CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

This chapter shows research background, research problem, research objective, research significance, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Research Background

During COVID-19 pandemic that afflict the whole country, almost activity being inactivated, including learning process. Initially COVID-19 entered Indonesia learning activity was closed by school to prevent the virus spread out and break the chain of COVID-19. However, the teacher must think what if pandemic take for a long time to completely end in Indonesia. Hence, online learning became an option for teachers to keep on learning process to students during pandemic COVID-19.

Actually, Online learning came from what was previously known as distance education. It has been described as the practical subset of education that deals in situations where the learner and the teacher are separated by a distance or time. (Yacci, 2000). Online learning is a type of distance learning that has long been a part of the American education system, and it has recently grown to be the largest sector of distance learning (Jeffcoat et al., 2004).

Despite the benefits provided by online learning, undergraduate student reports, "a lack of interaction with classmates and instructor" and online classes make them feel "blown away and terrified" (Arroyo et al., 2015). In online learning, Students must actively find out the knowledge, and the effectiveness of the learning process independently. This type of learning frequently needs a high
level of dedication and excitement in order to be effective. (Alsaaty et al., 2016). It can be concluded that although online learning provides convenience, it also makes students feel intimidated, lonely and sometimes exhausted.

There are several challenges in online learning. First, the learner might feel isolated and disconnected (Willging & Johnson, 2019). Second, the attitudes of instructor can affect teaching online courses (Brooks, 2003). Third, (Arbaugh, 2005) considered technology, behavioral characteristics of the learners, and instructors’ teaching styles is essential challenges. Fourth, the assessments of students after learning process (Ashworth, 2010). To sum up, the students feeling, teacher attitudes, technology, student behavior, teaching styles, and assessments are the important factor that cannot be overlooked in online learning.

Kebritchi et al., 2017 mentioned three major issues related to online learning, those are learner issues, content issues and instructor issues. Learner issues revolved around learners’ expectations, readiness, identity, and participation in online courses. While content issues concern on the role of instructors in content production, multimedia integration in content, and the function of instructional methodologies in content development. Lastly, Instructor difficulties may be divided into four categories: changing faculty duties, transitioning from face-to-face to online, faculty time management, and instructional styles. Based on this, we can conclude that to get a successful online learning, students, content, and teacher need to be ready.

Online learning can forces the instructor to step outside of the instructor comfort zones. Yanti (2020), in her journal adds that online learning has affected on the student too, such as difficulty in using application and lack of
internet connection. However, it may also be utilized to promote growth through peer connection and encourage active participation (Furnes et al., 2018). Regardless of the limitations, online learning provides a teaching medium that may address society's and students' demands in addressing the issue of learning in a pandemic time.

Ni Shè et al., 2019 wrote a book titled “Teaching Online is Different: Critical Perspectives from the Literature”. This book uncovered and promoted keys to effective online teaching practice. Nguyen (2015) also conducted a research titled “The Effectiveness of Online Learning: Beyond No Significant Difference and Future Horizons”. It examined the effectiveness of online learning in educating students compared to traditional face-to-face learning. That is why the student perception is important to know in learning process.

For my purpose to enlighten my knowledge, this present study is only focusing on analyzing the perception of online English Teaching and Learning during pandemic COVID-19 for students’ in SMP 1 Muhammadiyah Malang.

1.2 Research Problem
According to research background above, the problems are defined as follows:

What is the perception of online English Teaching and Learning for 8th grade students at SMP Muhammadiyah 1 Malang during pandemic COVID-19?

1.3 Research Objective
Based on the research problem of study, the research objective to:

To investigate the perception of online English Teaching and Learning for 8th grade students at SMP Muhammadiyah 1 Malang during pandemic COVID-19.
1.4 **Scope and Limitation**

This research will only focus on analyze the students’ preference between online and offline learning, and the perception of online learning for student itself during pandemic COVID-19. Then, this research has the limited to the 8th grade students at SMP 1 Muhammadiyah Malang.

1.5 **Research Significance**

The finding of this research is supposed to give contribution by providing further data for the following researcher. This study is expected to broaden readers’ insight about the perception of online learning during pandemic COVID-19. For educators, this study can inform about adjustments and modifications required to improve the quality of online sources. For education institutions, the result of this research can be used as a reference on how to improve online learning.

1.6 **Definition of Key Terms**

1. Perception

   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. (Sims, 2016)

2. Online learning

   The practical subset of education that deals with the situation in which student and teacher are separated by distance or time (Yacci, 2000).
3. COVID-19

COVID-19 is a new kind of coronavirus that causes an infectious disease. Before the outbreak in Wuhan, China, in December 2019, this new virus and the disease it produces were unknown. (WHO, 2019)