

CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter will discuss some related theories to support this study. It will be used for the underlying requirement to solve the problems. It consists of the definition and theories about perception, online learning (*E-learning*), and problems.

A. Perception

Perception is a word that comes from the English language "Perception" which means response. Response is description of observation that remain in our consciousness after observing (Sujianto, 1986). In psychological dictionary, perception is defined as a process of observing someone's environment by using their own senses so that they become aware of everything in their environment. Perception can be interpreted as the process of receiving stimuli through the senses which is preceded by attention so that individuals are able to know, interpret, and appreciate what is observed, both outside and within the individual (Sunaryo, 2004).

Perception has its own function in the human sensory system, namely to determine the object that is in that place (*recognition*) and where the object is (*localization*). This is essential for survival because we often have to know an object before we can know its important nature. So if we know an object is an apple, we know it tastes good and if we know

an object is a tiger, we know it's a dangerous beast if disturbed. The other functions besides recognition and location, another function of perception is to keep the appearance of the object constant, even though the impression the retina receives is constantly changing (Sunaryo, 2004).

The Process of Perception are as follows (Liliweri, 1994) :

1. The physical process, which starts with the object causing a stimulus and finally it hits the sense organs or receptors.
2. Physiological processes, namely stimuli received by sensory organs or receptors followed by sensory nerves to the brain.
3. Psychological processes are processes that occur in the brain so that individuals can realize what they receive with the response, as a result of the stimulus they receive.

The Indicators of Perception, the indicators of perception are as follows (Liliweri, 1994) :

1. Perception

The process of acceptance is an indicator of the occurrence of perception in the physiological stage, which is the function of the senses to capture external stimuli then proceed by sensory nerves to the brain, so that a conclusion emerges.

2. Evaluation

External stimuli that have been captured by the senses are then evaluated by the individual very subjectively. One individual judges a

stimulus as something difficult and boring, but other individual rated the same stimuli as nice and pleasant.

The factors that influence a person's perception are as follows (Asrori, 2020) :

1. Internal factors, internal factors are influenced by individual feelings, attitudes, and personalities, prejudice, desires or expectations, attention (*focus*), learning processes, physical conditions, mental disorders, values and needs as well as interests and motivations.
2. External factors, external factors are influenced by family background, information obtained, knowledge and needs around, new and familiar things or the unfamiliarity of an object.

B. Students' Perception

In constitution of Republic Indonesia No. 20 in 2003 Chapter 1, it has been explained that students are members of society who try to develop their own potential through the learning process available at certain paths, levels, and types of education. Meanwhile, according to Rifa'i and Anni (2011) students can be interpreted as students, learning citizens and training participants who are carrying out learning activities. Learners have sensing organs that are used to capture stimuli brain which used to transform sensing results into complex memory and the nerves or muscles used to perform performance that reflect what has been learned.

From the definition and understanding of students' perceptions and understanding, it can be concluded that the understanding of students' perceptions is a process within students in organizing and interpreting the impressions received by the five senses (seeing, hearing, sharing, and feeling) to give meaning to the school environment including learning process. The role of students as subjects and objects in learning is very central in the world of education, because if there are no students it can be said that there is no learning process. In this case, students' perceptions on the problems of online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic, usually these perceptions are influenced by phenomena that occur in the surroundings. As we know, the education system in Indonesia has changed from conventional classrooms (*face-to-face*) to online learning (*E-learning*), of course students face several problems in its implementation or obstacles in it.

C. Online Learning (E-Learning)

Learning readiness from both lecturers and students has been going on for almost a year. Online learning (*E-learning*) is a learning experience delivered through electronic technology. Online learning (*E-learning*) connects students with learning sources that are physically separated or far away but can still communicate, interact and collaborate directly. Online learning (*E-learning*) is closely related to the use of technology and is based on the use of multimedia (Ruth C. Clark 2016). According to

Sanjaya (2020) online learning (*E-learning*) is learning that utilizes internet technology or networks in the learning process. The rapid development of technology has brought this civilization to the 4.0 industrial revolution. Today we are in an age where technology and the internet support various lines of life. The COVID-19 outbreak suddenly attacked us and all students who had previously bargained with the use of technology were forced to use it. This drastic change is certainly not easy for some parties to accept, but for now only technology with learning from home can be a bridge for the transfer of knowledge to continue the education.

Distance learning by applying the method of giving assignments online for students through groups is considered effective in an emergency situation because of the corona virus like this. Many teachers use various methods of learning at home, some use online lectures, some still teach in class but are videotaped and then sent to the student application (Ashari, 2020). Learning from home is a certainty the best way to break the chain of COVID-19. In this situation all elements need to adapt quickly. Information Technology (IT) and communication no longer stutter with the use of technology in the teaching and learning process. Learning through digital audio-visual or using the internet is commonly done at home everytime. And Indonesia spontaneously used this learning model because it was very urgent and it was not known how long online learning like this would take place until the Indonesia Ministry of Education issued

an official circular stating that schools and colleges could already carry out conventional classrooms (*face-to-face*). The rise of this covid-19 transmission has made the world restless, including Indonesia. Social distancing is implemented by the government in order to limit public interaction from crowds and to avoid this virus.

The problems / constraints that affect online learning are (Sanjaya, 2020):

1. No data / quota network.

The absence of data or quotas is an obstacle in the online learning process.

2. Lack of understanding about IT.

The current development of technology is considered important because technology will help a person's teaching and learning process without having to meet in conventional classrooms (*face-to-face*). However, not all people understand technology because some parents, especially those in rural areas, do not have communication tools such as cellphones. This is an obstacle to online learning.

3. No network / signal

The internet network can be connected from a cellphone or communication device due to a signal, if there is no signal, it could not access something on the internet. There is no need to be unprepared in facing an emergency situation like this. Creativity and communication are two very important things in ensuring that learning objectives are achieved.

Of course, online learning has many advantages and disadvantages as follows (Sanjaya, 2020):

a. Disadvantages

1. It is difficult to control which students are serious about taking lessons and which are not.
2. Lesson learning because it is not possible to have direct interaction with students.
3. It will be difficult for those who live in locations where the communication infrastructure is still inadequate and who find it difficult to access the internet.
4. Not all students have and are able to access the internet.

b. Advantages

1. Time and place are more effective because students can immediately follow the learning process from home
2. Growing awareness in students that the internet can be used for productive things.
3. Students are trained to be more proficient in developing information technology.

D. Problems

According to Rosihuddin (2011) learning problems are problems that make difficult to achieve learning goals in learning process. In this case, the world is faced with a pandemic that has been running a year,

which makes the world's education system switch from conventional classrooms (*face-to-face*) to online learning (*E-learning*). In Indonesia online learning is something that has just been experienced from many schools, so that with this pandemic the education system in Indonesia was tested, all schools both public and private, from kindergarten students to university students implemented distance learning (online learning), which is without readiness and training. Here the role of the teacher is tested as an educator who guides students to deliver learning material so that students understand what has been conveyed in teaching and learning activities.

The existence of learning problematic factors is as follows:

a. Learning Approach Factors

Starting from the learning problems that emerged during the COVID-19 pandemic, in which the Indonesian education system switched from conventional classrooms (*face-to-face*) to online learning (*E-learning*). Teachers are accustomed to being faced with various kinds of student characteristics, and teachers can approach students well during conventional classrooms (*face-to-face*). However, in contrast to online learning, teachers will definitely be extra monitoring students and will find it difficult to approach one by one. Therefore, students must be treated with care and patience

because students are human beings whose identities are human beings to learn (Afifah, 2015).

b. Curriculum changes

The curriculum changes from conventional classrooms (*face-to-face*) to online learning (*E-learning*). What is certain is that some students are confused because of this sudden happening, it could be that some students are not very familiar with technology and experience interference with devices when online learning takes place. And the teacher does not allow teaching materials like what is done in conventional classrooms (*face-to-face*) because of the different atmosphere and situation.

c. Teacher Competency Factors

Here, teacher professionalism is tested because the teacher is indirectly exposed to online learning, which may not rule out that it will give difficulties to teachers of a difficult age to develop technology to support online learning. So, the professionalism of this teacher really supports the success of students in conventional classrooms (*face-to-face*) or online learning (*E-learning*). If a teacher has good competence, there will also be students whose understanding at school can be applied at home. Furthermore, if a teacher has professionalism and a good understanding of religion, it will be a provision for students to change technology. Conventional schools

also shape students' personalities to become more noble and worship experts (Afifah, 2015).

Learning problems can be traced from the basic process of learning. As a learning process it is faced with various problems. The problem of teaching and learning interaction is a complex problem because it involves various factors that are interrelated with one another. One of the many factors that affect the process and the results of teaching and learning process is interaction or communication. there are some factors that are very decisive, namely the teacher as the subject of learning and students as the object of learning and also the facilities that support learning.