeee/Papers/Vol9-issue5/Version-1/A09510106.pdf	0.3%
26. http://www.mcser.org/journal/index.php/jesr/article/download/635/657	0.3%
27. http://digitalcommons.cedarville.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1001&context=linguistics_senior	0.3%
28. https://bmcnurs.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12912-016-0178-y	0.3%
29. http://lib.iitta.gov.ua/106829/1/%D0%9C%D0%9E%D0%9D%D0%9E%D0%93%D0%A0%D0%90	0.3%
30. http://www2.uwstout.edu/content/lib/thesis/2002/2002flemingr.pdf	0.3%
31. http://www.ijbssnet.com/journals/Vol_4_No_10_Special_Issue_August_2013/19.pdf	0.3%
32. https://archive.org/stream/TheInternationalJournalOfIndianPsychologyVolume3Issue2No.1/The%	0.3%
33. https://rushtermpapers.com/order	0.3%
34. http://www.eajournals.org/wp-content/uploads/Adolescent-and-Drug-Abuse-in-Tertiary-Institution-I	0.3%









Technology Acceptance

Uploaded: 05/16/2019 Checked: 05/16/2019

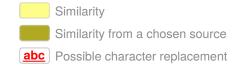
35. http://www.sciedu.ca/journal/index.php/jha/article/viewFile/6446/4490	0.3%
36. http://scholarworks.waldenu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=4586&context=dissertations	0.3%
37. https://www.grossarchive.com/myproject.php/89/AN-ASSESSMENT-OF-CREDIT-MANAGEMEN	0.3%
38. http://www.seu.ac.lk/researchandpublications/fmc_journal/jmxii1/article%206%20-%20Page%206	0.3%
39. http://www.ijsk.org/uploads/3/1/1/7/3117743/4_socio_economic_development.pdf	0.3%
40. http://jrehabilhealth.com/en/articles/21596.html	0.3%
41. http://scholarworks.rit.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1840&context=theses	0.3%
42. http://cybertesis.unmsm.edu.pe/bitstream/handle/cybertesis/1035/Francia_rk.pdf;sequence=1	0.3%
43. http://www.research-system.siam.edu/images/independent/2560_IMBA/60-0890/5.4_Chapter_4.pdf	0.3%
44. http://www.swradioafrica.com/Documents/Marange%20relocations%20lead%20to%20new%20po	0.3%
45. https://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2034&context=open_access_etds	0.3%
46. http://scholarworks.gvsu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1123&context=theses	0.3%
47. https://dblp.uni-trier.de/db/journals/ce/ce53	0.3%
48. http://ajss.abasyn.edu.pk/admineditor/papers/V3I2-5.pdf	0.3%
49. http://www.awej.org/images/AllIssues/Volume8/Volume8number1march/18.pdf	0.3%
50. https://www.grossarchive.com/upload/1416486122.htm	0.3%
51. http://elt.journals.ikiu.ac.ir/article 804 5ee8dd12081aeb889f366b12e3407fd3.pdf	0.3%
52. http://docshare.tips/cash-management_5882b55fb6d87fb8298b464e.html	0.28%
53. http://www.nrccte.org/sites/default/files/publication-files/diversity_in_the_workforce_experts_pers	0.28%
54. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0747563207001124	0.28%
55. https://honestwriters.weebly.com	0.28%
56. http://repository.usfca.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1278&context=diss	0.28%
57. http://jultika.oulu.fi/files/isbn9514274148.pdf	0.28%
58. http://europepmc.org/articles/PMC4704938	0.28%
59. http://scholarworks.waldenu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2423&context=dissertations	0.28%
	0.28%
60. http://christianedgar.com/edgar_dissertation.pdf	
61. http://www.ocerint.org/adved16_e-proceedings/papers/30.pdf	0.28%
62. https://implementationscience.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1748-5908-3-36	0.28%
63. https://tigerprints.clemson.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2636&context=all_dissertations	0.28%
64. http://www.dot.state.mn.us/research/TRS/2010/TRS1003.pdf	0.28%
65. http://pubs.sciepub.com/education/2/12A/7/education-2-12A-7.pdf	0.28%
66. http://epublications.marquette.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1377&context=dissertations_mu	0.28%
67. https://bmcmedinformdecismak.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1472-6947-12-139	0.28%
68. https://researchclue.com/projects/256.html	0.28%
69. https://docplayer.es/26193734-Consejo-de-redaccion-juan-manuel-alducin-ochoa-universidad-de-s.	0.28%
70. https://www.mormonstories.org/podcast/mormon-bishop-bill-reel	0.28%
71. https://www.slideshare.net/bootstrapam/a-summer-internship-report-on-pepsico	0.28%
72. http://www.mcser.org/journal/index.php/jesr/article/download/1729/1733	0.28%
73. http://apjor.com/files/1383064892.pdf	0.25%
74. http://digitalcommons.liberty.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1766&context=doctoral	0.25%
75. http://honors.usf.edu/documents/Thesis/U00977266.pdf	0.25%
76. https://www.mckendree.edu/academics/scholars/issue18/vance.htm	0.25%
77. https://kuscholarworks.ku.edu/bitstream/handle/1808/16821/Woods_ku_0099D_13485_DATA_1.p	0.25%
78. http://www.journalrepository.org/media/journals/BJEMT_20/2015/Jun/Ejikeme842015BJEMT1699	0.25%
79. http://scimath.net/articles/31/313.pdf	0.25%
80. http://hj.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:624813/FULLTEXT01.pdf	0.25%







81. http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1131&context=cehsedaddiss	0.25%
82. http://scindeks-clanci.ceon.rs/data/pdf/1452-7367/2013/1452-73671304481P.pdf	0.25%
83. http://pdxscholar.library.pdx.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2001&context=open_access_etds	0.25%
84. https://www.rug.nl/research/portal/files/2411256/Proefschrift_Harald_Kedde.PDF	0.25%
85. https://www.ibo.org/contentassets/d1c0accb5b804676ae9e782b78c8bc1c/mcgillfullreportphase1f	0.25%
86. http://scholarworks.lib.csusb.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1067&context=etd	0.25%
87. https://stemeducationjournal.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40594-017-0059-2	0.25%
88. http://digitalcommons.liberty.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2471&context=doctoral	0.25%
89. https://ruidera.uclm.es/xmlui/bitstream/handle/10578/8829/la%20formacion.pdf?sequence=1	0.25%
90. https://tamaranjonesdotcom.files.wordpress.com/2015/12/texting-techspeak-and-tweens-the-relat	0.25%
91. https://www.utm.edu/departments/counselingmajor/_pdfs/Student%20CMH%20Internship%20Han	0.25%
92. http://uir.unisa.ac.za/bitstream/handle/10500/22240/thesis_deneke_tm.pdf?sequence=1	0.25%
93. http://www.ijbssnet.com/journals/Vol2_No3_%5bSpecial_IssueJanuary_2011%5d/17.pdf	0.25%
94. https://www.goshen.edu/mqr/2004/12/january-2005-book-reviews	0.25%
95. https://open.library.ubc.ca/collections/24/items/1.0306920	0.25%
96. https://open.library.ubc.ca/collections/24/items/1.0314577	0.25%
97. http://www.science.gov/topicpages/i/improve+communication+skills.html	0.25%
98. http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/j.1471-1842.2011.00971.x/full	0.25%
99. https://laulima.hawaii.edu/access/content/user/hallston/341website/21c SPSS.pdf	0.25%
100. http://ro.ecu.edu.au/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1412&context=ajte	0.25%
101. http://apps.aima.in/ejournal_new/articlesPDF/Divya-Mitushi.pdf	0.25%
102. http://4dinternationaljournal.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/10-Emotional-intelligence1.pdf	0.25%
103. http://lordsofmetal.nl/en/interviews/view/id/6253	0.25%
104. https://stemeducationjournal.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s40594-017-0095-y	0.25%
105. http://globalbizresearch.org/files/vm721_ijraob_mine-aydemir_nuran-bayram-461218.pdf	0.25%
106. https://simad.edu.so/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/ERInt.20132.2-24.pdf	0.25%
107. http://ijaret.com/wp-content/themes/felicity/issues/vol2issue3/ver2/bala.pdf	0.25%
108. http://jesoc.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/11/Edu-32 .pdf	0.25%
109. http://pure.au.dk/portal/files/75142267/The_influence_of%20_social_media_on_consumer_behav	0.25%
110. http://jespk.net/publications/76.pdf	0.25%
111. https://uu.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:420724/FULLTEXT01.pdf	0.25%
112. http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1158&context=cehsedaddiss	0.25%
113. https://www.brookings.edu/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/L2C WP22 Wangwe-et-al-1.pdf	0.25%
114. https://open.library.ubc.ca/cIRcle/collections/ubctheses/24/items/1.0166858	0.25%
115. https://www.arabianjbmr.com/pdfs/AC_VOL_1_4/3.pdf	0.25%
	0.25%
116. http://oaji.net/articles/2015/1170-1421476192.pdf	
117. https://digitalcommons.georgiasouthern.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1856&context=etd	0.25%
118. http://www.isaet.org/images/extraimages/1213828.pdf	0.25%
119. http://hrmars.com/admin/pics/721.pdf	0.25%
120. https://www.ijntr.org/download_data/IJNTR03010006.pdf	0.25%
121. https://d2l.pdx.edu/d2l/lor/viewer/viewFile.d2lfile/6605/824/modules/2-planning/3-teaching-online	0.25%
122. http://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1918&context=etd	0.25%
123. https://iiste.org/Journals/index.php/EJBM/article/viewFile/12540/12843	0.25%
124. http://scholarworks.waldenu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2259&context=dissertations	0.25%
125. http://www.circuitinsight.com/pdf/effects_dielectric_material_aspect_ratio_copper_plating_ipc.pdf	0.25%
126. https://dr.ntu.edu.sg/bitstream/handle/10220/624/AMIC_1987_MAR16-17_05.pdf;sequence=1	0.25%









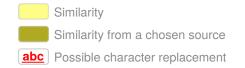
127. http://irssh.com/yahoo_site_admin/assets/docs/8_IRSSH-707-V6N2.39115306.pdf	0.25%
128. http://annex.ipacweb.org/library/conf/04/heil.pdf	0.25%
129. http://researchmaterials.com.ng/job-satisfaction-among-office-manager-in-portharcourt-city	0.25%
130. http://icas.my/download/icas_2015/178-ICAS2015_Nurul%20Nadiah%20Ahmad.pdf	0.25%
131. http://whanauoraresearch.co.nz/files/formidable/mahi-aroha1.pdf	0.25%
132. http://dc.uwm.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1125&context=etd	0.25%
133. http://www.irmbrjournal.com/papers/1480659842.pdf	0.25%
134. https://link.springer.com/article/10.1186/s41072-016-0005-3	0.25%
135. http://www.garph.co.uk/IJARMSS/June2013/5.pdf	0.25%
136. http://www.jitbm.com/42nd%20Volume/4%20E.%20Homayounvala%20Pourmehr%20JITBM.pdf	0.25%
137. http://uir.unisa.ac.za/bitstream/handle/10500/13290/thesis_bireda_ad.pdf?sequence=1	0.22%
138. http://www.ijello.org/Volume5/IJELLOv5p345-358Naor-Elaiza673.pdf	0.22%
139. http://fisherpub.sjfc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1032&context=education_ETD_masters	0.22%
140. http://digitalcommons.usu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1566&context=etd	0.22%
141. http://article.sciencepublishinggroup.com/html/10.11648.j.ijll.20150305.16.html	0.22%
142. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classroom_technology	0.22%
143. http://scholararticles.net/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/5_16_25p_Joseph_John.pdf	0.22%
144. https://www.unitedsiteservices.com	0.22%
145. http://jolt.merlot.org/vol9no1/hall_0313.htm	0.22%
146. https://arxiv.org/pdf/1205.1622	0.22%
147. https://www.scribd.com/document/228327712/2012-0nline-Jeda-Vol-20-No-1docxx	0.22%
148. https://www.staedtler.us/en/search	0.22%
149. http://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:1212/FULLTEXT01.pdf	0.22%
150. http://scholarworks.umass.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1008&context=cie_capstones	0.22%
151. http://www.dce.ndsu.nodak.edu/dceweb/docs/Reading Writing in Content Area.pdf	0.22%
152. http://dc.etsu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2266&context=etd	0.22%
153. http://arbor.revistas.csic.es/index.php/arbor/article/viewArticle/1924/2188	0.22%
154. http://scholarworks.waldenu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1187&context=dissertations	0.22%
155. https://tech.ed.gov/files/2017/01/NETP17.pdf	0.22%
156. http://chss.uonbi.ac.ke/sites/default/files/chss/Project%20Final.pdf	0.22%
157. http://www.ijiet.org/vol7/953-JR244.pdf	0.22%
158. http://commons.emich.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1000&context=cap	0.22%
159. http://www.uky.edu/Programs/CREEK/pdf/AkersSWAttitudes.pdf	0.22%
160. https://elearningindustry.com/benefits-of-synchronous-and-asynchronous-e-learning	0.22%
161. http://www.na-businesspress.com/AJM/NgambiMT_Web15_4pdf	0.22%
162. http://www.tojet.net/articles/v10i4/10437.pdf	0.22%
163. http://file.scirp.org/pdf/OJN_2015011216344271.pdf	0.22%
164. http://lib.dr.iastate.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=13243&context=rtd	0.22%
165. https://www.aifsabroad.com/advisors/pdf/Gender_Gap_Shirley.pdf	0.22%
166. http://scientific-journals.org/journalofsystemsandsoftware/archive/vol2no1/vol2no1_3.pdf	0.22%
167. https://www.grossarchive.com/project/2851/POOR%20MANAGEMENT%20IN%20AN%20ORGA	0.22%
168. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/tl.20082	0.22%
169. http://ethiopianreview.com/pdf/001/LAKACHEW%20MULAT.pdf	0.22%
170. https://www.iletsbeiforumjournal.com/images/Issues/FreeIssues/ILEEF_10.2ADA.pdf	0.22%
171. http://www.ijello.org/Volume12/IJELLv12Contents.pdf	0.22%
172. http://www.indianresearchjournals.com/pdf/APJMMR/2013/September/2.pdf	0.22%







173. http://digitalcommons.usu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=5314&context=etd	0.22%
174. http://www.academia.edu/31726408/Interactive_whiteboards_Interactive_or_just_whiteboards	0.22%
175. http://www.mhsl.uab.edu/dt/2013/Gaioso_uab_0005D_11119.pdf	0.22%
176. https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/81198150.pdf	0.22%
177. http://researchmaterials.com.ng/job-satisfaction-among-office-manager-harcourt-city	0.22%
178. https://research.avondale.edu.au/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1237&context=teach	0.22%
179. http://www.secinfo.com/dsVS7.84kf.htm	0.22%
180. http://udspace.udel.edu/bitstream/handle/19716/12937/Simons%2cCassandra.pdf?sequence=1	0.22%
181. https://ra.eenu.edu.ua/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Kots-YE.Mdysertatsiya.pdf	0.22%
182. http://www.science.gov/topicpages/u/university+separation+technology.html	0.22%
183. http://www.hello.nhs.uk/documents/lit_search_archive/2015/NHS%20leadership%20styles.pdf	0.22%
184. https://reliefweb.int/report/jamaica/caribbean-strategy-cope-climate-change	0.22%
185. http://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:575483/FULLTEXT02	0.22%
186. https://etd.lib.metu.edu.tr/upload/3/12604692/index.pdf	0.22%
187. http://www.macrothink.org/journal/index.php/ajfa/article/viewFile/7008/5998	0.22%
188. https://scienceleadership.org/blog/?limit%3D25%26offset%3D1000=&offset=6175	0.22%
189. https://etd.lib.metu.edu.tr/upload/683631/index.pdf	0.22%
190. http://iopscience.iop.org/article/10.1088/1748-9326/10/9/095012	0.22%
191. http://digitalcommons.usu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=5647&context=etd	0.22%
192. http://digitalcommons.buffalostate.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1018&context=arteducation	0.22%
193. https://medt7465writingmotivation.weebly.com	0.22%
194. http://www.indianresearchjournals.com/pdf/IJSSIR/2013/July/15.pdf	0.22%
195. https://www.grossarchive.com/project/206/-THE-PROBLEMS-OF-CLASSROOM-MANAGEMEN	0.22%
196. https://aapm.onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1120/jacmp.v17i4.5828	0.22%
197. https://scholarworks.uno.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2665&context=td	0.22%
198. https://sportscotland.org.uk/documents/resources/makingwomenandgirlsmoreactive.pdf	0.22%
199. https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/35399762.pdf	0.22%
200. https://atrium.lib.uoguelph.ca/xmlui/bitstream/handle/10214/8977/Mohammed_Aisha_201507_M	0.22%
201. https://www.saintmarys.edu/files/kelli%20minor.pdf	0.22%
202. https://www.thoughtco.com/formal-letter-structure-1210161	0.22%
203. https://www.slideshare.net/Dytan/ob-chp04	0.22%
204. http://blogs.smh.com.au/executive-style/allmenareliars/2008/05/29/thefourrules.html	0.22%
205. http://docshare.tips/intensive-rehabilitation-combined-with-hbo2-therapy-in-children-with-cerebral	0.22%
206. https://www.ukessays.com/essays/management/self-confidence-and-leadership-management-e	0.22%
207. http://www.joams.com/uploadfile/2015/0424/20150424101830530.pdf	0.22%
208. http://lamp.infosys.deakin.edu.au/journals/?page=insthold&inst=1	0.22%
209. http://ramp.miosys.acaidmi.edu.ad/journais/.page=instrioladinist=1	0.22%
210. http://www.eajournals.org/wp-content/uploads/Telecommunication-Service-Delivery-And-Custom	0.22%
211. https://www.science.gov/topicpages/i/ict+educational+design	0.22%
212. https://www.science.gov/publications/research/safety/humanfac/06034/chapt3.cfm	0.22%
213. https://quizlet.com/134607549/sociology-final-exam-study-guide-with-essay-questions-flash-cards	0.22%
	0.22%
214. http://www.ijhssnet.com/journals/Vol_1_No_15_Special_Issue_October_2011/34.pdf	
215. http://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/bitstream/123456789/30090/1/WENNY%20DESTYANI-FEB	0.22%
216. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0749379715000720	0.22%
	0.22%
217. https://www.essaytown.com/subjects/nutrition-diet-eating 218. http://euacademic.org/UploadArticle/473.pdf	0.2

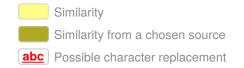








219. https://quizlet.com/168241036/research-exam-3-practice-test-questions-flash-cards	0.22
220. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elearning_programme	0.22
221. https://open.library.ubc.ca/handle/2429/15516	0.22
222. https://quizlet.com/205782525/marketing-chapter-9-flash-cards	0.22
223. http://guides.lib.utexas.edu/az.php	0.22
224. http://www.languageinindia.com/march2015/mehmoodpeerteaching1.pdf	0.22
25. http://www.ijello.org/Volume8/IJELLOv8p083-096Spektor0807.pdf	0.22
226. http://fisherpub.sjfc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1089&context=sport_undergrad	0.22
27. http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/public/w2000/W2000%20Men%20and%20Boys%20E%20w	0.22
28. https://lib.dr.iastate.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1428&context=rtd	0.22
29. https://quizlet.com/134606352/introduction-to-sociology-exam-4-flash-cards	0.22
30. http://staff.neu.edu.tr/huseyin.uzunboylu	0.22
31. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Impact_of_technology_on_the_educational_system	0.22
32. http://soundideas.pugetsound.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1062&context=ms_occ_therapy	0.22
33. https://ell.stackexchange.com/questions/37631/which-one-is-more-appropriate-we-will-like-to-tha	0.22
34. http://digitalcommons.georgiasouthern.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2085&context=etd	0.22
35. https://eprints.qut.edu.au/view/divisions/som.date.html	0.22
36. http://web.usm.my/km/30(2)2012/KM%2030%20(2)%20ART%204%20(71-93).pdf	0.22
37. http://ir.uiowa.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=5166&context=etd	0.22
38. http://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:239728/FULLTEXT01.pdf	0.22
39. https://www.science.gov/topicpages/m/macrocephaly+developmental+delay.html	0.22
10. https://www.science.gov/topicpages/m/macrocephaly+developmental+delay	0.22
11. http://researchpub.org/journal/ijltr/number/vol2-no1/vol2-no1-4.pdf	0.22
42. https://web.wpi.edu/Pubs/E-project/Available/E-project-042612-040907/unrestricted/WirelessPre	0.22
43. https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02792114	0.22
	0.22
45. http://siteresources.worldbank.org/CSO/Resources/GuidetoResources2003.pdf	0.22
46. http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0014445	0.22
17. http://lamp.infosys.deakin.edu.au/journals/index.php?page=insthold&inst=1	0.22
18. https://quizlet.com/2118412/psychology-312-test-3-flash-cards	0.22
19. https://law.yale.edu/system/files/area/center/justice/document/ssrnpopularlegitimacy.pdf	0.22
50. http://eprints.utar.edu.my/271/1/PY-2011-0806760.pdf	0.22
51. http://www.koofers.com/flashcards/hd-test-3-quiz-ques/review	0.22
52. http://web.csulb.edu/journals/jecr/issues/20111/Paper5.pdf	0.22
53. http://www.ijsk.org/uploads/3/1/1/7/3117743/3_stress_management.pdf	0.22
54. http://www.eurodl.org/materials/special/2015/Oslo_Harrison_Jakubec.pdf	0.22
55. http://oak.ucc.nau.edu/rh232/courses/EPS525/Handouts/Understanding%20the%20One-way%2	0.22
56. http://www.robertson.ms/mississippi-family-law/how-to-win-a-child-custody-case-in-mississippi	0.22
57. http://library.walisongo.ac.id/digilib/files/disk1/140/jtptiainqowimuladi-6955-1-qowimul-5.pdf	0.22
58. https://www.nap.edu/read/21836/chapter/8	0.22
59. https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12564-016-9467-0	0.22
60. https://quizlet.com/166768510/research-in-facs-final-flash-cards	0.22
61. https://www.arcjournals.org/pdfs/ijhsse/v3-i3/2.pdf	0.22
62. http://www.arcjournals.org/pais/ijnsse/v3-i3/2.pdi 62. http://www.elpjournal.eu/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/itsj-spec-1-1-3.pdf	0.22
63. https://aspe.hhs.gov/basic-report/marital-quality-and-parent-adolescent-relationships-effects-ado 64. http://scholarworks.waldenu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=5084&context=dissertations	0.22 0.22









265 https://www.cod.co/Programs/Positionay/Documents/PSI_STRENCTH_PASED_REPSECTIV	0.22%
265. https://www.esd.ca/Programs/Resiliency/Documents/RSL_STRENGTH_BASED_PERSPECTIV 266. https://www.tripadvisor.com/ShowUserReviews-g187147-d239650-r311788853-Auberge_de_Jeun	0.22%
267. https://www.bestwestern.fr/en/hotel-Vienna-Best-Western-Hotel-Harmonie-89118	0.22%
268. https://nancysa.weebly.com/mat-723-artifact-1survey.html	0.22%
269. https://lessonbucket.com/glossary	0.22%
270. https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/2332858416673968	0.22%
271. https://www.patriotguard.org	0.22%
271. http://www.patholguard.org 272. http://www.smsu.edu/resources/webspaces/graduatestudies/learningcommunity/Research%20P	0.22%
273. https://www.slideshare.net/panibatla/introduction-to-electronic-commerce-full	0.22%
274. https://s1.card-images.com/images/sayitwrite/pdf/SayItWrite.pdf	0.22%
275. https://tspace.library.utoronto.ca/bitstream/1807/72181/1/Delorme_Stephanie_L_201606_MT_M	0.22%
	0.22%
276. http://cibtech.org/sp.ed/jls/2015/01/420-JLS-S1-422-KAZEMI-EFFECT-STRATEGIES.pdf	0.22%
277. http://erepo.usiu.ac.ke/bitstream/handle/11732/192/Onyango%20Daniel.pdf?sequence=1	0.22%
278. https://www.science.gov/topicpages/l/life+satisfaction+self-esteem.html 279. http://adam.curry.com/html/NoAgendaEpisode879Co-1479676024.html	0.22%
	0.22%
280. http://digitalcommons.usu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=4351&context=etd	0.22%
281. https://academicpower.blogspot.com/2017/08/projecteffect-of-gender-on-students.html	
282. https://www.gapessays.com/servant-leadership-and-its-impact-on-classroom-climate-and-studen	0.22%
283. https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1524500416672439	0.22% 0.22%
284. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3873203	
285. http://www.macrothink.org/journal/index.php/jsr/article/download/8956/7404	0.22%
286. http://digitalcommons.olivet.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1111&context=edd_diss	0.22%
287. https://www.hsph.harvard.edu/sereno-reisner	0.22%
288. http://scholararticles.net/impact-of-parenting-styles-on-child-development	0.22%
289. http://www.ijklo.org/Volume5/IJELLOv5p091-109Koohang655.pdf	0.22%
290. https://www.nwmissouri.edu/library/researchpapers/2012/Curtis,%20Jaime.pdf	0.22%
291. http://www.ijello.org/Volume9/IJELLOv9p267-286Shrieber0862.pdf	0.22%
292. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Podcasted_class	0.22%
293. https://www.tripadvisor.com/Hotel_Review-g12296642-d150844-Reviews-Luxury_Bahia_Principe	0.22%
294. https://www.bestwestern.fr/en/hotel-Dartmouth-BEST-WESTERN-The-Dartmouth-Hotel-Golf-and	0.22%
295. http://store.ectap.ro/articole/733.pdf	0.22%
296. http://www.mun.ca/educ/faculty/mwatch/vol42/fall2014/Phillips_Hammett.pdf	0.22%
297. http://www.worldbank.org/content/dam/Worldbank/TWB-Executive-Note-Eng.pdf	0.22%
298. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edtec	0.22%
299. https://konference2018.omep.cz/list-of-abstracts	0.22%
300. https://elearningindustry.com/k12-education-proposing-blended-learning-approach	0.22%
301. https://brotherichwan.blogspot.com/2014/05/jurnal-ilmiah-pengaruh-kecerdasan.html	0.22%
302. https://library.down-syndrome.org/en-us/research-practice/10/1/speech-intelligibility-childhood-ve	0.22%
303. https://lib.dr.iastate.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=13243&context=rtd	0.22%
304. http://ethesis.helsinki.fi/julkaisut/kay/sovel/vk/ololube/teachere.pdf	0.22%
305. http://digitalcommons.liberty.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1768&context=doctoral	0.22%
306. https://implementationscience.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1748-5908-9-22	0.22%
307. http://idosi.org/aejsr/5(2)10/4.pdf	0.22%
308. http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2226&context=libphilprac	0.22%
309. http://www.oecd.org/pisa/pisaproducts/Draft%20PISA%202015%20Collaborative%20Problem%2	0.22%
310. http://presidency.edu.bd/uploads/pu-journal-part-A.pdf	0.22%









311. https://jitp.commons.gc.cuny.edu/category/issues/page/19	0.22%
312. http://www.academia.edu/Documents/in/Computer_Assisted_Language_Learning	0.22%
313. https://quizlet.com/159021088/8-project-quality-management-flash-cards	0.22%
314. https://cornerstone.lib.mnsu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1154&context=etds	0.22%
315. http://www.rosenthalcenter.org/library/all/2018-9	0.22%
316. http://www.science.gov/topicpages/e/early+developmental+delays.html	0.22%
317. https://www.bestwestern.fr/en/hotel-Dunedin-Best-Western-PLUS-Yacht-Harbor-Inn-10226	0.22%
318. http://www.bib.uia.mx/tesis/pdf/014570/014570.pdf	0.22%
319. https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpsyg.2018.00320/full	0.22%
320. https://www.questionpro.com/survey-templates/college-student-retention	0.22%
321. https://www.grin.com/document/200492	0.22%
322. https://scienceleadership.org/blog?l=&offset=6175	0.22%
323. http://www.macrothink.org/journal/index.php/ijld/article/viewFile/1110/861	0.22%
324. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3156942	0.22%
325. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Social_learning_(social_pedagogy)	0.22%
326. http://trucksafety.org/tag/truck-collision/page/3	0.22%
327. http://www.iosrjournals.org/iosr-jbm/papers/Vol13-issue5/E01353440.pdf?id=7380	0.22%
328. https://www.jbclinpharm.org/articles/does-organizational-culture-influence-the-ethical-behavior-in	0.22%
329. https://med.nyu.edu/orthosurgery/sites/default/files/orthosurgery/orthooutcomes-final.PDF	0.22%
330. https://blogs.umass.edu/onlinetools/community-centered-tools/twitter-2	0.22%
331. http://isindexing.com/isi/searchedpapers.php?page=5770&limit=50	0.22%
332. http://corescholar.libraries.wright.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1795&context=etd_all	0.22%
333. http://eprints.covenantuniversity.edu.ng/1691/1/ORGANIZATIONAL%20CLIMATE%20AS%20A	0.22%
334. https://scholarworks.uaeu.ac.ae/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1022&context=all_theses	0.22%
335. https://www.tripadvisor.com/ShowUserReviews-g293890-d6380339-r622571442-Global_Adventu	0.22%
336. http://www.edutec.es/revista/index.php/edutec-e/article/view/1013/0	0.22%
337. https://www.deepdyve.com/lp/elsevier/teacher-value-beliefs-associated-with-using-technology-ad	0.22%
338. http://austinjohnsonenglish.weebly.com/uploads/4/3/8/3/43831305/my_memo.docx	0.22%
339. http://www.davidpublisher.org/Public/uploads/Contribute/5a056995446ba.pdf	0.22%
340. http://mdic.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/03/MDIC-EFS-Blueprint-report-public-draft-20160412.pdf	0.22%
341. http://www.viet-studies.net/PlagiarismGraduationReports.pdf	0.22%
342. http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1079&context=musicstudent	0.22%
343. https://digitalcommons.umi.edu/cg//viewcoment.cgr?article=1079&context=musicstudent	0.22%
344. http://scholarworks.waldenu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1581&context=dissertations	0.22%
345. https://www-users.cs.york.ac.uk/~pcairns/PhD/LidiaPhD.pdf	0.22%
346. http://www.rosenthalcenter.org/library/all/2019-05/item-414	0.22%
347. https://www.studyblue.com/notes/note/n/cpsy-302-study-guide-2013-14-reese-weber/deck/11103	0.22%
348. http://ir.library.louisville.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2201&context=etd	0.22%
349. http://journal.unika.ac.id/index.php/celt/article/download/566/pdf_4	0.22%
350. http://cocoa.ethz.ch/downloads/2015/03/1752_Xu%20Pletikosa%20Kowatsch%20et%20al%202	0.22%
351. http://www.vnseameo.org/InternationalConference2017/materials/17_RidwanSanjaya_CeciliaTitie.	0.22%
352. http://www.vnseameo.org/InternationalConference2017/conference-program	0.22%
353. https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01954420	0.22%
354. https://bmcpublichealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1471-2458-13-125	0.22%
355. https://www.it.iitb.ac.in/~sri/papers/animPrinciples-nfe2012.pdf	0.22%
356. https://www.tripadvisor.co.uk/Restaurant_Review-g274707-d1516182-Reviews-Hard_Rock_Cafe	0.22%





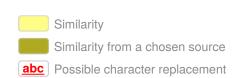




Checked: 05/16/2019

4.09%

357. http://www.ijmra.us/project%20doc/2018/IJMIE_MARCH2018/IJMRA-13407.pdf	0.22%
358. https://www.tripadvisor.de/Hotel_Review-g188666-d12957205-Reviews-Ibis_Budget_Gent_Centr	0.22%
359. https://irb.research.chop.edu/sites/default/files/documents/consent_form_with_hipaa_and_direct	0.22%
360. http://www.irjbs.com/index.php/jurnalirjbs/article/download/1156/142	0.22%
361. https://digitalcommons.brockport.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1009&context=edc_capstone	0.22%
362. https://www.science.gov/topicpages/p/phonological+awareness+instruction.html	0.22%
363. http://teo-education.com/teophotos/albums/userpics/abdrashid.pdf	0.22%
364. https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT01410409	0.22%
365. http://faculty.london.edu/sbotti/assets/documents/pleasure_and_pain2_(new).pdf	0.22%
366. https://glenndelimadanac.wordpress.com/2017/12/28/kindergarten-pupils-basic-concepts-in-math	0.22%
367. http://www.ijhssi.org/papers/v2(9)/Version-2/E0292029035.pdf	0.22%
368. https://vygotskyetec512.weebly.com/conclusion.html	0.22%
369. https://www.bestwestern.fr/en/hotel-Olathe-Best-Western-Olathe-HotelSuites-17129	0.22%
370. https://www.ukessays.com/essays/business/triggering-factors-that-influence-the-entrepreneurs-b	0.22%
371. https://kumpulanskipsi.blogspot.com/2013/01/skripsi-bahasa-inggris-implementation.html	0.22%
372. https://benthamopen.com/contents/pdf/TORSJ/TORSJ-1-45.pdf	0.22%
373. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/chso.12296	0.22%
374. https://www.bestwestern.fr/en/hotel-Petaling-Jaya-BEST-WESTERN-Petaling-Jaya-99060	0.22%
375. https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT00091507	0.22%
376. http://foodforlifeministry.org	0.22%
377. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Learning_technologies	0.22%
378. http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1264&context=publichealthresources	0.22%
379. https://academic.csuohio.edu/kneuendorf/c63114/PresMAN.pdf	0.22%
380. http://www.eajournals.org/wp-content/uploads/Working-Capital-Management-and-Profitability.pdf	0.22%
381. http://eprints.utar.edu.my/1064/1/Factors_Influencing_Dining_Experience_on_Customer_Satisfa	0.22%
382. http://www.hovon.nl/studies/studies-per-ziektebeeld/all.html?action=showstudie&studie_id=69&c	0.22%
383. https://www.acleancigarette.com/pages/source-citations-for-evidence-based-information	0.22%
384. http://dc.etsu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3235&context=etd	0.22%
385. https://eet4parana.files.wordpress.com/2015/03/experiencias-de-ensenianza-con-tic-en-la-forma	0.22%
386. http://ir-library.ku.ac.ke/bitstream/handle/123456789/4103/Kibiru%20Andrew%20Benjamin%20N	0.22%
387. https://www.eurotramp.com/li-da/company	0.22%
388. http://www2.univet.hu/users/knagy/ETHOLOGY2011/NagyK-D-E.pdf	0.22%
389. http://digitalcommons.andrews.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1584&context=dissertations	0.22%
390. https://ijer.ut.ac.ir/article_58763_cc84a2963c524d7b67731f42fa45da11.pdf	0.22%
391. https://link.springer.com/10.1007/s11423-010-9164-3	0.22%
392. https://www.science.gov/topicpages/t/typical+material+test.html	0.22%
393. http://commons.cu-portland.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1118&context=edudissertations	0.22%
394. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3251540	0.22%
395. http://www.livabilitylane.org/files/Vulnerability-Assessment.pdf	0.22%
396. http://etheses.bham.ac.uk/3956/1/Vallo13MPhil.pdf	0.22%
397. http://jultika.oulu.fi/files/nbnfioulu-201703141348.pdf	0.22%
398. http://scholars.wlu.ca/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2727&context=etd	0.22%



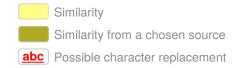
1. http://ramayah.com/journalarticlespdf/impactpeu.pdf







 https://www.scribd.com/document/180153024/4-Technology-Acceptance-Model http://jolt.merlot.org/Vol11no2/Fathema_0615.pdf http://selfdeterminationtheory.org/SDT/documents/2012YooCHB.pdf 	3.6% 3.46%
5. http://selfdeterminationtheory.org/SDT/documents/2012YooCHB.pdf	3.46%
	2.9%
6. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Technology_acceptance_model	2.88%
7. https://researchbank.rmit.edu.au/eserv/rmit:161964/Sek.pdf	2.79%
8. http://blog.unika.ac.id/research/cmurniati	2.74%
9. http://apiems2016.conf.tw/site/userdata/1087/papers/0356.pdf	2.49%
10. http://www.ijcim.th.org/SpecialEditions/v16nSP3/13_fullpaper_Vianny%20Tobing_Revised.pdf	2.41%
11. http://lib.tkk.fi/SCIENCE_TECHNOLOGY/2011/isbn9789526041506.pdf	2.38%
12. http://scialert.net/fulltext/?doi=jas.2015.277.282	2.3%
13. http://nsuworks.nova.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1370&context=gscis_etd	2.24%
14. http://modir3-3.ir/article-english/t548.pdf	2.16%
15. https://www.thefreelibrary.com/Gender+differences+in+teacher+computer+acceptancea0949830	2.13%
16. https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10796-017-9774-y	2.1%
17. http://aisel.aisnet.org/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1227&context=ecis2013_cr	1.99%
18. https://tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/12460125.2018.1479149	1.88%
19. http://www.ijcset.net/docs/Volumes/volume1issue11/ijcset2011011106.pdf	1.88%
20. https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s10758-016-9294-8	1.85%
21. http://scholarworks.waldenu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=6235&context=dissertations	1.83%
22. http://ijbssnet.com/journals/Vol_5_No_11_1_October_2014/9.pdf	1.8%
23. http://lup.lub.lu.se/student-papers/record/7439512/file/7439516.pdf	1.72%
24. https://chirr.nlm.nih.gov/tam.php	1.66%
25. http://www.irrodl.org/index.php/irrodl/article/download/2503/4537	1.6%
26. http://infonomics-society.org/wp-content/uploads/ijds/published-papers/volume-1-2010/Measuring	1.6%
27. http://firstmonday.org/ojs/index.php/fm/article/view/2889/2685	1.55%
28. http://pubs.sciepub.com/jbe/4/3/1/index.html	1.52%
29. https://www.thefreelibrary.com/Applying+the+Technology+Acceptance+Model+(TAM)+to+educat	1.49%
30. https://www.slideshare.net/LuisFRodriguezJaimeP/the-technology-acceptance-model-tam-as-a	1.41%
31. https://www.himss.org/library/understanding-effects-technology-acceptance-nursing-faculty-hierar	1.36%
32. http://www.srjis.com/issues_data?issueId=20	1.36%
33. https://www.scirp.org/(S(351jmbntvnsjt1aadkposzje))/journal/PaperInformation.aspx?PaperID=902	1.33%
34. https://www.slideshare.net/novelty3/the-influence-of-perceived-usefulness-perceived-ease-of-use	1.3%
35. https://link.springer.com/chapter/10.1007/978-3-319-99007-1_78	1.24%
36. http://engagedscholarship.csuohio.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1076&context=etdarchive	1.24%
37. http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2416&context=libphilprac	1.24%
38. http://www.scielo.br/pdf/jistm/v14n1/1807-1775-jistm-14-01-00021.pdf	1.19%
39. http://www.ugr.es/%7Erecfpro/rev191ART14.pdf	1.19%
40. http://www.scielo.org.co/pdf/inno/v21n41/21n41a11.pdf	1.19%
41. http://www.scielo.org.co/pdr/imlo/v2 m41/2 m41/2 m41/2 m2	1.19%
42. https://www.slideshare.net/Kungfu88vn/information-safety-corporate-image-and-intention-to-use-o	1.19%
	1.19%
43. http://www.airitilibrary.com/Publication/alDetailPrint?DocID=U0005-2707201023122800	
44. https://bmcmedinformdecismak.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1472-6947-12-44	1.16%
45. https://bib.irb.hr/datoteka/897455.The_Impact_of_Cultural_Dimensions_on_Students_Use_of_E-I	1.11%
46. https://ddd.uab.cat/pub/tfg/2013/108429/TFG_mmirallesconsuegra.pdf 47. https://mospace.umsystem.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/10355/4399/research.pdf?sequence=3	1.08% 1.05%

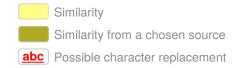








48. http://apjor.com/downloads/0209201627.pdf	1.05%
49. http://abcd.unsiq.ac.id/source/LP3MPB/Jurnal/Jurnal%20Ekonomi/2017/Volume%2012%20No%2	1.05%
50. https://riuma.uma.es/xmlui/bitstream/handle/10630/13118/TD_MONTORO_ESCANO_Francisco	1.05%
51. https://emeraldinsight.com/doi/full/10.1108/FS-07-2017-0026	1%
52. https://upcommons.upc.edu/bitstream/handle/2117/88058/TFM%20%20MARTA%20ORTEGA%2	1%
53. https://run.unl.pt/bitstream/10362/21391/1/D0026.pdf	0.94%
54. http://cits.tamiu.edu/kock/NedWebArticles/Gefenetal2000.pdf	0.91%
55. http://inform.nu/Articles/Vol9/V9p181-212Levy99.pdf	0.89%
56. http://dlib.ionio.gr/mtheses/Zarbala_TechnologyAcceptanceModel.doc	0.89%
57. http://www.csulb.edu/journals/jecr/issues/20123/paper2.pdf	0.89%
58. https://pure.tue.nl/ws/files/25954761/20160705_Meerbeek.pdf	0.83%
59. http://jaoa.org/article.aspx?articleid=2664817	0.83%
60. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3222197	0.8%
61. https://books.google.com/books/about/Information_and_Communication_Technology.html?id=6rH	0.8%
62. http://scholarcommons.sc.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=3915&context=etd	0.8%
63. https://www.ideals.illinois.edu/bitstream/handle/2142/42369/Kyung%20O_Kim.pdf?sequence=1	0.77%
64. http://www.unn.edu.ng/publications/files/halimat%20isah%20final%202.pdf	0.75%
65. http://worldconferences.net/journals/gse/GSE%2012%20MOGANASHWARI.pdf	0.72%
66. http://infonomics-society.org/wp-content/uploads/ijds/volume-5-2014/The-Usage-and-Perceptions	0.72%
67. http://docshare.tips/preparing-teachers-to-teach-writing-using-technology_58494bd5b6d87ff6628b4.	0.72%
68. https://scholars.fhsu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1112&context=theses	0.72%
99. https://www.inter-actief.utwente.nl/studiereis/pixel/files/indepth/KleefSpoelNoltes.pdf	0.72%
70. https://worldconferences.net/journals/gse/GSE%2012%20MOGANASHWARI.pdf	0.72%
71. http://scholarworks.waldenu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1112&context=dissertations	0.72%
72. http://lup.lub.lu.se/student-papers/record/4468608/file/4468616.pdf	0.69%
73. https://research-repository.griffith.edu.au/bitstream/handle/10072/31849/61131_1.pdf%3bsequenc	0.69%
74. http://trishalin.com/uploads/1/3/4/8/13481349/paperinnovation_resistance_of_political_websites	0.66%
75. https://www.learntechlib.org/p/11872	0.66%
76. http://digitalcommons.andrews.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2826&context=dissertations	0.66%
77. http://curtbonk.com/CURRICULUM-VITAE.doc	0.66%
78. http://pubs.sciepub.com/jcsa/4/2/2/index.html	0.61%
79. http://www.macrothink.org/journal/index.php/jse/article/viewFile/7964/6751	0.61%
30. http://www.sciepub.com/JCSA/abstract/6439	0.61%
31. http://hrmars.com/hrmars_papers/Article_17_Measuring_Impact_of_Service_Quality_Dimensions	0.61%
32. https://dro.deakin.edu.au/eserv/DU:30049102/rezvani-howdoescontingent-2012.pdf	0.61%
33. http://www.informingscience.org/Journals/IJELL/Articles	0.58%
84. http://libres.uncg.edu/ir/wcu/f/McDowell2013.pdf	0.58%
35. http://ir.uiowa.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=6630&context=etd	0.58%
86. http://www.macrothink.org/journal/index.php/jmr/article/viewFile/1847/1669	0.58%
37. http://www.ijello.org/Volume9/IJELLOv9p171-192Roebuck0859.pdf	0.58%
38. http://etheses.whiterose.ac.uk/5037/1/Finalthesis1712014.docx	0.58%
89. http://www.eajournals.org/wp-content/uploads/Statistical-Analysis-Internal-Consistency-Reliability	0.58%
90. http://digitalcommons.liberty.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=2140&context=doctoral	0.58%
91. http://jolt.merlot.org/vol8no2/ashong_0612.pdf	0.58%
92. http://digitalcommons.liberty.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1634&context=doctoral	0.58%
93. http://www.revistaespacios.com/a19v40n09/19400904.html	0.55%



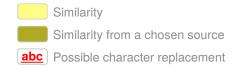






Checked: 05/16/2019

94. http://scholarworks.wmich.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1037&context=ichita transactions 0.55% 95. http://oaji.net/articles/2014/490-1404467654.pdf 0.53% 96. https://www.cjournal.cz/files/77.pdf 0.53% 97. https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s11518-006-0138-2 0.53% 98. http://www.scientificpapers.org/download/235 0.53% 99. http://cisjournal.org/journalofcomputing/archive/vol6no7/vol6no7_7.pdf 0.53% 100. https://www.cancer.northwestern.edu/clinical-trials/trials.html/search?q=stress 0.53% 101. https://ir.library.oregonstate.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/1957/33906/VijayalakshmiOlaganathaP1... 0.53% 102. http://biblio.uabcs.mx/html/libros/pdf/11/15.pdf 0.53% 103. https://www.learntechlib.org/p/4622 0.5% 104. http://www.scielo.org.mx/pdf/rmie/v22n75/1405-6666-rmie-22-75-01239.pdf 0.5% 105. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transactional distance 0.5% 106. http://www.diva-portal.org/smash/get/diva2:511679/FULLTEXT01.pdf 0.5% 107. https://www.learntechlib.org/p/66921 0.5% 108. https://www.learntechlib.org/p/29511 0.5% 109. http://84.205.229.18/securityc/d/english/Threats/AVOIDANCE%200F%20INFORMATION%20T... 0.5% 110. https://www.ijeat.org/download/volume-5-issue-4 0.5% 111. https://wi2017.ch/images/wi2017-0382.pdf 0.5% 112. https://www.learntechlib.org/p/89775 0.5% 113. http://lionelsidideas.weebly.com/uploads/8/9/74/89749905/assure model reflection stephan... 0.5% 114. https://www.wssu.edu/profiles/dichevc/index.html 0.5% 115. https://www.learntechlib.org/p/99246 0.5% 116. https://www.learntechlib.org/p/72016 0.5% 117. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/job.322 0.5% 118. https://bmcmedinformdecismak.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12911-019-0751-x 0.5% 119. http://ajhss.org/pdfs/Vol2Issue2/13.pdf 0.47% 120. http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/showciting?cid=865233 0.47% 121. https://www.uniassignment.com/essay-samples/health-social-care/the-electronic-medical-record... 0.47% 122. http://internationaljournals.co.in/pdf/GIIRJ/2014/February/24.pdf 0.47% 123. https://www.ukessays.com/essays/marketing/customer-satisfaction-and-loyalty-in-online-marke... 0.47% 124. http://eurocall.webs.upv.es/index.php?m=menu 00&n=news 22 1 ie 0.47% 125. https://www.grossarchive.com/project/241/EFFECT-OF-LACK-OF-QUALIFIED-TEACHERS-ON-... 0.47% 126. http://www2.cis.gsu.edu/dmcdonald/MBA8125/Session%203/ch04_4up.pdf 0.47% 127. http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1496&context=libphilprac 0.47% 128. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/hae.13393 0.47% 129. https://wiki.library.ucsf.edu/download/attachments/333807939/van%20Horne%20S%20Faculty%.... 0.47% 130. http://www.timeforjapanese.com/media/downloads/research/Van%20Horne,%20Faculty%20adop... 0.47% 0.44% 131. http://web.csulb.edu/journals/jecr/issues/20141/Paper2.pdf 132. https://iopscience.iop.org/issue/1742-6596/895/1 0.44% 133. http://digitalcommons.liberty.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1538&context=doctoral 0.44% 134. http://www.psychologyinspain.com/content/full/2011/15006.pdf 0.44% 135. http://www.academia.edu/Documents/in/Technology_acceptance_model_TAM_ 0.44% 136. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Achievement gap in the United States 0.44% 137. https://www.science.gov/topicpages/v/violent+crimes+committed.html 0.44% 138. http://jitm.ubalt.edu/XVII-2/article3.pdf 0.44% 139. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_gap 0.44%



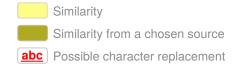






Checked: 05/16/2019

140. http://rcbrnet.com/journals/rcbr/Vol 2 No 1 June 2013/4.pdf 0.44% 141. https://quizlet.com/206762320/management-bh-201-final-practice-questions-flash-cards 0.44% 142. http://www.healthpromotion.ie/hp-files/docs/HPSF HSE.pdf 0.44% 143. https://link.springer.com/article/10.1007/s12528-016-9107-z 0.44% 144. http://digitalcommons.liberty.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1947&context=doctoral 0.44% 145. https://www.science.gov/topicpages/f/factors+influencing+mammography 0.44% 146. https://www.slideshare.net/AlexanderDecker/factors-affecting-ict-adoption-in-tertiary-institutions-... 0.44% 147. http://internationalseminar.org/XVII AIS/TS5A PDF/15.Smita%20Dayal.pdf 0.44% 148. https://opus.lib.uts.edu.au/bitstream/10453/19279/1/2010003322.pdf 0.44% 149. https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1083&context=cehsedaddiss 0.44% 150. http://scholarsarchive.jwu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1023&context=mba_student 0.44% 151. http://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1083&context=cehsedaddiss 0.44% 152. http://www.conta.uom.gr/conta/publications/PDF/Gender%20and%20Diversity%20in%20Collabo... 0.44% 153. http://astonjournals.com/manuscripts/Vol2012/BEJ-55 Vol2012.pdf 0.44% 154. http://astonjournals.com/manuscripts/Accepted/BEJ-55accNov19 2011.pdf 0.44% 155. http://www.midus.wisc.edu/findings/pdfs/1260.pdf 0.44% 156. http://routledge.com/authors/i17488-paul-kirschner/wordpresscom 0.44% 157. https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education outcomes in the United States by race and other ... 0.44% 158. http://digitalcommons.unf.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1061&context=etd 0.44% 159. http://downloads.hindawi.com/journals/edri/2015/783593.pdf 0.44% 160. https://iopscience.iop.org/issue/1757-899X/180/1 0.44% 161. https://www.hausarbeiten.de/document/437710 0.44% 162. http://repository.kln.ac.lk/bitstream/handle/123456789/10573/230-241.pdf?sequence=3&isAllowe... 0.44% 163. http://www.ijarcsms.com/docs/paper/volume1/issue6/V1I6-0022.pdf 0.41% 164. https://www.slideshare.net/Gambari/020-students-attitude-and-behavioural-intention-on-adoption-... 0.41% 165. https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0378720601000982 0.39% 166. http://oaji.net/articles/2015/1170-1428502953.pdf 0.39% 167. http://isiarticles.com/bundles/Article/pre/pdf/13157.pdf 0.39% 168. https://www.slideshare.net/awaissargana/the-role-organizational-rewards-on-employees-motivatio. 0.39% 169. https://core.ac.uk/display/38011213 0.39% 170. http://www.fcetumunze.edu.ng/internals/files/repository/pdf/12170 CHALLENGES FACING ST... 0.39% 171. http://web.csulb.edu/journals/jecr/issues/20082/paper2.pdf 0.39% 172. http://jitm.ubalt.edu/XXV-2/article3.pdf 0.39% 173. https://uknowledge.uky.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1006&context=comm_etds 0.36% 174. http://trap.ncirl.ie/815/1/Sinem Ozer.pdf 0.36% 175. https://pubsonline.informs.org/doi/abs/10.1287/mksc.19.1.22.15184 0.36% 176. http://www.foundation-partnership.org/pubs/pdf/elearning.pdf 0.36% 177. http://red-u.net/redu/files/journals/1/articles/340/public/340-1667-1-PB.pdf 0.36% 178. https://redie.uabc.mx/redie/article/view/1100 0.36% 179. https://redie.uabc.mx/redie/article/view/1100/1512 0.36% 180. http://www.cedtech.net/articles/22/222.pdf 0.36% 181. https://healthit.ahrq.gov/sites/default/files/docs/citation/EHR_Usability_Toolkit_Background_Rep... 0.33% 182. http://gjournals.org/GJEMPS/Publication/2017/June/PDF/103116193%20Dare.pdf 0.3% 183. http://scholarworks.rit.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1511&context=theses 0.3% 184. https://docplayer.es/3823329-Revista-teoria-de-la-educacion-educacion-y-cultura-en-la-sociedad... 0.28% 185. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stanford_Mobile_Inquiry-based_Learning_Environment_(SMILE) 0.28%



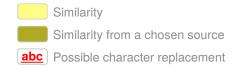






Checked: 05/16/2019

186. https://www.citejournal.org/volume-16/issue-2-16/science/enabling-collaboration-and-video-asses... 0.28% 187. https://www.heliyon.com/article/10.1016/j.heliyon.2019.e01338 0.28% 188. http://users.gw.utwente.nl/fisser/Publications.htm 0.28% 189. http://www.eujournal.org/index.php/esj/article/download/8011/7705 0.28% 190. http://oro.open.ac.uk/view/year/2016.html 0.28% 191. http://www.macrothink.org/journal/index.php/ijl/article/viewFile/5870/pdf_125 0.28% 192. http://lib.unnes.ac.id/1141/1/2036.pdf 0.28% 193. https://educationaltechnologyjournal.springeropen.com/articles/10.1186/s41239-017-0069-7 0.28% 194. https://wij-leren.nl/augmented-reality-virtual-reality-basisonderwijs-ar-vr-effectiviteit.php 0.28% 195. https://www.therushessays.com/computer-supported-collaborative-learning 0.28% 196. http://www.icoci.cms.net.my/proceedings/2017/Pdf Version Chap09e/PID52-461-466e.pdf 0.25% 197. http://www.litu.tu.ac.th/journal/FLLTCP/Proceeding/369.pdf 0.25% 198. https://www.acpet.edu.au/uploads/files/HE_Journal/ACPET_Journal_JUNE13_WEB.pdf 0.25% 199. https://parasitesandvectors.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s13071-014-0458-x 0.25% 200. https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4641615 0.25% 201. https://repository.ihu.edu.gr/xmlui/bitstream/handle/11544/312/Toukmenidou.Eleni.pdf?sequence... 0.25% 202. https://www.learntechlib.org/p/36816 0.22% 203. http://journal.unika.ac.id/index.php/celt/article/view/566 0.22% 204. https://www.learntechlib.org/p/178528 0.22% 205. https://www.learntechlib.org/primary/p/11137 0.22% 206. https://www.ijitee.org/download/volume-8-issue-2s2 0.22% 207. https://www.learntechlib.org/p/109333 0.22% 208. https://commons.erau.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1356&context=publication 0.22% 209. http://www.irrodl.org/index.php/irrodl/article/download/1984/3385 0.22% 210. https://www.ukessays.com/essays/psychology/parental-involvement-and-biopsychosocial-well-b... 0.22% 211. http://www.tojet.net/articles/v3i3/335.pdf 0.22% 212. http://www.idpublications.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/AFFECTING-HIGHER-STUDENTS-LE... 0.22% 213. http://edutechwiki.unige.ch/en/Learning style 0.22% 214. https://www.thefreelibrary.com/Integrating+technology+to+foster+inquiry+in+an+elementary+sc... 0.22% 215. https://www.learntechlib.org/p/64916 0.22% 216. https://www.learntechlib.org/p/147925 0.22% 217. https://libres.uncg.edu/ir/uncg/f/B Levin Children%27s 1997.pdf 0.22% 0.22% 218. https://www.textroad.com/pdf/JBASR/J.%20Basic.%20Appl.%20Sci.%20Res.,%204(4)314-320,... 219. https://www.learntechlib.org/primary/p/38447 0.22% 220. https://thejournal.org.za/index.php/thejournal/article/view/17/64 0.22% 221. https://works.bepress.com/chrysochou/44/download 0.22% 222. https://www.citejournal.org/volume-3/issue-4-03/editorial/technology-and-teacher-education-are-w. 0.22% 223. https://web.njit.edu/~mchugh/psswrd/web-course-materials/vita.html 0.22% 224. https://www.thefreelibrary.com/A+model+of+Learner-Centered+Computer-Mediated+Interaction+... 0.22% 225. https://core.ac.uk/download/pdf/48499789.pdf 0.22% 226. https://cfcu-co.org/resources-articles-firearms-facts-laws-safety-opinions/firearm-and-public-health 0.22% 227. http://europepmc.org/articles/PMC4041385 0.22% 0.22% 228. https://gudwriter.com/romeo-and-juliet-essay 229. https://www.buffalo.edu/content/dam/www/ubcei/reports/CEI%20Report%20-%20Trends%20and... 0.22% 230. http://dehesa.unex.es/bitstream/handle/10662/3263/TFGUEX 2015 Adame Sirgado.pdf?seque... 0.22% 231. http://nelsonlab.byu.edu/Portals/27/docs/Abstracts%20Example%201.docx 0.22%







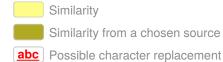


Checked: 05/16/2019

232. https://www.thefreelibrary.com/Third-graders+learn+about+fractions+using+virtual+manipulative... 0.22%

Library omitted sources: 123 sources found

Elbrary offitted Sources. 120 Sources Tourid	
Internationalization.pdf	3.1%
The Integration of Games Tahun 1.pdf	2.41%
The Integration of Games Tahun 2 Benar.pdf	2.16%
15.G1.0083-HANI MARIA SARI.docx	1.91%
Rut_Thesis akhir.docx	1.8%
14.D1.0033 Donny Kurniawan Gunawan.docx	1.55%
14.D1.0033 Donny Kurniawan Gunawan REV1.docx	1.55%
Facultyadoption.pdf	1.19%
Anastasia Merrycrian_thesis.docx	1.08%
SKRIPSI-KENNY IRENE.docx	1.05%
ANASTASIA NINDA-7 JUNI.docx	0.97%
14.G1.0040 Anastasia Ninda-15 JUNI.docx	0.97%
14.G1.0040 Anastasia Ninda-3 JULI.docx	0.97%
Anastasia Ninda-5 JUNI.docx	0.97%
Anastasia Ninda-2 JUNI.docx	0.97%
14.G1.0040 Anastasia Ninda-30 MEI.docx	0.97%
Prety Tiara Sany_14.G1.0020DAPUS.docx	0.91%
Prety Tiara Sany (14.G1.0020)-5 FEB.docx	0.91%
Report_SAL.docx	0.89%
Bab 1-5 thesis alan selesai.docx- Alan july 25 KIRIM.docx	0.89%
14J2.0041 Elizabeth Yunita.docx	0.86%
Fildzah_Checked.docx	0.83%
14J20032 Jeannete Angelina.doc	0.8%
ARBY HERMAWAN HARTANTO-23 FEBRUARI 2019.docx	0.77%
14.j1.0037 Jane ellen giovani.docx	0.75%
14.G1.0043-Selina Warsitoputri-5 FEB.docx	0.75%
FIX-FINAL PROJECT_MICHAEL_FBS_kirim.pdf	0.75%
SKRIPSI-revised.YUVINA.doc	0.72%
Final Project_Sharen Theodora Budianto_14.J2.0003_Englishpre.docx	0.72%
Nurina .docx	0.72%
NURINA-9 JULI.docx	0.72%
11.80.0017 Eunike Isrumanti (1).docx	0.72%
14.J1.0013 SESILIA NOVITA SARI-THESIS.docx	0.72%
Developing Educational.pdf	0.69%
13.60.0006-NIKO ARDYANTO-5 APRIL.doc	0.69%
13.60.0006 - Niko Ardyanto-REVISI-8 APRIL.doc	0.69%
1237-3573-1-SP.doc	0.69%
Niko Ardyanto 13.60.0006.docx	0.69%
Niko Ardyanto -13.60.0006 REV1.doc	0.69%
Niko Ardyanto -13.60.0006 Rev3.doc	0.69%
15.G1.0207-NIKO FEBRIYANTO REV1 (1).docx	0.69%
Y.E.Budiyana - What Needs of the Undergraduate Nursing Stude.docx	0.69%
-	

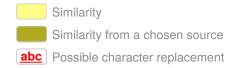








OKTARIA KURNIASIH - 19 FEB 2019.docx	0.69%
BELLA-THESISdocx	0.66%
jati.docx	0.66%
SKRIPSI - ELING KUSTRI.docx	0.66%
AMADEA THESIS.docx	0.66%
THESIS RAIN ORY-UNICHECK.doc	0.66%
26 JULi 2018 - Khoe Yohana Harsono - 14.J1.0051.docx	0.66%
AMADEA THESIS.docx	0.66%
student as prod.pdf	0.66%
13.60.0113 Stefanus Surya Wijaya-7 FEB.doc	0.61%
13.60.0113 Stefanus Surya Wijaya-3 MEI.doc	0.61%
UAS METOPEN IKA PRAMESTI.docx.docx	0.61%
15.G1.0234- BIMANTORO REV1 (2).docx	0.5%
15.G1.0231- Fevy Renaningsih (2).docx	0.5%
15.G1.0234- BIMANTORO (2).docx	0.5%
CHRISTIAN TAMBUNAN-25 MEI.doc	0.5%
CHRISTIAN TAMBUNAN-REVISI-29 MEI.doc	0.5%
CHRISTIAN F. H. TAMBUNAN-AKT-23 MEI.doc	0.5%
Tax Accounting Stephana Dyah Ayu, SCU, Indonesia.pdf	0.5%
MARTHIN-9 JAN.doc	0.5%
13.60.0113 Stefanus Surya Wijaya-REVISI-8 MEI.doc	0.5%
TAM.docx	0.5%
TAM FIXED ASSET.docx	0.5%
14.G1.0040_Anastasia Ninda VP.docx.docx	0.47%
Researchreport_Alumni_July20.pdf	0.47%
Yohana Ajeng -Thesis.doc	0.47%
The, Viona Kusuma Wardani-5 JUNI.docx	0.44%
SILVIA ANDREA - 15.G1.0167 (2).docx	0.44%
An-Investigation-of-the-Adoption-of-Online-Game-Technologies.pdf	0.44%
The, Viona Kusuma Wardani-1 JUNI.docx	0.44%
14.D1.0296-Tjan Yoscelin Tisarana Anindya Wijaya.docx.docx	0.39%
14.G1.0090-Monacella Wongsoredjo-5 DES.doc	0.36%
14.d1.0166-Dinda Ayu Tiara-2 APRIL.doc	0.36%
Conference-template- SUBMIT CLEAN icicos yoga 2018 perbaikan.doc	0.36%
SKRIPSI - CYNTHIA.doc	0.3%
14.G1.0044 - Valencia Sandjaja-8 JAN.docx	0.3%
14.G1.0019 - Sherley Ariella Santoso-8 JAN.docx	0.3%
Studi Pandangan Guru Tahun 2.pdf	0.28% 0.28%
Teacher perception-technology July 9.docx	
13.60.0125_Fangky Stenly Frans.doc SILVIA - 15.G1.0167 REV1 (2).docx	0.28% 0.28%
14.D1.0075_Kevin_Evan_Setiawan.docx.docx	0.25%
skripsi kevin fix siap plagscan kirim unicheck.docx.docx	0.25%
uas metopen.docx.docx	0.25%
UAS INTAN.rtf.rtf	0.25%
Slamet Prihatin 18.E2.0012.docx	0.25%





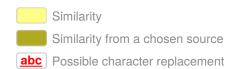




Technology Acceptance

Uploaded: 05/16/2019

14.M1.0087 Eunike Veronica.docx	0.25%
YOHANES TANORIAN-7 JUNI-REVISI.docx	0.25%
13.60.0022-YohanesTanorian-4 JUNI.docx	0.25%
Thesis-Widawati Hapsari.pdf	0.25%
Pengaruh Komunikasi Interpersonal Pustakawan Terhadap Kepuas.docx	0.25%
WULANTRI-3 MEI.docx	0.25%
986-2236-2-RV.doc	0.25%
Elisabeth Devina 4 April.docx	0.25%
14.G2.0002 - AGNES VEGA MARSELA SURENTU.docx	0.25%
PUTRI-22 MARET.docx	0.25%
14M10007 Elizabeth Elvira.docx.docx	0.25%
14M10007 ELIZABETH ELVIRA.docx	0.25%
1068-2475-2-SM.docx	0.25%
18i10178 - Rezky Dwi Damaryanti.docx.docx	0.25%
14.G2.0002 - AGNES VEGA MARSELA SURENTU-8 DES.docx	0.25%
Research Proposal on Animal Similes.docx	0.25%
1069-2479-2-SM.docx	0.25%
Anindita N. 08.92.0073-15 MARET.docx	0.25%
1338-3150-1-SM.doc	0.25%
12.80.0019 Caroline Liesa Rahardjo.doc	0.22%
14.G1.0004 - Sie Bernardus Alvin Setiawan (Revisi 2).docx	0.22%
Kezia_Revisi Skripsi_SARING.doc	0.22%
AIMC abstract book 2018-05-07-AIMC-2018-LS_STEM-1.pdf	0.22%
14.J1.0011 Anggun.doc	0.22%
BERNARDUS ALVIN-REVISI-30 MEI.docx	0.22%
ALVIN-28 MEI.docx	0.22%
5811996204_15.J1.0038.docx_2019-05-07.docx	0.22%
14.G1.0002_Erica Rosalia Sulistijo-5 FEB.docx	0.22%
PENGARUH KOMUNIKASI INTERPERSONAL.docx	0.22%
monica pramono 09.80.0002.docx	0.22%
ERICA ROSALIA-7 NOV.docx	0.22%
12.80.0002 Finka Leliana.docx	0.22%
KUKU GALANG RAMADHAN_12.80.0061.docx	0.22%
14J20027 - Teresa Nadia W.docx	0.22%
15.G1.0077 - Onny Febryana.docx	0.22%









Checked: 05/16/2019

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

E-learning has gained prominence in the last few years. The advancement in the information technology has prompted the change of learning and teaching approaches worldwide (Tick, 2006). Teachers and educational practitioners have begun to acknowledge the benefits of integrating technology in their classes. E-learning has been broadly defined as system of course delivery that are conducted through electronic tools and web-based platforms. Currently, e-Learning is emerging as the teaching paradigm shifts from teacher-centered class to student-centered class. Students are in charge of the knowledge transfer. E-learning allows students and teachers interact in the exchange of knowledge without being limited by time and space (Sun et al, 2009).

E-learning is commonly defined as the delivery of teaching materials through various types of digital technology such as audio/video tape, interactive TV, Internet, Intranet, and CD-ROM (Engelbrecht, 2005). Others view e-learning as the delivery of teaching materials via digital technology and web-based media in the form of web-based communication, collaboration, knowledge transfer, and training (Kelly & Bauer, 2004; Sun et al. 2007). Masrom (2007) proposed a broader definition of e-learning to include communication via information and communication technology.

In the last few decades, universities in Indonesia are increasingly moving towards the innovative pedagogy involving e-Learning. However, university administrators have not yet assessed to what extent and how these blended learning or e-Learning affect students' learning







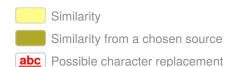


Checked: 05/16/2019

outcome and how well the system is accepted and adopted. Many studies on technology adoption utilized Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) developed by Davis (1989). TAM posits that a user's acceptance and use of technology rely on users' perceived usefulness and ease of use. Perceived usefulness is defined as "the degree to which a person believes that usin g a particular system would enhance his or her job" (p. 320) while perceived ease of use is defined as "the degree to which a person believes that using a particular system would be free from effort" (p. 320). Studies on learner's acceptance on e-learning TAM has been applied in various contexts and fields such as healthcare (Chau and Hu, 2002; Grover, 2015), banking (Martins et al., 2014), education (Fathema, 2015; Ong & Lai, 2014) and business (Bjursten, Classon, & Steen, 2016).

Studies on the successful adoption of e-learning demonstrated that learners' perceived ease of use was dependent upon computer self-efficacy (Vankatesh & Davis, 1996). Ong & Lai (2004) investigated gender differences among dominants affecting e-learning acceptance. They surveryed 67 female and 89 male employees in six international companies. The findings of their study showed men's rating of computer self-efficacy, perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, and behavioral intention to use e-learning are all higher than women's. Men's adoption of e-learning are more likely to be influenced by their perceived usefulness. Saade et al. (2007) conducted a study on multimedia technology environment acceptance among students. Their findings showed that learners' perceived ease of use was significantly correlated with their intention to use, while learners' perceived ease of use had a positive correlation with learners' attitude towards multimedia learning environment.

2



UNICHECK







Checked: 05/16/2019

While numerous studies have been conducted in many countries world wide, studies on learners' acceptance of e-leaners have been extensively studied. This study aims to address the research gap on this particular topic.

1.2 Hypothesis

The study is conducted to test the following hypotheses:

H1: Learners' perceived ease of use positively affects their perceived usefulness.

H2: Learners' perceived usefulness positively affects their intention to use e-learning.

H3: Learners' perceived ease of use positively affects their intention to use e-learning.

H4: Level of comfort positively affects learner's perceived ease of use.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The main purpose of this study is to find out factors that account for the acceptance of e-learning and how students perceived e-learning.

1.4 Scope of the study

Understanding how students accept e-learning will benefit the faculty and the university in various ways. The findings of this study will help the Faculty of Language and Arts to improve the integration of e-Learning and seek ways to maximize the benefits of e-learning for students' achievement. In addition, the results from this study are useful for teachers to modify their teaching strategies to integrate e-learning in their courses.









Checked: 05/16/2019

1.5 Significance of the study

The results of this study on e-learning adoption of e-learning will contribute a scholarly discussion on the factors that influence learners' intention to use e-learning. The findings of this study will be useful for the department or the university should they decide to encourage more lecturers to adopt e-learning in their courses.







Checked: 05/16/2019

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

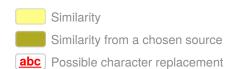
2.1 The definition of e-Learning

Although the term e-learning has been used since the 1990s, its notion has not been widely agreed upon. Some researchers view e-learning as the delivery of teaching materials via electronic media, such as audio/video tape, interactive TV, Internet, Intranet, and CD-ROM (Engelbrecht, 2005) while others view e-learning as a web based learning which includes web-based communication, collaboration, knowledge transfer, and training (Kelly & Bauer, 2004; Sun et al. 2007). The broader definition of e-Learning incorporates both notions. Masrom (2007, p.1) defines e-learning as "learning facilitated and supported through the utilization of information and communication technology (ICTs).

2.2 Technology Acceptance Model

Technology Acceptance Model or TAM (Davis, 1989; Davis, Bagozzi & Warshaw, 1989) is one of the models to explain user acceptance and usage behavior regarding information technology. In other words, it is one of the most widely accepted models widely to investigate the determinants of technology acceptance. Many studies analyzing how people use technology have used and expanded this model (Jantan, Ramayah & Chin, 2001; Koay, 2002, Lee, Yoon, & Lee, 2009; Ramayah, Siron, Dahlan & Mohamad, 2002).

Technology acceptance model posits that people's desire to use technology is influenced by two beliefs; they are perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use. Perceived usefulness









refers to the degree to which a user believes that technology is useful and can increase their productivity. Perceived ease of use refers to the degree in which a user believes that technology can be used with minimal efforts (Davis, 1989). Literature shows that perceived ease of use has a direct effect on both perceived usefulness and technology usage (Adams et al., 1992; Davis, 1989). The following is the model:

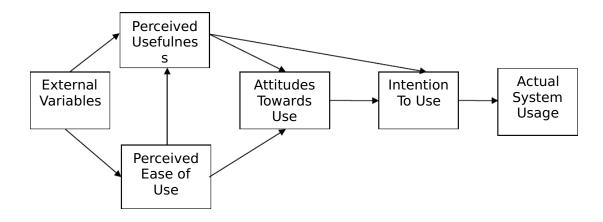
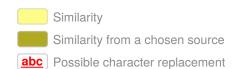


Figure 1: Technology Acceptance Model

UNICHECK

In this model, we can see that external factors influenced perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use. Perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use have some influences on the attitude towards technology and intention to use technology (Davis, 1989).

TAM constructs have been used to include many aspects of technology in learning, including e-Learning. Research on technology acceptance in universities indicates that (Selim, 2003). Results revealed that perceived usefulness and ease of use of course website were the strongest determinants for the acceptance and usage of course website. Students who believed that course websites were useful and easy to use were more likely to accept it as an effective tool (Selim, 2003). Some studies focus on the motivational aspect of TAM. Roca & Gagné (2008)







Technology Acceptance

Checked: 05/16/2019

UNICHECK

introduced three motivational factors that affect technology acceptance. They are perceived autonomy support, perceived competence, and perceived relatedness. The perceived autonomy support, competence, and relatedness were shown to influence perceived usefulness, playfulness, and ease of use.

Literature on technology acceptance indicates mixed results. Some researchers found that perceived usefulness was the key determinant in technology acceptance, whereas some studies show mixed results for the perceived ease of use construct (Adams et al., 1992; Hu et al., 1999; Ndubisi et al., 2001).

Although the TAM literature reveals that certain inconsistencies exist but they are rarely dealt with clearly (En Mao & Palvia, 2001). So this research delves into one of the many inconsistencies which may be explored to enrich the literature in the TAM research.







Checked: 05/16/2019

CHAPTER 3

METHODS

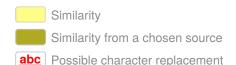
This study is quantitative in nature. It intends to look e-learning acceptance among college students. The data were taken from Technology Acceptance Survey distributed to students in a private university in Semarang.

3.1 Population and sample

The population of this study was students in the Faculty of Language and Arts Soegijapranata Catholic University. Currently, there are approximately 400 active students. The data were taken using convenience sampling. We were able to recruit 100 students for the study.

3.2 Instrument

The questionnaire used in this study was a modified version of Technology Acceptance Model questionnaire. It consists of two parts. The first part asks about participants' gender, class standing, and level of comfort with technology. The second part concerns with the four constructs in the technology acceptance model. They are Perceived Usefulness, Perceived Ease of Use, Attitude Towards e-learning, and Intention to Use e-learning. Each construct is divided into several measures. There are 14 question items in this questionnaire. Likert Scale was used to elicit responses from the respondents. Each statement has five response options. They are Strongly Agree, Agree, Neutral. Disagree, and Strongly Disagree.









Checked: 05/16/2019

3.3 Procedures

The questionnaire for this study was modified from Technology Acceptance Model.

Before administering the survey, I used pilot study to test the reliability and the validity of the the survey question items using Cronbach's Alpha to a sample of students. Once I collected the data, the questionnaire will be analyzed to look at the interaction between the dependent variables (gender and level of comfort) and the independent variables (Perceived Usefulness, Perceived Ease of Use, Attitude Towards E-learning, and Intention to Use E-learning).





CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This study aims to investigate students' acceptance of e-learning in Faculty of Language and Arts Soegijapranata Catholic University. The questionnaires were distributed to 100 students. Out of the samples, 69 students were female and the rest were male.

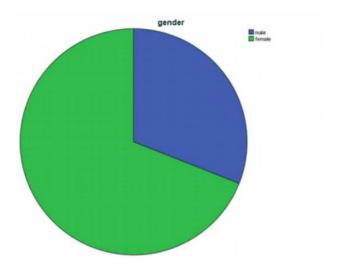
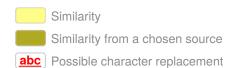


Figure 1. Gender of respondents

Graph 2 shows that out of 100 students, 68 students reported that they were quite comfortable using technology (68%) and 31% stated they were very comfortable using technology. Only 1 student had low comfort level.







Checked: 05/16/2019

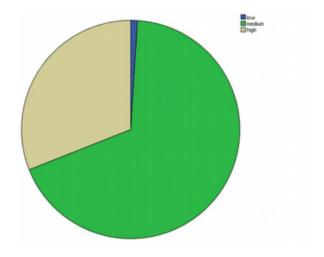


Figure 2. Technology Level

Table 3 below shows the Cronbach's alpha of the question items. We can see that each item has a Cronbach's alpha greater than 0.9. This means that each question item is consistent.

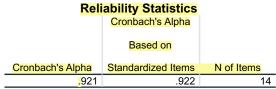


Table 1. Cronbach's Alpha test







	Cronbach's
	Alpha
usefulness1	.916
usefulness2	.917
usefulness3	.916
usefulness4	.916
usesulness5	.916
easytouse1	.915
easytouse2	.924
easytouse3	.920
attitude1	.914
attitude2	.912
attitude3	.911
intention1	.913
intention2	.915
intention3	.911

UNICHECK

Table 2. Cronbach's Alpha for each question items

Hypothesis testing using Pearson Correlation was intended to test whether 1) learners' perceived ease of use positively affects their perceived usefulness, 2) learners' perceived usefulness positively affects their intention to use e-learning, 3) learners' perceived ease of use positively affects their intention to use e-learning, 4) level of comfort positively affects learner's perceived ease of use. The results of Pearson Correlation Test demonstrated that learners' perceived ease of use was positively correlated with affects their perceived usefulness (.492). The higher the perceived ease of use, the more likely students perceive that e-learning was useful for them. Further, the test indicated that learners' perceived usefulness had significant correlation with their intention to use e-learning (.598). Students who viewed e-learning as useful for them were more likely to have a higher desire to use e-learning. Pearson Correlation test in addition showed that learners' perceived ease of use positively correlated with their intention to use (.552). The more learners believed that e-learning platform was easy to use, the more likely they planned to use it. Finally, the table 4 below shows that learner's level of comfort using elearning significantly correlated with learner's perceived ease of use (.341).





Checked: 05/16/2019



Correlations

			Clations			
		tot usefulness	tot easytouse	tot attitude	tot intention	level of com
tot_usefullness	Pearson Correlation	1	,492**	,675**	,598**	,408**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000	,000	,000	,000
	N	100	100	100	100	100
tot_easytouse	Pearson Correlation	,492**	1	,532**	,552**	,341**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000		,000	,000	,001
	N	100	100	100	100	100
tot_attitude	Pearson Correlation	,675**	,532**	1	,776**	,354**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000		,000	,000
	N	100	100	100	100	100
tot_intention	Pearson Correlation	,598**	,552**	,776**	1	,469**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,000	,000		,000
	N	100	100	100	100	100
level_of_com	Pearson Correlation	,408**	,341**	,354**	,469**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	,001	,000	,000	
	N	100	100	100	100	100

^{**.} Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

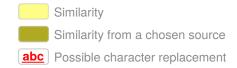
Table 3. The results of Spearman's Correlation test

Discussion

UNICHECK

The study demonstrated several findings that supports the findings of other researchers. In this study learner's perceived ease of use had a significant correlation with their perceived usefulness. Learner's intention to use e-learning had a positive correlation with their perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness. This findings corroborate with those of other studies which suggested that perceived usefulness and perceived ease of use are the two major determinants of user's intention to use or behavioral intention for the adoption of technology (Hamid et al. 2015; Katharaki et al., 2009; Masrom, 2007; Ngai et al; Saade et al., 2007).

Another highlight of this study is that learners' level of comfort in using technology was significantly correlated with their attitude towards e-learning. This supports the findings of









Technology Acceptance

Uploaded: 05/16/2019 Checked: 05/16/2019

several other researchers who focus on the effect of the level of comfort with technology on attitude towards technology (Palak & Walls, 2014)







Checked: 05/16/2019

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

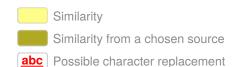
The purpose of this study is to test four hypotheses. They are was intended to test whether 1) learners' perceived ease of use positively affects their perceived usefulness, 2) learners' perceived usefulness positively affects their intention to use e-learning, 3) learners' perceived ease of use positively affects their intention to use e-learning, 4) level of comfort positively affects learner's perceived ease of use. Pearson's Correlation Test showed significant correlation between learners' perceived ease of use and perceived usefulness, learners' perceived usefulness and intention to use e-learning, learners' perceived ease of use and intention to use e-learning. Finally, learners' level of comfort with technology had a significant correlation with learner's perceived ease of use.

Students in this institution had a favorable attitude towards the use of e-learning; thus, they were more welcoming. The findings imply that the majority of students were comfortable using technology; thus they did not perceived e-learning as obstacles.

5.2 Suggestions

The results of this study can be useful for the institutions in several ways:

The results concerning students' comfort with technology mirror the findings of other studies
on technology and young generations. Young people adapt better to technological advances.
Thus, institutions should encourage teachers, who sometimes are less flexible with
technological changes, to adopt e-learning in their courses.







Checked: 05/16/2019

2. Students reported that e-learning is useful; therefore, teachers need to invent ways to include e-learning model in their courses.

3. The next research should be designed to focus on the qualitative analysis and investigate students' challenges and motivations in using e-learning. In-depth analysis of learner's elearning acceptance will help teachers and university administrators in design e-learning policies.

UNICHECK



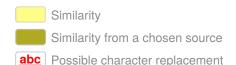




UNICHECK

References

- Adams, D. A., Nelson, R. R., & Todd, P. A. (1992). Perceived usefulness, ease of use, and usage of information technology: A replication. MIS quarterly, 227-247.
- Bjursten, A., Classon, L., & Steen, I. (2016). Investigating Technology Acceptance towards Ecommerce within the Work Wear Sector: A study within business-to-business about business clients' technology acceptance towards e-commerce.
- Chau, P. Y., & Hu, P. J. H. (2002). Investigating healthcare professionals' decisions to accept telemedicine technology: an empirical test of competing theories. Information & management, 39(4), 297-311.
- Davis, F. D. (1989). Perceived usefulness, perceived ease of use, and user acceptance of information technology. MIS quarterly, 319-340.
- Engelbrecht, E. (2005). Adapting to changing expectations: Post-graduate students' experience of an e-learning tax program. Computers & Education, 45(2), 217-229.
- Fathema, N., Shannon, D., & Ross, M. (2015). Expanding The Technology Acceptance Model (TAM) to Examine Faculty Use of Learning Management Systems (LMSs) In Higher Education Institutions. Journal of Online Learning & Teaching, 11(2).
- Grover, S. (2015). Predicting the Adoption of Video Podcast in Online Health Education: Using a Modified Version of the Technology Acceptance Model (Health Education Technology Adoption Model HEDTAM). In E-Learn: World Conference on E-Learning in Corporate, Government, Healthcare, and Higher Education (pp. 1100-1104). Association for the Advancement of Computing in Education (AACE).





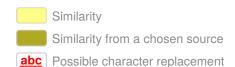






- Hu, P. J., Chau, P. Y., Sheng, O. R. L., & Tam, K. Y. (1999). Examining the technology acceptance model using physician acceptance of telemedicine technology. Journal of management information systems, 16(2), 91-112.
- Jantan, M., Ramayah, T., & Chin, W. W. (2001). Personal computer acceptance by small and medium companies evidence from Malaysia. Jurnal Manajemen & Bisnis, 3(1), 1-14.
- Kelly, T., & Bauer, D. (2004). Managing intellectual capital via e-learning at Cisco. In C. Holsapple (Ed.), Handbook on knowledge management 2: Knowledge directions (pp. 511-532). Springer, Berlin, Germany
- Lee, B. C., Yoon, J. O., & Lee, I. (2009). Learners' acceptance of e-learning in South Korea: Theories and results. Computers & Education, 53(4), 1320-1329.
- Martins, C., Oliveira, T., & Popovič, A. (2014). Understanding the Internet banking adoption: A unified theory of acceptance and use of technology and perceived risk application. International Journal of Information Management, 34(1), 1-13.
- Masrom, M. (2007). Technology acceptance model and e-learning. Technology, 21(24), 81.
- Mao, E., & Palvia, P. (2001). Information Technology Acceptance: How Much Do We Know?. AMCIS 2001 Proceedings, 335.
- Ndubisi, N. O., Jantan, M., & Richardson, S. (2001). Is the technology acceptance model valid for entrepreneurs? Model testing and examining usage determinants. Asian Academy of *Management Journal*, *6*(2), 31-54.
- Palak, D., & Walls, R. T. (2009). Teachers' beliefs and technology practices: A mixed methods approach. Journal of Research on technology in Education, 41(4), 417-441.
- Ong, C. S., & Lai, J. Y. (2006). Gender differences in perceptions and relationships among dominants of e-learning acceptance. Computers in human behavior, 22(5), 816-829.

18



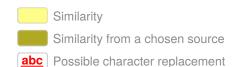
UNICHECK





- Ramayah, T., Siron, R., Dahlan, N., & Mohamad, O. (2002, October). Technology usage among owners/managers of SME's: The role of demographic and motivational variables. In *The proceedings of the 6th Annual Asian-Pacific Forum for Small Business on Small and Medium Enterprises Linkages, Networking and Clustering*.
- Roca, J. C., & Gagné, M. (2008). Understanding e-learning continuance intention in the workplace: A self-determination theory perspective. *Computers in Human Behavior*, 24(4), 1585-1604.
- Saadé, R., Nebebe, F., & Tan, W. (2007). Viability of the" technology acceptance model" in multimedia learning environments: a comparative study. <u>Interdisciplinary Journal of E-</u> <u>Learning and Learning Objects</u>, 3(1), 175-184.
- Selim, H. M. (2003). An empirical investigation of student acceptance of course websites. *Computers & Education*, 40(4), 343-360.
- Sun, P. C., Cheng, H. K., & Finger, G. (2009). Critical functionalities of a successful e-learning system—An analysis from instructors' cognitive structure toward system usage. *Decision Support Systems*, 48(1), 293-302.
- Tick, A. (2006). A Web-based e-learning application of self study multimedia programme in military English. In *Proceedings of the 3rd Romanian–Hungarian Joint Symposium on Applied Computational Intelligence* (pp. 25-26).
- Venkatesh, V., & Davis, F. D. (1996). A model of the antecedents of perceived ease of use:

 Development and test. *Decision sciences*, 27(3), 451-481.









Checked: 05/16/2019

APPENDIX QUESTIONNAIRE

Learners Acceptance of E-Learning in Faculty of Language and Arts Soegijapranata Catholic University

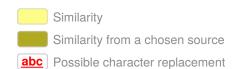
Explanation about the study:

We would like to thank you for your willingness to participate in this survey. The purpose of this questionnaire is to investigate your opinions about E-learning and ICT which you learned from your lecturers in class (for example: quizzes, examinations, etc) and how interested you are while you're using E-learning. Your participation is completely voluntary and the information you provide in this questionnaire is really useful. We hope you would fill in the blanks correctly because we need the accuracy from each part.

Direction

Check $(\ \)$ the most appropriate answer for each of the statement below

Part One	
Background questions	:
Name	:
Student Number	:
Gender	
Male	
Female	
Class standing	
Freshmen (1st year)	Sophomore (2 nd year)
Junior (3 rd year)	Senior (4 th year)









Level	of comfort with tec	hnolo	gy	
	Low		Medium	Hig

No.	Construct s	Measures	Strong ly Agree	Agree	Neutra l	Disagr ee	Strong ly Disagr
1.	Perceived usefulness	E-learning helps me to become an effective learner					
		E-learning is very useful for me E-learning helps me to become more productive					
		E-learning helps me accomplish my task faster E-learning meets my learning needs					
2.	Perceived ease of use	E-learning meets my learning needs E-learning method is easy to use					
		I can use e-learning method without written instruction					
		I can use e-learning method successfully everytime					
3	Attitude toward e- learning	Using e-learning is a good idea					
		E-learning will make work more interesting					
		Working with e-learning is fun					
4	Intention to use e-learning	I would like to use e-learning in 4the future					
		E-learning should be implemented in most of the courses					
		I will recommend e-learning classes to other students					

