A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF STUDENTS PERCEPTION ON THE ONLINE LEARNING IMPLEMENTATION DURING COVID-19 OF ENGLISH EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT STUDENTS AT PGRI UNIVERSITY OF BANYUWANGI

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ABSTRACT

Online learning is the best solution for the teaching and learning process during Covid-19 pandemic.This study aims to determine students' perceptions on the online learning implementation. The research method used in this research is survey method. The respondents were the all of students on English Educational Department at PGRI University of Banyuwangi. The technique sampling used the purposive sampling. The data collection method was carried out by filling out the questionnaire through Google Form and interviews to find out the students has a good or bad perception on the online learning implementation. The result of this research regarding the student's perception on the online learning implementation during Covid-19 of English Educational Department students at PGRI Banyuwangi University is in the good category with the overall percentage is 65%. For the result of the interviews, the implementation on the online learning during Covid-19 pandemic can help them to carrying out the learning process easier. However, there are still some obstacles of the implementation on the online learning such as lack of understanding and an unsupported internet network. As for suggestion from the researcher, the students should be actively looking for the materials from the other sources, not only receive from the lecture. It aims to make the learning process more effective.

Keywords: Students Perceptions, Online Learning, and Covid-19

A. Introduction

Indonesia is one of the countries that was affected by the global pandemic disaster, namely Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19). Corona virus disease (Covid-19) has a bad impact for the education in Indonesia. As the result, the Indonesian goverment

has adopted a special policy regarding the implementation of the teaching and learning process by online for all levels of education. This policy is contained in the letter Number 4 of 2020 by the Minister of Education and Culture, namely Nadiem Anwar Makarim that is regarding the implementation of education in the emergency period of the Covid-19 pandemic And in the letter of the Minister of Education and Culture Number 3 of 2020 concerning prevention of Covid-19 pandemic in the Education unit, and Number 36962/MPK.A/HK/2020 concerning online learning and work from home in order to prevent the spread of Corona Virus Disease (Covid-19 pandemic) (Mendikbud,2020). Regarding the learning process from home that is more effective, the learning process requires affordable online learning for all English Department students at PGRI University of Banyuwangi.

The previous lectures at PGRI University of Banyuwangi were conducted face-to-face. And then, at the time of the current Covid-19 pandemic was outbreak, a number of universities including PGRI University of Banyuwangi had changed the learning model into online learning. PGRI University of Banyuwangi has an official platform which is usually used during the learning process. The platform is E-learning. E-Learning is an official online learning platform that can only be used by University of Banyuwangi students. Also, there are several platforms that are commonly used by several teachers at PGRI University of Banyuwangi, they are Whatsapp, Google Classroom, and Zoom. According to Riadi et al (2020) the use of various online learning media is expected to increase student motivation in the meaningful teaching and learning process during the pandemic. This was done to prevent the spread and transmission of Covid-19 pandemic. So, in this study, the researcher chose English Educational Department as research objects. The researcher chose this object to analyze the perception about online learning during Covid-19 pandemic has good or bad impact. According to Zhafira et al (2020), for policy adjustments in the world of education during Covid-19 pandemic, the students are required to carry out the learning process at home by utilizing technology and online media.

The development of information and communication technology has an impact on the world of education in Indonesia, especially in the learning process. According to Riadi et al (2020) the various learning media carried out by lecturers during the pandemic have increased the use of digital technology that is integrated in the entire student learning experience. However, the era of the Covid-19 pandemic, which changed learning habits from offline forced to go online, is important to recognize the difficulty in utilizing good digital technology (Hendriyani & Effendi, 2020). This is because the use of digital media for teaching and learning has long been inconsistent and varies widely between fields of study, level of study and mode of delivery. Even the results of a study on the perceptions of the usefulness of digital media at the university show that digital media interferes with the learning experience of students and there are only a few media that function best even though this online learning method is not the

most expansive, expressive, empowering, enlightening or the most fun (Henderson et al, 2017). The fact is in Indonesia, online learning is not easy enough for students to accept. This is in accordance with the results of research on PIAUD students where 61% of students find it difficult to understand the material (Anhusadar, 2020). The difficulty in understanding the material is caused by disruption in sending information from lecturers to students, which can occur from various factors, one of which is the use of learning media.

Based on the description of the background of the problem above, the researcher wants to collect data about the perceptions of English Education students towards the online learning process. It can be seen that learning carried out online, especially in the English Educational Department study program, which takes place in the 2020/2021 academic year, will likely cause different perceptions among students, both negative and positive perceptions. Accordingly, the researcher is interested in conducting a study entitled "A Descriptive Study of Students' Perception on The Online Learning Implementation during Covid-19 pandemic of English Educational Department at PGRI University of Banyuwangi".

According to Jalaluddin Rahmat (2003:16) perception is the interpretation of an object event or information based on the life experience of a people who performs the interpretation. People have different perceptions on an object. It can be positive or negative perceptions. The followings are definition and some factors affecting the perception.

According to Pieter, Janiwarti and Saragih (2011) there are several factors that can affect perception. The first factor is interest, which means that the higher a person's interest in an object or event, the more enthusiastic the interest in perceiving the object or event. The second is necessity, which means that the more important an object or event is felt for a person, the more sensitive they are to the objects of the perception. The third is habit, meaning that the more often they do an event, the more accustomed they are to forming a perception. And the last is constancy, which means there is a person's tendency to see objects or events constantly even though they vary in shape, size, and color. Therefore, a person can have a different perception even though the object seen is the same, this happens because of differences in the assessment and personality characteristics of the individual concerned.

Everyone has different tendency in seeing the some factors affecting the perception. The difference can be affected by many factors, including the internal and external factors (Asrori, 2020:50). The internal factor which comes from an individuals. This factor depends on personal psychological such as thoughts, feelings, willingness, motivations, attentions, etc. Every human being has different characteristics and temperament which are also shaped by individuals' family and individuals' environment. And the second is external factors. This is a factor which comes from

outside of individual such as stimulus, environment culture and believe. Our life relates with environment, both physical and social environment.

Someone recognizes an object from outside and is captured through it's senses. How someone realizes and understands what this feel is a process of perception. The followings are an explanation about the process of perception.

According to Listyana and Hartono (2015) perception in general is a process of obtaining, interpreting, selection and arrangement of sensory information. Perception is a process that is preceded by sensing, namely the process of receiving a stimulus by an individual through the sensory organs or it can be called a sensory process. However, the process does not stop just like that, but the stimulus is continued and the next process is called the perceptual process. This process includes sensing after the information is received by the sense of organ, the information is processed and interpreted into a perfect perception. Atkinson as cited in Sarkol (2016) states that perception is the process which human organize and interpret pattern of stimuli from the environment. These definitions indicated that perception is from cognitive process in our mind of human being. After defining the term of perception, it can be concluded that perception is a process of human thinking about certain phenomenon after they get the sensations of environment through the sense of organ.

There are five process of perception according to Walgito (2010:102) which can be explained as follows. For the first is object. The object gives rise to a stimulus, and the stimulus hits the sense organs or receptors. Objects and stimuli are different, but there are times when the object and stimulus become one, for example in terms of pressure. The object as an object directly hits the skin, so you will feel the pressure. The second process is natural processes or physical processes, the natural processes or physical processes are processes when a stimulus hits the senses. The third is physiological process, physiological process is the process when the stimulus received by the sense organs is transmitted by the sensory nerves to the brain. The fourth is psychological processes, psychological processes occur when a process occurs in the brain as the center of consciousness so that individuals are aware of what they see, or hear, or feel. And the last stage of the perception process is that the individual is aware of, for example, what is seen, or what is heard, or what is felt, namely the stimulus received through the senses.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that perception is an active process of immediate awareness of an object which is an individual's internal and external factors including the existence of objects, events, and other people through assigning values to the object.

Learning is the process of student interaction with education and learning resources in a learning environment. Learning is an aid provided by educators so that the process of acquiring knowledge can occur, for example, the mastery of skills and character, and the formation of attitudes and beliefs in students. In other words, learning

is a process to help students learn better. Generally, learning is seen as an interaction process involving the main components, namely students, educators, and learning resources that take place in a learning environment, so what is said to be the learning process is a system that involves a single unit of interrelated components and interact with each other to achieve an expected result optimally in accordance with predetermined goals (Pane & Dasopang, 2017). In the learning process a teacher is required to create a pleasant learning atmosphere so that students will feel comfortable in following the learning process. There are two kinds of learning models. They are offline or face to face learning and online learning. The followings are some overview of offline and online learning.

In Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia (KKBI), the meaning of the word offline comes from the acronym "out of the network", which means being disconnected from the computer network (Malyana, 2020:71) Offline learning can be done by studying through books and face-to-face meetings (Malyana, 2020:71). As for the types of conventional or face to face learning activities, namely watching news activities as a learning resource, students collect assignments in the form of documents, where offline learning does not utilize the internet, computers, and other media (Malyana2020:71). In other words, face-to-face is needed in the implementation of offline learning. In carrying out offline learning the teacher can provide stimulants for learning material (Suhendro 2020:137).

Offline learning is a teaching-learning where the learning process is carried out directly in the classroom (Silitonga and Eminency, 2012). Offline learning is the more traditional way of instruction, where students and teachers carry out teaching and learning activities at the same place and time. In the implementation of this method, the role of the presence of lecturers and students in the classroom is very influential in improving the quality of learning. This method emphasizes the interaction of lecturers and students both in terms of providing lecture materials and questions and answers about existing course materials.

Based on the above description of the meaning of conventional or face to face learning, it can be concluded that offline learning is learning that is carried out offline (outside the network) without using computers, smartphones and internet networks.

Online learning is part of education that is carried out remotely, where in the delivery of learning instructions educators and students are in different places (D. S. Nahdi & Jatisunda, 2020:117). Online learning was developed as a learning medium that connects educators and students online in a virtual classroom without physical meetings. Another term that is very commonly known is distance learning. Online Learning is learning that takes place in a network where the teacher and those being taught do not meet face to face directly (Fauzi & Kusuma, 2020). Online learning is the application of online distance education. This learning aims to increase access for students to obtain better and quality learning. The learning process referred to in this

study is a learning process in a network (online) that uses the internet and several applications as learning media.

There are several factors that can affect the process of online learning implementation. They are accessibility, effectiveness, motivation, interaction and challenges (Hartanti, 2020; Ardini et al, 2020; Anushadar, 2020; Nurman,2020; and Abidin & Sa'adah, 2020). The following are the explanations of some factors affecting the online learning implementation.

Online Learning can be done from where and when depending on the availability of the supporting tools used. On the online learning implementation, it is necessary to have easy access to learning media, materials, and learning. With the online learning implementation, the students can access very varied links and the learning resources become more accessible through distribution from the internet network with wider access (Hartanti, 2020). Simamora (2020) also states if the situations arise, such as signal or internet network problems, which can impair the learning process. Basically, online learning does not require students to attend class but the students can access learning through internet media so that there are several advantages and challenges that can be felt by some students in the application of online learning.

According to Ardini et al (2020) the effectiveness of using online learning media through several platforms is important as a benchmark for achieving the performance of a learning process. Also, Waryanto (2006) revealed that the advantages of the online learning model are that it can be used to deliver learning without being limited by space and time, can use various sources that are already available on the internet, and teaching materials are relatively easy to update. In addition, it can increase the independence of students in the learning process. A learning program can be said to be effective if all facilities are available to support a learning process (Ardini et al, 2020). The various learning media conducted by lecturers during the pandemic period has increased the use of digital technology that is integrated into the entire student learning experience.

According to (Anhusadar, 2020) states the use of online learning can increase student motivation in meaningful teaching and learning during the Covid-19 pandemic. The enthusiasm and ambition to understand and add new knowledge have driven them to study hard even via online. In addition, resilience and psychological condition also favorably assisted them to have success on the online learning implementation. Hartanto (2016) also reveals that cheap and easy information and telecommunications technology will eliminate the limitations of space and time that have limited the world of education. Several logical consequences that occur in the use of e-learning, for the first students can easily access learning materials anywhere without being limited to space and time constraints, the second is students can easily learn and discuss with experts or experts in the field of interest, and the last is learning materials can even be easily taken in various parts of the world without depending on where the students study. The various of

learning media that are carried out online utilizing various platforms in the internet network, interaction and facilitation to support learning services for students (Anhusadar, 2020).

Since the Covid-19 pandemic in early 2020, the government in Indonesia has issued an appeal to carry out learning activities from home (Nurman, 2020). This is done in order to break the chain of spreading the virus and maintain the security and safety of students and educators. With this appeal, the learning process was carried out from home by utilizing internet technology and media. Several higher education institutions that previously conducted face-to-face learning on their respective campuses, now have to adapt the online learning model. For students, online learning has emerged as an alternative method of learning that does not require them to be present in class. Online learning also helps students establish independent learning and also encourage interaction between students. Whereas for lecturers, online learning methods are here to change conventional teaching styles which will indirectly have an impact on work professionalism. The online learning model also provides more opportunities for lecturers to more efficiently assess and evaluate the learning progress of each student Zhafira et al (2020).

The Indonesian government has made online learning into an option to keep the education goes as usual. All levels of education use online learning and aim to keep the teaching learning process as normal as possible, but the challenges come from it. Abidin & Sa'adah (2020) found that the challenges come from the implications of online learning which needs higher costs due to the dependence of internet quotas in education. For low-income family, maintaining education without internet quota is a challenge itself for students. The network connection and quota limitations in the online learning is the main obstacle in the online learning process so that the access of education can be disturbed by those. In fact, not all villages have the facilities to access the internet so that it becomes a challenge for students to receive education during the Covid-19 pandemic.

In online learning, educators are not limited by the rules in choosing and using online learning media to use. In essence, the media used by the teacher can be used by students so that communication in learning can be done well. So, there are several media platforms commonly used in online learning. They are Whatsapp, Zoom, Google Classroom and e-learning.

WhatsApp is a Smartphone application for instant messaging. The application popularity has recently grown. According to Bouhnik & Deshen (2014) WhatsApp as a relatively new tool in education, has similar positive characteristics as previous technological tools that are implemented, but it seems that WhatsApp has some up-to-date features that encourage teacher and students to use it in order to enhance understanding. Learning is usually done through the WhatsApp feature, namely the WhatsApp group. By using WhatsApp groups, student and lecturer interaction will be

easier. In its use, students are very familiar with it and almost all students have smartphones. The giving of material and explanations by the lecturer is usually done by sending voice messages, sending files (power point or Microsoft Word), and so on. Meanwhile, for the assignment itself, the lecturer refers more to the independence of students, such as making videos, writing articles or journals, etc. which are creative and innovative and which are able to increase new knowledge.

Zoom meeting application is a communication application using video. This application can be used in a variety of mobile devices, desktop or PC, to telephone and space systems. This application was developed by zoom video communications, a United States communication technology company headquartered in San Jose, California. The company, which was founded by Eric Yuan in 2011, provides video conferencing and online chat services that are commonly used for teleconferencing, remote working, distance learning, and social relations (Kustiyani et al, 2021). The zoom meetings application is an application that provides video service features that can connect 2 until 100 users in one video conference room, apart from that the zoom application also provides chat services and is equipped with a share screen feature that can function to display something we want to share and we will explain it to all members who joined the video conference.

Google Classroom is a free service developed by Google for schools that aims to simplify distributing and grading assignments in a paperless way. Google Classroom helps students and teachers organize assignments, increase collaboration, and foster better communication (Azhar, 2018). There are several features that can be used by teachers and students (Sudarsana, et al, 2019). The following are the features in Classroom, divided from teacher and students.

The first features are from the teacher. The first function that teachers can use in Google Classroom are creating classes, giving assignments, and making paper-free assessments. Teachers can add material from YouTube, Google Forms surveys, and other documents on Google Drive, as well as conduct question and answer sessions with students. They can also invite guardians and parents to see a summary of the students learning outcomes as well as possible assignments. Because it is connected via the internet, all of this can be done in real-time. So, the features in Google Classroom really make the teacher's job easier. And the second features are the feature for students. Students can find out the assignment given directly and collect it, directly in the Classroom. The feature for students is that they can check the results of the teacher's assessment. Another feature that can be used by students in Google Classroom is to interact in the class that is being held, either via email or directly in the application. In essence, Google Classroom is a service that facilitates interaction between teachers and students during the Covid-19 pandemic pandemic (Sudarsana et al, 2019).

The application of technology in learning really helps teachers and students understand the material. In the application of e-learning there are differences in the

learning process with the previous one, for example learning can take place not only at school, at home, or anywhere (Hartati, 2020). E-Learning is a distance learning carried out by educators and students by utilizing communication information technology such as computers, smartphones and the internet as media or instruments used for the ongoing learning process between educators and students during the Covid-19 pandemic pandemic.

Technology has a great impact on human life, including education. The learning environment in the twenty-first century is rapidly developing in regard to technological developments and information, ranging from the use of computers to assist students in the teaching and learning process to the use of mobile devices. This has an effect on the learning process and how students access knowledge (Abdulah et al, 2019). Mobile Assisted Language Learning (MALL) is all kinds of language learning that use the help of devices that can be moved and carried. The definition of MALL in this case is to provide more opportunities for students to access applications continuously and spontaneously through various contexts of use. The following is the advantages of using MALL.

Mobile phones are one of the most commonly used devices by students among the various devices available. In the field of education and language teaching, the transition from a regular mobile phone to a smart phone creates an interesting space. The complete function of a smart mobile phone as a mini computer, telephone, camera, data transfer device, video and voice also makes this device an efficient learning tool (Rahimi & Miri, 2014). Mobile device-assisted learning has a number of benefits, such as giving teachers more access to authentic content, communicative language exercises, and task completion.

There are some advantages of mobile devices that can be provided for English learners. They are very practical to carry anywhere, wide connection and easy to operate, and there are several translator applications to make it easier for students to practice conversations in English (Budiawan et al, 2016). From this explanation it can be concluded that use of Mobile Assisted Language Learning (MALL) in the classroom has proven to be an effective way of reacting to the challenges of changing times and technology. This rapidly evolving technical advancement has proven to be a highly effective tool for assisting faculty and students alike in improving learning.

At this time the whole world, including Indonesia, is being hit by an outbreak known as COVID-19 pandemic. COVID-19 pandemic stands for corona virus disease which was discovered in 2019. COVID-19 pandemic is a type of infectious disease that affects the lungs of sufferers caused by a new type of novel coronavirus (Covid-19). The corona virus which is currently endemic has the official name Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2). The virus was first identified in December 2019 in Wuhan City, China (Kumparan, 2020). The following is a summary

of the latest information regarding the spread of the Corona virus pandemic in Indonesia, especially in Banyuwangi.

In Indonesia, the first case of a patient with COVID-19 pandemic was announced directly by President Joko Widodo on March 2nd, 2020. The number of patients infected with the corona virus is two people who are Indonesian citizens who live in Depok (Nuraini, 2020). Since then, the number of patients who have tested positive for COVID-19 pandemic has continued to increase. Until now, as of April 21, 2020, the national distribution map of COVID-19 pandemic shows the number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 patients there are 1.614.849 positive cases of Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia to date. There are 1.468.142 patients who recovered and there are 43,777 patients who died (COVID-19, 2021). And the latest data in Banyuwangi on April 21, 2021, the Banyuwangikab Covid-19 pandemic shows the number of Confirmed cases of Covid-19 pandemic patients. There are 5991 positive cases of Covid-19 pandemic. There are 129 patients who recovered and there are 595 patients who died (Banyuwangikab, 2021)

Seeing the increasing number of patients who were confirmed positive for COVID-19 pandemic, on March 17, 2020, the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia issued a form letter (SE) No. 36962 / MPK.A / HK / 2020 concerning Online Learning and Working from Home in the Context of Corona Virus Desease (COVID-19) Prevention. So, online learning during the pandemic at all levels of formal education is part of an effort to increase awareness of the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic virus so that the government issued policies that required learning from home.

B. Research Method

This study used a survey method approach with a descriptive nature which has the aim of describing the circumstances or phenomena that occur (Arikunto, 2010). A survey design analyzes a sample of a population to produce a quantitative or numeric description of trends, attitudes, or opinions. The researcher generalizes or makes statements about the population based on sample results (Cresswel, 2009). In this research, the survey method is used to obtain data from exploration results about the English department students' perception about online learning implementation during Covid-19 pandemic

Data collection methods are the most important step in research, and aim to obtain data (Sugiyono, 2017). There are several ways to get data. In this research the researcher used online system of questionnaire and interview to take the data, because of Covid-19 pandemic. The questionnaire and interview is explained in the following part.

Questionnaire is a data collection technique that is done by giving a set of questions or written statements to the respondent to be answered (Sugiono, 2017). In

this research   respondents selected as samples were given a questionnaire with 25 questions, were formulated from 5 indicators of perception on online learning they are accessibility, effectiveness, motivation, interaction and challenges (Hartanti, 2020; Ardini et al, 2020; Anushadar, 2020; Nurman,2020; and Abidin & Sa'adah, 2020)There are five questions about accessibility of online learning, five questions about effectiveness of online learning, five questions about motivation of online learning, five questions about online learning interaction and five questions about challenge of online learning. The following is the distribution of questionnaire items:

Table 1. The Distribution of Questionaires Items

No	Indicator	Positive Statements	Item Test	Negative Statements	Item Test	Total
1	Accessibility of online learning	3	1,3,5	2	2,4	5
2	Effectiveness of online learning	2	5,7	3	8,9,10	5
3	Online learning motivation	3	11,12,13	2	14,15	5
4	Online learning interaction	3	16,18,20	2	17,19	5
5	Challenge of online learning	2	21,23	3	22,24,25	5
	Total					25

Based on the situation of Covid-19 pandemic pandemic, the questionnaires are made in *google form* and distributed to students by using their class *Whats App* group, to find out the perception about online learning during Covid-19 pandemic. The students answer it by giving a checkmark in appropriate choice based on their real perception. The complete of questionnaire can be seen in (appendix 1).

The researcher used Likert scale to find the level of questionnaire. Sugiyono (2017) said that Likert scale is used to measure attitude, opinion, and perception of people about social phenomenon. To analyze the perception about online learning on English department students at PGRI University of Banyuwangi, the researcher used the Likert scale with four options of answer for each statement.

Table.2 Scoring for Questionnaire Answers

Respondents Answer	Skor
Strongly Agree	4
Agree	3
Disagree	2
Strongly Disagre	1

Sumber: Sugiyono (2013: 93)

Interview is a data collection technique used to find out situation from more indepth respondents and the number of respondents is small (Sugiono, 2017). In this study the researcher used semi structured interview. According to Sugiyono (2017) the goal of semi structured interview is finding a problem more opened where the researcher ask about the respondent's opinion and ideas. As the follow up the questionnaire, the researcher were interview nine students based on the result of questionnaire three of the top level, three of the middle one, and then three of the lower one. The data was taken by using mobile phone through *WhatsApp* application in connecting the researcher to the respondent, to obtain more detailed and accurate information about what are the students perceptions about online learning during Covid-19 pandemic at PGRI University of Banyuwangi. In this research 84 respondents selected as samples were given an interviews with 5 questions, were formulated from 5 (five) indicators of perception on online learning. There are one questions about accessibility of online learning, one questions about effectiveness of online learning, one questions about motivation of online learning, one questions about online learning interaction and one questions about challenge of online learning.

The research respondents are students of English Educational Department. The sampling technique in this research is purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a sampling technique using certain considerations (Sugiyono, 2017:85). The sample taken by researchers only focused on English Educational Department students who had active and taken courses with the learning process carried out online in the academic year 2020/2021. Sampling was carried out based on representatives from each unit. The number of respondents that will be taken by the researcher are all of the population is around 84 students.

In this study, the researcher used quantitative description technique as a data analysis technique. Descriptive quantitative used to analyze data by describing the data that has been collected as it is without intending to make conclusions that apply to the public or generalizations (Sugiyono, 2013). This research will describe descriptively the results of data collection, using a questionnaire to strengthen quantitative analysis.The measurement of the score of the questionnaire data was calculated using a Likert measurement scale. To analyze the perception about online learning on English Educational department students at PGRI University of Banyuwnagi, the researcher used the Likert scale with four options of answer for each statement. There were strongly agree, agree, disagree, and strongly disagree.

C. Research Finding and Discussion

This part is a discussion about the result of the data analysis. According to Jalaluddin Rahmat (2003:16) perception is the interpretation of an object event or information based on the life experience of a person who performs the interpretation. Therefore, it can be interpreted that perception is the result of one's thoughts in certain

situations. In this research, the researcher analyze the student's perception on the online learning implementation during Covid-19 pandemic of English Educational Department students at PGRI University of Banyuwangi to find out the online learning implementation has a good or bad impact for the students. In essence, the online learning system that was carried out at the time of the spread of the Covid-19 pandemic pandemic, has presented a new perception among students, namely in the form of positive and negative perceptions in accepting the learning system, so that it can pose several challenges and efforts must be made by a number of students to support the learning process. Based on the result of analysis, it was found that the students perceptions in the category is good. The following is the explanation about the result of students' perception on the online learning implementation during Covid-19 pandemic of English Educational Department students at PGRI University of Banyuwangi.

On the accessibility of online learning, based on the data analysis, it can be concluded the score of positive statement lies on the agree area. This is in line with Hartanti's statement (2020) which states that on the online learning implementation, it is necessary to have easy access to learning media, materials, and learning. With the online learning implementation, the students can access very varied links and the learning resources become more accessible through distribution from the internet network with wider access. And also, in negative statement lies on the agree area. According to Simamora (2020), if the situations arise, such as signal or internet network problems, which can impair the learning process. For the example, when the lecturer explains the material, students want to ask questions, while the network conditions are unstable, and at that time it makes students become hampered in receiving explanations about the material.

On the effectiveness of online learning, based on the data analysis. The score positive statement lies on the agree area. This is in line with Waryanto (2006) revealed that the advantages of the online learning model are that it can be used to deliver learning without being limited by space and time, can use various sources that are already available on the internet, and teaching materials are relatively easy to update. And, based on the data analysis, the negative statement has the highest score lies in the strongly agree area. This is in line with previous research by Rina (2020) which showed that the application of online learning was less effective in terms of understanding the material because of the many assignments given to students.

On the online learning motivation, based on the data obtained from 84 respondents, the score of negative statement lies on the agree area. It can be concluded that students have a positive perception on the online learning motivation. According to (Anhusadar, 2020) states the use of online learning can increase student motivation in meaningful teaching and learning during the Covid-19 pandemic. And also, the negative statement of online learning motivation on the agree area. Online learning requires a variety of interesting learning methods to attract students' interest in learning. This is in

line with Anushadar (2020) states that the various of learning media that are carried out online utilizing various platforms in the internet network, interaction and facilitation to support learning services for students

On the online learning interaction, based on the data obtained from 84 respondents, the score of positive statement lies on the agree area. It can be concluded that students have a positive perception on the online learning interaction. On the other side, the negative statement also lies on the agree area. This is in line with the previous research by Rina (2020) states that if there is limited space and time to ask the questions or to communicate with the lectures regarding assignment.

The last is the challenges of the online learning, based on the data obtained from 84 respondents, the score of negative statement lies on the agree area. It can be concluded that students agree if the implementation on the online learning has the challenge. This is in line with Abidin & Sa'adah (2020) found that the challenges come from the implications of online learning which needs higher costs due to the dependence of internet quotas in education. And the main obstacle in this research is they are felt difficult understand the learning material during online learning. it is because, the learning process was carried out from home by utilizing internet technology and media and the several higher education institutions that previously conducted face-to-face learning on their respective campuses, now they have to adapt to the online learning model so that for lecturers to more efficiently assess and evaluate the learning progress of each student Zhafira et al (2020).

Based on data from 9 students, they have positive perception about accessibility they felt if the implementation on the Online learning during Covid-19 pandemic can help them to carrying out the learning process easier and for the interaction they felt the communication between lecturers and students is good. On the other hand, most of them have negative perception on the motivation, effectiveness, and challenges of online learning and they say that online learning has obstacles such as lack of understanding in the material and on the network. It can be concluded that online learning is less effective and there are obstacles that pose challenges for students in carrying out online learning.

D. Conclusion

Based on the results of the data analysis, it can be concluded that the students' of English Educational Department at PGRI Banyuwangi University has a negative perception on the online learning implementation during Covid-19 pandemic. Then, the challenges lie in the lack of students' understanding of learning materials during online learning process.

It was also confirmed that the students have positive perception on the indicators namely accessibility and interaction while they have negative perception on the indicators namely motivation, challenge and effectiveness on the online learning.
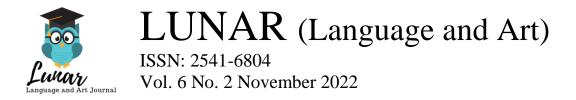
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