

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

#### A. Findings

This chapter will explain the perception of testing on digital and emotional readiness at SMPN 23 Banjarmasin. Test students' digital and emotional readiness perceptions obtained from questionnaires and interviews. Instrument testing use *Likert scale* on January of 21 to 25, 2022 at SMPN 23 Banjarmasin. This study obtained data about digital readiness in English lessons by distributing questionnaires directly. The data results are presented in the following table:

##### 1. Students' readiness in preparing technology for online learning

<u>Score</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
1	-	0%	Strongly Disagree
2	-	0%	Disagree
3	-	0%	Neutral
4	18	50%	Agree
5	18	50%	Strongly Agree

**Table 4. 1 Questionnaire Number 1**

Table 3 shows the percentage obtained for questionnaire number 1, it is "*Saya mempunyai alat komunikasi seperti handphone dan jenis alat komunikasi lainnya*". The meaning of the word cellphone and other communication tools here is to ask if they have technology such as android, laptop or computer that can support their online learning later with the aim of the author wanting to know and measure their digital readiness in facing online learning during this pandemic.

We can see the results obtained through table 3. From the table above 36 students gave their responses and the table provides information that 0% of students stated strongly disagree, disagree and neutral on questionnaire number 1. While 50% percent answered agree and the other 50% answered strongly agree. This means that in terms of 50% agree and 50% strongly agree, it can be concluded that 100% or all students have cellphones and other types of communication tools such as androids, laptops, computers and others that they can use in online learning during the covid-19 pandemic.

Table 4			
Question 2			
I Master the Media Used When Learning Online			
<u>Score</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
1	-	0%	Strongly Disagree
2	3	8.33%	Disagree
3	5	13.88%	Neutral
4	17	47.22%	Agree
5	11	30.55%	Strongly Agree

**Table 4. 2 Questionnaire Number 2**

Table 4 contains the percentage of statement on questionnaire number 2 which reads “*saya menguasai media yang digunakan ketika pembelajaran online*”. The meaning of the word mastering the media here is the ability of students to use technological tools. The technology in question is the technology used in online learning, namely, Android, laptops, computers and some software or applications used in the teaching and learning process in online learning during the Covid-19 era. In this statement the author also intends to find out how ready they are in facing online learning.

The results obtained can be seen in table 4 regarding the statement that reads “*saya menguasai media yang digunakan ketika pembelajaran online*” 36 students have given their responses. In this statement 0% of students answered strongly disagree, 8.33% answered disagree, 13.88%

answered neutral, 47.22% answered agree, 30.55% answered strongly agree. We can calculate the responses that answered positively which stated that they mastered the media used in online learning as much as 77.77%, meaning that only less than a fourth of students were still confused in mastering the media used in online learning.

Table 5			
Question 3			
Internet Connection In My Environment Is Easy.			
<u>Score</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
1	3	8.33%	Strongly Disagree
2	1	2.77%	Disagree
3	5	13.88%	Neutral
4	17	47.22%	Agree
5	10	27.77%	Strongly Agree

**Table 4. 3 Questionnaire Number 3**

Table 5 above contains the statement of questionnaire no 3, it is "*Koneksi Internet Di Lingkungan Saya Mudah*". We know that the most important thing besides technology media to support online distance learning is that we need a good internet connection to stay connected between teachers and students so that they can carry out the teaching and learning process well. Therefore, this statement is needed to find out whether each student's area of residence has a good internet connection.

In the table above, we can see 36 responses from the students who were the object of this research. In the table we see as many as 8.33% answered strongly disagree, 2.77% answered disagree, 13.88% answered neutral, 47.22% answered agree, and 27.77% answered strongly agree.

We can calculate that 74.99% answered positively, which means that they don't have any problems with their internet connection and are ready to participate in online learning. Meanwhile, 13.88% of students who answered neutrally could be considered as still doubting whether their internet connection could be said to be good or not. However, as many as 11.10% answered with a negative response, meaning that they really had problems with their internet connection.

Table 6			
Question 4			
Therefore, I Am Ready to Follow Online Learners During a Pandemic			
<u>Score</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
1	3	8.33%	Strongly Disagree
2	3	8.33%	Disagree
3	7	19.44%	Neutral
4	10	27.77%	Agree
5	13	36.11%	Strongly Agree

**Table 4. 4 Questionnaire Number 4**

Table 6 contains the statement of questionnaire number 4, it is *“Karena Itu, Saya Siap Mengikuti Pembelajaran Online Ketika Pandemi”*. This statement is a form of confirmation whether they are ready or not to take online learning. The word ready here is not meant to be ready in terms of technology, internet connection or anything else. However, the word ready here is aimed at each student's own opinion on online learning from home.

Table 6 shows 36 students giving their responses. We can see that 8.33% answered strongly disagree, 8.33% answered disagree, 19.44% answered neutral, 27.77% answered agree, and 36.11% answered strongly agree. Seeing the responses from students to this statement, it can be said that more than fifty percent of the respondents answered with positive responses. This means they are ready for online learning. However, there are still a small number of students who are still not ready to take online learning.

## 2. Students' perceptions in their digital readiness in learning during the COVIS-19 pandemi

Table 7			
Question 5			
In my opinion, learning online is easier to understand than face-to-face learning			
<u>Score</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
1	1	2.77%	Strongly Disagree

2	7	19.44%	Disagree
3	17	47.22%	Neutral
4	4	11.11%	Agree
5	7	19.44%	Strongly Agree

**Table 4. 5 Questionnaire Number 5**

Table 7 above contains a questionnaire statement number 5, it is “In my opinion, learning online is easier to understand than face-to-face learning (Face to Face)”. This statement is an opinion about students' responses after doing distance learning or online learning. In this statement, it is intended to find out whether after they have participated in distance learning or online learning, they will continue to support the online learning or not.

In the statement “In my opinion, learning online is easier to understand than face-to-face learning (Face to Face)” as many as 36 students gave their responses which have been described in the table above. In this statement, each response is obtained as follows. A total of 2.77% answered strongly disagree, 19.44% answered disagree, 47.22% answered neutral, 11.11% answered agree, and 19.44% answered strongly agree.

At this percentage we can see that the highest score lies in the neutral answer. This means that they feel that there is no problem with

face-to-face learning in classrooms or online learning from home. However, almost a quarter of the respondents gave negative responses, where they better understand learning through face-to-face learning in classrooms.

Table 8			
Question 9			
I was disappointed when I took online learning because of a poor internet connection or not having enough quota			
<u>Score</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
1	4	11.11%	Strongly Disagree
2	7	19.44%	Disagree
3	6	16.66%	Neutral
4	6	16.66%	Agree
5	13	36.11%	Strongly Agree

**Table 4. 6 Questionnaire Number 9**

Table 8 above contains the statement of questionnaire number 9, it is “*Saya Merasa Kecewa Ketika Mengikuti Pembelajaran Online (Daring) Karena Koneksi Internet Yang Buruk Atau Tidak Memiliki Kuota Yang Cukup*”. In this statement, the researcher wanted to see if after online learning there was a change in the answer, where previously in table 5 questionnaire number 3 regarding the statement of internet readiness, it is “*Koneksi Internet Di Lingkungan Saya Mudah*”. This is intended so that



within the scope of the internet network it really does not become an obstacle or problem in the online learning process.

In the table above, we can see that as many as 36 students gave their responses. Each response gets a successive percentage as follows. A total of 11.11% answered strongly disagree, 19.44% answered disagree, 16.66% answered neutral, 16.66% answered agree, and 36.11% answered strongly agree. At this percentage, it is known that more than half a percent of respondents gave positive responses to the statement of questionnaire number Nine. This means that in the online distance learning process there are still many students experiencing problems caused by poor internet connections and insufficient internet quota.

### 3. Students' emotional perception in learning during the COVID-19 pandemic

Table 10 Question 6 Distance Learning in this Pandemic is very exciting			
<u>Score</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
1	1	2.77%	Strongly Disagree
2	8	22.22%	Disagree
3	9	25%	Neutral
4	9	25%	Agree
5	9	25	Strongly Agree

**Table 4. 7 Questionnaire Number 6**

In table 10 contains the statement of the questionnaire number 6, it is *“Belajar Jarak Jauh Dimasa Pandemi Ini Sangat menyenangkan”*. This statement is intended to find out how emotional students are in participating in online learning during covid-19 pandemic. Because this is something new, it is very necessary to know the feelings of students during the online learning.

Table 9 above shows 36 students giving their responses, where the percentage of each response is obtained as follows. A total of 2.77% answered strongly disagree, 22.22% answered disagree, and each 25% answered neutral, agree, and strongly agree. From this percentage, we can see that only a quarter of the respondents answered with negative responses, meaning that they are not happy to participate in online learning. While others feel happy and have no problem learning is done by online.

Table 11			
Question 7			
I feel sad because e-learning it makes me not excited for school			
<u>Score</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
1	2	5.55%	Strongly Disagree
2	3	8.33%	Disagree
3	9	25%	Neutral
4	12	33.33%	Agree
5	9	25%	Strongly Agree

**Table 4. 8 Questionnaire Number 7**

In table 11 which contains the questionnaire statement number 7, it is *“Saya Merasa Sedih Belajar Online, Karena Membuat Saya Tidak*

*Bersemangat Untuk Sekolah*”. This statement is intended to find out whether online learning can increase students' enthusiasm for learning during the covid-19 pandemic or not. As we all know, during the COVID-19 pandemic, many habits have changed, from where we are usually free to meet each other to an order to keep our distance from one another or what is commonly known as social distancing.

In this statement, out of 36 samples, only 35 students have responded. The following is the percentage of each response, it is, 5.55% answered strongly disagree, 8.33% answered disagree, 25% answered neutral, 33.33% answered agree, and 25% answered strongly agree. From these results, we can see that the positive response to statement number seven, it is “Saya Merasa Sedih Belajar Online, Karena Membuat Saya Tidak Bersemangat Untuk Sekolah” got almost 60%. This means that students feel sad and unmotivated in participating in online learning

Table 12			
Question 8			
I Think Online Learning is Harder To Understand Than Face-to-Face Learning .			
<u>Score</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
1	3	8.33%	Strongly Disagree
2	2	5.55%	Disagree
3	7	19.44%	Neutral

4	19	52.77%	Agree
5	5	13.88%	Strongly Agree

**Table 4. 9 Questionnaire Number 8**

Table 12 contains a questionnaire statement number 8, it is “*menurut saya belajar online sulit difahami dari pada pembelajaran tatap muka (face to face)*”. Online learning is a new thing, so it will affect students' understanding to some extent, whether it affects it in a good sense or otherwise, because the methods and systems in the learning process will be different from what is usually done face-to-face. This statement is intended to determine emotional perception. students in online learning during the covid-19 pandemic.

In this statement, we can see in the table above 36 students gave their responses. The number of each percentage of student responses is 8.33% of students answered strongly disagree, 5.55% answered disagree, 19.44% answered neutral, 52.77% answered agree, and 13.88% answered strongly agree.

From this percentage, the positive response got the highest score, which is more than half of the portion. Meanwhile, if we calculate the number of percentages who answered with negative responses, it is only less than a quarter of the part, which is 13.88%. From this percentage, it

can be concluded that students feel they do not understand or are difficult to understand lessons that are carried out by online.

Table 13			
Question 10			
I feel happy if the learning process changed to face to face.			
<u>Score</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percentage</u>	<u>Criteria</u>
1	-	0%	Strongly Disagree
2	1	2.77%	Disagree
3	4	11.11%	Neutral
4	11	30.55%	Agree
5	20	55.55%	Strongly Agree

**Table 4. 10 Questionnaire Number 10**

Table 13 above contains the statement of questionnaire number 10, it is “*Saya Senang Karena Proses Pembelajaran Dilakukan Secara Tatap Muka (Face to Face)*”. After the online distance learning process during the covid-19 pandemic was carried out, the researchers wanted to find out whether the students were happy with face-to-face classroom learning or preferred online learning which had just been implemented. One of the purposes of this statement is also as a measuring tool to determine the emotional perception of students.

From the table above, 36 students have responded to this statement. We can see from the table that the percentage of the students' responses in

a row, it is, 0% answered strongly disagree, 2.77% answered disagree, 11.11% answered neutral, 30.55% answered agree, and 55.55% answered strongly agree. From the results of these percentages, it is clear that more than eighty percent gave a positive response. This means that students prefer learning that is done face-to-face in the classroom compared to online learning.

## **B. Discussion**

The discussion section is aimed to answer the research question and aims to discuss the results of the data in order to conclude the answers from the research questions about digital readiness and emotional perception of SMPN 23 Banjarmasin. These research questions would be discussed in the following section.

1. Student digital readiness of at SMPN 23 Banjarmasin in terms of technology equipment availability. According to Wasterman defines dictionary readiness as a quality or state of being ready (Wasterman, Bonnet, & McAfee, 2014). The state is not just means to a person's condition, but rather various matters related to the readiness is preparation willingness and facility. From the data obtained from the questionnaire, students' readiness for online learning support tools and mastery of the media used, the results shows positive results where 50% of students answered agree and strongly agree.

This means that one hundred percent of students have technology to support online learning. Students' mastery of the media used for online learning also got a positive response. Students of SMPN 23 Banjarmasin have online learning media. Many students understand various online learning media, this is a positive thing for teachers and students who got it. And there are several students not understand about it.

Students' internet connections in each place, it shows from the sample tested stated a negative response. This shows that there are a small number of students who are still hampered from participating in online learning because of the lack of good internet connection readiness. Overall regarding the readiness of facilities and understanding of online learning, some students of SMPN 23 Banjarmasin are ready, but there are a few who are still not.

It concluded that many students have tools to learn online such as cellphones, laptop and other. But not all students master and understand how to use online learning media. Although there are still many who have online learning media, clearly this becomes a problem for students in the learning process. This can be seen when they complain about some of the disturbances that occur when online learning is carried out, ranging from unstable internet connection problems, to disturbances in the place where they study because they do not have a special room to study at their respective homes.

2. The student emotional perception in during the covid-19 pandemic. According to Handel there are three kinds of perception indicators, namely; acceptance the process, understanding, and evaluation stimulus (Handel, Stephan, Zikuda, & Kopp, 2020). Acceptance the process of acceptance or reabsorption indicator perception is about absorbed or accepted by the five sense , both sight, hearing, smell, and testing (Handel, Stephan, Zikuda, & Kopp, 2020). Emotional perception of SMPN 23 Banjarmasin many students felt happy because the teaching and learning process has been carried out face to face. And there are no lessons that difficult to understand.

Many students difficult to understand the lesson when study E-learning than face to face. According to students face-to-face learning is more effective than online learning. Because there is no interaction between students and teacher, that made emotional of students. And in other perception, the students showed feel happy when studied online, because many of them could use their time for other working. But many students feel sad and unmotivated during online learning.

They feel disappointed when their internet connection has problem when online learning takes place. Students' emotional perception in learning at SMPN 23 Banjarmasin during covid-19 showed that they preferred to do face-to-face learning in the classroom. At first they felt happy doing online learning because they did not need to go to school to learn and some of them could help their parents at home.



We conduct this study to find out how the readiness and emotional students of digital learning during COVID-19. But the study of Marion Handel and Friends use college students as a participants and the author use students Junior high school as a participants (Handel, Stephan, Zikuda, & Kopp, 2020). The second study was conducted by Hasnidar (2020) entitled “Students’ Perception Of Using Online Learning Materials” the objectives of this study to find out the students’ perceptions of using online learning materials at the seventh semester of English department in Makassar Muhammadiyah University in the year 2018/2019 from BG VIIIJ. The study involved one Visual Impairment student (low vision) in one of the private universities of Makassar, South Sulawesi (Hamid, 2020)

The results of the previous research were different because the previous research only used 1 variable and different research sites. The conclusion of this study is that digital readinees and emotional perception in SMPN 23 Banjarmasin are very good. but there are some problems that interfere with the student's learning process such as, the internet network or students' emotions because they don't understand.