CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher presents six topics related to this study. It consists of context of the study, focus and formulation of research quantitative, purpose of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and definition of key terms.

A. Context of the Study

Corona is very popular news and is widely discussed by the public, especially in Indonesia. Corona is a virus that was first discovered in Wuhan, China at the endof December. This virus is still the chatter of people because this virus spreads quickly throughout the country, one of which is Indonesia in just a few months. And officially, WHO declares that the corona virus is a pandemic so that any country must be careful. Until now there is no known cause of the Corona virus but it is known that this virus is spread by animals and is capable of transmitting from one species to another, including humans. Based on research, the danger of the Corona virus can cause death. In fact, patients who are infected and recovered will experience permanent damage to the lungs and antibodies. Because this virus attacks the respiratory organs, elderly people are expected to always maintain their health because they are easily infected by this virus. According to the Indonesian Ministryof Health, elderly groups are often associated with groups who are susceptible to various diseases because their physiological functions will gradually

decrease, including the body's immune system.

BBC News, Indonesia

WHO and CDC report that in pre-elderly (50-59 years) the mortality rate is almost 2%, aged 60-69 years becomes 8% and 15% of the death occurs in the elderly aged 70 years. Even the most deaths occur in Covid-19 sufferers aged 80 years and over with a percentage of 21.9% Covid-19 which can cause symptoms of acute respiratory problems such as fever above 38 degrees Celsius, cough and shortness of breath. Besides that, it can also be accompanied by weakness, muscle pain, and diarrhea. Covid-19 can be transmitted from human to human through close contact and droplets (droplets when sneezing and coughing), not through the air. Due to the increasing number of positive Covid-19 patients and the increasing spread of this virus in areas in Indonesia, the President of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, hasimplemented large-scale social restrictions to reduce the number of positive patients and thedeath

rate. This makes all Indonesian people always have to stay at home unless there is an urgent need. Due to the increasing spread of the corona virus, many very influential impacts have emerged for Indonesia. Starting from the decline in the economy because many tourism places are closed, the lack of health facilities is due to the large number of Covid's patients to obstructed education. Education is very important for everyone, especially the Indonesian people.

Because face-to-face meetings were not possible during this covid

pandemic, the Ministry of Education and Culture, Nadiem Makarim decided to conduct online learning, especially for areas in the yellow and red zones. This is very unfortunate because students usually learn face-to-face both with their teachers and friends. This online learning has 2 impacts, namely positive and negative. The positive impact of online learning is that both students and teachers do not need to be afraid of contracting the corona virus and students do not have to rush up early to go to school. However, the negative impact of online learning is that this learning must use electronic devices such as cell phones or laptops. Meanwhile, not all students in Indonesia have these items. For students living in cities, they can easily have these items and don't even need to be afraid of losing the signal. However, it is different from students who live in rural and remote areas, not all of their families are sufficient to buy these items and they must be difficult to get signals when doing learning. And because education is very important for the nation's next generation, educators, especially those who teach English, must be able to choose online applications in this learning.

In this covid-19 pandemic, online learning is indeed learning that isconsidered effective at this time. There are many online applications that can be used for online learning. Each application used must have advantages and disadvantages of each. One of the online applications that can be used for learning is the Google Classroom application. This application is an online mixed learning application platform that can be used for free. Educators can create their own class and share the class code or invite students. Google

Classroom is intended to help all spheres of education that helps students to find or solve learning difficulties, share lessons and create assignments without having to be present to class.

However, in Indonesia, not all students are familiar with the Google Classroom application, such learning has become a new thing that requires adaptation because previously students had never used online applications to get material or collect assignments. Students' views of this learning system will also vary. Therefore, this study tries to investigate how students' views about the use of the Google Classroom application are applied in their education. In other words, researchers want to know that in the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, students are still learning well or not through this application. Researchers are interested in exploring students' perceptions and what obstacles students experience in using the Google Classroom application.

Because in this phenomenon there are students who are given groups for Google Classroom learning but do not join the group, assignments do not collect and ask questions about the application. According to Walgito (2010: 99), perception is a process that is preceded by a sensing process, namely the process of receiving stimuli by individuals through sensory devices or also called sensory processes. But the process does not only stop, but the stimulus is continued and the next is process the perceptual process.

The researcher finds some previous studies in Indonesia. First, Sri Mulyani (2020) in her graduating paper entitled "Students' Perception and

Motivation toward English E-Learning during Covid-19 Pandemic" which conducted in SMAN 1 Suruh for tenth grade. Sri Mulyani uses two data collection methods, they are qualitative and quantitative. She collects the data by using interviews and open-ended responses to questions in an online questionnaire using Google Form. The second is journal by Antoniuous Setyawan Sugeng Nur Agung, Monika Widyastuti Surtikanti, and Charito

A. Quinones (2020) entitled "Students' Perception of Online Learning during Covid- 19 Pandemic". There are sixty six students of English Language Education Study Program at Pamane Talino College of Education participated in evaluating online learning conducted by thelecturers.

The last is Hafidh Rois Al Ahsan's thesis which is entitled "The Effectiveness of Using Google Classroom Application to Teach Writing Skill". He uses quantitative research. His participant is the eleventh grade students of sman 01 tulungagung. Hafidh uses test to collect the data. Based on the phenomena captured by researchers during observations at SMAN 01 Tulungagung, researchers found that students had a little difficulty using the Google Classroom application, especially in learning English. In this case, it.