# TEACHERS' AND STUDENTS' PERCEPTION TOWARDS ONLINE LEARNING IN LEARNING ENGLISH AT CLASS 10 MIA SMA MANIAMAS NGABANG

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**Abstract**

This study aims to determine the perception of teachers and students towards online learning in class 10 Mia SMA Maniamas Ngabang. The writers were using descriptive qualitative as a method in this research. The subjects were 2 English teachers and 35 students in the academic year of 2021/2022. Data sources in this research were: source (informants), place, and document. The data collection techniques used were questionnaire and interview, while data analysis techniques were data reduction, data presentation, and drawing conclusion. The results of this research were: (1) The learning process was less than optimal, teachers got difficulty in assessing students' attitudes, lack of learning media facilities, and unstable internet networks. (2) From the number of 10th grade students at SMA Maniamas Ngabang showed that 11 students were not active in participating the learning process, while 24 students were active in participating the learning. Students were unable to understand learning materials and assignments due to limited space and time, unstable internet network, limited internet quota, and there were some students who did not have android phone. (3) Online learning could make students more independent in learning, but sometime they could not learn without direct role from their teacher.

**Keywords:** Teachers' Perception, Students' Perception, Online Learning

## INTRODUCTION

Education is a place for the growth of knowledge both materially and spiritually. Currently, Indonesia is being hit by Covid-19 and we know that Covid-19 is an infectious disease caused by a newly discovered type of coronavirus. This is a new virus and unknown disease before the outbreak in Wuhan, China, in December 2019. The impact of Covid-19 on learning in Indonesia is that all educational institutions are compelled to eliminate face-to-face learning. So, there is no learning in the classroom because learning is still being held online. However, not all students have adequate facilities when learning online such as gadgets, internet quota, and even network disturbances.

When the emergence of a pandemic that hit Indonesia was caused by the Coronavirus, the government took many ways to prevent the spread of Covid-19 (Firman & Sari Rahayu Rahman, 2020, p. 81). Through a circular letter from the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud) in 2020 regarding online learning and working from home to prevent the spread of Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19). With this circular, the government recommend that the implementation of learning be carried out remotely. Students are still learning from their home and teachers also work from home.

Online learning in remote areas is certainly very different from in urban areas with very limited facilities and infrastructure, teachers are expected to be able to carry out the online learning process. Lack of signal in the residences of students, most of whom still live in villages with minimal signal conditions, so that can hinder the online learning process (Tuminah et al, 2020, p. 306).

Based on observations and interviews with English teacher Robinson Ginting, online learning is not going well, related to several problems such as the assessment of students' attitudes that are not optimal because teachers and students cannot carry out direct learning. Besides, network disturbances, availability of internet quota, and communication tools (smartphones). These three factors are the main obstacles in the online learning process. The teaching process involves interaction between teachers and students where the obstacles faced by both parties that must be resolved for the success of the online learning process.

Based on the research above, researcher interested in researching because in general, the problem is internet signal. Students who live in villages have unstable or non-existent networks and they have to look for signals. Besides that, the assessment of student attitudes is not optimal because they do not meet in person so that the implementation of online learning in learning English at 10th grade students in SMA Maniamas Ngabang is not optimal. The research was conducted to determine the online learning model in senior high school (SMA) because in Indonesia there are not many schools that implement this online learning. This online learning was only implemented after the government policy regarding the prohibition of face-to-face learning.

**METHOD**

The research method is a method used by the author in collecting data in a study. According to Nazir in Wulandari (2020, p. 14) method is a method used to win an object as a material owned by science. So it can be concluded that the research method is a scientific method used to obtain data with a specific purpose and use to seek solutions to the problems studied so that they can be accounted for. The type of research used in this research is descriptive-qualitative. According to Sutopo in Yolandasari (2020, p. 27) qualitative research is research that leads to detailed and in-depth descriptions of both conditions and processes and also the relationship or interrelationships regarding the main things found in the research objectives. This type of research according to Bogdan and Taylor in Yolandasari (2020, p. 27) is research that produces data in the form of words both written and spoken from people and observable behavior.

This research is used to understand the actions of the subjects and objects studied through qualitative research techniques such as in-depth interviews. The research method used is descriptive qualitative to be able to describe and explain the phenomena that occur so that they can be reported and accounted in the present. Therefore,the authors used a questionnaire as data collection technique. Nugharani in Wulandari (2020, p. 20) states that in qualitative research, the questionnaire technique is usually used as the first step in collecting research data to obtain general information in a short time. The form of the questionnaire in this study is using an open questionnaire.

According to Nugharani in Wulandari (2020, p. 20), the questions posed in the open questionnaire focus on problems that have been studied further, in more detail and depth through other data collection techniques through interviews, observation, and document analysis can be selected. From the statement above, it can be concluded that the open questionnaire is a data collection technique that gives respondents a set of questions to fill out. Deep interview an important source of data in qualitative research is humans who serve as resource persons or informants. Therefore, in collecting information from data sources, interview techniques are needed. In this type of interview, the research used in-depth interviews.

According to Bungie in Wulandari (2020, p. 20), in-depth interviews are generally the process of obtaining information for research purposes using face-to-face questions and answers between research objectives and face-to-face questions and answers between interviewers and informants. Meanwhile, Prastowo in Wulandari (2020, p 21) stated that in-depth interviews were carried out many times and took a long time with informants at the research location. Data analysis according to Bogdan (in Yolandasi 2020, p. 30) explains that data analysis is the process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, field notes, and other materials.

In this study, researchers used data analysis by using the Miles Huberman and Saldana model (in Yolandasari 2020, p. 31) namely through several processes. First, data reduction. It is a process of selecting, focusing on simplification, abstracting, and transforming the initial data that emerges from written records in the field. During the data reduction process, there are several further stages. Second, from data presentation stage, the researcher develops a description of the structured information to draw conclusions and take action. Presentation of data using the form of narrative text. After that, the research concludes and conducts verification by looking for the meaning of each symptom that has been obtained and drawing conclusions from the data that has been concluded at the beginning then matching the notes and observations made by the researchers during the research.

## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study can be conluded that online learning in learning English are less than optimal because teachers got difficulties in assessing students' attitudes, lack of learning media facilities, and unstable internet networks. Then, from the 10th-grade students of SMA Maniamas Ngabang showed that 11 students were not active in participating the learning, while 24 students were active in participating in the learning process.

According to students, online learning was very difficult because they had several problems, such as the internet network being less stable. Students also could not understand English learning materials optimally. A very significant difference when learning online and offline is when online learning students find the material was difficult to understand because it was not explained directly, must use quotas and the internet network. When offline learning,

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students was easier to understand English material because it was explained by the teacher directly.

The focus of students to understand English learning materials was that the learning materials must be explained directly by the teacher and have a strong internet connection when learning begins via Google Meet or Zoom. The biggest difficulty when learning English online is when given an assignment in the form of a video because students could not pronounce words in English, and did not understand the material and assignments given by the teacher. Factors that support the effectiveness of online learning must have a smooth internet network, have adequate learning facilities, find a comfortable place to study, have internet quota, learning applications and books.

During online learning, students use Google Meet, Google Classroom, Zoom, and Google applications. The advantages of online learning were that students could learn more through various sources, minimize the spread of COVID- 19, and train students' independence. The drawbacks of online learning, students were not understanding the material that the teacher conveys and the unstable internet network. From 35 students of class 10 Mia SMA Maniamas Ngabang can be seen that 11 students were not active participating in learning, while 24 students were active in participating the learning. When studying online the students should borrow their family's cellphone, only given assignments and occasionally practice. Nevertheless, the existence of online learning made students more independent in learning although there were some students could not learn without the direct role from their teacher.

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the research that has been done, the researchers draw several conclusions as follows:

1. Online learning at class 10 Mia in SMA Maniamas Ngabang was not optimal because the students were only given assignments and occasionally practice. Beside that lack of students' understanding of the material that the teachers have shared. There were also some students who live in villages and got difficulties to buy quotas and network limitation could make online learning become not optimal.

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2. Implementation of online learning in learning English at class 10 Mia in SMA Maniamas Ngabang could train students to be more independent and not depend on the teacher at all. Students could seek answers from their curiosity from sources or other parties such as parents, friends, relatives, or the internet. Online learning could increase the confidence of students who were usually embarrassed to ask questions or tell stories directly in front of the class so that on online learning students could send practical videos to the teacher. But there were also some students who were embarrassed when they faced the camera/mobile phone. In addition, there were many obstacles faced when learning online. There were even some students who live in rural areas with unstable internet networks that interfere with the learning process.

3. Teachers' and students' perceptions toward online learning: online learning is less than optimal which requires teachers to be more creative and innovative in delivering learning materials to students. In learning, the teachers should use learning media that makes it easier for students to understand the material so that learning remains optimal even though it is carried out online. Teachers could make learning videos that were interesting as possible to be liked by students.

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