

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of Research

English have four skills, that are reading, writing, speaking and listening. Speaking is one of the skills in English, (Zaremba, 2006) said and seem that the most important skill required for communication is speaking. Speaking is the skill that makes human beings different from and superior to the species of living beings. Students who study English as a Foreign Language (EFL) usually have opportunities to speak English outside of the classroom, it is mean that speaking is the main skill in English for communication and understanding foreign language and literature. Speaking is a complex *cognitive* and *linguistic* skill. Speaking skills effective for result in speaking activities, job training activities, job interviews, and many other bussiness purpose (Osborn, Osborn, & Osborn, 2008). There are many learning process for speaking lesson to improve students speaking skills. Nowadays, there are offline learning and online learning. It is mean that in offline learning is teacher use direct method to explain about speaking for students. In online learning, teacher can give explanation using mobile phone and internet to students without direct meeting.

Early in 2020, the corona or covid-19 virus pandemic that swept across the world including Indonesia is damaging to all or any act sectors, including education. Corona virus disease (covid-19) may be a deadly virus that originally originated within the Chinese city of Wuhan and emerged about December 2019, where the virus has been introduced into the continued debate, conjectures that it stems from the formation of sars-cov-2 pathogens that occur in China's wildlife market. Since the arrival of this virus spread very quickly in China, it then expanded until it eventually spread across the planet (World Health Organization, 2020). The virus is transmitted to humans and its infection is by droplet or by drooling and coughing, human contact from daily activity to gathering together without keeping any distance

or physical distance, thus causing the whole human activity to be compromised.

Nowdays, Indonesia government uses Large-Scale Social Restrictions to prevent out covid-19 to all of the Indonesia's public. The virus make many changes in the economic system, social life, and education. However, many institution pay attention on education. Which uses online learning to prevent out covid-19 virus and decrease people movement. The government applying learn at home during this pandemic. Because based on Large-Scale Social Restriction students and learner can't learn face-to-face course and can't meet their friends in Large-Scale. This is mean that government apply to use online learning during the pandemic. The utilize of suitable platform on online class is immediately use by educators and learners (Talebian *et al.*, 2014).

According to Pangestu (2020), the education sector may be a particularly risky sector when it's distributed within the middle of this corona virus pandemic (covid-19), due to teaching learning that involves an outsized number of individuals during a room and with a face to face (meeting) system between an educator and students at college or college. this is often because one among the causes of the widespread viral outbreak is congregational activity in one room or ward and without being amid distance or social distension. Because it's a large risk and may endanger the security of both teachers and learners, school or college learning activities are eliminated and teacher learning activities are eliminated using remote or online learning systems. additionally , with the covid-19 pandemic in early 2020, the govt issued a involve reception learning activities (Fajrian, 2020). Online learning treat using the web based meeting applications or social media applications connected with the web network or the mobile device or the mobile and laptop.

Since the risks posed are so great and are threatening to the remainder of humanity, governments have created new policies or regulations like obligating the utilization of masks while outside the house , requiring the washing of hands with soap, keeping a secure distance, banned from gathering or crowding, lending only to the house and ban on travel

when it's not urgent even the newest may be a PSBB policy (large scale social restrictions) implemented in parts of Indonesia (Rothan & Byrareddy, 2020). As a results of such policies affect activism altogether sectors, including the education sector because teaching learning directly with meetings or face to face between teacher and students are banned by the govt , and faculty and college are suspended. So teaching activities are switched to remote or online learning systems.

Certainly these long distance or online study habits are a new habit that's still difficult to follow, as teachers and learners must ensure the teaching learning activities continue , although they're at home today. consistent with Naserly (2020), the solutions utilized in the web learning system include electronic media like mobile phones and computer or laptop links to internet networks, also as applications like zoom and Google meet to social media applications like WhatsApp, Telegram, or Instagram.

The suitable platform for educators and learners is based on learner's need and learner's study style. There are many platforms use for learning process there are WhatsApp, Microsoft Teams, Google Classroom, YouTube, Zoom, etc. Based on (Saputra *et al.*, 2017) applying platform for education in leaning model are easy for both learners and educators to providing educators information, learning materials that can be accessed from the internet. Most of the educators implemented E-learning in their learning process, this learning platform is one of innovative media for education in Covid-19 era. E-learning used to promote learning activity of information and technology platforms (Zhou *et al.*, 2020). Learning alternative model for E-learning is synchronous and asynchronous learning based on the learners' conditions and situations. Synchronous and asynchronous are the dynamic learning method on learning activity. Nowadays in higher education, online learning was increasingly popular as effective model learning (Robinson & Hullinger, 2008). In some studies said that online learning achieved better learning outcomes and satisfying than traditional face-to-face learning (Morton *et al.*, 2016; Dolley *et al.*, 2018; Green *et al.*, 2018; Riddle and Gier, 2019).

In comparison, synchronous learning is virtual online learning that can be accessed by internet. Synchronous learning is virtual learning that educators and learners communicate during the learning process in a learning platform, educators explain their material and learners listen to the material, give their feed back to the educators, and asking if they don't understand about the material given by the educators. And asynchronous learning is the learning process that can be offline learning, it is mean that the educators upload the material and the learners can download it when the internet connection is stable. The learners can watch the material without limited time and wherever they can open the material to understand the material that given by the teachers. This teaching learning activity can be media in learning process in Covid-19 era. (Novantara & Muhammad, 2018) said that the material that given by the educators can increase the students' comprehension. Lack of the students' attention and the learning media are not suitable with the students' need are the other factors in students' success in learning process based on (Dewi, 2016).

This is done in an effort to break the chain of viral dissemination and preserve the safety of educators. With the directive, the learning process is carried out from home by using the technology and internet media. Some college institutions that previously had face to face learning on their own campus or school now had to adapt traditional e-learning models or online learning. Online learning benefits both parties (Donoghue & Worton, 2005). For students, online learning comes as one of the alternative learning methods that do not require them to attend class. Online learning will also help students develop learning self-reliance and also encourage interactions between students. While for professors online learning methods are present to change conventional teaching styles that will indirectly affect professional work. The online learning model also provides more opportunities for the lecturer to assess and evaluate the learning progress of each student more efficiently.

Video material is a kind of asynchronous online learning use in EFL Learning, especially in speaking lesson. (Mayer, 2014b; Mayer and Fiorella,

2014; Mayer and Pilegard, 2014; Paas and Sweller, 2014) from lecturer videos can improve learning outcomes and reducing extraneous process. By watching video can increase students' cognitive capacity, with using familiar names and terms, learner-paced segment, and speaking using on-screen text (Mayer and Pilegard, 2014). The optimal way for learning outcomes are engaging the students with a human voice, and a conversational speaking style that is according to (Mayer, 2014c). In current study, asynchronous video style will be able to learn effectively. There are some research about asynchronous online learning, Tian Luo, Smruti J. Shah and Helen Crompton (2019) in their article entitled "Using Twitter to Support Reflective Learning in an Asynchronous Online Course" find that students participation in the Twitter group were consistent than in Blackboard discussion. The study shows that Twitter was successful to keep the earners in the discussion activity, they used reflective response in the discussion and comment their friends responses. The study showed that Twitter helpful for students understanding the material and enhancing students critical thinking.

Ronny C. Choe, Zorica Sciric, Eshkol Ethan, Sean Crusher, Ava Arndt, Robert Cox, Sganon P. Toma, Casey Shapiro, Marc Levis-Fitzgerald, Greg Barnes, and Rachele H. Crosbie (2019) in the article entitled "Student Satisfaction and Learning Outcomes in Asynchronous Online Lecture Videos" find that online lecturer video affected to students responses. Students comment were specific on condition rather than video style, it is mean that students feedback in general not for video style. Teachers were need to modify pedagogic learning in face-to-face learning and online learning to be effective for students learning.

Robin A. Majeski, Merrily Stover & Judah Ronch (2016) in the article entitled "Making Asynchronous Online Learning more Learner-Oriented: An Integrated Conceptual Model With Applications for Course Design and Instruction" showed practical instructional, communication strategies, course design related to components of human cognitive and motivation for students success and open-mindedness thinking about aging. The study find that learning process to engaged students help them to develop critical thinking

and important to make the satisfying experience in the learning process. Based on the study asynchronous online management of aging service classroom in learning process with practical instructional and course design strategies to encourage thinking slow was success.

Lasisi Ajayi (2010) in the study entitled “How Asynchronous Discussion Boards Mediate Learning Literacy Methods Courses to Enrich Alternative-Licensed Teachers’ Learning Experiences” find that asynchronous discussion board was useful for structuring and supporting certain effective learning. It is mean that asynchronous discussion board give positive effects in learning process.

Nurwahyuni Rizki (2020) in the study entitled “An Analysis of Students’ Perception on Synchronous and Asynchronous Learning in Speaking Skill During Pandemic Covid-19”. The study aims to analyze students perception toward synchronous and asynchronous learning in speaking skill during pandemic Covid-19. The result of the study is the students felt more anxious to speak English in synchronous learning mode by using teleconference application such as zoom and Google meet than to speak in asynchronous learning mode by using video recorder. They expressed that learning English especially talking was not simple. They required to think to begin with and arranged it well some time recently they were talking. It was difficult for them to talk suddenly by utilizing coordinate virtual conference stage.

Yilmaz Erdi Okan, Yurdugul Halil (2013) in the study entitled “The Perception of Learning in Asynchronous Online Discussions: A Scale Development Study”. The study aims to investigate students’ perception of learning in order to identify their learning performance in online discussion environments. The result of study is the perception of learning is a construct to be considered while determining about learner or identifying the effectiveness of learning environment, the discussion forums are also learning and interacting environments. According to the obtained results, the scale of study has the quality to identify the perception of learning in discussion forums embedded in specially the LSM (Learning Management System).

According to background of the study. Nowadays, E-learning used in educational process based on students' needs and students' learning style. Since the pandemic Covid-19, teaching and learning english should be done in virtual learning. The teacher should teach by video material, presentation, and assignment using Google Classroom, Microsoft Teams, Whatsap, etc. So, the research found that students' have problem in their learning process based on students' perceptions. Based on the explanation of the background of the study above and the explanation of some research about asynchronous online learning. Researcher want to know the students' perception in using asynchronous learning during Covid-19 era. So, the researcher conducted the study entitled "AN ANALYSIS ON STUDENTS' PERCEPTION IN SPEAKING COURSE DURING ASYNCHRONOUS LEARNING"

## **1.2 Research Question**

The purpose of this study is to know what are the students' perception in speaking course using asynchronous learning. This study want to know how students' perception about the lesson, understanding and students' interest. This study use to help the researcher to get, collect, and work on the data of this research. So, the purpose of this study are :

**1.1.1. What are the students' perception in speaking course during asynchronous learning?**

## **1.2. Objective of Study**

From the statement in purpose of the study above, the researcher can conclude and write the objective of the study as :

**1.1.2. To explore the students' perception in speaking course during asynchronous learning.**

## **1.3. Significance of the Study**

**1.1.3. The researcher hope in this study to be able to :**

1.1.3.1. For students :

Researcher hope in this study can help students to more confidence to give their perception in speaking course during asynchronous learning and they can learn more about asynchronous learning. Researcher hope students' can give their perception about learning process, understanding, difficulties and interest when speaking course during asynchronous learning.

Asynchronous Learning can be used as a learning medium for learning English during the Covid-19 pandemic. Students can use Asynchronous Learning to learn speaking material even though in a distance way without face to face directly in the classroom so that the subject matter is not left behind.

#### 1.1.3.2. For teacher :

Researcher hope this study can improve teaching skills and give innovative learning to use asynchronous in speaking lesson. Teacher can know how students perceptions when learning process and how students understanding and interesting.

Teachers can use Asynchronous learning as an alternative medium for teaching English without having to face to face directly in the classroom. Then from the perception of student the teacher can know the extent of student understanding of the material delivered through Asynchronous Learning. Whether there are obstacle or not.

#### 1.1.3.3. For researcher :

Researcher hope that this study can useful for other researcher that want to use asynchronous learning for teaching, especially in teaching English, and give motivations in using innovative leaning during crisis remote teaching.

#### 1.1.3.4. For government :

Researcher want to increase students speaking skills using innovative learning during the pandemic era and decrease people's movement during pandemic era in teaching process and use asynchronous learning as one of the way to realized it.

### **1.4. Scope and Limitation of Study**



#### **1.1.4. Scope**

The scope of this study is to analyze what are the students' perceptions in speaking course during asynchronous learning. This research will do observation, interview and give questionnaire for the students to collect the data.

#### **1.1.5. Limitation**

Limitation of this study are first year students of English Language Education Study Program Faculty Of Teacher Training and Education Nahdlatul Ulama University of Sunan Giri Bojonegoro 2020 academic year.

### **1.5. Definition of the Key Terms**

#### **1.1.6. Speaking**

English have four skills, that are reading, writing, speaking and listening. Speaking is one of the skills in English, (Zaremba, 2006) said and seem that the most important skill required for communication is speaking. Speaking is a verbal skill that involves words and sounds. Speaking is also a production skill that involves listening skill. Without listening, speaking is not possible and the relationship between these two skills is corresponding. Its meaning of words dependent on the context in speaking. However, speak is often spontaneous and speak always unpredictable. Speaking not only to know how to produce language according to grammar, pronunciation or vocabulary, but speaking need to understand sociolinguistics competence. Speaking skills effective for result in speaking activities, job training activities, job interviews, and many other bussiness purpose (Osborn, Osborn, & Osborn, 2008).

#### **1.1.7. Perceptions**

Generally, perception is an observation on certain situation and environment. (Stone and Neilson, 1985: 205) said that perception can be concept of the environment through physical sensation of the experience

and comprehension. Perception is cognitive process to recognize and understand the object with certain meaning.

Konent (2011), stated that perception is the whole process conscious human mind in drawing on the surrounding environment. Therefore, the perception can be summed perception is the process of understanding the meaning to the stimulus. Stimulus obtained from the sensing of object, events, or relationship between symptoms which are then processed by brain process cognition starts from perception. Moreover, Qiong (2017) said that perception is a process experienced to achieve awareness or understanding of sensory information. In addition, Walgito (2010) stated that perception is a process that is preceded by the sensing process, which is the process of receiving stimulus by individuals through the sensory devices or also called sensory processes. But the process does not just stop, but the stimulus is continued and the next process is the process of perception.

#### 1. Selection

The first stage in the process of perception is selection, in this stage the environmental stimulus turns into meaningful experience.

#### 2. Organization

The second stage in the process of perception is an organization. After getting information from the outside world, information needs to be arranged in a certain way by finding meaningful patterns. There are two characteristics in this stage.

First, the organizing process provides the structure of human perception. In this stage, raw stimuli from the outside world are placed into meaningful experiences of structured humans. Second, the process shows that human perception has stability. In other words, after selecting

a stimulus and putting it into a category, the selected stimulus becomes more durable.

## 2. Interpretation

The third stage in perception is interpretation, that is referred to the process of attaching meaning to what is chosen by the stimulus. However, each person will give a different interpretation despite getting the same stimulus. Human perception is actually divided into two, namely the perception of the object (physical environment) and perception humans, perception of human is often called social perception.

### 1. The perception of the physical environment

The perception of the physical environment is not the same, in the sense that different, because it is influenced by several factors, among others :

- a. Background experience.
- b. Cultural background.
- c. Background psychological.
- d. Background values, beliefs, and expectation.
- e. Condition the tools factual sense in which the information is up to the person it is through that door that.

### 2. The perception of the human

Perception of the human or social perception is the process of capturing the sense of social object and events that we experience in our environment everyone has an different picture of the reality around him, in other word, every person has an different perception of their social environment.

Perception does not only happen in one time, but it can happen in the past, present, and future. Soemanto (2009) divides perception into three types : the past, present, and future perception. The past perception is a reaction to stimulus by developing personal impression oriented to the past observation. The next perception is present perception or imagination perception. The last is future perception or initiative perception. Future perception means a reaction to stimulus by developing personal impression oriented to the future observation. Azwar (2013) state that a person's response can be in the form of good or bad, positive or negative. If the response is positive, then the individual in question tends to like or approach the object, while negative response tend to stay away from the object. Indeed, Ahmadi (2010) stated that a positive response, action, or attitude that shows or maintains, accepts, acknowledges, agree, and implements the norms that apply where the individual is located. Negative response is a form of response, action, attitude, that show rejection or disapproval of the prevailing norms where the individual is located.

### **2.1.1. Asynchronous**

The alternative models of E-learning are synchronous and asynchronous learning. It is based on the students' need and students' learning style (Verawardina, Asnur, Lubis, Hendriyani, Ramadhani, Dewi, Dami, Betri, Susanti, and Sriwahyuni, 2020). E-learning classroom is the dynamic learning method most used in pandemic era (Yusuf & Ahmad 2020).

Based on the theories above that synchronous and asynchronous learning used based on students need and students learning style. In pandemic era need dynamic and innovation of learning to teaching students, because in this situations education must be given to all of the students in this country. The government use e-learning in education from home when pandemic era. Based on (Sulisworo *et al.*,2016; Zhou *et al.*, 2020) E-learning was slightly higher expanding, fruitful and well-suit approach in the era of technology. During E-learning students can build up their opinion carefully, it is based on the statement of (Voderwell, 2003).

Synchronous learning is learning process face to face or direct learning in the same time and Asynchronous learning is the opposite of synchronous that is learning process anytime that usually use material video, chatting, discussion, or other interaction in other place. Asynchronous learning use available online content for students to access their material anytime. This learning suitable use for covid-19 era, because the teacher can teach students without direct interaction and students can access the material in learning process every time.

