

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Indonesia is currently faced with challenges in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, where the government calls on the Indonesian people to stay home. The Covid-19 pandemic has not only affected the economic and social sectors, but also the education sector, which now inevitably has to start adapting to this era. So that learning activities carried out face-to-face turn into non-face-to-face learning. This program is known as online learning or E-learning system or online learning. According to Isman (2016: 587) learning is the use of the internet network in the learning process. Dare in the Big Indonesian Dictionary (KBBI) means in network, connected via computer, internet. So brave learning is an effort to teach students that is done without face to face through the network / internet that is already available.

In his book, Soedijarto (2008:1) said the progress of a nation is determined by the quality of education. Therefore education as a means of educating the life of the nation. Entering the 21st century world of education, with development of this technology resulted in the development of science and various kinds of learning media that can be used by teachers or lecturers. One of is the implementation of Internet as learning media that can be accessed online or offline.

Online Learning is a learning process carried out using the internet network, with online learning can enable the delivery of information in the form of activities or applications such as websites using Information and Communication technology media in the form of internet and computer networks. Using online learning in the form of activity through the media can be done

anytime, anywhere. Online learning has a characteristic that is superior that is not dependent on space place and time. Online learning is an activity of teaching and learning process carried out by utilizing media such as applications or websites that can be accessed through an internet network that is connected or connected simultaneously, making it possible to exchange data and information between students and teachers.

Since the dangers posed are so great and are threatening to the rest of humanity, governments have created new policies or regulations such as obligating the use of masks while outside the home, requiring the washing of hands with soap, keeping a safe distance, banned from gathering or crowding, lending only to the home and ban on travel when it is not urgent even the latest is a PSBB policy (large scale social restrictions) implemented in parts of Indonesia (Rothan & Byrareddy, 2020). As a result of such policies affect activism in all sectors, including the education sector because teaching learning directly with meetings or face to face between teacher and students are banned by the government, and school and college are suspended. So teaching activities are switched to remote or online learning systems.

The application of online learning at the elementary to high school levels is still very minimal in the application of online learning but it is different from higher education. The application of online learning in the teaching and learning process has been implemented by several campuses, especially campuses in North Sumatra. Some educators or lecturers have implemented online learning media. With the development of the learning process through information and communication technology which introduces the use of electronic media such as computers in disseminating information, it makes lecturers or teachers who previously played a very dominant role in the lecture room, but are now able to carry out the distance learning process using online learning.

Although the results of research from The European Commission (2001) show that online learning provides good benefits for students and some applications that have the function of facilitating lecturers in the teaching and learning process as well as students in receiving lessons and sending assignments. But in using some of these applications, one of which is the use of the Google Meet application has problems faced by students, when the lecturer conducts the teaching and learning process using online learning in the form of Web Course. Where the web course is learning is fully delivered via the internet but not all students can log into the Google Meet application because the capacity of the application is only 25 people who can join.

Certainly these long distance or online study habits are a new habit that is still difficult to follow, as teachers and learners must make sure the teaching learning activities go on, even though they are at home today. According to Naserly (2020), the solutions used in the online learning system include electronic media such as mobile phones and computer or laptop links to internet networks, as well as applications such as zoom and Google meet to social media applications such as WhatsApp, Telegram, or Instagram.

The rapid development of technology, communication, and information, especially the internet has become a demand for teachers in Indonesia to be able to use it as a source of positive learning media in supporting the teaching and learning process. According to Milman (2015), the development of information technology can enhance performance and allow various activities to be executed quickly, precisely and accurately, and thus will increase productivity. In addition, development in information technology has affected many areas of life, one of which is education. The development of information technology and communication has brought enormous changes to the advancement of the educational world. As the learning method

progresses a great deal, weather the personal learning method, the learning media or the learning process. A development in the information technology that is applied to education is e-learning.

Based on the above problems, the researcher will find students' perceptions about the use of online learning, especially in any form of online learning. Based on the experience of researchers at SMA Gajah Mada Medan, online learning has been carried out by several teachers in the teaching and learning process, especially in this even semester. Therefore, the researcher chose this school with a descriptive qualitative research design and have been done to determine student perceptions in using online learning at SMA Gajah Mada Medan.

1.2 Problem of the Study

Based on the background above, the research posed in this study. How are students' perceptive on barriers in through online learning during covid-19 outbreak at SMA Gajah Mada Medan ?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on the research problem above, the objective of this research is to describe the students perceptions on barriers through online learning during Covid- 19 outbreak at SMA Gajah Mada Medan.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

Based on the research problem, this study aims to analyze students' perspectives on barriers through online learning during the covid-19 outbreak. The author wants to know the obstacles faced by students in this online learning. The author uses Clark Hull's theory(1940). There are eight barrier factors that can be found, namely administrative problems, social interaction, academic skills, technical skills, student motivation, time and support for learning, costs and access to the Internet, and technical problems.

1.5 Significances of the Study

The result of this study are expected to provide the following theoretical and practical significance:

1.5.1 Theoretically

The theoretical benefit of this research is to develop education science, namely English education in high schools, especially schools that organize online learning and increase knowledge in the field of online learning in English subjects.

1.5.2 Practically

a. For Teachers

- 1) As input that can be used in the management of the implementation of online learning for English learning, especially at the high school level.
- 2) Knowing the advantages and disadvantages of online learning, so that there are improvements so that learning runs better.
- 3) Knowing the improvements in several areas so that online learning will run well.

b. For Schools

As input for schools based on the results obtained by researchers during research, in order to develop the implementation of online learning in English learning at SMA Gajah Mada Medan.

c. For Researchers

Become a reference for further research. Further researchers can make improvements and refinements for this research and provide benefits in the world of education.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Review of Literature

In the theoretical research framework, it is necessary to give information on what the case forms the readers about. It is useful to minimize or avoid misunderstanding between the writer and the readers concerning to the topic. In the case, the writer is going to elaborate on the terms which are important for purpose of this study.

2.1.1 Perspective of Learning

Human perception is actually divided into two, namely the perception of the object (physical environment) and perception humans, perception of human is often called social perception. The perception of the physical environment is not the same, in the sense that different, because it is influenced by several factors, among others :

- a. Background experience.
- b. Cultural background.
- c. Background psychological.
- d. Background values, beliefs, and expectation.

e. Condition the tools factual sense in which the information is up to the person it is through that door that.

Perception of the human or social perception is the process of capturing the sense of social object and events that we experience in our environment everyone has an different picture of the reality around him, in other word, every person has an different perception of their social environment.

Perception does not only happen in one time, but it can happen in the past, present, and future. Soemanto (2009) divides perception into three types : the past, present, and future perception. The past perception is a reaction to stimulus by developing personal impression oriented to the past observation. The next perception is present perception or imagination perception. The last is future perception or initiative perception. Future perception means a reaction to stimulus by developing personal impression oriented to the future observation.

Azwar (2013) state that a person's response can be in the form of good or bad, positive or negative. If the response is positive, then the individual in question tends to like or approach the object, while negative response tend to stay away from the object. Indeed, Ahmadi (2010) stated that a positive response, action, or attitude that shows or maintains, accepts, acknowledges, agree, and implements the norms that apply where the individual is located. Negative response is a form of response, action, attitude, that show rejection or disapproval of the prevailing norms where the individual is located.

According to Ravianto (in Masruri, 2014: 11), perception is a measure of how well a job is done. This means that a job is considered effective if it is completed in accordance with the plan, whether it is time, cost, or quality.

The definition of perception in accordance with Permendagri Number 59 of 2007 is the achievement of program results with predetermined targets, namely by comparing outputs with results. Meanwhile, it shows effectiveness at the level of achievement of results, or in simple language it can be explained that: the perception of the local government is that the objectives of the local government can be achieved according to planned needs.

Mardiasmo (2004: 134) as cited by Alisman (2014: 50), states that perception is a state of achieving the expected or desired goals through completion of work in accordance with a predetermined plan. Where the measure of the success or failure of an organization is when it has achieved its goals, then it can be said that the organization is said to have been running effectively.

From the above opinion, perception can be interpreted as an achievement that the organization wants to achieve. Perception is oriented towards aspects of the goals of an organization, if these goals are achieved, it can be said to be effective.

The perception of learning according to Rohmawati (2015: 17) is a measure of the success of an interaction process between students and students between students and teachers in educational situations to achieve learning goals. Perceptions of learning can be seen from student activities during learning, student responses to learning and students' mastery of concepts. To achieve an effective and efficient learning concept, it is necessary to have a reciprocal relationship between students and teachers to achieve a common goal, besides that it must also be adapted to the conditions of the school environment, facilities and infrastructure, as well as the learning media needed to help achieve all aspects of development students.

So, the perception of learning can be interpreted as a measure of the success of a learning process between students and students, or students and teachers in achieving learning objectives.

2.2 Barriers

Within these constraints, it is necessary to provide readers with information about what constitutes the case. This is useful for minimizing or avoiding misunderstandings between writers and readers about a topic. In this case the author will describe terms that are important for the purpose of this study.

There are eight barrier factors that can be found, namely administrative problems, social interaction, academic skills, technical skills, student motivation, time and support for learning, costs and access to the Internet, and technical problems.

2.2.1 Students Perspective on Barriers

For students, bold learning can train independent learning. Based on the results research by Ulfa & Puspaningtyas (2020: 4), bold learning can increase motivation students in learning provide opportunities for A with technology. However, of course there is certainly a lot in the implementation of bold learning difficulties related to both teachers and students. According to Hidayat & Sadewa (2020: 15), many teachers who still do not master technology, especially those who live in the regions inland. You can imagine how the material can be conveyed well the teacher did not master the delivery technique. In line with this, Maskar & Wulantina (2019: 20) states that students feel burdened in bold learning because it must have a data package. Many students also find it difficult to learn without direct guidance from their teachers. Pavlovic et al. (2015: 12) from his research stated that students have the perception that Online learning is boring and burdensome for them. On the side others, based on research by Lin et al. (2017: 5)

students state that abilities and results learning can be enhanced through bold learning. Therefore, it is deemed necessary carrying out research on students' perceptions of bold learning North Sumatra Province. The purpose of this study is to describe students' perceptions Regarding teaching and learning activities in the network and what obstacles are students feel in their implementation. By describing these things are expected The teacher can anticipate all the bad possibilities that can happen so that the goal Learning can remain stable even if not face to face. Other than that, It is hoped that other parties such as family, community, and government can also support the course of bold learning.

2.3 Learning

Dewi & Septa (2019: 3) state that education is in reality a process to prepare individuals to survive in their environment. Thing This is in line with the opinion of Puspaningtyas (2019: 14) that education is very much needed by individuals to face the times. The movement of the times is very demanding every human being to adapt to all changes. In the era of the industrial revolution 4.0, all aspects of life are closely related to technology. One of them is an educational aspect.

2.3.1. Online Learning (online)

The word online comes from two words, namely in and network. According to Isman (2016: 587) online learning is a learning process that utilizes the internet network during its implementation.

Online Learning itself can be understood as formal education organized by schools whose students and instructors (teachers) are in separate locations so that it requires an interactive

telecommunications system as a medium for connecting the two and the various resources needed therein (Sobron et al., 2019: 1) .

Online learning or better known as online learning is learning that is carried out with the help of the internet or network. Below are some definitions of online learning according to experts, including:

a. Harjanto T. and Sumunar (2018) (in Jamaludin et al, 2020: 3) state that online learning is a process of transforming conventional education into digital form so that it has its own challenges and opportunities.

b. According to Mulayasa (2013: 100) (in Syarifudin, 2020: 32) argues that online learning is basically learning that is done virtually available. Even so, online learning must still pay attention to the competencies to be taught.

c. Syarifudin (2020: 33) also explains that online learning is a form of learning that is able to make students independent from being dependent on others.

d. Isman (2016: 587) explains that online learning is the use of internet networks in the learning process.

e. Bilfaqih (2015: 1) argues that online learning is the implementation of learning carried out in a network to cover a broad target.

Based on some of the explanations for the definition of online learning above, it can be concluded that online learning is learning that is carried out without face to face and through existing networks or the internet.

According to Syarifudin (2020: 31) online learning for now can be a distance learning solution when natural disasters occur or conditions such as social distancing. The activity of applying online learning makes teaching and learning activities in a face-to-face context temporarily suspended, and replaced with an online learning system through existing applications. Online learning emphasizes interaction and providing information that makes it easier for students to improve quality study. In addition, online-based learning makes it easier for each other to improve real life in the learning process. Therefore, online learning is very beneficial for educators and students.

According to Bilfaqih (2015: 4) in general online learning has the aim of providing quality learning services in a massive and open network to reach more and wider targets.

Online learning has become popular to date because of the perceived potential to provide more flexible content access services, giving rise to several advantages in its application. Here are some of the advantages of implementing online learning, including:

According to Bilfaqih (2015: 4) the benefits of online learning are as follows:

- a. Improve the quality of education and training by
- b. utilize multimedia effectively in learning.
- c. Increase the affordability of quality education and training through the implementation of online learning.
- d. Reducing the cost of providing quality education and training through the use of shared resources.

Empy and Zhuang (2005:38) (in Mutia and Leonard, 2013: 282) also mention some of the advantages of E-learning / online learning, including:

- a. Reducing costs. By using E-learning, we save time and money to reach a place of learning. With E-learning we can be accessed from various locations and places.
- b. Flexibility of time, place and speed of learning. By using E-learning, teachers can determine the time to study anywhere. And students can learn according to their respective abilities.
- c. Standardization and effectiveness of learning. E-learning always has the same quality every time it is accessed and it doesn't depend on the teacher's mood. E-learning is designed so that students can better understand it by using simulations and animations.

In addition to the above advantages, Efendi (2008: 140) as quoted by Putra (2020: 3) describes the shortcomings in using E-learning, including:

- a. Face-to-face interactions that occur between students and teachers or between students and students are minimal.
- b. The learning that is carried out tends to be training, not education.
- c. The business or commercial aspects are more developed than the social and academic aspects.
- d. Teachers are required to master learning techniques using technology, information and communication (ICT).
- e. The uneven internet facilities available in places with problems with electricity, telephones and computers.
- f. Human resources who have the expertise to operate computers are still lacking
- g. Computer language that has not been mastered

- h. Feelings of isolation can occur in students
- i. There is variation in the quality and accuracy of information, therefore guidance is needed when answering questions.
- j. Difficulty accessing graphics, pictures and videos because the equipment used does not support it, causing students to become frustrated.

Apart from these shortcomings, Pangondian (2019: 57) also mentions several weaknesses in the implementation of online learning, namely:

- a. Lack of fast feedback needed in teaching and learning activities
- b. Teachers need more time to prepare
- c. Sometimes it makes some people feel uncomfortable
- d. There is the possibility of frustrating behavior, anxiety and confusion.

Online learning is carried out through various applications that can support the learning process such as google classroom, whatsApp group, zoom and so on. This online learning will form learning that makes students independent and not dependent on others. This is because students will focus on devices to complete assignments or follow ongoing discussions. Everything that is discussed in the teaching and learning process online is important in completing the competencies to be achieved. Therefore, through the implementation of online learning students are expected to be able to construct knowledge (Syarifudin, 2020: 33).

2.4 Covid – 19 Outbreak

COVID-19 is a disease caused by the infection of the SARS-CoV-2 virus, first verified in Wuhan city, in the Hubei province of China in December 2019. The infection has a predominantly respiratory transmission and is transmitted through large droplets or aerosols, and less commonly by contact with infected surfaces or fomites. According to Morens (2020:4)

Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is the third coronavirus infection in two decades that was originally described in Asia, after severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and the Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS).

This flu-like pandemic was declared by WHO on March 12, 2020. COVID-19 started as an epidemic in China before it spread throughout the world in a matter of months and became a pandemic. According to Stefan (2020:2), coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic, a disease caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus, continues to grow, the cytology laboratory must also brace itself to continue to offer the best service to patients, while protecting its technicians, technologists, trainees, and pathologists.

2.5 Previous Studies

The researcher took several previous studies to ascertain the authenticity of the study.

The first researcher was conducted by Zainab (2012:33). The research title is Perspective of Students towards Distance Learning: A Case Study of Pakistan. The purpose of this study is to investigate the perspective held by individuals about distance learning offered by the two large universities of Khyber Pakhtoonkhawa (KPK) province of Pakistan i.e., Allama Iqbal Open University and Virtual University. Data were collected from 104 respondents and using a structured questionnaire developed by the researcher. The results of this study show that distance learning is most patronized by younger learners (<30 years) as there were 55% distance learner (DL) students who were below 30 years of age. The study suggests that the majority of the students are satisfied with teaching and learning by distance.

Based on the research above, the researcher examines students' perspectives on distance learning. In this study, researchers will discuss the teachers' implementations of distance learning. The data collected is also different because the researcher will collect data through

interviews rather than using questionnaires. The similarity of the above research and this research is related to distance learning.

Second research from Kevin (2020:37) by the title teachers prepare to make most of distance learning in midst of COVID-19 pandemic. The purpose of this study was to facilitate teacher preparation to utilize distance learning during the COVID-19 pandemic which was held in the Klondike Lane Elementary School. The results of this study indicate that fifth grade teachers at Lane Klondike Elementary School have incorporated online tools such as Google Classroom into daily lessons. In addition, the teacher also translates videos to help students think about the material and apply learning applications such as Brain POP in their study plans.

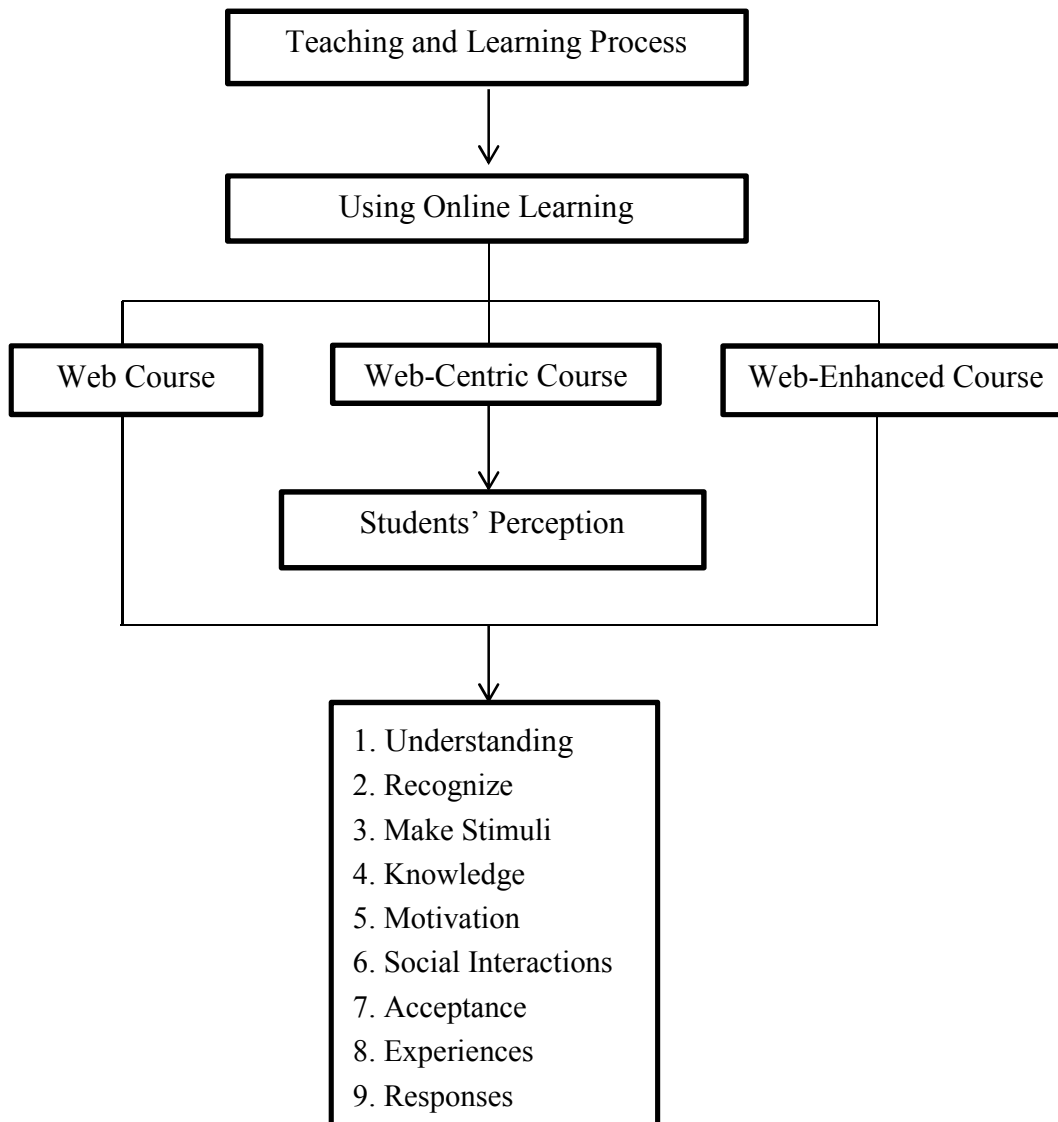
The similarity of this research and the research researcher is implementing the distance learning method during the COVID-19 pandemic. But, the researchers above examine the program and media of distance learning during COVID-19, while the researcher examines more about the implementation of the teacher in distance learning during the COVID-19 pandemic.

The last research from Kiryakova (2009:23) by the title Review of Distance Learning examines the main characteristics which distinguish distance from traditional education. The research also summarizes the advantages and disadvantages of distance learning. It discusses the new technologies by which this form of education is implemented. The research also emphasizes Web-based education which is prevalent and growing in popularity.

The difference with the research of the researcher is how the teacher's implementations of distance learning during the COVID-19 pandemic. Research from Kiryakova G only focuses on distance learning. But there are similarities between the research above and research the researcher contained in the discussion of distance learning.

2.6 Conceptual Framework

This conceptual framework is the representation of this research. This research will be conducted at SMA Gajah Mada Medan in the even semester which has studied online leaning learning. Researchers will focus on students' perceptions of using online learning, namely web courses, web centric courses and web enhancement courses. Students will be asked about their perceptions about the use of online learning through interviews.



2.6 Figure of Conceptual framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research design

The research in this thesis uses descriptive research methods with qualitative descriptive analysis techniques. This type of research the researcher uses is qualitative research. According to Sutopo (2006: 179), qualitative research is research that leads to a detailed and in-depth description of both conditions and processes, as well as relationships or interrelationships regarding the main things found in the research objectives. This type of research according to Bogdan and Taylor (in Moleong, 2014: 4) is research that produces data in the form of words both written and spoken from people, as well as observable behavior.

The use of qualitative research is to be able to understand the actions of the subject and object under study through qualitative research techniques such as in-depth interviews and documentation. Because to get results from in-depth research on the effectiveness of online learning in Indonesian language learning, it would be better if it was done by means of interviews and documentation.

3.2 The Source of the Data

The data source was the object from which the data is selected for the author. The data source has an important role in providing the information needed by the author. The data of this study is taken from observations at the Medan Gajah Mada High School, namely by using questionnaires and observations. Questionnaire is an unwritten data source and is obtained from the data source. The context of the data in the form of questionnaires, observations, and conclusions. Source of data refers to the subject from which the data was obtained. Sources of data were taken from students at the Medan Gajah Mada High School.

3.3 The Instrument of Collecting Data

The data was taken by a text questionnaire from the student answers that have been filled in and then it was concluded into the conclusion of a relevant data. In this study, the author uses a total sampling technique. This means that the author takes all the questionnaire data that can be found in the questionnaire.

3.4 Technique of Collecting Data

The data was analyzed to identify student perceptions on online learning barriers in the Covid-19 era. The author applies some data collection that is applied to determine student perceptions in learning online learning, namely:

1. Ask students to fill out the questionnaire that has been.
2. Collect the answers to the student's questionnaire
3. Select and Underline the most frequently encountered obstacles.

3.5 Technique of Analyzing Data

After collecting the data, the writer was analyze it to achieve the intended goal. The technique that was used to analyze the data is analysis. The author analyzed the research data with the following steps:

1. Collecting data from student questionnaires
2. Identify all the obstacles faced when online learning takes place
3. Classifying the types of barriers students face when learning online on COVID-19 and their impact
4. presentation calculation formula: $p = f/n \times 100\%$

p = searched value

f = frequency (the number of value in each data category)

n = sample (number of samples)

5. Choose from the type of obstacles that are more dominant to find out significantly how students' perspectives on online learning in the time of covid-19