THE EFFECT OF ONLINE LEARNING ENGLISH AT SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

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ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui Pengaruh Pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris Online di SMA NEGERI 12 MAKASSAR yang terdiri dari 35 siswa. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif ex post facto yang dilaksanakan dalam empat tahap yaitu observasi, wawancara, dokumentasi dan analisis data, metode pengumpulan data menggunakan data kuantitatif. Wawancara merupakan data utama sedangkan observasi dan dokumentasi sebagai data pendukung. Hasil data menunjukkan bahwa variabel X tidak berpengaruh signifikan terhadap variabel Y. Dari hasil pengujian hipotesis membuktikan bahwa "Tidak terdapat pengaruh yang signifikan antara independen terhadap dependen di SMA NEGERI 12 MAKASSAR karena pengaruh independen sangat lemah pada dependen yaitu 0,10% sedangkan coping stress 90,0% dipengaruhi oleh variabel lain yang tidak diteliti, t hitung < t tabel sehingga Ho ditolak dan Ha diterima

Kata Kunci: pembelajaran online; siswa bahasa Inggris, kuantitatif ex-post facto.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to find out The Effect of Online Learning English at SMA NEGERI 12 MAKASSAR that consisted of 35 students. This research was ex post facto quantitative research which was implemented in four stages which was observation, interview, documentation and analysis data, the collecting data method used quantitative data. Interview was the main data while observation and documentation was the supporting data. The result of the data shows that the variable X has no significant effect on the variable Y. From the results testing the hypothesis proved that "There is no significant effect of independent on dependent in SMA NEGERI 12 MAKASSAR because the effect of independent is very weak on dependent, which is 0.10% while 90.0% of coping stress is influenced by other variables that are not examined, t count < t table so that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted.

Keywords: *Online Learning, English Students, Ex-Post Facto Quantitative.*

INTRODUCTION

The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic has made the learning process change drastically. How could it not be, so far teachers have taught in class in the sense of teaching in a school building that has a teaching and learning function, supported by means of supporting the teaching and learning process must change the teaching and learning process online (Sujarwo, et al, 2020) through technology (Muhammad Chairil Imran, & Sulviana, 2022). With this new policy teachers are confused because they are still looking for the right pattern for how learning from home can be done (Nurohmat,

2020).

E-Learning is the application of web technology in the world of learning for a process education. that e-learning was good enough to complete the learning process. There are discussions, tools for materials, deadlines, ask and question can be done in E-learning. However, the learning process depends on teachers, how they guide students, create a teaching and learning process be comfortable, and the teacher needs to have a clear understanding of the background their teaching and the challenges and opportunities available in an online setting for plan e-Learning effectively (Yahrif & Ibrahim, 2021).

As a substitute for the phrase "online," which is often used in conjunction with internet technology, online is an acronym for "in the network." The word "online" is a shorthand for "connected to the internet network." Online education is education that takes place via the use of current platforms rather than through face-to-face training. Online delivery of all forms of topic information, as well as online tests, are conceivable (Nurhikmah et al, 2021; Sukmawati, et al, 2022). Numerous platforms, including WhatsApp, Google Classroom, Google Meet, Edmodo, and Zoom, have contributed in the implementation of this online learning strategy (IKadek Andi Putra & Pelenkahu, 2018).

Additionally, Online classes are flexible since students can study and do homework on their own schedule and at their own space. They are not limited by a certain time (Evans and Fan, 2002). Also, online learning provides students with more opportunities to re-watch recorded lectures, repeat exercises and take their time to master concepts. Thus, it is better for those who need more time to understand the material. Besides, online learning can decrease pressure on university facilities by freeing up classrooms. Furthermore, it provides opportunities to learn new technologies and helps students to use the internet a lot (Nadia Mosa Al-Diab, 2018).

Furthermore, E-learning, more often referred to as online learning, is a kind of learning that occurs through the internet. In today's globalized world, information and communication technology development has advanced to the point where different jobs may be accomplished quickly and efficiently (IKadek Andi Putra & Pelenkahu, 2018). The online learning system has existed for a long time. However, during the COVID19 pandemic, the online learning system became a learning system that became the main thing because it was the right medium during the COVID-19 pandemic (Dhaniel Prasetyo, 2021).

According to Tung in Mustofa, Chodzirin, & Sayekti (2019) that there are eight characteristics in learning online: (1)Teaching materials are presented in the form of text, graphics and various multimedia elements, (2) Communication is carried out simultaneously and not simultaneously such as video conferencing, chats rooms, or discussion forums, (3) Used to learn at virtual times and places, (4) Various elements of CD ROOM based learning can be used, to improve learning communication, (5) Teaching material are relatively easy to update, (6) Increase interaction between learners and facilitator, (7) Allows formal learning forms of communication and informal, (8) Can use a wide variety of learning resources at internet.

Based on observation during the introduction of field practice at SMA NEGERI 12 MAKASSAR. There were many students who often do not participate in learning hours, because of many factors, namely: internal factors, external, and contextual factors. Some of the external factors include time constraints, family pressure, lack of support in the surrounding environment and financial problems. In addition, internal factors related to discipline in managing time are also related to how students can prepare their discipline to focus on their learning. Meanwhile, contextual factors are more likely to application media that are not friendly to users, lack of mastery of technology use, feelings of isolation because they have to learn independently and lack of a structured presence that can guide them directly.

This research has been conducted by several researchers. One of the research had done by Achmad Chairudin (2020) with the tittle "Effect of online learning on the achievement of students". The subjects of this research were the 5ᵗʰ and 6ᵗʰ grade students of MI MA'ARIF Gedangan, Kec. TuntangKab. Semarang the academic year of 2020/2021. In this research he found that there was a significant influence between online learning. The value of sig. (2-tailed) for each variable X and variable Y is < 0.005. Judging from the values of (r) count and (r) table the result is that the value of (r) count> (r) table. The (r) table value of 0.2787 is obtained from the value of N 50-2=48. The number 48 has a value of (r) 0.2787. Variable X and Y have Cronbach's alpha value>0.06. Variable X with a value of 0.835 Variable Y with a value of 0.835 so that said to be reliable. R2 value is 0.685 which means that the variable independent (online learning) is able to explain the dependent variable (student learning achievement) is 68.5% and the remaining 31.5% is determined or explained by other variables not explained in this study.

This study aims to determine whether online learning has an effect on student achievement. Because learning achievement involves many subjects, this research is limited only to learning achievement in English. It is hoped that this research will find out whether there is an effect of online learning on student achievement, factors that affect online learning, the advantages and disadvantages of online learning (Nurohmat, 2021)

RESEARCH METHOD

The research was conducted at eleventh grade students of SMA NEGERI 12 MAKASSAR which is located on Jl. Moha Lasuloro 57, this place is located in the Antang Manggala area.

This research was quantitative research. This research was chosen based on the purpose of this study which explained what the effect of online learning on the students of SMA NEGERI 12 MAKASSAR. This method was called quantitative method because this research data was obtained from conducting interviews and documentation.

The type of research uses was the *Ex Post Facto* research. This type was chosen because researchers had provided temporary answers to the problem of the effect online learning English at SMA NEGERI 12 MAKASSAR.

Research instruments were tools that needed or used to collect data that is being studied. According to Suharsimi Arikunto (2002) research instrument is a tool or facilities used by researchers in data collection so that their work easier and better. The instruments of this research were observation, interview and documentation it was used as an instrument to collect the data of the research.

Analysis data was a data analysis that was carried out to found a correlation or influence between two or more variables studied. In this case using the type of data analysis with statistical methods, statistics is a science that studies the intricacies of data, namely about collecting, processing, interpreting, and drawing conclusions from data in the form of numbers.

RESEARCH FINDING

Presentation of the data description of each variable obtained from the results of research in the field. The variables in this study were the independent variable (X) is independent and the dependent variable (Y) was English students. The actual data in this study was presented first and then continued with the presentation of the frequency distribution data.

Test Normality

Normality test is used to determine whether the data population is normally distributed or not. The normality test used in this study was *one sample Kolmogrov-Smirnov* using a significance level of 0.05. The data is declared normally distributed if the

significance is greater than 5% or0.05.

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test

		Unstandardized Residual
N		35
Normal Parameters'	Mean	.0000000
	Std. Deviation	1.89285934
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.166
	Positive	.166
	Negative	-.128
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.980
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.292
a. Test distribution is Normal.		

From the *Kolmogrov-Smirnov sample table, the probability* number or *Asymp is obtained. Sig.(2-tailed)* 0.292. This value is greater than 0.05 or using a significance level of 5%, it can be said that the data is normally distributed. The basis for decision making in the normality test uses the following guidelines: (1) Sig. value or significance or probability <0.05, then the data distribution is not normal, (2) Sig. value or significance or probability > 0.05, then the data distribution are normal.

Test linearity

The linearity test aims to determine whether two variables have a linear relationship or not significantly. The linearity test was carried out by testing on SPSS using a *test for linearity* at a significant level of 0.05. Two variables are said to have a linear relationship if the significance (*linearity*) is more than 0.05.

ANOVA Table

			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
total_ y1 * total_ x1	Between Groups	(Combined)	71.393	8	8.924	3.663	.006
		Linearity	12.924	1	12.924	5.304	.030
		Deviation from Linearity	58.469	7	8.353	3.428	.010
	Within Groups		63.350	26	2.437		
	Total		134.743	34			

From the output table anova above, the deviation from linearity value is 0.10 which is greater than 0.05, because the deviation from linearity is more than 0.05, it can be concluded that there is a linear relationship between dependent and independent variables significant.

Linear Regression Simple

Simple linear regression analysis is a linear relationship between one independent

variable (X) and the dependent variable (Y). This analysis is to determine the direction of the relationship between variables.

Simple Regression Coefficient

		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	14.758	4.676		3.156	.000
	total_y1	.225	.120	.310	1.871	.070

a. Dependent Variable: total_x1

The results of the simple regression coefficient calculation above showed that the value of the constant coefficient was 14.758. This number was a constant number which means that if there is no independent (X) then the consistent value of English students(Y) was 0.225. While the value of the regression coefficient is 0.225, this number means that for every 1% addition to the dependents level (X), English students(Y) would increase by 0.225. Because the regression coefficient value is (+), it can be said that dependent (X) has a negative effect on English students (y).

Coefficients'

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
(Constant)	14.758	4.676		3.156	.000
total_y1	.225	.120	.310	1.871	.070

a. Dependent Variable: total_x1

T test is one of the statistic test to determine the true of hypothesis and to differentiate the average of population. Thus it can be concluded that the variable X has no significant effect on variable Y. From the results of testing the hypothesis, it is proven that "There is no Significant Effect between independent and dependent tin SMA NEGERI 12 MAKASSAR.

Determinant Coefficient

Model Summary[b]

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.310[a]	.96	.69	2.641

a. Predictors: (Constant), X1.1

b. Dependent Variable: y1.1

Calculated r (determined coefficient) was known to be 0.310, then the next step is to find out how much influence the X variable has on variable Y by using the determinant coefficient r^2 which is expressed in percentages. The results are as follows:

$R2 = (0.310)^2 \times 100\%$

$= 0.9610 \times 100\%$

$= 0.9610\%$ rounded up (0.10%)

From the results of the above calculations, it can be concluded that the effect of the variable X on Y is 0.10% and the remaining 90.0% is influenced by other factors.

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the analysis that have been described, the results show that the variable (X) online learning does not significantly affect the variable (Y) *English students* at SMA N 12 Makassar. This can be seen in the details of the analysis results as follows: From the *Kolmogrov-Smirnov sample table, the probability* number or *Asymp is* obtained *.Sig. (2-tailed)* 0.10.

This value is greater than 0.05 or using a significance level of 5% it can be said that the data is normally distributed and from the output table of the linearity table, a significance value of 30.686 is greater than 0.05, because the significance is more than 0.05, it can be concluded that between online learning variables and *English students* there is a significant linear relationship.

From the output of linear regression analysis, it can be seen that the *R Square value is* 0.008. This value means that the influence of online learning (X) on *English students* (Y) is 0.10%, while 90.0% of *English students* are influenced by other variables not examined and based on the significance test table, the sig value is obtained. = 0,10, it means sig > significant criteria (0,05). Thus the regression equation model based on research data is not significant.

The result of simple regression coefficient calculation shows that the constant coefficient value is 14.758. This number is a constant number which means that if there is no online learning (X) then the consistent value of English students (Y) is 0.310. While the regression coefficient value is 0.110, this number means that for every 1% addition to the online learning level (X), English students (Y) will increase by 0.310. Because the regression coefficient value is (+), it can be said that online learning (X) has a positive effect on English students (Y). So the regression equation is Y= 14.758+0.225X.

From the results of the analysis, it is known that as many as 35 respondents produced a correlation value of 0.089. From the data above, it can be concluded that between the variable English students (X) and the *online learning variable* (Y) has a very weak relationship because it has a correlation value of 0.069. The value of the t $_{table}$ for a significant level of 5% db = 35 (db = N-2 for N = 35) is 1.042, the t - $_{count}$ results obtained using SPSS 16.0 *for windows* is 1.871. If t $_{count}$ is greater than t $_{table}$ then Ha is accepted and Ho is rejected. From the results of the calculation, t $_{count}$ is 1.871. Compared to t $_{table}$ db = 35, namely (1.042) the significance level is 5%, so t $_{count}$ < t $_{table}$ then Ha is rejected and Ho is accepted. In other words, accept the null hypothesis (Ho) and reject the alternative hypothesis (Ha) for the second test variable.

Thus it can be concluded that the variable X has no significant effect on the variable Y. From the results testing the hypothesis proved that "There is no significant effect of independent on dependent in SMA NEGERI 12 MAKASSAR because the effect of independent is very weak on dependent, which is 0.10% while 90.0% of coping stress is influenced by other variables that are not examined, t $_{count}$ < t $_{table}$ so that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted.

CONCLUSION

There is no significant effect between online learning on English students at SMA NEGER 12 MAKASSAR. This is evidenced by the results of the product moment correlation analysis of 0.089 compared to the t $_{table}$ with a significant level of 5% N = 40 of 2.042. So t $_{count}$ is smaller than t $_{table}$, it can be interpreted that the null hypothesis (Ho) is that there is no significant effect of online learning on English students. And the hypothesis (Ha) that there is an effect of online learning on English students at SMA NEGERI 12 MAKASSAR is rejected. With a determinant coefficient of 0.8%.99.2% is a factor that affects the Y variable from other factors not examined by researchers.

From the results of the t-test analysis, it is known that there is no significant effect of variable (X) and variable (Y) .This is evidenced by the results of the calculation of

the t test of 0.553, while the t $_{table}$ db = 38, namely (2.042) at the 5% significance level, which means that Ha is rejected, that is, there is an influence of online learning on English students. In addition, the regression equation Y = 100.383 + 0.118X is also obtained.

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