

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Perception

1. The definition of perception

There were many theories about perception. According to Cambridge Dictionary (2016) perception is a person's experience of objects, events obtained by gathering information and decoding messages and one's ability to pay attention and understand things that are not clear to others. The experience is a process preceded by sensing, namely the receipt of stimuli by individuals through the senses, also called sensory processes. The process is passed on by the nerve to the brain as the nerve center and subsequently is perception.

Futhemore, Desmita (2009), perception is a process of using knowledge already possessed to obtain the stimulation of interpretation by the sensory system. With perception, people can capture an interpretation of various phenomena, information or data that always surrounds it. Research on perception shows that different individuals can see the same thing but undestand it differently. Individuals interpret what is seen and call it relativity. Hong (2003) states that perception is a person's thought about something he has learned to measure how he or she behaves towards the use of something, whether he or she agrees or not about that method or about something he or she has learned. It means that students have their own opinion about something that they got from teaching and learning process

and how they react toward it. Sidhu (2003) stated that students' perceptions are students' perspective on something that happens in the classroom learning process and produced it with suggestions or arguments for teachers or classmates to improve their language processes. From the definition above, students perception is the process of students' treatment of information about an object that applies in the school environment, especially in the classroom through observation with the sense owned, so students can give meaning and interpret observed object.

2. Forms of perceptions

According to Solso et al. (2007), perception is divide into two forms, there are: positive perception and negative perception.

a. Positive perception

Positive perception is an individual's assessment of an object or information with a possitive view or in accordance with what is expected from the object perceived or from the existing rules. The cause of positive perception is due to individual satisfaction with the object that is the source of their perception, the existence of individual knowledge, and the individual experience of the object being perceived.

b. Negative perception

Negative perception is an individual's perception of a particular object or information with a negative view, contary to what is expected from the perceived object or form the existing rules. The cause of negative perception is due to individual dissatisfaction with the object

that is the source of their perception, the ignorance of the individual and the lack of individual experience of the object being perceived.

3. Process of perception

The process of perception can be explained as follows: object give rise to stimuli, and stimuli affect the sense organs or receptors. The stimulus process regarding the senses is a natural process or physical process. The stimulus received by the senses is passed on by the brain's sensory nerves. This process is called a physiological process. Then there is a process in the brain as a center of consciousness so that individuals are aware of what is seen or what is heard or what is felt. The process that occurs in the brain or in the center of consciousness is what is called a psychological process (Walgito, 2002).

B. Online learning

1. Definition of online learning

Khan (1997) defines online learning as the delivery of instruction to a remote audience using the Web as an intermediary. Anderson (2008) states that other terms used for online learning include E-learning, virtual learning, internet learning, distance learning. According to Osubor & Chiemekwe (2015), E-learning is learning or education via the internet, network, and independent computer.

Based on various definition before, we can conclude that online learning is one type of distance learning that the learning process takes place through the internet. Online learning also referred as e-learning because it uses

internet media or computer network as an important factor to support the implementation of online learning. Online learning supports teachers to share materials in the forms of document, video, slideshow, quiz, etc students. Students can also get feedback directly from the teacher when they have online class.

2. Online learning delivery method

There are two types or method of delivering e-learning according to Wahono in Rossytawati (2018), such as synchronous e-learning and asynchronous e-learning.

a. Synchronous e-learning

Synchronous e-learning means in a one time or at the same time, incriminate interaction of students and teacher through the web at the same time. For the example is a real online classroom or commonly called a virtual classroom. In the real classroom or virtual classroom, students can interact each other, both students and teacher through instant messaging, chat, audio, video, and others. Returning from the pevious author, students can take many benefits from this type, such as the ability to record or track learning activities, continuous monitoring and correction is possible, the possibility of global connectivity and collaboration opportunities among students and the ability to personalize the training to each other.

b. Asynchronous e-learning

Asynchronous e-learning is the opposite of synchronous, which means the teacher and students cannot connect each other simultaneously. Asynchronous allows students to complete web-based training at their own place, without direct instruction from the teacher (Wahono 2008). This type offers interaction between student's overall message board, bulletin board, and discussion forums. This type of e-learning also has advantages, such as: being available on time for instant learning and references, flexibility access from anywhere at any time, the ability to simultaneously reach an unlimited number of employees, uniformity of content and one-time cost production.

3. Web based online learning

Online teaching and learning require software that can be used to create web-based online learning materials. The software is Learning Management System (LMS). According to Ellis in Kharisma (2015), LMS is software for administration, documentation, reporting of an activity, teaching and learning activities via online (connected to the internet), e-learning and training materials, and all that done online.

In the LMS, there are features that can fulfill all the needs of users in terms of learning, as like moodle, edmodo, google classroom, quora, sycologi, etc. Web-based online learning is an educational alternative that is often used by educators and learners during pandemic. The education carried out on this web with the aim of distance education. Forms of learning

are also varied, some in the form of e-books, videos, web or blogs, social networks, and others, which of course makes it easier for humans to get the knowledge they need.

4. Online learning function

According to Hedrastomo in Rossyawati (2018), there are some functions of e-learning, which are:

a. E-learning as a supplement

It is as a supplement if students are given the freedom to choose whether to use e-learning or not. There is no obligation for students to access the material through e-learning.

b. E-learning as a complement

It is as a complement if e-learning material is programmed as a learning program to complement the learning material received in class. As a complement, it means that e-learning material is programmed to be enriched and improvement materials for students to take a part in conventional learning activities

c. E-learning as a substitute

As a substitute here its is meant for students who make it possible no to attend conventional classes. It is intended that the students can manage lecture activities flexibility according to the time and daily activities of students.

5. Advantage and disadvantages of online learning

According to Effendi and Hartono in Ainiyah (2015), online learning has advantages and disadvantages in its use. The benefits of using online learning are as follows:

a. Time Flexibility

Learning through online learning allows students to adjust learning time, the teacher can also arrange the time when to deliver the material. At present, many online learning programs have bookmarking facilities, so that teachers and students who access again are automatically brought to the last page of the previous lesson.

b. Place flexibility

Learning by online learning is not limited to places, as long as there is an internet connection available, online learning can be done.

c. Flexibility in Learning Speed

Students' ability to understand the material delivered by teachers varies, there are students who have the ability to quickly understand it there are also students who are slow. Online learning can be adjusted to the speed of learning of each student. Students can set their own pace of learning, if you do not understand, he can still learn certain modules and repeat them.

d. Standardization of Teaching

Differences in abilities and teaching methods applied by teachers, this does not apply in online learning because online learning lessons

have the same quality every time they are accessed and do not depend on the mood of the instructor.

e. Teaching Effectiveness,

Online learning designed with the latest instructional design makes students more active in understanding the content of the lesson. Submission of subject matter can be in the form of simulations and cases, using forms of games and applying advanced animation technology so that it attracts students to be more active in learning.

f. Speed of Distribution

The internet as a medium of online learning, makes online learning reach all the world that has been connected to the internet so that the distribution of material is faster.

g. Availability of on-demand

Online learning that can be accessed at any time, making online learning can be used as a "pocket book" that can help students at any time.

h. Automation of Administrative Processes

Online learning uses a Learning Management System (LMS) that functions as a platform for online learning lessons. The LMS also functions to store student data, lessons and ongoing learning processes. With reports in the system, the administrator or teacher is greatly helped. The time and process of completing the administrative tasks of the report will be shorter and easier.

Although online learning has many advantages, it does not mean online learning has no shortcomings or limitations. These disadvantages, include:

a. Culture

The use of online learning demands a culture of self-learning, where students motivate themselves to want to learn. Conversely, in most cultures in Indonesia, learning motivation depends on more on the instructor.

b. Investment

Schools that will implement online learning must spend significant investment, namely in the form of the costs of designing and creating programs, lesson packages, maintenance costs and technology development as well as other costs.

c. Technology

In online learning the technology used is quite diverse, there is a possibility that the technology is not in line with the existing one, and there is a technological conflict so that online learning cannot run properly.

d. Infrastructure

The internet has not reached all cities in Indonesia, broadband services are currently only available in big cities. As a result, not everyone or the region can experience online learning on the internet.

e. Material

Although online learning offers various functions, there are some materials that cannot be taught through online learning, such as lessons that require a lot of physical activities. For subjects that require many physical activities, learning with online learning can be applied to provide the basics or theory before practice in the field directly.

C. Positive and negative perception on the use of online learning

There are two perceptions on the use of online learning, which are positive and negative perception.

1. Positive perception on the use of online learning

According Indira & Sakshi (2019), there are some positive perceptions on the use of online learning.

a. Accessibility

Online learning provides accessibility that allows students to learn from anywhere. This is very important consideration for students who want to study in a different country. No matter where a student lives and what he wants to learn, he can always find a suitable study program or even a degree program that can be followed from home. Students learning choices are not limited by their geographical location.

b. Personalised learning

Online Learning system allows students to determine and process their learning styles, content, goals, current knowledge and individual skills. Therefore, special education can be provided through

the creation of individual learning styles. E-Learning allows individuals to plan and direct their own learning. It has the potential to motivate, develop self-confidence and self-esteem, overcome many obstacles faced by students, personalize learning experiences, expand access and enhance learning experiences, while also helping people to develop their ICT skills.

c. Basic Computer Skills

Both on and off campus students who choose to study online have the opportunity to gain technical skills in using Information Communication Technology (ICT). This skill might be useful for them in their professional lives and all possible future efforts in their own marketing features.

d. Equal Opportunity to all

All students are the same, they are not treated differently based on caste, creed, race, gender, religion, and disability, etc. On the other hand, online learning is an advantage for students who are disabled and face problems in travel and for the community who live far away from the school/ college.

e. Self-Pacing:

Due to individual differences, all students cannot complete the work/ task at a certain time because they have to face difficulties. Online learning allows students to work and study at their own pace without time restrictions. The student is free to complete the work according to

his own wishes and he can take as much time as he needs without being called slow by his colleagues.

f. Cost-Effectiveness:

Kellie & Ferguson state in Indira & Sakshi (2019), online Learning is cost effective because less money is spent on travel and in buying books or spending money in a college context. Since it can be carried out at any geographic location and there are no travel costs, this type of learning is cheaper than studying at traditional institutions. Students who want to learn through this mode need to have access to the required computer hardware as well as paying large fees often for access to internet service providers.

2. Negative perception on the use of online learning

Indira & Sakshi (2019) also state that there are some negative perceptions on the use of online learning

a. Poor communication

In online learning, student have no opportunity to have face-to-face interaction with teacher which is very important to build bonds between students and teachers. Research conducted by the International Review of Research in Open and Distance Learning shows that online learning can cause misunderstanding between students and teachers that may have detrimental effect on the teaching learning process and students outcomes due to misinterpretation of assignments.

b. Feeling Isolated

Tim S. Roberts and Joanne M. McInerney in Indira & Sakhsi (2019), emphasize the importance of interacting with fellow students, citing students' feelings of isolation as a weakness of online learning. Due to technological advances in the modern era, the social development of children has taken a back seat. Students stay in touch with their online friends who sit far away via Whatapp, Instagram & Facebook but fail to meet and greet someone sitting next to them. This tendency leads to a feelings of isolation. Studies show that feelings of isolation are major stress facter that encourage students to drop out of school.

c. Lack of motivation

Online learners lack motivation while studying because they easily get distracted towards any other thing. Working at their own pace becomes a disadvantage for students who have difficulty with time management and a tendency of procrastination. These students tend to be more successful with the structure of traditional learning.

d. Lack of fund

Galusha in Indira & Sakhsi (2019) shows that technological weaknesses includes cost, hardware problems, internet problems, production of course material and worry about availability of funds. Research reveals that most of educational institutions usually do not

anticipate the cost of connectivity which can later lead to online learning barriers.

e. Poor accessibility in Remote Areas

Hardware, software and connectivity facilities are prerequisites that enable online teaching and learning. In the absence of any of these, online learning cannot achieve its goals. Some people do not have ready access to computer and internet connections, and some who have the necessary equipment feel prohibited from using it.

D. Learning English

The word learning comes from the word learn + ing. The word learn means gaining knowledge or skill in a new subject or activity, whereas learning means an activity of gaining knowledge. Related to the meaning of the word above, the word learning proposes an activity or process to have knowledge and to gain knowledge or understanding or skill in learning, teaching, or experience (Sarkol, 2016). Some linguists explain theories about learning as below: 1) James O. Whittaker organizes learning as process in which behavior has arisen and has changed through trainings or experience, 2) Cronbach gives opinion about learning as indicated by changes in behavior as a result of experience, 3) Howard L. Kingsley says that learning is the process from which behavior (in a broader sense) is originated or changed through practice or training, 4) Geoch formulates learning as change in performance as a result of practice, 5) Slameto expresses his opinion that learning is a process carried out by individuals to get new behavioral changes comprehensively or as result

of experience carried out by individuals in interaction with their environment (Bahri, 2008).

According to Brumfit in Nawang (2018) states that English as an international language in that case is the most widespread medium of internal communication because of the number and the geographical distribution of its speaker, and because of the large of number of non-native speaker who use it for part of their international context. Learning English is an activity to gain knowledge or skill in English as an International language.

According to Nur (2016), the main objectives of English teaching and learning involve several components: grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation, with four basic competency skills: listening, speaking, reading and writing. English is not the first language; some of Indonesian students feel that English is difficult to be learnt. In addition, they face several problems when they want to master it. The problems come from inside (themselves/ their motivation) and from outside (material, school, the media, family support, etc.).