CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Based on the introduction in chapter I, this chapter describes some theories related to student perception, online learning, and COVID-19.

2.1 Student Perception

Basically, perception is the demonstration of extricating meaning from loud and questionable sensory signs, and in the process picking what data to send and what to dispose of. Moreover, perceptual memory is the demonstration of making an impression on future self. The essentially communicative nature of perception and memory proposes the significance of data theory to the study of perceptual processing (Sims, 2016).

Perception is the process where information reaches to human brain. Through perception, human being constantly connected with the environment. According to Kurniawans' thesis (2015), there are three steps the process of perception:

1. First, perception arised by *Stimulus*,
2. Then transferred by brain to recognizes the stimulus (*Registration*),
3. Last, the result will be interpreted, construed, and given meaning though that process (*Interpretation*).

The participant that is going to tests is student. The researcher tests the student perception in learning process during pandemic COVID-19. Surely, there are several different things when online learning because before the pandemic, learning process did traditionally or offline learning. Likewise, the student
perception will arise from that situation. It means student perception is student which confronted with situation or stimuli.

Departing from Kurniawan (2015) that cited from Walgito (2001:103), there are two factors that affect perception;

2.1.1 Internal Factor

Interior factor is a factor that comes from our own self. This factor works depend on personal psychological condition. For examples thought, feeling, desire, motivation, necessity, willingness, attention etc. Every single person has different characteristic and background which are also shaped by family and environment.

2.1.2 External Factor

On the other hand, this factor comes from outside things such as environment, stimulus, and believe. They are relating each other, affecting, and becoming a factor from outside when percept something.

2.2 Online Learning

Online learning has its origin in what was traditionally known as distance education (Yacci, 2000). In addition, online learning focuses on synchronous and asynchronous courses delivered over Internet-based (Aliyyah et al., 2020). Synchronous learning is a type of learning that involves direct interactions between students and teachers thereby using online forms such as video conferences and chat room. Besides, asynchronous learning is a form of indirect learning (not simultaneous) learning that employs an individual learning approach.
In the synchronous learning, the student learn in virtual courses directly, just like in common classes. The teacher leads the lesson by displaying a slide presentation, or students can immediately watch the teacher via a web-based video. Likewise, the teacher also able to create chat room, then open discuss and teach directly to the student by room chat either text or voice. The point is there is a direct communication between the teacher and the student. The commonly media that often using by the teacher are Zoom Meeting, Google Meeting, and Whatsapp.

On the other hand, asynchronous learning means the student learns at the student own paces, reviews and notes lecture content, then sends the feedback from the teacher when the student have time. Usually the student connect with the teacher and classmates via chat, and e-mail. Firstly, the teacher will sends a case or material for the student to learns. Later on, the student should gives the feedback from the material from the teacher. Basically, the communication between the teacher and the student is indirectly. Again, Asyncronous learning is commonly considered to be more student-centered than synchronous learning because it gives the students more flexibility. The media usual used by the teacher are Whatsapp, and Google Classroom.

Based on Paulsen (2004), it is important to note that the learning activity is not about the teacher as educators, the main focus should be on learning instead of teaching. Similarly, while offering the student assistance, the teacher should concentrate on what the student requires, not on what the teacher wants to or is able to provides, but it is remarkable how easy this concentration may be forgotten in our desire to assist. The teacher will identifies the actual needs if the
teacher knows the student. Hence, the teacher must inquires about the student's readiness for online learning, access to and familiarity with the required technology, proficiency in the language of instruction, individual learning style, and educational goals, as well as how aspects of the individual's culture can influences learning. These are some of the things the teacher needs to understand about the student, they are also some of the things the student needs to know about the student own self in order to benefit from the learning experience.

Previously, there were several research on Online Learning, and the researcher will present 3 research of Online Learning; (1) Firmansyah (2021) on his research at SMA Wahidiyah Kediri said that, “There are advantages and disadvantages of Online Learning, and the disadvantages is dominant, it made learning motivation of the students has decreased.” (2) Similary, Hutauruk et al. (2021) that took the teacher perspective also showed the teacher would prefer face to face learning because it is easier to communicates with the student and learning motivation will be increased too. (3) On the other hand, Yanti (2020) proves on her journal that STT Migas Balikpapan students have different perception on Online Learning. The students have been accepted even there are some problems such as difficult in using application and lack of internet connection.

2.3 COVID-19

According to World Health Organization (WHO), Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is a contagious disease by the SARS-CoV-2 virus. Mostly people infected with the virus will have mild to moderate respiratory illness and will recover even without specific treatment. Nevertheless, some will get
serious ill and need medical treatment. Older people, and those people with underlying medical problems such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory disease, or cancer, are at a higher risk of developing serious illness. Anyone of any age can become serious illness or die reasoned by COVID-19.

In Indonesia, the first COVID-19 case was record at 2 March 2020 (halodoc.com). There are a mother and her daughter from Depok that previously the daughter was join a dance party, and contacted with japanase who after dance party over was announce that positively infected COVID-19. Consequently, next 2 days the daughter experienced coughs, sneezes, and blowns. In addition, as long as the daughter got sickness, the daughter contacted with her mother. Therefore, the mother got similar experienced with her daughter. Finally, when the mother and the daughter went to Mitra hospital in Depok, both of them was announce positively infected COVID-19.

Basically, the virus can spread from the infected person mouth or nose in small liquid particles When the infected person coughs, sneezes, speaks, sings, or breathes. These particles range from large respiratory droplets to aerosols which is smaller indeed. It is important to practice respiratory etiquette, take for an example coughing into a flexed elbow, and to stay at home and self-isolated until fully recovered.

Accordingly, WHO declares 7 ways to prevent infection and to slow transmission of COVID-19, there are:

1. Getting vaccinated, if it is available.
2. Keeping the distance at least 1 meter over the other people even does not appear to be sick.
3. Wearing a properly fitted mask when physical distancing is not possible or when in poorly ventilated settings.

4. Choosing open room, at least well-ventilated

5. Washing our hands, and keep they clean.

6. Covering our mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing.

7. Doing self isolated when feel unwell until fully recovered.