STUDENTS' PERCEPTION TOWARD THE ONLINE ENGLISH LEARNING PROCESS DURING COVID-19

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Abstract

Online English learning process, besides providing conveniences, there are also obstacles, this gives rise to various student perceptions. The Purposes of the research are to explore the student perception towards the online English learning process and to provide information about the factor influencing those perception during covid-19 at SMA N 7 Banda Aceh. The research design uses quantitative descriptive. The respondent of the research are students of SMA N 7 Banda Aceh from class X to class XII, while the sample of the research is taken from Class X IPAS 4 there are 21 respondent, class XI IPA 2 there are 27 respondent and class XII IPA 3 there are 20 respondents. Data collecting in this research is used a questionnaire. The data was automatically collected through data answers and recorded in the Google Form as a result of the data input. The majority of students had negative impressions about online English instruction, according to the findings of the study. Students do not understand the subject offered by the teacher, are less appealing, and have negative experience in online learning. Lack of strong signals to access content, a lot of consuming internet quota, less learning atmosphere, and the teacher presented is not maximally accepted by the students are some of the obstacles faced during online learning. For teachers, the approach to overcome online English learning challenges is to learn and share with other teachers, not just from one school, but from other schools as well, so that teaching techniques are more varied. Students are more engaged and enthusiastic to find out other learning references, and for school, there should be a new curriculum program to deal with the prolonged COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: *Perception, Online English Learning Process, Student's, Covid-19 Pandemic*

1. Introduction

Online learning process is one of the very basic things in supporting the smoothness of learning in several countries. Especially since the covid 19 has been declared as a global pandemic. Recently, impact of the corona virus pandemic has widely changed the process of educational activities, thus the central and regional governments of those educational institutions have been being closed for uncertain time. It was done to prevent the spread of the corona virus among students and citizens. As a result, all educational institutions no longer teach and study in the same way they did to. The lockdown or quarantine policy has been implemented in several nations impacted by the Covid 19 sickness in an effort to minimize the interaction of many people who can provide access to the transmission of the corona virus.

According to Pujilestari (2020, p. 53), in order to reduce the number of Covid 19 sufferers, provincial and local governments create policies in the realm of education, namely, temporarily eliminating face-to-face learning and replacing it with online learning at both the school and college levels,

manifested in a system known as electronic university (e-University). In Aceh Province, specifically, according to Badan Penanggulangan Bencana Aceh/BPBA (2020) starting March 16 to 30 2020, Temporary Official Governor of Aceh Nova Iriansyah demands all of school in Aceh Province to stop conducting the educational activities at school to be at home-learning from the levels of Early Childhood Education (PAUD), Kindergarten (TK) and Elementary School (SD), junior high school (SMP) and senior high school (SMA) according to their authority. Then, the statement for home-learning, since May 30th 2020, online learning has continued and face-to-face schools are postponed in definitely.

Face-to-face learning, percentages, groups, and discussions during learning hours is something that is usually done in the teaching and learning process, in order to improve quality and a good learning system. But what happened if the teaching and learning process is carried out online at a level senior secondary education? of course this will provide a very large for change every student at the senior secondary level. The online learning is the first learning to be carried out during covid 19 pandemic. To be exact, the quality of interest and learning outcomes which are obtained is very different from learning in general, which is usually done by students and teacher at school.

While, using the online learning system, sometimes does not run smoothly. Recently students and teachers have been facing several struggles during the online learning process as the subject matters are not completely understood by the students and then the teachers replace them with other assignments. This is a complaint for the student because of several major reason students because the assignments given by the teacher are more. Taradisa (2020) mentioned this is because students do not understand the learning taught by the teacher because they do not meet face to face and teachers find it difficult to understand student development. The main factor that is even more important is the facilities that students have when learning is courageous because not all students who have computers or smartphones as learning media. Apart from that, the internet factor cannot be reached by all students.

However, the experience of learning teaching online is still minimal in Indonesia and some do not even know it at all. Purwanto (2020) entitled Exploratory Study of the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Online Learning Process in Elementary Schools show how the online learning process and its obstacles during covid 19. According to the result of this research, students, teachers, and parents face a number of challenges when it comes to teaching and learning activities online, including a lack of technological mastery, the addition of internet quota costs, the existence of additional jobs for parents in assisting children in learning, communication and socialization between students and teachers and parents are reduced.

Several researchers have been conducted on online learning analysis, such as Cahyani (2020) mentioned High School Students' Learning Motivation in Online Learning during the Covid-19 Pandemic. High motivation to learn can be seen from the student's persistence in facing the assignment given by the teacher, it has characteristics resilient in the face of every difficulty and also shows a very high interest in learn. However, the results of her research showed a decrease in learning motivation during the pandemic.

Meanwhile, Sarma (2020) mentioned Analysis of online learning during the Covid-19 period at Inshafuddin High School Banda Aceh. Based on the finding of the research, Sarma concluded that there was an increase in the mathematics report card scores of Inshafuddin High School students in Banda Aceh during the implementation of online learning, this can be seen based on the results of the documentation obtained in the form of report card scores, as well as the results of interviews with the mathematics teacher and the principal of SMA Inshafuddin. Banda Aceh.

Therefore, this research is different from the previous studies above. Since it will provide some useful information about the students of SMAN 7 Banda Aceh toward the implementation of online learning process or learning at home during the current Pandemic, especially in English learning materials. The writer is very interested in digging deeper because this research has not been done by other researchers. So, it will a novelty for every aspect in the school to dig the information deeply about how the students experiences or perceptions about the online English learning process along with its struggles faced during the process.

This research seeks the answer of the following research questions: (a) How is the students' perceptions toward online learning process during covid-19 at SMAN 07 Banda Aceh? and (b)What are the factors influencing those perceptions? This research will be beneficial for every element in the SMAN 07 Banda Aceh, specifically and other school, generally. The beneficial for the school are to find out information about students' perceptions towards the online English learning process during the pandemic covid-19 and to provide meaningful information about struggles/factors influencing those perception, hence the head-master and teacher will figure out how to develop or improve online teaching-learning process. The scopes of the research are explored the perception among the students of SMAN 7 Banda Aceh toward the online English learning processes. Besides that, the writer will also investigate factors which influence the perceptions given by those students.

2. Literature Review

According Triyono (2020) online learning is one of learning using electronic media. Online learning includes hardware aspects in the form of a set of computers or mobile phones that are interconnected with each other and have the ability to transmit data, either in the form of text, messages, graphics, or sound which obtains learning information from social media in electronic devices such as WhatsApp, zoom meetings, google meetings, google classroom, google form, telegram, etc.

Online learning is a method of teaching and learning that makes use of the internet and digital media to provide content. The online learning approach is said to be more appropriate for today's pupils, who are known to be heavily reliant on technology. According to suneducationgroup.com (2020) this is a form of digitization in the world of education that has many benefits. Here are the benefits of online learning that you need to know: (1) Practical and flexible. (2) A more appropriate approach. (3) An enjoyable learning experience. (4) More personal. (5) Save time and costs. (6) Easy to document. (7) Environment friendly. (8) Alternatives during social distancing

While, the weakness of online learning according to Rahmad (2020); (a) Postponement of Time, sometimes there are obstacles or problems that come without us expecting it, so that the lesson is delayed. (b) Wasteful internet quota, indeed, there are several applications that make your internet quota run out quickly, including a video downloader application. (c) Interrupted notification, this of course can make you distracted, especially notification of messages from friends. You're itching to open up and find out what was sent. (d) Battery, with the media of cellphones and laptops, batteries have their respective capabilities. (e) Out of focus, many things in the house catch our attention. Such as musical instruments, pets, and toys.

3. Research Method

The method used in this research is a quantitative descriptive approach. Descriptive quantitative research is a type of research that analyzes data by describing or describing the data as it is. is a research project whose goal is to describe a real-life occurrence that takes the form of an activity, to explain research using a questionnaire containing several questions about perceptions or views of the problem under study (Emzir, 2017). Quantitative collecting data can be interpreted as a researcher activity in an effort to collect a number of field data needed to test the hypothesis of a group of people (Rachmatul, 2013). The data was collected by the use of a questionnaire. Questionnaires are a type of data gathering approach in which respondents are given a set of questions or written statements to answer, and the documentation is saved in Google Forms. Furthermore, this research uses questionnaire as instrument for gather data from respondents. The questionnaire is taken from a validated survey of Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia.

According to Rojabi (2019) The questionnaire is an information collection technique that allows the analyst to study the attitudes, beliefs, behavior and characteristics of some of the main people in the organization who can be affected by the proposed system or by the existing system. The use of a questionnaire is appropriate when: (a) Respondents (people who answer or reply to queries) are separated from one another. (b) Involve a large number of individuals in the system development process; it's

helpful to know how many people in each group approve or disagree with a certain element of the proposed system.

This research uses correlation techniques to determine the direction and data collection will be carried out in this research using a questionnaire method. In the questionnaire method, google form is used as a data collection tool which previously will be tested for validity and reliability. The most important, Bimawan (2019) said that google forms is the most versatile technology on the internet. You can handle event registrations, generate quick count opinion polls, and much more with Google Forms. You can also construct and evaluate surveys in a mobile or web browser without any specific software. When they enter, they will receive immediate results. You can also use charts and graphs to quickly summarize survey results. Google Forms, together with Docs, Sheets, and Slides, are part of Google's suite of free online application tools to help you get more done.

The research is focused on all of students of Senior High School SMA Negeri 07 Banda Aceh in the 2020/2021 school year. Starting from July 16, starting school, the research letter was received by the administration of SMA N 7 Banda Aceh on July 26, and socialization with the homeroom teacher from July 26 to July 28, July 28, 2021, only for students to start filling out the questionnaire until August 4 2021.

According to Hanief & Himawanto (2017) said that population is a generalization area consisting of objects / subjects that have certain quantity and characteristics that are determined by the researcher for study and then draw conclusions. Not only humans, but also items and other natural objects make up the population. The population of an object or subject is more than just the number of people who are interested in it; it also encompasses all of the subject's or object's features and properties.

Meanwhile, Sugiyono (2015) explanation also that the sample is a part of the whole as well as the characteristics possessed by a population. Therefore, the usual sample is also said to be miniature of the population. Since this research uses the questionnaire as its instrument, its samples then will be called as respondents.

On this research, the writer took the population subject of all students of SMAN 7 Banda Aceh as the 2020/2021 school year. Student response data to the online learning process with web-based interactive services at https://bit.ly/KuisionerBelajarDaringSMAN7 hopefully that enough respondents can participate in this research. All members of the population will be taken as respondents.

Meanwhile, the respondents of this research will be taken from the entire student population of SMAN 7 Banda Aceh for the 2020/2021 academic year. From class X to class XII. Each class consists of 30 to 40 students, so the total population of respondents is 99 students. While, the sample to be taken is 1 class in class X, 1 class in class XI and 1 class in class XII. The sampling technique used is a questionnaire, which wants to know the perceptions and factors that influence students' perceptions of online learning outcomes for SMAN 7 Banda Aceh students.

The Technique of data collecting in this research, the writers collected data using quantitative methods, and this experiments from students of SMAN 7 Banda Aceh by taking respondents through filling out a survey questionnaire on the effectiveness of learning online process. Filling out the questionnaire was made using google form and google form submission was done through the *Whatsapp* group media by sharing the google form page. The data that has been inputted will be automatically collected through data responses which are automatically stored in the Google Form.

Questionnaires were used to collect information for the research. A closed questionnaire, also known as a structured questionnaire, was applied in this research. A closed questionnaire is one in which the alternative answers are offered on a Likert scale, multiple choice, short answers, and checkboxes. (a) Likert scale; according Hayati (2021) Likert scale is a unidimensional scale used by researchers to collect respondents' attitudes and opinions. The use of a 5 points scale ranges from a group of general research topics to the most specific in asking respondents to indicate a level of belief agreement. (b) Multiple choice; Kusumawati (2018) on her journal said, a multiple-choice test is a frequent educational test format. One of the goals of this test is to assess the effectiveness of a learning process in a specific subject. As a result, the effectiveness of the evaluation is determined by the test items used. (c) Short answers;

Matching test, true false test and short answer test tes, included in the research method used is a quantitative descriptive method. (Febyronita: 2016). (d) Checkboxes; Check box is a type of interactive control frequently used in graphical user interfaces. This check box is used to activate or deactivate one or more facilities or options from existing alternatives; when this check box is selected, usually an x or a check mark will appear in the box; compare with radio button, and control. Check Box is a form component that is used so that users can select the available menus by clicking on one of the available menus (Adies:2018).

The research instrument was used a google form questionnaire. Questionnaire respondents are students of SMA N 7 Banda Aceh. Overall data retrieval is done online. The writer observed the impact of covid 19 pandemic on the online learning processed at second grades SMAN 7 Banda Aceh. The colecting data by using questionnaire through likert scale, multiple choice, short answers, and checkboxes on google form.

According to Budiaji (2013) said to avoid some inaccuracies in data analysis, the ease of the likert scale on its construction as a measurement scale of individual attributes must be considered. Some scholars refer to the Likert scale as an ordinal scale, while others refer to it as an interval scale. The level of approval referred to in this likert scale consists of 5 scale options which have the gradation from Strongly Agree to Strongly Disagree. The 5 options include are Strongly Agree (5), Agree (4), Doubt (3), Disagree (2), and Strongly Disagree (1).

The number of questions in the questionnaire is 50 questions, consisting of three data, that is: (1) Personal data of student SMAN 07 Banda Aceh from number 1 to 6. (2) Data about the students' perception toward online learning process during covid-19 at SMAN 07 Banda Aceh from number 7 to 30 (24 questions). (3) Data about the factors influencing those perceptions from number 31 to 50 (20 questions).

The data was analyzed by: (1) Grouping the average score of student answers to the questionnaire based on the Likert scale category, multiple choice, short answer, and checkbox. (2) Looking for the percentage of student responses, (3) Interpreting students answers based on the percentage results then the analysis used to test the hypothesis is a simple correlation analysis technique (product moment) and multiple correlation. (4) The list of questionnaire questions on the google form is accessed at https://bit.ly/KuisionerBelajarDaringSMAN7.

The result of data analysis from questionnaire have been provided using a Likert scale, multiple choice, short answers, and check boxes. The calculation of the data analysis automatically listed on the Google form. The results of the analysis of student responses can be presented in the form of tables, graphs or percentage curves, for each answer from the questionnaire.

This research uses a questionnaire as an instrument to collect data from respondents. Validity and reliability test of questionnaire responses was taken from a validated survey of the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia.

The measuring instrument used in this research was tested on 10 respondents who were also included in the target sample, and later will also followed by all of samples from the population. After assessing the respondents' test answers, the actual test is carried out in the form of questions with the Likert scale, multiple choice, short answer, and checkbox categories and will get instant results for all samples. The calculation was then performed using responses form which is automatically listed on the google form.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 Research Process

This research conducted in SMA N 7 Banda Aceh. Respondents used the samples in this research were students of class X, XI and XII. In this research, the Teaching Department of SMA N 7 Banda Aceh gave permission to be used as research respondents in class X IPAS 4, XI IPA 2 and class XII IPA 3. Class X IPAS 4 which consisted of 32 respondents, then class XI IPA 2 which consisted of 31 respondents, and lastly class XII IPA 3 amounted to 36 respondents.

The research was carried out entirely by class X IPAS 4, XI IPA 2 and XII IPA 3 via mobile phones. First, the writer contacted the homeroom teacher, then communicated how to fill out the questionnaire link. Then explained that all class students had to fill out the questionnaire on the link https://bit.ly/KuisionerBelajarDaringSMAN7. The link is shared to each class's WhatsApp group, and then homeroom teacher asked each student to fill in the link.

Table 1. Research Subjects per grade

Grades	Total Respondents	Total respondents who fill out the questionnaires
X IPAS 4	32	20
XI IPA 2	31	27
XII IPA 3	36	20
TOTAL	**99**	**67**

From the data above, only 67 students are willing to be respondents to the questionnaire from a total of 99 students.

4.2 Research Result

Explanation of the result of the research, it is supported by a questionnaire that is shared via WhatsApp group the student through the homeroom teacher with a link https://bit.ly/KuisionerBelajarDaringSMAN7. The results are obtained automatically through the responses answer google form. With the details of the questions below: (1) Personal data of students SMAN 7 Banda Aceh from number. (2) Data about the students' perception toward online learning process during covid-19 at SMAN 07 Banda Aceh from number. (3) Data about the factors influencing those perceptions. The results of data collection based on questionnaires distributed to students of SMA N 7 Banda Aceh have been provided using a Likert scale, multiple choice, short answers, and check boxes.

1. **The Students Perception Toward Online Learning Process During Covid-19**
   a. *Online learning percentage*, with the following result:

Picture 1. Online Learning Percentage Curve

Based on the picture 4.1, it can be explained that as many as 55.2% of SMA N 7 Banda Aceh students carry out online learning and 44.8% carry out offline learning.

   b. *Students' reasons to study at school*, with the following result:
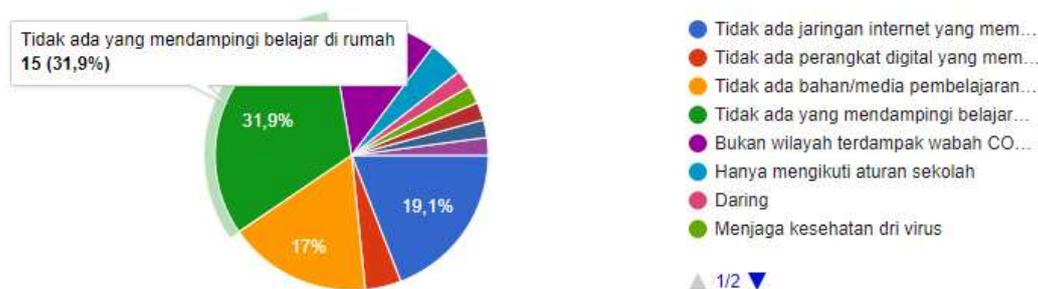
Picture 2. Percentage of Reasons to Study at School

The picture above explains that 31.9 % of respondents answered because there was no assistance while studying at home. Second position 19.1 % the reason is that there is no adequate internet network, then last 17% answered that there are no learning materials/media (books, worksheets, learning videos) as a learning support.

c. *Students' reasons to study at home*, with the following result:
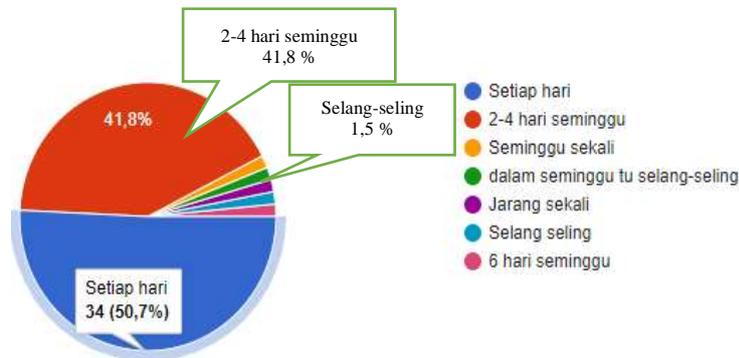
Picture 3. Percentage of the reasons to study from home

From the curve above, the percentage of students studying at home is 50.7% every day, 2 to 4 days a week as much as 41.8% and 1.4% is done alternately of respondent answers.

d. *Time range for learning from home*

The range of online learning time in one day is an average of 3 to 4 hours around 40.3% of respondents' answers. And the fastest is one hour, which is around 16.4% of respondents' answers.

e. *Implementation for online English learning*

Implementation for online English learning, 73.1%, students' online learning activities are based on the teacher's queries. Meanwhile, learning to use e-books, Google, Youtube (digital) is only 49.3%. Then, using learning applications such as Ruang Guru, Rumah Belajar and Zenius as much as 35.8%.

The data shows, for English material, the task of the teacher tends to do more practice questions, while the core of teacher-student interaction is only 16.4%. This makes students tend to get bored while learning to be brave. The creativity of students in independent learning through other media such as E-books, Google, learning applications, television, handbooks, also tends to be low.

f. *Applications used for online English learning*

Meanwhile, the application that is often used by students of SMA N 7 Banda Aceh is Quipper, while for other supports they use Google 9 %, Ruang Guru around 6%, Zenius 3%, and other about 1,5%.

g. *Obstacle during the process of online English learning*

The most obstacles during online learning school are difficulties in understanding the material because they cannot directly ask the teacher who teaches about 59.7%. And 40.3% stated that they lacked concentration during online learning. Even 23.0% stated that they were bored through online learning. Thus, the pandemic brings many changes in terms of student learning styles. But there are still 3% who say there are no obstacles at all during online learning.

h. *School support during online learning*

Supported from the schools is highly expected during the online learning process. As for support provided by the school are 56.7% made it free for students to access the Quipper learning application. And also provide internet data quota assistance during online learning about 22.4%. another supported is borrowing material books from schools around 20.9%. But 14.9% of them stated that they did not get any support from the school.

i. Management of learning media application activation by the school

About 70.1% of students were taught how to activate online learning applications, however 29.9% stated that school teachers were not taught how to activate online learning media applications.

j. Scheduling of online learning process

Scheduling of the online learning process was carried out well according to the schedule around 44.8% and was quite coordinated by teachers and students around 35.8%.

k. Students' interest in online English materials

Around 47.8% stated that they were quite interested in the online English learning process. Meanwhile, 14.9% stated that they were very interested and 16.4% are still not interested in the online English learning process.

l. Evaluation of online learning from students' perceptions of English material

From students' evaluation, English lessons enough to attract students' attention during the online learning process. About 61.2% stated that online English material is quite easy to learn by students and 20.9% stated that they are less interested of online English material.

2. The factors influencing student perceptions toward online learning process during covid-19

a. Learning facilities

From the scale of whether or not various student support facilities are available during the online learning process. It can be seen in the table below:

Table 2. Percentage of availability of student learning facilities during online learning

Picture Number	Not Available	Available	Available and can be used well
Electrical facilities	0 %	34,3%	66,7%
Internet facilities	3%	55,2%	41,8%
Computer/laptop facilities	11,4%	49,3%	34,3%
Smartphone/android facilities	4,5%	40,3%	55,2%

The availability of electricity facilities is very much needed during the online learning process, from the data above, electricity facilities are available and can be used properly, around 66.7% and 34.3% said they were sufficient. This is because at some time there are frequent power outages. Meanwhile, only 34.3% of computer/laptop facilities were available and could be used properly, and 11.4% stated that they were not available. Due to the lack of computer/laptop facilities as a means for learning. Of course, this greatly affects the results of student assignments during the online learning process.

Then the smartphone/android facilities that are available and can be used properly 55.2% indicate that there are still many students who do not have a smartphone to use as a facility for the online learning process. Then 40.3% said it was quite available, it could be that they borrowed a smartphone from their parents or closest family. It is unfortunate that 4.5% do not have a smartphone as a learning tool.

b. Teacher interaction with students

The interaction between the teacher and students discussing about the subject matter, it turns out that 61.2% have been implemented by the teacher. However, 11.9% of teachers still did not discuss whether the material being taught had been understood or not.

c. The reason student never watches educational program on TV

Then the reason students never watch TVRI programs that broadcast educational programs as much as 50% is because they do not know about the "Belajar dari Rumah" program. And 25.4% stated that they did not have TVRI broadcasts in their homes.

*d. Motivation by teacher during the online learning process*

In addition to learning materials, what students are waiting for is the provision of motivation to be enthusiastic in learning and making assignments. Around 50.7% of teachers motivate their students. Meanwhile, 16.4% did not motivate their students at all.

e.   Teacher reward

Giving award to students when the teacher is teaching is very necessary to encourage students who excel, but still 71.6% have given awards to students who excellent. Meanwhile, 28.4% never gave awards to students who excel during the online learning process.

f.   Students' choices about learning

Then, the last question on the questionnaire is which one is more beneficial to study from home or study from school, student answers will be summarized in the following graph:
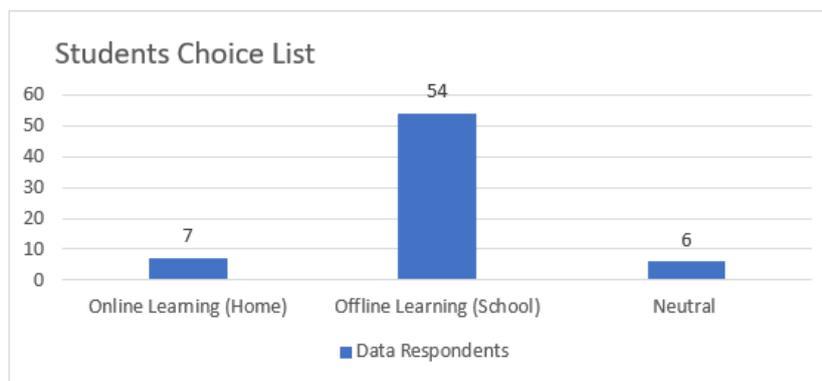
Picture 4. Students' Choice List

Of the 67 respondents, only 7 respondents stated that studying from home was more useful because they could do other activities, then 6 respondents chose neutral, because they did not know which one to choose, and 54 respondents stated that studying at school was more efficient and could be easier to understand lessons. So, during this pandemic, students really want learning at the school. No matter care about dangerous threats, but they really feel bored and tired of studying while at home. Hopefully this pandemic will end soon and the learning process can return to normal.

4.3 Discussion

1. The Students' Perception Toward Online Learning Process During COVID-19

The results of the students' perceptions of the online learning process during Covid-19 reveal that students do not fully comprehend learning during the online learning process. More than 21% of students disapprove of online learning for a variety of reasons, including a lack of media/learning materials, a poor internet connection, and many others.

Implementation for online English learning at SMA N 7 Banda Aceh, from the results above, 73.1% students' online learning activities work on the questions given by the teacher, students tend to be boring while online learning process. While, the creativity of students in independent learning through other media such as E-books, Google, learning applications, television, handbooks, also tends to be low.

As it turns out, the Covid-19 pandemic has thrown the traditional learning process into disarray. Sadikin, et al (2020) argue that the issue of online learning is the availability of Internet services, which is similar to prior study. Some students utilize cellular connections to access the internet, while others use WiFi. When they are in their separate zones, they have trouble getting a cellular signal, or if they do, it is also very weak.

However, compared to Purwanto (2020) entitled Exploratory Study of the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic on the Online Learning Process in Elementary Schools explains as a result, students,

teachers, and parents face a number of challenges when it comes to teaching and learning activities online, including a lack of technological mastery, the addition of internet quota costs, the existence of additional jobs for parents in assisting children in learning, reduced communication and socialization between students and teachers and parents, and teachers' hours of work becoming unlimited because they must communicate and coordinate. Very in accordance with the conditions at SMA N 7 Banda Aceh.

Actually, there are a lot of benefits online, if addressed positively, as explained by Kučírková (2012) said that there are many problems caused by the online learning process, but about 0.05% experienced an increase in the statistical efficiency of online learning in the pretest and posttest. So the problem of students' perception that it is more difficult to learn online, of course a solution can be found. These include improving the quality of teachers in interacting with students, improving the quality of learning materials, improving the quality of teaching methods with more video conferencing. So that communication between students and teachers is smoother and students are more enthusiastic in learning.

Based on explanation of Adijaya (2018) said teachers and students can do learning only by relying on an internet connection and they do not need a classroom to carry out the learning process. But in reality, online learning is not a type of learning that is without problems in the process. There are several problems that usually arise in online learning, such as the use of teaching materials, interactions, and learning atmosphere. So, it is true that there is negative perception of students during the online learning process.

2. The Factors Influencing Student Perceptions Toward Online Learning Process During COVID-19

The factors influencing the perceptions there are still students who have not a smartphone as a learning tool. It is a shame because students cannot do all the assignments given by the teacher. From another researcher, almost the same result. Yahya (2020) entitled Student Perceptions of Online Learning in Indonesian Language Subjects at Madrasah Aliyah Negeri 2 Surakarta explains as a result, the majority of students have negative perceptions toward online learning in the Indonesian language. Because the majority of students do not understand the online learning materials delivered, the way of delivering the Indonesian language material is considered interesting, and students' opinions on online learning are deemed ineffective.

Meanwhile, the teachers motivate their students during online learning process, it is very necessary to be more enthusiastic during the online learning process. And besides that, teachers must also gived awards to students who excel during the online learning process. Surely the most of the students must be more enthusiastic about learning, even though studying online.

Different from one, Prabowo (2020) entitled Perceptions of Class XII Students of Online Learning in Physical Education Subjects, Sports and Health during the COVID-19 Pandemic at SMAN 1 Bintan Timur, Riau Archipelago Province explains online learning in subjects Physical Education, Sports and Health in the Covid-19 Pandemic at SMAN 1 East Bintan, Riau Islands Province in 2020 is can be said to be in the medium category. Because the percentage of positive and negative perceptions is almost the same. The factors that influencing the students' perceptions of the online learning process during covid-19, almost the same as SMA N 7 Banda Aceh.

However, Robert (2007) explained about the solution to the problem of the online learning, by creating online group learning, the purpose of group activity was seen as an important stage to helping student better understand the online material and develop their group skills. So, the selection of online groups learning is determined by the teacher, then they arrange sessions to study in each group so that they can occasionally meet outside. This alternative will help students who are bored of studying at home.

So, this alternative will help students who are bored of studying at home. Thus, the material taught by the teacher will be delivered well. Hopefully the pandemic will pass quickly, and face-to-face schools can be carried out again.

5. Conclusions

From the result of the research which has been described in the previous chapter, then it can be concluded that the students' perception toward online learning process during Covid-19 more than 50% respondent get bored while online learning process. The implementation for online English learning activities worked on the questions given by the teacher. Some students stated do not get accurate assistance and explanations directly. The most obstacles during online learning school are difficulties in understanding the material because they cannot directly ask the teacher. Supported from the schools is highly expected during the online learning process, but still 14.9% of them stated that they did not get any support from the school. Support from the parent or family, student stated do not accompanied properly during the online learning process. The most effective media used in the online English learning process is chat via WA group. The most of student stated that online English material is quite easy to learn, but around 7.5% stated that it is difficult to understand.

The availability of student learning facilities during online learning process for electricity it most available and can be used properly, then for computer/laptop is quite available, and then for smartphone/android is available and can be used well, but unfortunate that 4.5% do not have a smartphone as a learning tool. The implementation of the online learning process from educational broadcast on the television only 30% interested in watching and following it. The implementation of the online learning process from educational broadcast on the radio only 13% interested, more than 50% of students never listen to radio broadcasts. Only half of the teachers motivate their students during online learning process. Only half of the teachers gave awards to students who excel during online learning process.

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