

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

The Covid 19 virus pandemic in Indonesia and even the world has impacted many schools to stop the face-to-face learning process from becoming e-learning system by utilizing technology that has developed today. Discussing technology in English learning is how this face-to-face learning can answer problems that exist in English education in particular. In which the role of the teacher as an educator, motivator, and even as a facilitator remains in essence a teacher even without face-to-face learning. As a result, many educators stutter in facing this drastic change. Meanwhile, there is practically no other way to minimize the spread of Covid-19 other than by limiting human encounters in large numbers.

During the pandemic condition, the government has issued a policy to make it better at home and even the education system has also been changed to a distance system (distance learning). So, learning cannot be carried out face to face in class. These conditions lead educational institutions, especially teachers to make innovations in the learning process via electronic learning (e-learning).

Holton. Welsh et al., E-Learning is defined as the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) such as Intranet, Internet, interactive TV, CD-ROM, computer documentation, teleconferencing, and chat. Based on several definitions in the literature, they definition is based on technology-mediated learning as the main map of e-learning or technology used for learning programs (instructors and other students) and content that is transmitted to students using technology. According to them also in the definition of e-learning all the possibilities of ICT that can be used to convey messages. The narrower definition of e-learning according to some researchers focuses on the use of computer-based only technology.¹

Based on some of the problems above, education in Indonesia has experienced a change in teaching methods for teaching E-Learning due to the Covid 19 Pandemic. Therefore, researcher will conduct research on E-Learning FTK at the State Islamic University of Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten. This research is focused on E-Learning FTK, (Faculty of Education and Teacher Training) of Speaking for Formal Context course at the State Islamic University of Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten. Researcher will conduct this research to fourth semester students majoring in English Education

¹ et al. Liao Hui, *Research and Personnel and Human Resources Management*, 2010.

Department to find out how the use of E-Learning FTK according to students' perspectives and What are the problems of using E-Learning FTK according to the students.

In this study, it was determined that the subjects used as data sources were 4th semester students majoring in English Education at UIN SMH Banten who already had learning experience using E-Learning FTK. In order for the research conducted by this researcher to be more in-depth, the subject under study is limited. Based on S. Nasution (1988: 11), "The naturalistic method does not use random or random sampling and does not use a large population and sample. The sample is usually small and is selected according to the purpose of the study".

In connection with the "purposive" sample selection above, Moleong (1998 .165-166), suggested that the characteristics of the sample were aims are as follows: (1) The design that appears: The sample does not can be determined or withdrawn in advance; (2) Sample selection by consecutive: The objective of obtaining the greatest possible variation can only be achieved if the sample unit selection is made if the previous units have been netted or analyzed; (3) Continuous adjustment of samples: Each sample can be used equally at first. But after more and more information go in and

progressively develop a working hypothesis, it will turn out that the sample increasingly selected on the basis of research focus; (4) The selection ends when there has been a repetition: In a sample aiming like this, the number of samples is determined by considerations of the information required. If that means expand the information, if there is no more information that can be extracted, then sampling can be ended.

Criteria used to determine the subject (respondent) are those who have gained knowledge about learning using FTK E-Learning. In this connection, this research has been successful made as respondents as many as ten people. And to reveal the tenth subject (respondent), a code is used, in order to ensure the confidentiality of the subject uses the respondent's initials.

In this study, the researcher made a more complete topic covering the three previous study. From Shirley Alexander and Tanja Golja namely focus on production and evaluation of the quality of their e-learning provision. From Gerda Mihaillova, research focused on the perspectives of lecturers and students on e-learning. And from Fida Hudaifah, the research is focused on self-assurance in the era of the Covid 19 pandemic. The difference between this study and the three previous studies above is the use of E-Learning media. The

three studies above use E-Learning media in general. While this research uses a special E-Learning, namely E-Learning FTK. However, in this study the researchers will combine some of these studies, namely learning English using an E-Learning FTK program that focuses on students majoring in English education at UIN Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten during the Covid 19 pandemic.

B. The Limitation of the Research

Conducting research covering things stated previously will be very hard and long work and therefore will be not feasible for the researcher. Concerning the limitation that the research has going to conduct the research focusing only on E-Learning FTK of Speaking for Formal Context course. The research focusing on the students' perceptions and the problems of learning English using e-learning FTK on two class of fourth semester English Education Department Faculty of Education and Teacher Training State Islamic University Sultan Maulana Hasanuddin Banten.

C. Statements of The Problems

According to the explanation above, the researcher created problems as follow:

1. How are the implementation of E-learning FTK program on English learning according to the students?

2. What the problems on English learning using E-Learning FTK program according to the students?

D. Objective of The Study

To answer the problems that has been mentioned in the previous point, the objectives of the research are:

1. To know how is the implementation of E-Learning FTK on English learning according to the students.
2. To know what the problems on English learning using E-Learning FTK program according to the students.

E. The Significant of The Study

By doing the research, it is hoped that:

1. To the researcher

It hopes that the findings of the research will be useful and the knowledge about English learning by using E-Learning method. And the researcher hope, many of teacher and students who interest to using the different media for learning.

2. To the teacher

The findings of the research are expected to inspire teacher how to use unique media for teaching by using E-Learning method.

3. To the students

The researcher hope that the students will interest and enjoy to learning English as their foreign language using E-Learning program and hope they will be easy to memorable and understand the lesson. So, E-Learning method can use to their understand and ability.

Moreover, the researcher will help the English teachers to apply some E-Learning method for the students to lead them to the right English lesson and practice more. The result of the study can be used by teacher as teaching guideline to design the lesson and to solve the problem of E-Learning