

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Previous Research Findings

In this part the researcher presents some research had conclude to this study in the following :

Agung Rahmat and Iwan Krisnadi, stated in their research about “Analisis efektifitas pembelajaran daring (*online*) untuk siswa SMK Negeri 8 Kota Tangerang pada saat pandemi covid 19”, and in this research indicated that teaching through online uneffective because, the students were difficult to understand when the teacher explain, limited quota and bad network.¹

John Demuyakor stated in his Journal about “Coronavirus (COVID-19) and Online Learning in Higher Institutions of Education: A Survey of the Perceptions of Ghanaian International Students in China” and indicated that the study suggest that the implementation of online learning programs was a very great idea, also revealed that students have adequate knowledge of the COVID-19 pandemic. Another finding that came up during the research is the high cost of participating in online learning and also the study discovered that internet connectivity was very slow for students leaving within the dormitories of various universities in China.²

Hutomo Atman Maulana and Muhammad Hamidi stated in their Journal about “Persepsi Mahasiswa terhadap Pembelajaran Daring pada Mata Kuliah Praktik di Pendidikan Vokasi” and The results showed that student's perceptions of online

¹Agung Rahmat and Iwan Krisnadi, *Analisis efektifitas pembelajaran daring (online) untuk siswa SMK Negeri 8 Kota Tangerang pada saat pandemi covid 19* (Jurnal : Megister Teknik Elektro, Pasca Sarjana).

²John Demuyakor, *Coronavirus (COVID-19) and Online Learning in Higher Institutions of Education: A Survey of the Perceptions of Ghanaian International Students in China*(Jurnal : Communication and Media Technologies, 10, no. 3, 2020).

learning in practice course are positive, with the details of teaching and learning aspects, capability aspect (Lecture's proficiency) and the facility and infrastructure aspects, but in the other hand learning through online has lacking for Internet limit access in rural region and also the students have low economy who difficult to get good sets for study through online.³

Ali Sadikin and Afreni Hamidah stated in their Journal about "Online Learning in the Middle of the Covid-19 Pandemic" indicated that: (1) students already have the basic facilities needed to take part in online learning; (2) online learning has flexibility in its implementation and is able to encourage the emergence of independent learning; and (3) distance learning encourages the emergence of social distancing behavior and minimizes the emergence of student crowds.⁴

As the conclusion of the fourth previous research findings that students' perception is very important to know about their opinion about online learning on class especially in covid-19 situation. Based on that the researcher interested to know students' perception of learning process online on speaking class at the second semester of English Department IAIN Parepare.

B. Some Pertinent Idea

1. Definition of Perception

Perception is a person's response to an object through its sense. According to Longman: perception is the recognition and understanding of events, object, and

³Hutomo Atman Maulana1, Muhammad Hamidi, *Persepsi Mahasiswa terhadap Pembelajaran Daring pada Mata Kuliah Praktik di Pendidikan Vokasi*, (Journal : Pendidikan Sosiologi, 8, no. 2, 2020).

⁴Ali Sadikin and Afreni Hamidah, *Online Learning in the Middle of the Covid-19 Pandemi*, (Journal : Pendidikan Biologi, 6, no. 2, 2020).

stimuli through the use of senses (sight, hearing, touch etc)⁵. Furthermore, according to Oxford perception is the ability to perceive something, the way of seeing or understanding.⁶

The definition of perception can be seen from the definition etymologically as well as the definitions given by some experts. According to the complete dictionary of psychology, perception is: (1) The process of knowing or recognizing objective objects and events with the help of the senses, (2) Awareness of organic processes, (3) (Teachener) a sensing group with the addition of meanings that come from experiences in past, (4) variables that hinder or interfere, come from the ability of the organization to make a distinction between stimuli, (5) intuitive awareness of direct truth or immediate belief about something.

According to Leavit, perception in the narrow sense is vision, how a person sees something, while in a broad sense perception is a view or understanding, namely how a person sees or interprets something. Perception is defined as a process that combines and organizes our sensory data (sensing) to be developed in such a way that we can be aware of our surroundings, including being aware of ourselves. The definition of perception given by is the experience of objects, events, or relationships obtained by summarizing information and interpreting messages. Perception is giving meaning to sensory stimuli (sensory stimuli). The connection with perception is clear. The sensation is part of perception. However, interpreting the meaning of sensory

⁵ Richards Et Al, *Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching and Applied Linguistics* (Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1992).

⁶ Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary (Oxford: Oxford University Press. 2011).

information involves not only sensation, but also attention, expectations, motivation, and memory.⁷

Some experts are trying to make a definition of perception, consist by:

- a. Markus Raab; the part of the information-processing system is called perception. It is complex phenomenon that provides the input for so called higher-order-processes such as a creative choice. From ecological perspective, perception refers to perceiving a stimulus directly.
- b. Elizabeth A. Styles stated that sensory processing is the most general meaning of the perception. Perceptual analysis is refined as it moves through the visual pathways. This information can be used to judge distance, specify the spatial layout of a scene, identify faces and objects or guide eye movements or reaching. A more specific definition of perception refers to this conscious, or phenomenal, experience of seeing, hearing, touch, ect.⁸
- c. Tony Malim: perception was an active one. Data is received from the senses resulted in a perceptual hypothesis being set up an individuals' experience of the world and expectation resulting from that experiences provided the means to test hypothesis. The perceptual hypothesis was a first guess at what the sensory data meant, based upon experience.⁹

Perception is a stimulus that is recognized or known by human self in recognizing the milieu (environment) of his life. Stimulation can hit humans, and certainly not all of them humans have intensity and contain intended uses the same

⁷Faisal Hendra, *Persepsi Mahasiswa Terhadap Proses Pembelajaran Kemahiran Bahasa*, (Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Al-Azhar Indonesia, 2, no. 1, Maret 2013).

⁸Elizabeth A. Style, *Attention, Perception and Memory an Intergrated Introduction* (Canada: Psychology Press, 2005).

⁹Tony Malim, *Cognitive Processes*, (London: Macmillan Press, 1994).

for humans. So through that attention, then activity humans in milieu (environment) are selective. Therefore perception is the process by which individuals can recognize objects and objective facts using the sense organs. Within humans can recognize the outside world with using the sensing tool through the stimulus that can received. Therefore in the individual there is a body which is the various parts serve to serve as bodily communication that arises on stimulation or desire. Then can perceive the body that can receive stimulation by through sensing tools, so that the individual realizes and understands it is called perception.

Perception is a process that is preceded by a process sensing, which is the process of receiving the stimulus by individuals through sensory organs or also called sensory processes. However, the process does not just stop, but the stimulus and the next process is a process of perception. Because it's a perceptual process cannot be separated from the sensing process, and the sensing process is a precursor to the perceptual process. 5 Sensing process through the eye is transmitted to the nerve center, namely the brain, and it happens psychological process, so that individuals are aware of what it is see, what he hears, what he feels, and so on. Individual experience perception.¹⁰

Based on explanation above we can conclude that perception that is about response an object based on experience according to our sense.

2. The Essence of the Perception

Humans in their lives are always in contact with various kinds of objects, events, both real (material) and immaterial (immaterial), for example: emotions, attention,

¹⁰Chairunnisa, *Persepsi Siswa Terhadap Metode Pembelajaran Guru dan Hasil Belajar Bahasa Indonesia di SMK Al-Hidayat Ciputat*, (Skripsi: Universitas Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta Jurusan Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah, 2011).

love and so on as objects that can be seen, felt, observed by the five senses. From the sensing process, then humans give meaning, judgment and impression and this is what is called perception. The process of perception, according to Davidoff, as quoted by Simo Walgito, is preceded by a sensing process by an individual in the form of receiving a stimulus by the individual through its receptor device. However, the process does not stop there, but the stimulus is transmitted to the center of the nervous system, namely the brain, and a psychological process occurs, so that the individual realizes what he sees, what he hears and so on. This individual experiences perception. A person who already has a perception will take an action in accordance with the awareness that arises in him and this perception always has a relationship with the situation. This relationship is not the same for everyone depending on perceptual acceptance and the existing environment so that perception must be understood as a process, meaning that it cannot be owned, it can only be experienced in its activities, which causes perceptions to always have the potential to change.

Siameto's opinion strengthens the previous opinion that perception is relative and not absolute, meaning that perception is an order that can be influenced by the hopes or desires of a person or society. In addition to the physical sense organs, perception formation is influenced by other factors, including attention and experience in the past, many experiences will support students' perceptions which can affect their learning outcomes. So that one's perception of an object will differ from one another based on the experience it receives. From the theory and description of perceptions above, it can be concluded that the essence of students' perceptions is a person's process of knowing the things around them or their environment through their five

senses which are influenced by their experiences so they are aware of what has been observed which ultimately affects their attitudes and behavior.¹¹

3. Factors Affecting Perception

Several factors are considered important influences stimulus and selection can also be used for the perception of people and circumstances, namely:

- a. The intensity, the more intense the stimulus, get the more responses rather than less intense stimuli.
- b. Size, bigger objects attract more attention because larger items are faster to view.
- c. In contrast, things other than what we are used to see quickly catch on attention. Many people, consciously or not, do strange things to attract attention. Outstanding behavior attracts attention because of the principles of that difference.
- d. Movement, things that move attract more attention than things silent thing.
- e. Repetition, usually repetitive things can attract attention. However, frequent repetitions can result semantic saturation and can lose its perceptive meaning. Therefore That is, the replay has a value that attracts attention during the be used with care
- f. Familiarity, familiar or familiar things attract more attention.
- g. Something new, new things also attract attention. If people are familiar with familiar skeletons, something that is just caught the eye.

Meanwhile, according to Bimo Walgito there are three factors affect perception, namely:

¹¹Faisal Hendra, *Persepsi Mahasiswa Terhadap Proses Pembelajaran Kemahiran Bahasa*, (Fakultas Sastra, Universitas Al-Azhar Indonesia, 2, no. 1, Maret 2013).

- 1) The stimulus must be strong enough, the stimulus must exceed the threshold stimulus, namely the power of the stimulus which is minimal but can already be raises awareness, can already be perceived by individuals. The clarity of the stimulus will have a lot of influence on perception.
- 2) Physiological and psychological, if the physiological system is disturbed, this is the case will affect a person's perception. The psychological aspect includes experience, feeling ability to think, framework reference, motivation will affect someone in holding perception.
- 3) Environmental factors, the situation behind the stimulus will also be influential in perception, the more so when the object of perception is human. Objects and the environment behind the object is the unanimity or unity that is difficult to separate. Object the same with different social situations, can result different perceptions.

Meanwhile, according to Zikri Neni, the factors that influence it perceptions are as follows:

- a) Selective Attention In human life at any time we will receive a lot a lot of stimulation from the environment. Even so he didn't must respond to all the stimuli it receives. Therefore, the individual focuses on certain stimuli only, then other objects or phenomena will not appear advance as an object of observation.
- b) The characteristics of stimulation the stimuli that move between silent stimuli will be more draw attention. Likewise, the greatest stimulation among them are small ones, which contrast with the background, and the intensity of the stimulus is strongest.

- c) Individual Values and Needs an artist certainly has a different pattern and taste observations compared to someone who is not an artist.
- d) Past Experience Previous experiences have greatly influenced how a person perceives his world.

4. The Process of Perception

The initial stage of this perceptual process is sensation. The sensation is awareness of a stimulus. The sensation is the same as sensing. All stimuli enter a person through the five senses, which are then transmitted to the brain which makes it aware there will be these stimuli. Stimulation that just goes inside someone but only realizes it without understanding or understanding these stimuli are called sensations. But if accompanied by understanding or the notion of stimulation is called perception.

The process of the occurrence of perception is the object that causes the stimulus and stimuli regarding sensory organs or receptors. Stimulus process regarding the sense organs is a natural or physical process. The stimulus received by the sense organs is transmitted by the sensory nerves to the brain. This process is called a physiological process. Then came the process in the brain as the center of consciousness so that individuals are aware of what is seen, or what is heard, or what is felt, namely the stimulus received through the sense organs. This process is the last process of perception and is the true perception.

Response as a result perception can be taken by individuals in various forms. In the perception process, attention is needed as a step preparation in perception. This is because circumstances show that the individual is not only affected by a single stimulus, but individuals are subjected to various kinds of stimuli caused by

surrounding circumstances. However, not all stimuli were received individual response to perception. Which stimulus will be perceived or get a response from individuals to individual attention concerned. In the perceptual process, there are three main components, namely:

- a. Selection is the process of filtering the senses against stimuli from the outside, the intensity and type can be many or a little.
- b. Interpretation, namely the process of organizing information so that has meaning for someone.
- c. Interpretation and perception are then translated into finished forms behavior as a reaction. The perceptual process is doing selection, interpretation, and rounding of information to.

Almost everyone, it is very easy to do the act of seeing, hearing, smelling, tasting, and touching, that is, existing processes should exist. However, information coming from the sense organs, it is necessary first organized and interpreted before it can be understood, and this process is called perception. So, it can be concluded that the perceptual process of various opinions, that perception is a component of observation in the process it involves both understanding and interpreting.¹²

C. Definition of Speaking

To understand speaking as a concept, it is essential that we take into account the definitions of speaking proposed by some linguistics and language practitioners. Bailey assumes that speaking is the production skill that consist of producing systematic verbal utterances to convey meaning. Brown, Bruns and Joyce are of the

¹²Chairunnisa, *Persepsi Siswa Terhadap Metode Pembelajaran Guru dan Hasil Belajar Bahasa Indonesia di SMKAl-Hidayat Ciputat*, (Skripsi: Universitas Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta Jurusan Ilmu Pengetahuan Sosial Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah, 2011).

opinion that speaking is an interactive process of constructing meaning that involves producing, receiving and processing information.¹³

As for the learners, speaking skill is the most preferred skill among the other. As Richards states, a large percentage of the world's language learners study English in order to develop proficiency in speaking. Most English learners regard English speaking ability as the measure of mastering English.¹⁴

Speaking is fundamentally an instrumental act. Speaking talk in order to have some effect on their listeners. They assert things to change their state of knowledge. They ask them questions to get them provide information. They request things get them to do things for them, and they promise, bet, warn and exclaim to affect them in still other ways. The nature of the speech act should therefore play a central role in the process of speech production. Speakers begin with the intention of affecting their listeners in a particular way, and they select and utter a sentence they believe will bring about just this effect.¹⁵

Based on the explanation above the researcher can concludes that speaking is a activity that people use to communicate to the other and also speaking is one of skill in English that really important especially for the learners.

1. The Component of Speaking

There were some components in speaking that had to be considered by the speakers as follow :

¹³ A Kaharuddin Bahar, *Interactional Speaking: a Guide to Enhance Natural Communication Skill In English*, (Trust Media Publishing: Yogyakarta,2014).

¹⁴ A Kaharuddin Bahar, *the Communicative Competence-Based: English Language Teaching*, (Trust Media: Yogyakarta, 2013).

¹⁵ Herbert H. Clarck and Eve V. Clark, *Psychology and Language* (San Diego : Harcourt Brace Jovanch, 1997).

a. Vocabulary

Vocabulary means the appropriate diction which is used in communication. Without sufficient vocabulary we cannot communicate effectively and cannot express our ideas in both oral and written form. It means that vocabulary is the most important thing to be mastered for the students to help them easily to speak.¹⁶

Vocabulary is collection of words used by people in their language. Each word has its definition which builds particular meaning for utterance or sentence. Therefore, vocabulary tends to be seen like dictionary or a set of words which has description of meaning associated with the words. However, vocabulary mastery is not only knowing the meaning of the words. Harmer states that there are several aspects of word which need to understand for describing the term of ‘knowing a word’. The aspects are the meaning of the word, the use of word, the information of the word, and the position of the word in grammar.¹⁷

b. Pronunciation

Pronunciation refers to the way a word or a language is spoken or the manner in which someone utters a word if one is said to have “correct pronunciation”. A word can be spoken in different ways by various individuals or groups, depending on many factors, such as: the area in which they grew up, the area in which they now live, if they have a speech or voice disorder, their ethnic group, their social class or their education.¹⁸

¹⁶H Douglas Brown, *Teaching by Principle an Interactive Approach to Language Pedagogy*, Second Edition, (New York: Longman, 2001).

¹⁷ Rahmi rahayu, *The Effectiveness Of Using Video-Recorder Speaking Task On Students' Speaking Skill*, (Skirpsi: UIN Jakarta).

¹⁸ Gillian Brown and George Yule, *Teaching the Spoken Language: Approach based the Analysis of Conversational English* (Australia: Cambridge University Press, 1998).

The way the sentence is spoken will also determine exactly what it means. For example, while reading this chapter so far you may have heard the speaker's voice (in your head) drop on the word 'warm'. However, if we change the speaker's intonation (the way the voice goes up or down as we speak). Intonation sometimes describe music of speech, encompasses the moments at which we change the pitch of our voices in order to give certain messages. Pitch describes the level high or low at which we speak. Changing our pitch in an utterance is absolutely crucial for getting our meaning across. There are two categories of sounds: Vowel sounds can either be single 'like o and i' or combinations of two or more sounds 'diphthongs – like 'ei' in late or triphthongs – like 'aue' and consonant sounds can be either voiced or voiceless. Voiced consonants are those where we close the vocal cords in our throat and they vibrate as the air from the lungs passes between them, voiceless the vocal cords are open and so there is no vibration, and therefore no voice. Voiceless are /p/t/k/f/ and voice are /b/d/v/g/.¹⁹ The concept of pronunciation or the sound of the language we can conclude:

1) Pitch

Pitch is a way to show the speakers mood. Most of the people have a pitch range that normally sign of tension or emotion, for example, the pitch of the speaker voices may change dramatically. We often speak at a higher pitch that usual we are frightened or exited. But, sometimes when we are tired, bored, or down our pitch may be lower than normal.

¹⁹ Jeremy Harmer, *How To Teach English*, (New York: Pearson Education Limited 2007).

2) Intonation

Intonation is really important in communicating in order to know what the speakers means. Intonation tells the listeners what someone means and how they fell about it. Indeed, to recognize the difference between making a statement and asking a question.

3) Sound and spelling

Sound and spelling is two cases which are really needed in speaking skill. Both of them use to help a listener accept the message from the speaker easily.

a) Stress

Stress is the term use to describe the point in a word or phrase. Stress is vitally important in conveying meaning of words, phrase and sentences.²⁰

c. Grammar

Grammar is the sound and the sound pattern, the basic units of meaning, such as words and the rules to combine them to form new sentences.²¹

d. Fluency

Fluency can be defined as the ability to speak fluently and accurately. Fluency in speaking is the aim of many language learners. Signs of pauses and “ums” or “ers”. These signs indicated that the speaker does not have to spend a lot of time searching for the language items needed to express the message.²²

2. Types of Speaking

Brown categories speaking into two types:

²⁰Rahmawana, “*Using Story Completion in Teaching Speaking to The Second Grade Student Of SMAN 6 Soppeng*” (Skirpsi Makassar: UIN Makassar, 2017).

²¹ Victoria fronkin and Robert rodman, *an introduction to language* (new York: Harcourt brage collage publishers, 1998).

²² H Douglas Brown, *Teaching by Principle an Interactive Approach to Language Pedagogy*, Second Edition, (New York: Longman, 2001).

a. Monologue

Monologue is a kind of speaking which is normally found in our social lives as in speeches, lectures, and news broadcasts. This commonly refers to a stream of speech which will go on whether or not the hearer comprehends, the hearer must process the long speech without interruption. Planned, as opposed to unplanned, differ in their discourse structure. Planned monologue is usually preceded by preparing some prewritten materials to be delivered (such as official speeches and news broadcasting). The next, unplanned monologue is usually an impromptu one way speaking (such as lectures and long story in conversation).

b. Dialogue

Dialogue normally refers to an interactional discourse which involves two or more speakers. Dialogue can be subdivided according to the purpose of the speaker's interaction. When the interaction is conducted to promote social relationships, exchange is then identified as an interpersonal dialogue e.g. conversation. When the exchange is carried out to convey propositional or factual information, the interaction is then recognized as a transactional dialogue e.g. discussion. In both cases (interpersonal and transactional), the familiarity of the interlocutors is very influential on the conversation quality among the participants. When two or more participants interact familiarly, their exchange will produce more assumption, implications, and meanings which will assure effective comprehension. When the participants interact unfamiliarly, they will share very little information on a particular topic and misunderstanding can easily flow.

Therefore, learning speaking, from the beginning to intermediate levels or proficiency, should be mapped according to the types of spoken language. The

learners should have not focused themselves on exploring conversation or dialogue ability any more as most efforts of students in developing oral production, but the learners must deal with both monologue and dialogue (interpersonal and transactional interactions) and that they are able to share message in some official situations as giving presentation, making speech in real context and to converse with total stranger as well as someone with whom they are quite familiar in real life situations.²³

In Brown's book there are some types of speaking:

1) Imitative

At one end of continue of types of speaking performance is the ability to simply parrot back (imitate) a word or phrase or possibly a sentence. While this is a purely phonetic level oral production, a number of prosodic, lexical, and grammatical properties of language may be included in the criterion performance. We are interested only in what is traditionally labelled "pronunciation": no inferences are made about the test-taker's ability to understand or convey meaning or to participate in an interactive conversation. The only role of listening here "i" in the short-term storage of a prompt, just long enough to allow the speaker to retain the short stretch of language that must be imitated.

2) Intensive

The production of short stretches of oral language designed to demonstrate competence in a narrow band and grammatical, phrasal, lexical, or phonological relationships (such as prosodic elements-intonation, stress, rhythm, juncture). The speaker must be aware of semantic properties in order to be able to respond, but interaction with an interlocutor or test administrator is minimal at best, examples of

²³ A Kaharuddin Bahar, *The Communicative Competence-Based: English Language Teaching*, (Trust Media: Yogyakarta, 2013).

intensive include: directed response, reading aloud, sentence and dialog, sentence and dialog completion; limited picture-cued tasks, including simple sequences; and translation up to the simple sentence level.

3) Responsive

Responsive include interaction and test comprehension but at the somewhat limited level of very short conversations, standard greetings and sell talk, simple requests and comment, and the like. The stimulus is almost always a spoken prompt (in order to preserve authenticity), with perhaps only one or two follow-up questions or retorts:

- A. Mary: Excuse me, do you have the time?
Doug: Yeah. Nine-fifteen.
- B. T: What is the most urgent environmental problem today?
S: I would say massive deforestation.
- C. Jeff: Hey, Stef, how's it going?
Stef: Not bad, and yourself?
Jeff: I'm good.
Stef: Cool. Okay, gotta go.

4) Interactive

The different between responsive and interactive speaking is in the length and complexity of the interaction, which sometimes includes multiple. Exchanges and/or multiple participants. Interaction can take two forms of transactional language, which has the purpose of exchanging specific information, or interpersonal exchanges, which have the purpose of maintaining social relationships.

5) Responsive (monologue)

Responsive oral production include speeches, oral presentations, and storytelling, during which the opportunity for oral interaction from listeners is either highly limited (perhaps to nonverbal responses) or ruled out altogether. Language style is frequently more deliberative (planning is involved) and formal for extensive tasks, but we cannot rule out certain informal monologues such as casually delivered speech (for example, my vacation in the mountains, recipe for outstanding past primavera, recounting the plot of a novel or movie)²⁴.

3. The Function of Speaking

Several language experts have attempted to categorize the function of speaking in human interaction. In Kaharuddin's book there are classified function in speaking: talks as interaction, talks as transaction and talk as performance, below are the explanations of the function of speaking :

a. Speaking as Interaction

Speaking as Interaction is commonly found in our real social lives in terms of interpersonal dialogues or conversation, since speaking display interactional function that this kind of speaking is also recognized as interactional speaking. Interactional Speaking can obviously be illustrated as two or more people meet somewhere, they will exchange greetings, engage in small talk, recount recent experiences, and so forth, the participants involve in the interactional discourse because they want to get along familiarly and to establish a comfortable atmosphere of interaction among them.

b. Speaking as Transactional

²⁴H. Douglas Brown, *Language Assessment: Principles and Classroom Practices*, (Longman: California, 2003).

As regard to speaking types, besides recognizing interactional speaking as a medium for maintaining social relationships between the participants, we also need to recognize transactional speaking as a medium for transacting message being spoken. Richard claim that speaking as transactional refers to situations where the focus is on what is said or done. The message meaning and making oneself understood clearly and accurately are the central focus.

c. Speaking as Performance

Speaking as Performance is recognize as third type of speaking which refer to public speaking, that is speaking type that transmits information in front of an audience, lecture as well as speeches Richard, performance speaking is commonly delivered in the form of monolog rather than dialog, when the speaker speaks, the language forms are closer to written language than interpersonal language.²⁵

D. Online Learning

According to Dabbagh and Ritland (in Arnesi and Hamid) online learning is an open and scattered learning system using pedagogical tools (educational aids), which is made possible through the internet and network-based technology to facilitate the formation of learning processes and knowledge through meaningful action and interaction. Online learning or virtual learning reputed as new paradigm in process learning duo to we can do in easy way without have to face to face in one room class and only use application and connection so process online learning can running. Online learning is kind of process learning rely on internet connection to do learning process.

²⁵Kaharuddin Bahar, *Interactional Speaking: A Guide to Enchance Exchange Natural Communication Skills in English*, (Trust Media Publishing: Yogyakarta, 2014).

Based on this explained we can concluded that lecturer and student can do learning only rely on internet connection and they do not need to use class or room to do learning process.²⁶

Online learning media can be interpreted as a medium that is equipped with a controller that can be operated by the user, so that the user can control and access what the user needs, for example downloading sources for Tenses material in English lessons. Furthermore Dabbagh and Ritland said there are three components to online learning, namely: (a) learning models, (b) instructional and learning strategies.

Online learning media. These three components form an interactive linkage, in which there is a learning model that is structured as a social process that informs the design of an online learning environment, which leads to the specifications of instructional and learning strategies that specifically make it possible to facilitate learning through the use of learning technology.²⁷

Based on explanation above online learning is kind of process learning rely on internet connection to do learning process by using social media to do learning process.

There are some of learning through online media those are :

1. Google Classroom

Google classroom is considered as one of the best platforms out there for enhancing teachers' workflow. It provides a set of powerful features that make it an ideal tool to use with students. Classroom helps teachers save time, keep classes

²⁶Nuryansyah Adijaya, Lestanto Pudji Santosa, *Persepsi Mahasiswa Dalam Pembelajaran Online*, (Jurnal :10 No. 2, 2018).

²⁷Agung Rahmat and Iwan Krisnadi, *Analisis efektifitas pembelajaran daring (online) untuk siswa SMK Negeri 8 Kota Tangerang pada saat pandemi covid 19* (Jurnal : Megister Teknik Elektro, Pasca Sarjana).

organized, and improve communication with students. Google Classroom is meant to help teachers manage the creation and collection of student assignments in a paperless environment. Google classroom allows teachers to spend more time with their students and less time on the paperwork, and it is now even better. Google's latest announcement brings new functionality to Google Classroom. Included in the new functionality is the ability to add more than one teacher, as well as to preparing for classes in advance as well.²⁸

Google classroom has several great features can be used in the learning process those are in main page that can show student assignments, class arrangement, data storage in google drive, and can be accessed via a smartphone, besides that it can also accommodate all types of files, and can add a profile picture. Other than that there are also other features that can be used by lecturers in developing learning materials namely reuse post, create question, create assignment, and create topic. Google classroom can be said one of the method-based learning media Inquiry learning because google classroom can involving students' abilities to the maximum in seeking, understanding, investigating, analyze and formulate learning outcomes. One of the features that will be used frequently by teachers in using google classroom is a working create assignment to give assignments to students, besides there is a create topic feature that is not inferior interesting from other features that can be used for make lecture topics to be discussed in google classroom virtual class so that students can participate actively in lecture both at regular classes conducted face-to-face.²⁹

²⁸Shampa Iftakhar, *Google Classroom: What Works and How?* (Journal : Education and Social Sciences, 3, 2020).

²⁹Agung Rahmat And Iwan Krisnadi, *Analisis Efektifitas Pembelajaran Daring (Online) Untuk Siswa SMK Negeri 8 Kota Tangerang pada saat Pandemi Covid 19*, (Journal: Magister Teknik Elektro, Pasca Sarjana).

2. WhatsApp

The mobile learning must be accommodated by one particular application that is suitable with the device's operating system. One of the most popular is WhatsApp instant messaging. Based on WhatsApp, this application is a cross-platform smartphone messenger that requires internet data. In terms of its use in educational field, WhatsApp enables students to send text messages, images, video, audio, documents, and even location. It provides students and instructors with the ability to create group that supports interactions of each members. Cheung et al (2008) in Amry (2014) state that students' engagement through mobile technologies influences their motivations for social interactions.³⁰

3. Zoom

Zoom is a cloud computing based video conferencing service. This application allows users to meet virtually others, founded in 2011 by Eric Yuan. Zoom is on the rise due to the covid-19 virus outbreak. The latest report shows the daily zoom users have reached 300 million in the past few weeks. Zoom is now number one. In the midst of a viral pandemic that has weakened the world economy³¹.

4. Telegram

Telegram is a social network through which many online users chat and have social interactions. Telegram, as one of the most favoured social networking sites, has millions of users from primary schools to universities. On Telegram, people from all ages can create their own profiles, chat with each other and share their favorite photos

³⁰ Armeria Wijaya, *Students' Responses Toward The Use of Whatsapp in Learning*, (Journal :Teaching & Learning English in Multicultural Contexts, 2 no.1).

³¹Ananda Nurul Ikhwan, *Penggunaan Software dalam Pembelajaran Kampus di Masa Pandemi Covid-19: Studi Literatur*, (Journal : Pendidikan Matematika, Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan, UIN Medan).

and videos. It also has applications useful for teaching and learning. It is also a technological tool which can nurture the student-teacher relationship by creating positive learning experiences.³²

5. Sevima Edlink

In modern era, currently there are many applications that can support the teaching and learning process, one of which is Sevima Edlink. Sevima Edlink is an android-based application that is devoted to the world of education to help educators in learning process. Some of benefits of Sevima Edlink for educator are to save time, keep classes organized and improve communication with students. Apart from being useful for education, here will also be mentioned the benefits of this application for students, such as making it easier to collect assignments in a nutshell. In this application, there are several features that are very useful and supportive, including:

- a. Schedule reminder: schedule notification lecture.
- b. Academic group: Academic group for student or student from university.
- c. Online discussion: making discussion with friend/student/lecturer more easier.
- d. Report check: check KRS grades, KHS, and transcript grades in a nutshell.
- e. E-learning: online learning with edlink.
- f. Presence with QR code: absent using QR code.³³

E. Corona Virus (Covid-19)

COVID-19 is a new strain of coronavirus that has not been previously identified in humans. The COVID-19 is the cause of an outbreak of respiratory illness first

³²Mojtaba Aghajani and Mahsa Adloo, *The Effect of Online Cooperative Learning on Students' Writing Skills and Attitudes through Telegram Application* (Journal : International Journal of Instruction, 11, no.3, 2018).

³³Nyoman Tri Sukma Arsani, *Media Pembelajaran Sevima Edlink*, 2019. sukmaarsani.blogspot.com/2019/09/media-pembelajaran-sevima-edlink.html?m=1.

detected in Wuhan, Hubei province, China.³⁴ Corona virus is a large family of viruses that cause diseases in humans and animals. Humans usually cause respiratory infections, from the common cold to serious illnesses such as Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS) and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). A new type of coronavirus found in humans since an extraordinary event appeared in Wuhan China, in December 2019, was later named Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-COV2), and caused Coronavirus Disease-2019 (COVID-19).³⁵

An ongoing outbreak of pneumonia associated with a novel coronavirus, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS), coronavirus, was reported in Wuhan, the following weeks, infections spread across China another countries around the world. The Chinese public health, clinical and scientific communities took action to allow for timely recognition of the new virus and shared the viral gene sequence to the world. On January 30,2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the outbreak a Public Health Emergency of International Concern. On February 12, 2020, WHO named the disease caused by the novel corona virus “corona virus disease 2019” (COVID-19). A group of International experts, with a range of specializations, have worked with Chinese counterparts to try to contain the outbreak.

In preliminary report, complete viral genome analysis revealed that the virus shared 88% sequence identity to two bat-derived SARS-like coronaviruses, but more distant from SARS coronavirus. There are four major structural proteins encoded by

³⁴DC Muriel Browser, Mayor, *What Is COVID-19*, 2020. <https://coronavirus.dc.gov/page/what-covid-19>.

³⁵Agung Rahmat and Iwan Krisnadi, *Analisis Efektifitas Pembelajaran Daring (Online) untuk Siswa SMK Negeri 8 Kota Tangerang pada saat Pandemi Covid 19* (Jurnal : Megister Teknik Elektro, Pasca Sarjana).

the corona virus genome on the envelope, one of which the spike protein that binds to angiotensin-converting enzyme 2 receptor and mediates subsequent fusion between the envelope and host cell membranes to aid viral entry into the host cell.³⁶

F. Operational Definition of the Research

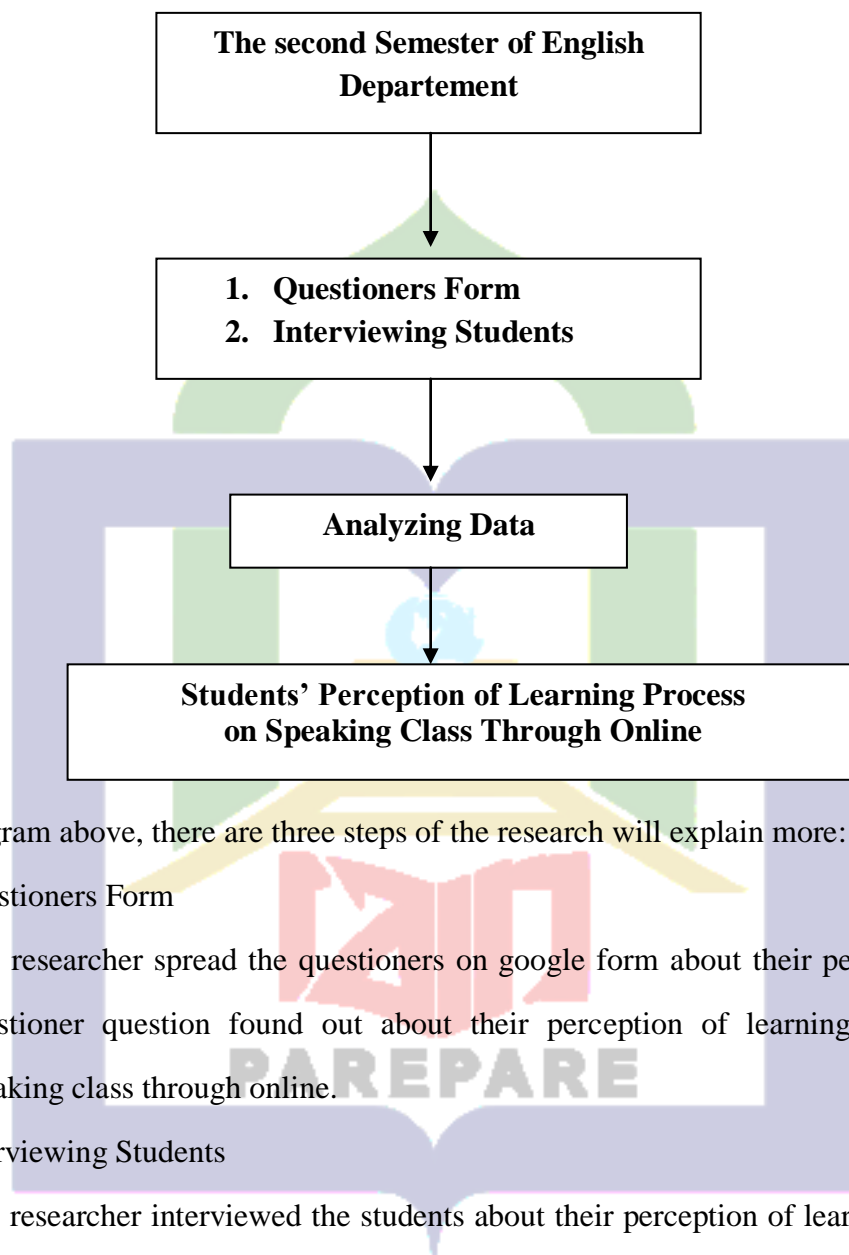
Conceptual review in research is relationship between concept one and other concepts of the problem to be studied. In addition, conceptual in various language can be used to explain the topics to be examined. Including the conceptual in this study as follows:

1. Students' perception is the opinion, argument or views about an object. So to obtain the data researcher spread questionnaire and give interview to know about students' perception about the object.
2. Speaking is an activity that people use to communicate to the other and also speaking is one of skill in English that really important especially for the learners.
3. Online learning is kind of process learning rely on internet connection to do learning process.
4. Covid-19, Corona virus is a large family of viruses that cause diseases in humans and animals. Humans usually cause respiratory infections, from the common cold to serious illnesses.

G. Conceptual Framework

The main focus of this research is the students' perception of learning speaking through online. The researcher design the conceptual framework of this research by showing diagram below:

³⁶ Zi Yue Zu, Msc and Friends, *Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) : Perspective from China* (Jurnal : Radiology 2020).



In diagram above, there are three steps of the research will explain more:

1. Questioners Form

The researcher spread the questioners on google form about their perception, the questioner question found out about their perception of learning process on speaking class through online.

2. Interviewing Students

The researcher interviewed the students about their perception of learning process on speaking class through online.

3. Analyzing data, the researcher analyzed data about the students' answer from questioners and interview that was given by researcher.