

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### A. Previous Study

There are some researches related to this study. *Firstly*, the research done by J.M. Saputra (2019) entitled “*An Analysis the Difficulties Factors of Students’ Speaking Performance at The Ninth Grade of Islamic Junior High School Masmur Pekanbaru*”. The research was conducted at Islamic Junior High School Masmur Pekanbaru with the subject of research in ninth grade students totaling 66 students. The type of this research used is quantitative research. The purpose of this research is to find out the difficulties factors of students’ speaking performance. There was one variable used in this research (students’ difficulties in speaking performance). The writer used cluster random sampling technique with the total sample 20 students from the total population. To collect the data, the writer used a questionnaire to measure the students’ difficulties in speaking performance. The result of the study showed that 20.06% students were inhibition, 26.44% students were nothing to say, 31,74% students were lack of participation, and 21,75% students were frequently used first language. In conclusion the students faced difficulties in speaking performance so that they get hard to mastering speaking skill.

*Secondly*, the study conducted by Markus Deli Girik Allo (2020) entitled “*Is The Online Learning Good in the Midst of Covid-19 Pandemic? The*

*Case of EFL Learners.* The researcher was conducted the research in Universitas Kristen Indonesia (UKI) Toraja, Indonesia Nusantara PGRI Kediri with the subject of the research are the students of English study program of UKI Toraja. This research applied qualitative method. The purpose of this study is to investigate the learners' perception on online learning in the midst of a covid-19 pandemic. Semi-structured interview were instruments used in this study. The researcher interviewed the learners by calling them by using WhatsApp an application. The study showed that the learners' perception on online learning reveals that it is good in the midst of covid-19 pandemic. They perceived online learning is very helpful in the middle of pandemic.

*Thirdly,* the study conducted by Mia Selvia Rachmawati and Ema Rachmawati (2018) entitled "*Analysis of Students' Learning Difficulty in English Lesson at MTS Nurul Falah Cimahi*". The sample of this study is used for some students from 36 students in VII grade of MTs Nurul Falah Cimahi. This method used Qualitative approach in the analysis. In this research the instrument consist of survey, interview and standard questionnaire. This article used descriptive method. Descriptive method can be interpreted as a procedures or how to solve the research problem by explaining the state of the object under investigation (person, institution, community, factory, etc.) as it is, base on actual facts at the time now. The result is that student difficulties, in learning English 85% not appropriate. Some experts suggest external factor and internal factor that be affect

students learning difficulties to learning difficulties. The authors just focus on one factor that is external factor. External factors are: School factors, Family factors, and Environmental factors. The result of the analysis, the external factors that most affect the difficulties student learn English in MTs. Nurul Falah is the School and Family factors.

On the previous study, there are the similarities and the differences subject and methods with the researcher study. The similarities of this research with the previous study are, on the second and third previous study as same as using qualitative research, then the similarities of this research with the previous study are, on the first and third previous study as same as discuss about the students difficulty in English and the similarity of this research with the second previous study is using students in college as research subject. Then, the differences of this research with previous study are subject of the first and the third previous study is students of junior high school whereas the researcher subject is students of college. Then, the differences of the second previous study is the second previous study talk about the online learning is good in the midst of covid-19 pandemic, while the researcher subject is talk about the students difficulty in English online learning during covid-19 pandemic.

Finally, it can be concluded that English learning conducted by online during the Covid-19 pandemic conducted by students has its own difficulties. The difficulties can come from several factors such as the

learning motivation, students' English intake, the role of lecturers and students, the facilities and infrastructure, the subject matter, and the learning environment.

## **B. Review of literature**

### **1. The Concept of Learning**

#### **a) Definition of Learning**

This is the definition of learning according to some experts. According to KBBI ( Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia ) the definition of learning in general is all of the mental or psychological activities carried out by a person, causing changes in behavior that differs between after learning and before learning. Learning is also defined as a process of change in human personality and the change is manifested in the form of an increase in the quality and quantity of behavior such as an increase in skills, knowledge, attitudes, habits, understanding, skills, thinking power and other abilities. Learning according to Gagne (2010:4) Learning is a change in behavior that is relatively sedentary resulting from past experiences or from purposeful / planned learning. The experience gained by individuals in their interactions with the environment, both unplanned and planned, resulting in relatively permanent changes. Meanwhile, according to Hakim (2000) quoted by Gora and Sunarto (2010:16), learning is a process of change in human changes, shown in the form of increasing the quality and

quantity of behavior such as increased skills, knowledge, attitudes, habits, understanding, skills, thinking power and others. Therefore, in learning activities the existence of a business that resulting changes can be observed directly or indirectly. This was also stated by Dimiyati (1989: 121-122) which states that learning is a changes in behavior both observable and non- observable can be observed directly and happen in someone because experience. In addition, Learning is essentially a process of interaction with all the situations that is around individuals. Learning can be viewed as the process that is directed towards the goals and the process of acting through various experiences. Learning is also a process of seeing, observing and understanding something. Sudjana (2009: 192).

From several of the opinions above, it can be conclude that learning is an activity and a process of human change that is shown by improving the quality and quantity of behavior. The increase can be seen from the change in habits, thinking power, attitudes, knowledge, skills, etc. Therefore learning can interpreted as a process carried out by individuals for obtain relatively permanent changes in good behavior which can be observed or that cannot be directly observed and occurs as a result of practice or experience.

## **b) Learning principles**

The essence of learning is behavior change so that it follows. According to Djamarah (2002:15) learning has characteristics or principles as follows:

- 1) Learning is a change that occurs consciously
- 2) Changes in learning are functional
- 3) Changes in learning are positive and active
- 4) Changes in learning are not temporary
- 5) Change in purposeful or directed learning
- 6) Change covers all aspects of behavior

The next concept of learning objective according some expert is from the theory of Constructivism. According to the theory of Constructivism (in Sadirman, 2008:37) learning is an active process of the subject to study for reconstructing meaning, something whether it is a test, dialogue activity, experience physical and others. Learning is a process of assimilating and connecting with the experience or part he learned from the knowledge that is owned, so that understanding develops. In this connection, there are several characteristics or principles within learning.

The, concept of learning objective according some expert is from Paul Suparno. According to Paul Suparno as quoted by Sadirman (2008: 38) which is explained as follows:

- 1) Learn to look for meaning. The meaning created by students from what is they see, hear, feel, and experience.
- 2) Construction of meaning is a continuous process.
- 3) Learning is not an activity to collect facts, but is the development of thought by making a new understanding.
- 4) Learning outcomes are influenced by the subject's experience of learning with the physical world with its environment.
- 5) The learning outcomes of a person depend on what is already known the subject of learning, goals, motivations that affect the process interaction with material that has been studied.

Based on the characteristics mentioned above, the process of learning is not an activity of transferring knowledge from teacher to student, but an activity that allows students to reconstruct their own knowledge and use that knowledge to be applied in everyday life. Therefore the teacher is needed to help student learning as a manifestation of his role as a mediator and facilitator.

### **c) Learning objective**

Learning is essentially a process of ongoing activities in the context of changing the behavior of learners in a constructive manner. This is in line with the National Education System Law Number 20 Year 2003 (article 1 paragraph 1) which states, education is a conscious and planned effort to create an atmosphere of learning and learning process so that students actively develop their potential to have religious spiritual power, self-control, personality, intelligence, and noble character, as well as the necessary appearance of himself, the people of the nation, and the country. According to Hamalik (2008: 73-75) learning objectives consist of three components, namely:

#### 1) Terminal behavior

Terminal behavior is a component learning objectives that determine student behavior after learn.

#### 2) Test condition

Components of the test conditions of learning objectives determine the situation in which students are required to demonstrate terminal behavior.

#### 3) Behavioral measures

This component is a statement about the size used to make considerations regarding student behavior.

From the explanation above, it can conclude that



learning objectives is all of the efforts in changing the behavior of students. Therefore, students are not only assessed in academic terms, but behavior during the learning process also gets judged. It aims to shape the character of students to become students who think critically, creatively and innovatively.

## **2. The Concept of Online Learning**

### **a. Definition of online learning**

E-learning or Online learning is electronic-based learning. Electronic based learning is a learning that utilizing the information and communication technology, especially in the form of electronics. It means that not only the internet, but rather all of the electronic devices such as gadgets, laptops, videos, cassettes, etc. Internet Based, is learning that uses internet facilities that are online as the main instrument. It is means that, the perception that e-learning must use the internet that is online, e.g computer facilities that are connected to the internet. There are several definitions of e-learning or online learning according to the following experts: According to Rusman (2012: 293) e-learning is all learning activities that use electronic technology assistance. Through e- learning, students' understanding of a material does not depend on the teacher / instructor but can be obtained from electronic media. Electronic technology that is widely used for example the internet, intranet,

video or audio tape, broadcasting via satellite, interactive television and CD-ROM. The definition is supported by the opinion of Hartley (2001) E-Learning or online learning is a type of teaching and learning that allows the delivery of teaching material to students using the Internet, Intranet or other computer network media. In addition, Rosenberg (2001): E-learning or online learning refers to the use of internet technology to deliver a series of solutions that can enhance knowledge and skills. According to Michael (2013: 27) E-learning or online learning is learning that is structured with the aim of using an electronic system or computer so that it is able to support a learning process. Meanwhile, Chandrawati (2010) E-learning is a process of distance learning by combining the principles in the process of a learning with technology. According to Ardiansyah, (2013) E- learning is a learning system that is used as a means is as a teaching and learning process carried out without having to face to face with directly between educators and students.

From the several opinions above, the researcher conclude that E-learning or online learning is a learning that utilizes information and communication technology in electronic form which is used as a type of teaching and learning that can be done without having to meet directly between the teacher and students

## **b. Characteristics of Online Learning**

According to Rosenberg (2001) the characteristics of E-learning are networked, which makes it able to improve quickly, save or also bring back, distribute, and also share learning and information. Meanwhile, characteristics of E-learning according to Nursalam (2008: 135) include:

- 1) Using teaching materials that are independent (self learning materials) which are then stored in a computer, so it can be accessed by lecturer and students anytime and anywhere.
- 2) Utilizing a learning schedule, curriculum, learning progress results, and matters relating to an educational administration can be seen on each computer
- 3) Utilizing an electronic technology service.
- 4) Utilizing an advantage of computers (digital media as well as computer networks).

## **c. The Strengths of Online Learning**

The advantage of E-learning is that it provides flexibility, interactivity, speed, visualization through various strengths from each media (Sujana, 2005: 253). In addition, to Tjokro (2009: 187), E-learning has many advantages, namely :

- 1) Easier to absorb, meaning that it uses multimedia facilities in the form of an image, text, animation, sound, and video.

- 2) Much more cost-effective, meaning that there is no need for an instructor, no need for a minimum audience, can be anywhere, etc.
- 3) Much more concise, meaning that it does not contain much class formality, directly into a subject, subject as needed.
- 4) Available 24 hours a day, which means that mastery of the material depends on the enthusiasm and also the absorption of students, can be monitored, can be tested by e-test.

**d. The Weakness of Online Learning**

Online learning has definite advantages and disadvantages. According to Gavrilova (2006: 354) Lack of E-learning or online learning is a learning by using the E-learning model requires more additional equipment (such as for example computers, gadgets, monitors, etc). Meanwhile, the weaknesses of E-learning described by Nursalam (2008: 140) include the following :

- 1) Lack of an interaction between the instructor as well as students or even between students themselves.
- 2) This tendency can ignore the academic aspects or also social aspects and also otherwise make the growth of business or commercial aspects.
- 3) The teaching and learning process tends towards a training rather than education itself.
- 4) The change in the role of the instructor from previously

mastering conventional learning techniques is now also required to be able to know learning techniques using ICT (information, communication, and technology).

- 5) Not all internet facilities are available and lack of a human resource that understands the internet.
- 6) Lack of mastery in computer language.
- 7) These students may be frustrated if they cannot access graphics, images, and videos due to inadequate equipment (software and hardware)
- 8) Availability of an infrastructure that can be fulfilled.
- 9) The information varies in quality and accuracy so guidelines and feature questions are needed.
- 10) The students can feel isolated

**e. Types of Online Learning**

There are diverse ways of classifying the types of e-learning. According to Algahtani (2011), there have been some classifications based on the extent of their engagement in education. Some classifications are also based on the timing of interaction. Algahtani (2011) divided e-learning into two basic types, consisting of computer-based and the internet based e-learning. According to Algahtani (2011), the computer-based learning comprises the use of a full range of hardware and software generally that are available for the use of Information

and Communication Technology and also each component can be used in either of two ways: computer managed instruction and computer-assisted-learning. In computer assisted- learning, computers are used instead of the traditional methods by providing interactive software as a support tool within the class or as a tool for self-learning outside the class. In the computer-managed instruction, however, computers are employed for the purpose of storing and retrieving information to aid in the management of educational.

The internet-based learning according to Almosa (2001) is a further improvement of the computer-based learning, and it makes the content available on the internet, with the readiness of links to related knowledge sources, for examples e-mail services and references which could be used by learners at any time and place as well as the availability or absence of teachers or instructors. Meanwhile, Zeitoun (2008) classified this by the extent of such features use in education, mixed or blended more, assistant mode, and completely online mode. The assistant mode supplements the traditional method as needed. Mixed or blended mode offers a short-term degree for a partly traditional method. The completely online mode, which is the most complete improvement, involves the exclusive use of the network for learning.

From the two types of online learning above, there are advantages and disadvantages of each, among them are as follows:

1. The advantages of internet-based learning

The advantages of internet-based learning according to Rusman (2012:299) are as follows:

- a) Enable everyone to learn anything, anywhere, anytime
- b) Learning is done individually, so learners can learn according to their own characteristics and steps through web-based learning.
- c) Through the link / link can make learners access information from various sources both from within and outside the learning environment.
- d) It can be used as a source of learning so that it can help for learners who do not have enough time to learn.
- e) Learners will become more active and independent in learning.
- f) Provides a search engine that can be used to find the information needed. And learning content / material can be changed or updated easily.

2. The lack of internet-based learning

The disadvantages of web-based e-learning according to Munir (2009: 176-177) are as follows:

- a. Lack of interaction between teacher and learners. This

happens because in web-based learning, classes are done virtually so that the interaction is still lacking.

- b. Sometimes it is more focused on the technological aspects rather than the educational aspects.
- c. E-learning products are the result of technological advances so that there are still many users who have not paid attention to the educational aspects used in them.
- d. The learning process will be hampered, when the instructor does not know and master the strategies, methods, and techniques of information technology-based learning.
- e. Much needed motivation and high independent learning ability from the learners themselves. The success of e-learning is very dependent on the willingness of independent learning from students, so the motivation of the learners is also highly prioritized in this case.
- f. There are still limitations to the availability of software. Not all software used to develop e-learning can be obtained easily by the teacher.
- g. There is still a lack of knowledge and ability to operate computers and the internet properly. That is because there are differences in the abilities and understanding of students and teachers in operating computers and the



internet.

### **3. Learning Difficulties**

#### **a. Definition of Learning Difficulties**

Learning difficulties are conditions in the learning process that are marked by certain barriers to achieving learning outcomes (Ahmadi, 1990:68). Difficulty in learning is a condition in which competence or achievement is achieved not in accordance with the standard criteria that have been set. Learning difficulties defined by The United States Office of Education (USOE) quoted by Abdurrahman (2003: 06) states that learning difficulties are a disturbance in one or more of the processes basic psychology which includes understanding and using the language of teaching or writing.

Many experts argue about learning difficulties. According to Subini (2012:13) difficulty means hardship, worry, situation or condition, and something that is complicated. Difficulty is a condition that displaying obstacle characteristic in activity for getting the goal and need a good effort to solve the difficulties.

Learning is main duty for the students, so it is important for the students, teachers, and parents to understand carefully about study.

According to Hilgrad, Gordon (1981:11) learning refer to the change in a subject's behavior potential to a given situation

brought about by the subject's repeated experience in that situation, provide that the behavior change can't be explained on the basis of the subject's native response tendencies, maturation, or temporary states (such as fatigue, drunkenness, driver, and so on). According Winkel (1987:36) learning is an activity that goes on active interaction with environment that produced a changing in comprehension, skill and attitude. This change is constantly.

From the definition above, it can be concluded that learning difficulties are hardship, worry, situation or condition, and something that is complicated or the situation and condition in the learning process which competence or achievement is achieved not in accordance with the standard criteria that have been set that causes students to not be able to learn properly.

#### **b. Factors that Affect Learning Difficulties**

Student learning difficulties can be influenced by several factors. (Syah, 2006) state that the factors that cause learning difficulties include: Internal factors of students include psycho-physical disorder or lack of ability of students, namely: The cognitive such as low intellectual capacity or student intelligence, Affective such as emotions and attitudes, Psychomotor such as the trouble of the senses of sight and the listener. Student's external factors cover all situations and conditions surrounding the environment that do not

support student in learning activities. There are factors that can be divided into three kinds: Family environment, for example: the unharmonious relationship between father and mother, and the low economic life of the family, Community environment, for example: slum areas and naughty playmates, School environments, for example: poor school conditions and locations such as near markets, inadequate teacher conditions and learning media.

Many factors can affect a student's learning difficulties. According to (Slameto, 2003) there are two factors that influencing difficulties in learning language there are, internal factors: Physical, Psychology, Emotional and habits. External Factor: Family environment, School environment, Community environment. (Oluwole, 2008) shows that there are some other factors with learning English difficulties, such as: Poor method of teaching, Lack of textbook, Language background, Lack of professional growth and development of teachers.

There are several factors that can affect student learning difficulties. According to Slameto (2003: 54), the factors that affect the learning difficulty there are two types of learning, namely:

a. Internal factors

Internal factors are factors that exist within an individual who is study. Internal factors are divided into several factors, namely:

- 1) Physical, which consists of factors:
  - a) Body defects or the presence of an underdeveloped nervous system perfect.
  - b) Have a chronic disease that can hinder optimal learning efforts.
  - c) Weaknesses in the sensory elements (eg eyes/ears that are not visible) perfect/defective) which can interfere with the interaction in the process learning
- 2) Psychological and mental, which consists of factors:
  - a) Intelligence, attention, interest, talent, motive, maturity and readiness.
  - b) Low level of intelligence.
  - c) Undirected activities, lack of enthusiasm, lack of control skills.
- 3) Emotional and habitual wrong attitudes, consisting of factors:
  - a) There is a sense of insecurity.
  - b) Wrong adjustment of people.
  - c) Lack of interest in school work.
  - d) Lazy and unwilling to learn.
  - e) Often do not follow the lesson (skip).
  - f) A lot of activities that are contradictory and not support school activities.

b. External factor

External factors are factors that exist outside the individual.

External factors grouped into three factors, namely:

1) Family Factors, which include:

- a) How parents educate
- b) Relationships between family members
- c) Home atmosphere
- d) Family economic situation,
- e) Understanding of background parents
- f) The size of the family members
- g) Family traditions and culture
- h) Socio-psychological peace and security.

2) School Factors, which include:

- a) Weaknesses of the teaching and learning system at levels education.
- b) Uniform curriculum, source books that are not in accordance with
- c) Maturity level and individual differences.
- d) Teacher-student relations, student-student relations.
- e) Too often change schools or stay in class.
- f) Too heavy the burden of learning (students) and or teaching (teachers).

- g) Incompatibility of teaching system
  - h) Too large student population in class, too demanding outside activities.
  - i) School discipline, learning tools, school time, lesson standards above
  - j) Size, state of the building, learning methods, and homework assignments.
- 3) Community factors, which include:
- a) Student activities in the community, mass media, friends to hang out with, and forms of community life.
  - b) The influence of social groups that are not educative and damage morals students.

From the several opinions above, the researcher conclude that Learning difficulties can be influenced by many factors, both internal and external factors that affect the student's learning process, causing students to have learning difficulties.