

The Effect of Online Learning on Students' Learning Achievement (Overview of Learning English Achievement)

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Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic has brought big changes in teaching and learning activities in the country. Learning activities have changed from face-to-face to online teaching and learning. Studying online changes the learning experience for many students. Rather than sitting in school and taking notes, students are taking advantage of online classes and other forms of online learning. Material and methods: Survey and interview. Interviews were conducted with the homeroom teacher. Survey of student scores in the semester before the Covid-19 pandemic and during the pandemic. Results: Based on the results obtained, on-line learning has little effect on learning achievement. Online learning has several advantages and disadvantages over learning face-to-face. Online learning offers a potentially better alternative if it is adapted to the situation and conditions of the students.

Keywords: achievement, english, online learning, students.

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INTRODUCTION

The outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic has made the learning process change drastically. How could it not be, so far teachers have taught in class in the sense of teaching in a school building that has a teaching and learning function, supported by means of supporting the teaching and learning process must change the teaching and learning process online. With this new policy teachers are confused because they are still looking for the right pattern for how learning from home can be done.

The COVID-19 has resulted in schools shut all across the world. Globally, over 1.2 billion children are out of the classroom (World Global Forum, 2020). With the occurrence of this pandemic, it has become very difficult to maintain the teacher's habit of communication style. Therefore, it is necessary to change the teacher's communication style during or during the Covid-19 pandemic. This study aims to determine whether online learning has an effect on student achievement. Because learning achievement involves many subjects, this research is limited only to learning achievement in English. It is hoped that this research will find out whether there is an effect of online learning on student achievement, factors that affect online learning, the advantages and disadvantages of online learning.

The concept online learned helplessness has provided a meaningful way to understand the behavior of some students who have repeatedly, over several years experienced many more failures than successes (Creswell, 2010). It does not appear

that Simply increasing the number of their successes will significantly influence their failures and to focus in increasing their effort or motivation are necessary components in overcoming feelings of helplessness. Learning is an activity for everyone. knowledge, skills, habits, hobbies, and attitudes of a person are formed, modified and developed due to learning. Thus a person is said to learn if it can be assumed in that person to be a process of activity that results in a change in behavior. Behavior changes can be observed and apply in a relatively long time accompanied by the person's efforts, so that the person is not able to do something to be able to do it. Without conscious effort, even if there is a change in behavior, it is not learning. Activities and efforts to achieve a change in behavior are a learning process, whereas a change in behavior is itself a learning outcome. With the simplest level to the complex, the process of changing the lake's behavior must be self-controlled or controlled by external factors. In programmed and controlled learning activities, learning objectives have been predetermined by the teacher. Students who succeed in learning are students who have succeeded in mastering learning objectives. Teachers have a big role in student learning success. The role of teachers in learning success according to Alderman & Green (2011) as quoted by Elliott & Littlefield (1995), ... emphasized that teachers must Show students that they want them to succeed and also that they expect students you achieve the major learning objectives for a class.

Achievement is the appearance of a person's success in achieving goals with excellence and excellence. This statement is a conclusion from the following quotations: According to Murray (1964: 97), achievement: to accomplish something difficult. To master, manipulate, or organize physical objects, human being, or ideas. To do this a rapidly and as independently as possible. To overcome obstacles and attain a high standard. To excel oneself. To rival and surpass others. To increase self regard by the powerful exercise of talent. Nurohmat (2020) cites the definition of Achievement as performing in terms of a standard of excellence, or simply, as desire to be successful. This opinion states that learning achievement is an interaction between ability/and knowledge, motivation, and assignments. Or it can be said that to achieve achievement requires the ability and encouragement to carry out tasks.

E-learning is an acronym for electronic learning which is currently being developed more and more along with advances in computer technology and the internet. According to Sukmadinata (2016) in e-learning is not only an abbreviation of electronic, but also stands for experience, extended, and expended.

The word electronic in e-learning means taking advantage of the addition of technological elements to the learning process so that it involves more hardware, software, and other electronic processes. The purpose of experience is to open wide and varied opportunities for all students to learn, adjusted to the time available; the place; way; ingredient; nor the environment available. Extended means extending and extending learning opportunities for students, not limited to certain programs but a lifelong continuous process. Expanded means open learning for everyone, the materials and topics discussed then become broader so that learning will not collide with the availability of funds.

Online learning is very useful for students in learning learning materials because with this technology students can study flexibly wherever and whenever needed. Material that is not understood by students at school can be relearned through

learning so that it will make it easier for students to understand the material with more time because it is not limited like in school. The understanding of online learning is very diverse, according to Daryanto (2016), online learning is a learning system that can help learning activities by utilizing electronic media. This definition focuses on the understanding of online learning systems that utilize the use of electronic media. According to Rusman (2011) online learning is all learning activities that use the help of electronic technology. Through online 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 audio tape, broadcast via satellite, interactive television and CD-Room .

This understanding is supported by the opinion of Nurohmat (2020) which states that online learning is learning where learning materials are delivered through electronic media such as the internet, intranet, satellite, tv, CD-Room, and others. So online learning can not only be done with the internet, there are many examples of electronic media that can be used, and the internet is one part of online learning.

RESEARCH METHODS

The research method used is quantitative research methods using numerical data and emphasizes the research process on measuring objective results using statistical analysis. The focus of quantitative methods is to collect data sets and generalize to explain specific phenomena experienced by the population (Creswell, 2010). The purpose of quantitative research is to determine the relationship between variables in a population (Hadi, 2004). There are two kinds of quantitative research designs, namely descriptive and experimental. Descriptive quantitative studies take measurements only once. This means that the relationship between the variables under investigation only takes place once. Meanwhile, experimental studies take measurements between variables before and after to see the causal relationship of the phenomenon under study.

The data collection process was carried out using the method of observation and interviews with the principal and homeroom teacher, and teachers who taught English subjects at vocational high schools in West Jakarta. Also done analysis of English scores in semester 1 and 2. The results of the analysis are based on a sample which is a representation of the population.

All aspects required for the study were carefully prepared prior to the data collection process, including the research instruments. Data in the form of numeric, or statistical. Researchers used analytical tools such as computer software to process data. The main orientation of quantitative research is to classify, calculate, and construct statistical models to explain what is being researched (Booth et al., 2003).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

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Table 1. Score before and after online learning data

Respondent	Online Learning		Respondent	Online Learning	
	Before	After		Before	After
1	79	80	16	76	79
2	80	81	17	76	78
3	79	80	18	76	78
4	77	80	19	77	79
5	79	80	20	76	78
6	80	81	21	77	81
7	76	78	22	77	79
8	77	79	23	77	79
9	77	79	24	77	80
10	77	79	25	77	79
11	75	77	26	78	80
12	77	79	27	76	78
13	76	78	28	77	79
14	77	79	29	77	79
15	77	79			

Data Normality Test

Table 2. One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test (Before Pandemic)

score before pandemic		
<i>n</i>		29
Normal Parameters ^a	Mean	77.14
	Std. Deviation	1.217
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.338
	Positive	.338
	Negative	-.179
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1.821
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.003

a. Test distribution is Normal.

Table 3. One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test (during Pandemic)

		score during pandemic
<i>n</i>		29
Normal Parameters ^a	Mean	79.14
	Std. Deviation	.990
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	.245
	Positive	.245
	Negative	-.203
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		1.320
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.061

a. Test distribution is Normal.

Wilcoxon test

The Wilcoxon test is a non-parametric test used to test the difference between two paired samples (before and after) (Cuzick, 1985). This test is an alternative to the parametric test, namely the Paired Samples test because the data is not normal. The output results are as follows.

Table 4. Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test

		<i>n</i>	Mean Rank	Sum of Ranks
Knowledge score during pandemic -	Negative Ranks	0 ^a	.00	.00
	Positive Ranks	29 ^b	15.00	435.00
Knowledge score before pandemic	Ties	0 ^c		
	Total	29		

- Knowledge score during pandemic < Knowledge score before pandemic
- Knowledge score during pandemic > Knowledge score before pandemic
- Knowledge score during pandemic = Knowledge score before pandemic

Table 5. Statistics Tests

Knowledge score during pandemic – Knowledge score before pandemic	
Z	-4.901 ^a
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.000

- Based on negative ranks.
- Wilcoxon Signed Ranks Test

Hypothesis: Ho = There is no difference in data between before and during pandemic. Ha = There is a difference in data between before and during pandemic

Decision-making: If the significance (Asym Sig 2 tailed) < 0.05 then Ho is rejected (there is a difference). If the significance (Asym Sig 2 tailed) > 0.05 then Ho is accepted (no difference)

From the normality test results on the academic scores of students with face-to-face learning and after the implementation of online learning, it can be seen that the academic scores of students with online learning are slightly higher. This contradicts the previous author's estimates that online learning will make it difficult for students to follow the online learning process. Although the increase is not too significant. The results can be seen as follows:

From the output above, it can be seen that for the data before the pandemic the significance value of 0.003 is less than 0.05, so the data are not normally distributed.

For data after the pandemic, the significance value amounting to 0.061 more than 0.05, so the data is normally distributed.

Because the data before the pandemic was not normally distributed, the different test used the non-parametric method, namely the Wilcoxon test.

There is a difference in the value of knowledge between before a pandemic and after a pandemic. This is because the significance value (Asym Sig 2 tailed) <0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$) so that H_0 is rejected. Judging from the mean rank value, it can be seen that the positive rank value of 15.00 is greater than the negative rank. A positive rank indicates that the value after is greater than the value before. Here it can be seen that there are 29 positive values of data, meaning that the after data is higher than the data before.

CONCLUSION

From the results of this study it can be concluded that students' English learning achievement after doing online learning is higher than students' English learning achievement with face-to-face learning although the increase is not too significant.

It should also be noted that in this online learning there are advantages and disadvantages. The advantages of online learning include: practical and flexible, a more appropriate approach, an enjoyable learning experience, be more personal, save time and costs, easy to document, environment friendly, and alternatives during social distancing. Meanwhile, the weaknesses of online learning are: requires self-discipline and time management skills, loss of social interaction, not suitable for all topics, lack of practice-based learning, and dependence on technology.

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