STUDENTS' PERCEPTION ON ONLINE LEARNING DURING A PANDEMIC AT SMAN 1 LEMBAH MELINTANG PASAMAN BARAT

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini dilatarbelakangi oleh pandemi COVID-19 yang terjadi di Indonesia sejak Desember 2019. Peneliti tertarik untuk mengetahui persepsi siswa terhadap online learning pada masa pandemi COVID-19. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui persepsi siswa terhadap online learning pada masa pandemi COVID-19. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dengan metode deskriptif yang bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan dan mengetahui persepsi siswa terhadap online learning pada masa pandemi COVID-19. Penelitian ini menggunakan angket dan wawancara sebagai instrument dalam penelitian ini. Jumlah sampel penelitian adalah sebanyak 60 siswa di SMAN 1 Lembah Melintang Pasaman Barat. Pengumpulan data dengan cara membagikan angket kepada 60 siswa dan melakukan interview dengan 7 siswa. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa persepsi siswa SMAN 1 Lembah Melintang terhadap online learning adalah tidak efektif pada masa pandemi COVID-19.

Kata Kunci : Students' Perception, Online Learning, Pandemic COVID-19.

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia was hit by the virus, and was experiencing problems that changed activities that impacted aspects of life. The disease due to coronovirus infection is called Covid- 19, and was first discovered in Wuhan city China in December 2019. In April 2020, the president and the entire Indonesian government took the policy of imposing Large-Scale Social Restrictions (PSBB) to suppress the spread of the virus. After the implementation of PSBB, all Indonesian stay at home, schools were closed, and learning systems were implemented at home. The researcher find phenomena at the time of COVID-19, researcher were interested in conducting research on students' perception of the online

learning process during the pandemic.

Perception

According to (Manurung, 2018) perception means making sense of what our sense tells us is the active process of organizing this stimulus input and giving it meaning. In other words, perception can be interpreted as a point of view of our past experiences. Perception is obtained through the five senses then analyzed, interpreted, and then evaluated so as to produce a meaning. Perception is a person's view of an object to receive information through their senses so that it can convey phenomena based on the images they have observed. Human perception has different points of view in sensing. Some perceive something positive or negative that will affect human actions that are visible or real. Therefore, each individual has a different situation even though the object is the same, the way of view of this situation tends to be more important than the situation it self.

According to (Putri, Elmiati 2017) perceptions is interpretation of information received from a person surrounding through sense such as by seeing and hearing. Human perception has different points of view in sensing. Some perceive something positive or negative that will affect human actions that are visible or real. Therefore, each individual has a different situation, the way of view of this situation tends to be more important than the situation it self. (Chee et al. 2009) state that perception may be defined as the process by which we extract meaningful information from physical stimulation. Individuals can realize and understand what they want to interpret. Perception not only depends on the stimuli in physical form, but also depends on the stimuli that are around it and the conditions that exist in a person.

Online Learning

(Hoi et al. 2018) tells that online learning is a method of machine learning for data arriving in a sequential order, where a learner

aims to learn and update the best predictor for future data at every step. Online learning is a learning method that uses an interactive internet-based model. Everyone can learn during anywhere and anytime, because online learning only requires an internet network. (Lead 2011) adds that online learning encompasses a range of technologies such as the worldwide web, email, chat, new groups and texts, audio and video conferencing delivered over computer networks to impart education. The process of learning during the pandemic is done during, using video, zoom, group, and live chat. Teachers and students can interact directly through some of the digital media that they use. During learning can be done well if the internet access can reach all regions. Therefore, a good internet network takes precedence in order to be enjoyed by the community, especially students and teachers.

There are several researchers who have discussed researcher which brings similar issues to this research.

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The first, (Maskun, et. al 2020) entitled **"Student Perceptions of Online Learning".** This research is a descriptive verification study with an ex post facto and survey approach. This research is a descriptive verification study with an ex post facto and survey approach. The results of this study reveal that although there were some students who were less satisfied with online learning, the majority of students already knew that online learning had a good perception of the application of such learning.

The second, Manurung (2018) entitled **"A Case Study on Students' Perception of Drama Activities in Teaching Speaking".** The data used in this research is content analysis through rubric sheets and reflections. The help of this instrument, the results and analysis of reflection sheets and rubrics reveal students have a positive perception of drama activity in classroom speaking in

terms of building confidence, fun, emerging acting skills, improving vocabulary, and building teamwork.

The last (Putri, Elmiati 2017) *"Students' Perception On Teacher's Communication Style On Students' Motivation In Learning English".* This research used descriptive research. The data used in this research is total sampling techniques and questionnaires. The researcher explained that there are 3 communication styles of teachers in teaching, namely, passive teachers who are less concerned with students, teachers who are sensitive to students and teacher's assertive teachers who can give students motivation and often help students when students do not understand. Based on the result of the third percentage of the style communication of teachers, shows that students' perceptions of learning the language English in grade VIII SMPN 24 Padang is more motivated by communication style assertive teacher.

Benefits of Online Learning

According to (Lead, 2011) some of the benefits of online learning are accessibility, personalised learning, develops cognitive abilities. Accessibility, online learning provides accessibility due to which a student can learn from anywhere in the world. Personalised learning, online learning system enables a student to determine and process his/her learning style, content, aim, current knowledge and individual skills. Develops cognitive abilities, students who follow online learning have higher levels of achievement. In addition, online learning can also help develop its cognitive abilities. (Arkorful and Abaidoo, 2015) explanation that online learning it is flexible when issues of time and place are taken into consideration, because each student can choose the place and time they want. Besides, online learning enhances the efficacy of knowledge and qualifications via ease of access to a huge amount of information, because of the ease of internet access nowadays, the latest

information is easily obtained by each student so that their knowledge increases. (Appana 2008) adds that online learning can potentially sustain programs that have been struggling for viable numbers in an oncampus version. Today's students are more interested in learning to use technology media. Online learning is one of the programs that is practically used by teachers, students and workers. Some online learning classes can connect students and teachers at a time to be able to interact in front of a screen, just like in class. In this way, online learning can be said to be more personalized because teachers and students can have two-way interactions at a time.

Types of Online Learning

online learning also has several types that researcher will explain. There are diverse ways of classifying the types of online learning. According to (Arkorful, 2014) online learning is divided into two types: computer-based and internet-based e-learning. Computer-based online learning is used as a learning tool in

and out of the classroom. In addition, computer-based learning aims to find information so that it can help in the management of education. Internet-based learning can be used by learners anytime and anywhere, as well as the availability or absence of teachers or instructors. Moreover, (Dhull, Sakshi 2017) states that there are two types of online learning that are "partially online" or "fully online learning courses". Partially online course a "partially online" course is one that integrates existing resource materials that are available either in print or non-print form such as text books etc. Furthermore, fully online" course, on the other hand is one that will have most of its learning and teaching activities carried out online. (Hoi, Sahoo et.al, 2018) adds that types online learning can be classified into the following three major categories. The first type is online supervised learning is concerned with supervised learning tasks where full feedback information is always revealed to a learner at the end of each online learning round. The second type, online learning with limited

feedback is concerned with tasks where an online learner receives partial feedback information from the environment during the online learning process. The last type, online unsupervised learning is concerned with online learning tasks where the online learning learner only receives the sequence of data instances without any additional feedback during the online taks.

RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, researcher used descriptive methods of qualitative research. The research focused on analyzing students' perception at SMAN 1 Lembah Melintang Pasaman Barat about online learning in English learning during the pandemic. According to Williams, Canyon (2007), qualitative research is a holistic approach that involves discovery. The researcher was chosen descriptive research because the researcher wanted to find student's perceptions at SMAN 1 Lembah Melintang Pasaman Barat about online learning in English learning during the pandemic. In this research, researcher used questionnaires and interview for data collection. Gay (2012:389) a questionnaire is a written collection of self- report questions that answered by a selected group of research participants. In this research, researcher to asked students who did online learning during the pandemic to fill out questionnaires that researcher provided. Thus, that students select an answer which they want.

In this research, researcher used purposive sampling. According to (Etikan 2016) purposive sampling technique, also called judgment sampling is the deliberate choice of a participant due to the qualities the participant possesses. It is a non random technique that does not need underlying theories or a set number of participants. The researcher decided what needs to be known and sets out to find people who can and are willing to provide the information by virtue of knowledge or experience. Purposive sampling were a sampling method based on the

criteria needed by researcher, because researcher needed samples that have the criteria in this research to assist researcher in analyzing the data of this research. The criteria that researcher needed in this research are students who follow online learning. The sample of this research is 60 students of grade XI IPS SMAN 1 Lembah Melintang Pasaman Barat.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the questionnaires result found that in the indicator experience 90% students' perceptions on online learning and supported interviewed that have been obtained by researcher in the research participants, the online learning process was ineffective during COVID-19. There are several causes of ineffective online learning, namely the limited internet network that makes students' uncomfortable to follow online learning, lack of attention and explanation of teachers to the materials given to students, so that theire do not understand the subject matter, lack of communication and cohesive of students'. In addition, online learning costs a lot because buying internet quota, especially students who have a poor family background, causes difficulty to buy internet quota. Online learning can also affect students' attitudes and behaviors, as teachers cannot pay attention to their students' directly during learning. This makes students lazy to learn, and feel unimportant about their duties as a student. From several causes of ineffective online learning above, the researcher concluded that teacher as expected to implement an effective learning process and supported by a good internet network and create an engaging learning environment of keep students' motivated to learn online learning.

CONCLUSION

Based on the findings in the previous chapter, researcher make conclusion that perceptions is the process of a person to give an opinion or view of something around him or her. Human perception has different points of view in sensing.

Someone can perceive something positive or negative that will affect human actions that are visible or real. So that researcher can conclude that students' perception SMAN 1 Lembah Melintang Pasaman Barat on online learning during at pandemic COVID-19 were ineffective. The causes of ineffective online learning, namely the limited internet network that makes students' uncomfortable to follow online learning, lack of attention and explanation of teachers to the materials given to students, lack of understanding of the subject matter, lack of communication and cohesive of students' during online learning.

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