

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter explains several theories through reviewing some literatures related to this research. The theoretical build up as follows:

A. Review of Related Theory

1. Perception

a. Definition of perception

Everyone has their own perception of what they think, see, and feel. Perception determines what a person will do to fulfil various interests, both for himself, his family, and the community where he interacts. Perception is what distinguishes a person from another. Perception is generated from the concretization of thoughts, then gives birth to different concepts or ideas from each person even though the objects seen are the same (Ramadhani, 2015).

Several factors influence perception, such as selective attention, individuals focus their attention on certain stimuli. Then the characteristics of stimulation, the stimuli that move between silent stimuli, will attract more attention. Previous experiences greatly affect how a person perceives their world (Abdul Rahman Saleh, 2009).

Perception is a process of recognizing or identifying something using the five senses (Drever, 2010). Perception is at the core of

communication. Perception has a very important role in successful communication.

b. Kind of Perception

According to Irwanto (2002), after the individual interacts with the perceived objects, the perception results can be divided into two, namely:

a. Positive perception. The perception describes all knowledge (know or not) and responses that are continued with efforts to use them. It will be continued with activeness or accepting and supporting the perceived object.

b. Negative perception. The perception describes all knowledge (know or not) and responses that are not in harmony with the object being perceived. It will continue with passivity or reject and oppose the perceived object.

c. Process of Perception

The process of the occurrence of perception starts from the existence of an object that causes a stimulus and a stimulus to the sense organs. The stimuli received by the senses are transmitted by the sensory nerves to the brain. Then there is a process in the brain as the centre of consciousness so that the individual becomes aware of what is seen, or what is heard, or what is felt. The response as a result of perception can be taken by individuals in various forms (Walgito, 2010).

d. Student's Perception

According to Daradjat (2008), students are people with diverse personalities and have great potential to continue to develop. Daradjat added that this development was influenced by how much the willingness of the individual himself. So it can be said that student perception is a process where students interpret and provide responses and impressions to stimuli or stimuli, including responses and impressions to an object. This response can be in the form of an opinion, action, or even rejection of a stimulus. If students have a positive perception, the attitude and behavior towards the assignment they receive will be good, and vice versa.

e. Indicator of Perception

According to Robbin (2003) there are 3 indicator of perception. Acceptance, understanding and make stimuli. Acceptance means information conveyed by individuals to others will be absorbed or received by the five senses, both sight, hearing, smell, and taste personally or together. Understanding means the results of the analysis are subjective, or different for each individual. While the evaluation is a stimulus from the outside that has been captured by the senses and then evaluated by the individual. This assessment is very subjective. There will be a different perception of each person in the environment. Someone judges a stimulus as something difficult and boring, but other individuals rate the same stimulus as good and pleasant.

2. E-learning

a. Definition of E-learning

According to Rusman (2012, p. 293), e-learning is all learning activities that use the help of electronic technology. Through e-learning, students' understanding of a material does not depend on the teacher/instructor but can be obtained from electronic media. Electronic technologies that are widely used include the internet, intranet, video or audiotape, broadcast via satellite, interactive television and CD-ROM (Rusman, 2012, p. 291).

This understanding is supported by the opinion of Munir (2009, p. 168) which states that the notion of e-learning is learning where learning materials are delivered through electronic media such as the internet, intranet, satellite, TV, CDRom, and others. So e-learning can not only be done with the internet, many examples of electronic media can be used, and the internet is one part of e-learning.

E-learning can be applied in conventional and distance education. E-learning can be applied in several forms, including through the internet, intranet, video and audiotapes, satellite, TV, CD-ROM, and so on. One form of e-learning that is being widely applied via the internet is web-based learning or commonly called web-based learning, which is a form of e-learning in which both content and delivery methods are carried out via the internet (web). Web-based learning can help to learn to be clearer, more dynamic, and accurate

and up to date so that students learn online more easily (Munir, 2009, p. 170).

b. Benefits of E-learning

According to Made Wena (2009, pp. 213-214), the benefits of e-learning include making student learning activities more flexible, students can access learning at any time and repeatedly. In addition, students can also interact with the teacher at any time, so when there are questions or feel unclear, students can immediately ask the teacher. This is very different from conventional learning, where the process of teaching and learning activities is carried out on time and in a place.

c. Advantages and Disadvantages of E-learning

According to Rusman (2012, p. 299), E-learning allows everyone to learn anything, anywhere, anytime. Learning is carried out individually so that students can learn according to their own characteristics and steps through web-based learning. The existence of a link can make students access information from various sources both from within and outside the learning environment. E-learning tends to have a flexible time so it can be helpful for learners who don't have enough time to study.

However, according to Munir (2009, pp. 176-177), e-learning has several shortcomings. Lack of interaction between teachers and students and between students and each other. This happens because web-based learning classes are done virtually so that interaction is still

lacking. E-learning really needs teachers who understand current technological advances, so that learning is always up to date. And also the problem that often occurs is that not all students can take advantage of all internet facilities. This is because not all schools have complete facilities that can be used by students to access the internet.

3. Covid-19 Pandemic

a. Definition of Covid-19 Pandemic

Coronavirus itself is a virus that causes diseases ranging from mild to severe symptoms. Two types of coronaviruses are known to cause diseases that can cause symptoms weight. Coronavirus Diseases 2019 (COVID-19) is a new type of disease that has never been previously identified in humans. Common signs and symptoms of COVID-19 infection include symptoms of acute respiratory distress such as fever, cough and shortness of breath. On January 30, 2020, WHO has declared it a public health emergency that is troubling the world. On March 2, 2020, Indonesia reported 2 confirmed cases of COVID-19. As of March 16, 2020, 10 people have tested positive for corona (Yurianto, 2020). According to Kompas, 28/03/2020 the impact of the COVID-19 virus occurred in various fields such as education, tourism, economy and society.

b. The Relationship Between the Covid-19 Pandemic and Education

Circular issued by the government on March 18, 2020, all indoor and outdoor activities in all sectors are temporarily postponed to reduce the spread of corona, especially in the education sector. On March 24, 2020, the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia issued Circular Number 4 of 2020 concerning Implementation of Education Policies in an Emergency for the Spread of COVID, in this Circular it was explained that the learning process is carried out at home through online/distance learning carried out to provide a learning experience meaningful to students.

B. Previous Study

To support this research, the researcher needs other research that has been made by other researchers.

The first previous study was conducted by L Vitoria, M Mislinawati and N. Nurmasyitah (2018) The research conduct at the Primary Education Department of Syiah Kuala University in Indonesia. The study investigates Students' perceptions on the implementation of e-learning: Helpful or unhelpful. The results showed that the students felt that the web-based e-learning module was beneficial in increasing understanding, independence, self-discipline, learning motivation, and interaction with each other and with the teacher. Students also agree that

the web-based e-learning module is easy to use. This research implies that the inclusion of technology in university education is beneficial.

The other previous study was conducted by Nuratika (2018) This study investigates students' perceptions of using online learning materials. The research conducted at the Seventh Semester of English Department in Makassar Muhammadiyah University in the academic year 2018/2019. The result of the study showed that the results of the students' interview showed that generally, the students gave a good perception about online learning. They improved their learning by online learning and got a new experience of the new media applied by the lecturer in media online learning. Whereas, some students gave the perception that online learning has obstacles that poor network, the quality of mobile phone of the student itself and the capacity of the application used in online learning.

A similar study also had been done. This study was conducted by Subakthiasih and Putri (2020). This study investigates students' motivation in studying English during Covid-19 Pandemic, whether they had intrinsic or extrinsic motivation. The research conducted during the first semester of English students at the Faculty of Foreign Language, Mahasaraswati Denpasar University. The study shows that the first semester of English students at the Faculty of Foreign Language, Mahasaraswati Denpasar University had higher intrinsic motivation than extrinsic motivation in learning English during Covid-19 Pandemic. In other words, the

motivation to learn English that comes from inside students was higher than the motivation that comes from outside students.

There are similarities between previous studies and this study where all of them used e-learning in education, but this research is quite different in that this research focuses on students' perceptions towards E-learning using descriptive qualitative research design. And it is hoped that it can become a reference for further research.