



**STUDENTS' RESPONSES ON ONLINE LEARNING
DURING PANDEMIC (COVID-19) :**
*(A Study on the Sixth Semester Students of English Department of IAIN
Batusangkar Registered in 2020/2021 Academic Year)*

THESIS

*Submitted to English Teaching Department of Faculty of
Tarbiyah and Teacher Training of IAIN Batusangkar
As a Requirement for Obtain Sarjana Degree (S1)
In English Teaching Department*

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Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamiin, first of all, the researcher would like to express her thankfulness to Allah SWT who blessed her with Allah's grace, health, faith, bless, strength, and opportunity that she could finish her study and thesis entitled: **“STUDENTS’ RESPONSES ON ONLINE LEARNING DURING PANDEMIC (COVID-19)”**. She always prays and send her best regard to Prophet Muhammad SAW who has moved us from the darknesss to the lightness.

This thesis was written as one of the requirements to obtain sarjana degree (S1) of English Teaching Department of IAIN Batusangkar. The researcher realizes this thesis is inseparable from the help of many parties. She would like to thank all those who helped her in writing thesis. She would like to express her special honor gratitude to her Advisor, Mr. Irwan, M.Pd, who have given time for supporting, guiding, giving suggestion and helping her to complete this thesis. Next, her deepest thanks to her examiners of this thesis, Mr. Dr. Sirajul Munir, M.Pd and Co-examiner Mr. Eka Hnedra Putra, M.Pd, who have given her suggestion, valuable advice, and criticism to complete this thesis. Then, her gratitude also goes to all the informant of this research who participated in her research and also support her to finish the research.

Then, her deepest and sincere gratitude goes to the head of English Teaching Department, Silfia Rahmi, M.Pd, who was helped her during academic years. Next, she also thanks to staff of English Teaching Department, Mrs. Anggi Rahmadika, S.Pd.I who helped administratively during study and writing thesis. She would like to thank to all of lecturers of English Teaching Department for their knowledge and helps during studying at this Department. And her gratitude also goes to her academic advisor, Mrs. Irwan, M.Pd, who always giving advice and guiding to her during her study. Next, she also thank to the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, Mr. Dr. Adripen, M. Pd who has given assistances to her during academic years. Then, the researcher wants to thank to the head of LP2M, Mr. Dr. H.

Muhammad Fazis, M.Pd. who helped administratively during writing this thesis. Last, her deepest gratitude is addressed to rector of IAIN Batusangkar, Mr. Dr. Marjoni Imamora, M.Sc, who has given chance for her study at IAIN Batusangkar until she got sarjana degree.

Furthermore, the researcher also wants to address her deepest love gratitude and appreciation to her beloved mother (Nurhayati), her beloved father (Amril), her beloved sisters (Asmira Purmana Dewi and Bulkis Vera Anita), her beloved brothers (Andri Afdol, Rian Afdol, and Afdol Ramadhan), and her big family members for their support financially and mentally to reach her dream. At Last, she would like to thank to her beloved friends Intan Septiantama, Irma Tikasari, and Nurul Fadhilah (Siblings) who motivated her to finish her thesis.

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ABSTRAK

META ANNISA RAHIM, NIM 17 301 040 39, judul skripsi: **“RESPON MAHASISWA TERHADAP PEMBELAJARAN DARING SELAMA PANDEMI (COVID-19)”**, Jurusan Tadris Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan, Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Batusangkar. Penelitian ini dilatar belakangi karena adanya wabah *covid-19*, yang mengubah sistem pendidikan yang ada Indonesia. Dengan meningkatnya kasus virus corona di Indonesia, pemerintah memutuskan untuk menerapkan pembelajaran online di semua jenjang pendidikan. Sistem ini diterapkan untuk meminimalisir penyebaran virus corona dan memaksimalkan proses belajar mengajar. Sistem ini dapat menggantikan sistem konvensional dalam proses belajar mengajar yang melakukan kegiatan mengajar tanpa adanya interaksi langsung antara siswa dan guru. Adapun tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui respon mahasiswa terhadap pembelajaran online learning selama pandemik (*covid-19*).

Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kualitatif. Informan dari penelitian berjumlah 8 orang mahasiswa Tadris Bahasa Inggris semester 6 pada tahun akademik 2020/2021. Informan penelitian ini dipilih dengan menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling*. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti mengambil data sendiri dengan berpedoman kepada pedoman wawancara. Kemudian, data dianalisis dengan cara mereduksi data, menampilkan data, memverifikasi data dan mengambil kesimpulan (Miles dan Huberman).

Penelitian ini menyimpulkan, Respon Siswa terhadap Pembelajaran Online Selama Pandemi (Covid-19), adalah: 1) Respons positif pembelajaran online: Pembelajaran online lebih praktis, hemat biaya, materi pembelajaran mudah diakses, mengetahui aplikasi pembelajaran online yang sebelumnya tidak dikenal, dapat belajar banyak dari sumber lain di internet, lebih efisien, mudah mencari dan mengerjakan tugas, persiapan belajar sehingga tidak terlalu ribet, dan waktu fleksibel. 2) Respon Negatif: tidak setuju jika pembelajaran online diperpanjang, kurang sinyal, lebih paham pada pembelajaran offline daripada online, kurang berinteraksi di kelas online, kurang fokus, penjelasan dari dosen kurang maksimal, tidak dapat berinteraksi juga banyak dengan teman, suasana belajar tidak hidup, kurangnya bimbingan dari dosen, beberapa materi sulit ditemukan, lebih mengerti dalam pembelajaran offline daripada online, tidak memahami materi pembelajaran, memahami pelajaran ada yang mengerti ada yang tidak mengerti sama sekali, dan hanya memahami dasar. 3) Perangkat pembelajaran dalam pembelajaran online yang digunakan siswa adalah handphone, laptop, alat tulis, buku, sumber belajar seperti jurnal dan artikel. 4) Media pembelajaran yang sering digunakan adalah WA, *Google Classroom*, *Google Meet*, *Zoom meeting* dan *Telegram*. 5) Media yang disukai siswa menggunakan WA, *Zoom*, dan *Google Meet*.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (covid-19) was discovered at the end of 2019 to be precise in December in Wuhan City, Huebei Province, China and then spread to almost all over the world. This outbreak is named *coronavirus disease 2019 (covid-19)*, caused by *severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2)*. Corona virus is an RNA virus with particle size 120-160 nm. This virus mainly infects animals. Including bats and camels. Before the occurrence of the *covid-19* outbreak, there are 6 types of coronavirus that can infect humans, namely *alphacoronavirus 229E*, *alphacoronavirus NL63*, *betacoronavirus OC43*, *betacoronavirus HKU1*, *Severe Acute Respiratory Illness Coronavirus (SARS-CoV)*, and *Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV)* (Susilo et al, 2020).

This virus can be transmitted from human to human and has spread widely in China and more than 190 other countries and territories. On March 12, 2020, WHO declares *covid-19* a pandemic as of March 29, 2020, there were 634,835 cases and 33,106 deaths worldwide. Temporary in Indonesia, 1,528 positive cases have been confirmed *covid-19* and 136 deaths. *Covid-19* was first reported in Indonesia on March 2, 2020 a total of two cases. March 31 data 2020 shows confirmed cases numbering 1,528 cases and 136 deaths. Mortality rate *covid-19* in Indonesia is 8.9%, this figure is the highest in Southeast Asia (Susilo et al, 2020).

By increasing of corona virus cases in Indonesia, the government has decided to implement online learning in all levels of education. This system is implemented to minimize the spreading of corona virus and to maximize the teaching and learning process. This system can replace the conventional system in teaching and learning process which conduct a teaching activity without any

direct interaction between the students and teachers. We all know how important education is. It's can't stop more over during *covid-19* pandemic.

Online learning is a way of teaching without the use of a physical classroom. Online learning is a system for organizing online learning classes to reach a broad and mass audience. Online learning is an educational practice that depends on the use of internet-based technology features (Dhull & Sakshi, 2017). According to Wagner (2008) online learning is the expression broadly used to describe “instructional content or learning experience delivered or enabled by electronic technologies”. According to Ally in Hasnidar (2020) Online Learning as the use of the Internet to access learning materials; to interact with content, instructors, and other students; and to get support during the learning process, to gain knowledge, to build personal meaning, and to grow from learning experiences. According to Collins in Hasnidar (2020), Online Learning is defined as the creation and proliferation of personal computers, the globalization of other human ideas and actions, and the use of technology in exchanging ideas and providing access to more people. Audio, video, computer, and network technologies are often combined to create diverse instructional delivery systems. The basic method for uniting distance learning instructors with remote students is networking. To sum up, Online Learning is learning done electronically using the computer and network-based media. Online learning is also known as electronic learning, e-learning, online learning, internet-based learning, virtual learning, or web-based learning.

Based on preliminary research, researchers conducted random interviews with students who follow online learning, the students' responses of online learning are there are several positive and negative responses of online learning. First of all the positive responses of online learning are that learning can be carried out anywhere, minimal costs, time saving, and this is good enough to replace face-to-face learning. Second, the negative responses of online learning are that it makes learning ineffective due to poor internet signals, inadequate facilities for online learning, lack of motivation in participating in learning,

reduced concentration in following lessons because they are carried out at home, difficult to understand material due to lack of communication.

According to Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary in Solihin (2020) Response is answer or action done in answer to something. According to Maria Agustina in Solihin (2020), response is given by power who defines response as any verbal or nonverbal designed to fulfill the expectations implicit in the questions, commands or request of other. Another definition, according to Bennet and Paulina in Solihin (2020), response is something said or done answer; reply or reaction, behavioural act, response comes as a result of the entry of stimulus into the same mind with the sense of someone. In accordance with Kartono & Rahayu in Pratama (2021), response is an answer, in particular an answer to a question or a questionnaire or across behaviors, either clearly visible or outward or hidden or disguised. Judging from psychology itself, the term response is something general, and the most used in psychology, it is usually in conjunction with giving traits. The response is very close to the stimulus, so that if the stimulus appears first it is likely followed by the response. Receiving behavior that appears after the stimulus is transmitted to the communication is a form of response, response is the result of behavior that arises because of the stimulus. To sum up, it can be concluded that the response is formed from an action or stimulation process that produce a reaction and result from stimulus action itself. The response will appear from receiving messages after a series of communications.

Based on previous research with the title "*Student's Responses on Learning in the Early COVID-19 Pandemic*". This research was done by (Wargadinata, Maimunah, & Rofiq, 2020). The purpose of this study was to break down the online learning process in the early pandemic as well as effective and optimal online learning. The design of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The data were collected through observation, questionnaires, interviews, and documentation. Interestingly, this study found online learning using the WhatsApp Group to be the most effective in the early COVID-19 pandemic. WhatsApp is easy, simple, and does not require a large

data quota package. Through WhatsApp accounts, learning took place optimally because students and lecturers could communicate and share PowerPoint files, Microsoft Word files, JPGs, Voice Notes, Videos, and other learning resource links. The study recommends that other researchers uncover the solution to obstacles experienced by students in online learning and the development of other media to implement effective online lectures.

Second, a study conducted (Ahmad, et al., 2020) entitled “*Student Responses during Online Learning in the Covid-19 Pandemic Period*”. This study aims to determine student responses during online learning conducted by teachers. The research methodology used is a qualitative method with descriptive techniques. The research subjects were students of Galuh Rahayu Sindangkasih Vocational School 2020 class X and XI. The instruments used were interviews and questionnaires that were filled out online by students. Based on the results of the study that 85% of students use mobile Internet to do online learning. 60% of students are ready to do online learning at home, while the remaining 30% are quite ready and 10% are not ready. Student responses during online learning are 45% pleasant, 30% fun and 10%. The level of readiness of the teacher is good enough that 80% is ready, and the remaining 10% is at the level of very ready and quite ready. Overall online learning carried out by teachers at the Galuh Rahayu Sindangkasih Vocational School was positively responded to in the Covid pandemic situation¹⁹.

A phenomenon that related to this case is found in English Department of IAIN Batusangkar. The students have learned by using Online Learning as an alternative way for studying during pandemic (*covid-19*). From this situations, the reseacher interested in conducted a research about “Student’s Responses of Online Learning during Pandemic (*Covid-19*): A Study on the Sixth Semester English Students’ of IAIN Batusangkar”.

B. Research Focus and Research Question

Based on the background of the problem above, the researcher focused this research on students’ responses of online learning by English students’ of IAIN Batusangkar during pandemic (*covid-19*). Based on the research focus

above, the research question in this research is “*What is the students’ responses of Online Learning during Pandemic (Covid-19)?*”

C. Purpose of the Research

Based on the research question above, the purpose of this research is to find out students’ responses of online learning during pandemic English students’ department of IAIN Batusangkar.

D. Definition of the Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstandings during this research, the researcher gives an explanation of the most important terms. They are defined as follows:

1. Online learning is a way of teaching without the use of a physical classroom and learning done electronically using the computer and network-based media.
2. Responses is formed from an action or stimulation process that produce a reaction and result from stimulus action itself.

E. Significance of the Research

The research hopefully give contribution to:

1. Theoretically

This research can explain the results of the students’ responses on online learning during pandemic (*covid-19*).

2. Practically

The researcher hopefully this research may be useful for:

1. English Lecturer

Hopefully, the result of this research could give a contribution to the English lecturers. Therefore, the lecturers can get to know the students’ responses of online learning during the pandemic (*covid19*).

2. English Students

By doing this research, it hopes to give information to the English students, especially the sixth semester students of English Teaching Department in IAIN Batusangkar who are registered in 2020/2021 academic year about several students’ responses on online learning

during pandemic (*covid-19*). Lastly, it helps students to express their feeling during the course of the pandemic (*covid-19*).

3. The Researcher herself

This research will help the researcher gain information about student responses to online learning during the pandemic. Then, as a person who will be a teacher later, she can use this research as a guide to making a strategy in online learning someday if this situation suddenly comes back again. In addition, it is a requirement to get a degree in the English teaching department of IAIN Batusangkar.

4. Other Researcher

The researcher hopes that this study can motivate the next researcher to continue the research about students' responses on online learning during pandemic.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Review of Relevant Theories

1. Online Learning

a. Definition of Online Learning

Online learning is a way of teaching without the use of a physical classroom. Online learning is a system for organizing online learning classes to reach a broad and mass audience. Online learning is an educational practice that depends on the use of internet-based technology features (Dhull & Sakshi, 2017). According to Wagner (2008) online learning is the expression broadly used to describe “instructional content or learning experience delivered or enabled by electronic technologies”. According to Ally in Hasnidar (2020) Online Learning as the use of the Internet to access learning materials; to interact with content, instructors, and other students; and to get support during the learning process, to gain knowledge, to build personal meaning, and to grow from learning experiences. According to Collins in Hasnidar (2020), Online Learning is defined as the creation and proliferation of personal computers, the globalization of other human ideas and actions, and the use of technology in exchanging ideas and providing access to more people. Audio, video, computer, and network technologies are often combined to create diverse instructional delivery systems. The basic method for uniting distance learning instructors with remote students is networking.

According to Thomson (2010) found that online learning is also suitable for gifted students because the approach is more individualized and more studentcentered. Overall, most studies of the effectiveness of internet and internet-based language learning materials highlight the findings that they create a new, conducive and encouraging environment for students. Dabbagh and Ritland said online learning is an open

learning environment and distributed pedagogic tools, the internet, network-based technology, to facilitate learning and build knowledge through action and interaction. Online learning is learning that can be done anywhere and anytime, depending on the needs of human resources (instructors, lecturers, instructors, and students) who carry out these online learning activities (Hasnidar, 2020).

All terms imply that students are far from tutors or instructors, that students use several forms of technology (usually computers) to access learning materials, and that students use technology to interact with teachers or instructors and with other students, and that some form of support is given to learners.

To sum up, Online Learning is learning done electronically using the computer and network-based media. Online learning is also known as electronic learning, e-learning, online learning, internet-based learning, virtual learning, or web-based learning.

According to Uno in Pratama (2021), there are several elements that must be supposed by web-based distance learning are as follows:

1) Students' activity center

As community web based distance learning must be able to make this facility as a place for student activities, where students can add ability, read subject matter, find information and so on.

2) Interaction in group

Students can interact with each other to discuss material provided by the teacher. Teachers can be present in this group to give a little review of the material they provide.

3) Student administration system

Where students can see information about student status, student achievement and so on.

4) Deepening of material and examinations

The teacher usually conducts short quizzes and assignments aimed at deepening what has been taught and conducting tests at the end of the learning period. This must also be anticipated by web-based distance learning.

5) Digital library

There is a variety of library information, not limited to books, but also on digital literature such as sound, images, and so on. This section is as a support and in the form of database.

6) Online material outside the course material

To support lectures, the students also need reading material from other websites. Therefore, in this section teachers and students can be directly involved to provide other material to be published to other students via the web

b. Characteristic of Online Learning

According to Rudi and Riyana in Hasnidar (2020) characteristics of online learning are:

- 1) The students' capture of learning material does not depend on the instructor/teacher, because students construct their own knowledge through teaching materials delivered through the website interface.
- 2) The source of knowledge is everywhere and can be easily accessed by everyone. This is due to the global nature of Internet media and can be accessed by anyone connected to it
- 3) Teachers / educational institutions function as mediators / mentors.
- 4) Restructuring is needed for education system, curriculum, and management policies that can support the utilization of Information and Communication Technology for optimal education.

The four characteristics above are the things that distinguish online learning from conventional learning activities. In online learning, students' capture of learning material is no longer dependent on instructors/instructors, because students build their own knowledge

through teaching materials delivered through online learning. In online learning too, knowledge sources are spread everywhere and can be easily accessed by everyone.

c. Advantages of Online Learning

According to Dhull and Sakshi (2017), the advantages of online learning are below:

1) Accessibility

Because students can learn from anywhere in the world, online learning provides accessibility. Wherever a student wants to study, they will be able to find a course that fits their interests and needs. Students can learn whatever they want, no matter where they live.

2) Personalised Learning

The online learning system allows students to identify individual learning styles, content, goals, current knowledge and skills. Therefore, they can create their own learning style and learn with it. It has the capacity to motivate, increase self-confidence and self-esteem, broaden access and enhance learning experiences, in addition to developing their ICT skills.

3) Develops cognitive abilities

The study found that E-Learning may be effective in developing cognitive abilities of pupil teachers (Singh & Mishra, 2009). The students in the e-learning program were found to have a higher level of proficiency than their peers. With a click of a button, students can access information. One of the best things about online programs is that they are offered by some of the most prestigious universities in the world. The student can take an online course to help develop their cognitive skills.

4) Cost-Effectiveness

Online learning is more productive because less money is spent on traveling and buying books or spending money in the university context. You can learn online for free and it's easy to do from anywhere.

5) Promotes Research

Students like to publish their work when they produce something of the highest quality. With the permission of their professors, they post their work on the web as examples for current and future students. Publishing student work helps build a legacy in the classroom and archive successes achieved.

6) Basic Computer Skills

On campus and off campus students who choose to study online have the opportunity to acquire technical skills in the use of information and communication technologies. This skills could be useful to them in their professional life and in any future endeavors which could be marketable features of their education.

7) Equal Opportunity to all

All students are treated the same regardless of their caste, race, sex, religion, or disability, etc.

8) Self-Pacing

Some students may not be able to finish their assigned tasks for a variety of reasons. Online learning allows students to work and study at their own pace without a time limit. You're free to take as much time as you want on your work without being marked as slow by classmates.

9) Globalization

Technologies are making it easier for people to learn from people with similar interests, regardless of their geographical location. The world has become more interconnected, and we have

the opportunity to get information about other nations. The world of the electronic network connects people from all over the world, so it is important to experiment with e-learning situations where students are able to share ideas and resources, access information on current events and historical archives, interact with experts, and online use databases.

According to Bates, Wulf et al in Pratama (2021), there are several advantages of online learning. Below are some of the advantages of online learning:

- 1) Increasing the learning interaction (*exchange interactivity*).
- 2) Facilitating learning interactions wherever and whenever (*time and place flexibility*).
- 3) Having a wider reach (*potential to reach a global audience*).
- 4) Facilitate the improvement and storage of learning materials (*easy updating of content as well as achievable capabilities*).

d. Disadvantages of Online Learning

According to Dhull & Sakshi (2017), disadvantages of online learning are:

1) Poor communication

In online learning, the students can't interact like face to face with the teacher which is very important to create a link between the student and the teacher, which is done through the exam.

2) Feeling Isolated

Students often feel isolated in online classes, because they can't interact with their fellow classmates. As a result of technological advances in modern times, children's social development has taken a back seat. Students stay in touch with their online friends, who are often sitting in distant places, via *WhatsApp*, *Instagram*, and *Facebook*, but they don't meet or greet anyone who is sitting right

next to them. This leads to a feeling of isolation. Studies show that feeling of isolation was a major stressor that pushed students to give up.

3) Lack of motivation

Students are easily distracted because they lack motivation in their studies. Trying to work at your own pace becomes a disadvantage for students who find it difficult to manage their time and tend to procrastinate. The students are better off when they are taught using a traditional pedagogical approach.

4) Lack of Funds

Technology has disadvantages, which are cost, hardware issues, internet issues, production of course materials, and concern for the availability of funds.

5) Lack of quality

Online learning sometimes leads to a decrease in the quality of the educational and pedagogical process. Online instructors often do not take course preparation as seriously as possible, and this lack of participation certainly has a profound and negative impact on the quality of online learning.

6) Poor accessibility in Remote Areas

Hardware, software and communication facilities are basic requirements for online teaching and learning. If this is missing, then online learning will not be able to achieve its goal. Some people do not have immediate access to a computer and an Internet connection, and others who have the necessary equipment feel ill-equipped to use it (Dhull & Sakshi, 2017).

According to Munir in Pratama (2021), there are some disadvantages of online learning:

- 1) The separation between instruction and student causes the interaction between teacher and student to be less than optimal.

- 2) E-learning technology tends to be more focused on the technological aspects rather than the educational aspects.
 - 3) The learning process tends towards training and less attention to the affective aspects.
 - 4) Teachers are required to know and master strategies, methods, or learning techniques based on information and communication technology that may not have been mastered.
 - 5) The learning process of e-learning requires high learning motivation because in practice learning is done independently. If student motivation is lacking then the learning process will fail and the learning objectives will be not achieved.
 - 6) Not all students can use the internet because of limited facilities they have.
 - 7) Lacking of knowledge and skill to operate the computer and utilize internet maximally.
- e. Benefit of Online Learning

Here are some of the benefits for students and faculty:

- 1) For students, online learning does not know the time zone, location and distance are not an issue. With asynchronous online learning, students can access online materials at any time, while synchronous online learning enables real-time interaction between students and instructors. Access to up-to-date and relevant learning materials and communication with experts in the respective field Situational learning or the application of knowledge and skills in certain contexts is made easier because students can complete online courses in the comfort of their own home or in the school library.
- 2) For lecturers, tutoring can take place anytime and anywhere. Online materials can be updated and students can see the changes immediately. When students have access to online materials, it is easier for teachers to direct them to the appropriate information

materials that students can use to select and achieve their desired learning outcomes (Anderson, 2008).

f. Obstacle of Online Learning

According to Efendi in Hasnidar (2020) obstacles in the implementation of online learning are:

1) Investigation

Although online learning can ultimately save on education costs, it requires a very large investment at the outset.

2) Culture

The use of online learning requires a culture of independent learning and the habit of learning or the following learning through computers.

3) Technology and infrastrucur

Online learning requires computer devices, reliable networks, and the right technology.

4) Material design

Submission of material through e-learning needs to be packaged in a learner-centric form. Currently, there are very few instructional designers who are experienced in making an adequate package of e-learning lessons.

2. Response

a. Definition of Response

According to Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary in Solihin (2020) Response is answer or action done in answer to something. Achording to Maria Agustina in Solihin (2020), response is given by power who defines response as any verbal or nonverbal designed to fulfill the expectations implicit in the questions, commands or request of other. Another definition, according to Bennet and Paulina in Solihin (2020), response is something said or done answer; reply or reaction,

behavioural act, response comes as a result of the entry of stimulus into the same mind with the sense of someone.

According to McKechnie in Ihwanudin (2012) response is an act or action of responding (as by an answer), a responsive or corresponding act or feeling, or a responding act to a motivating force or situation. According to While Hulse in Ihwanudin (2012) defines the psychological response as the action of nerve cells or the action of single muscle movements that go into some complicated bit of behavior like walking, closing the door, operating a crane or saying the word psychology. More commonly, the psychologists use the term response to label the function or to end result that can be described as behavior. According to Hulse and Berube, response is the act of responding and a reply or an answer. The term of responses here is deal with any behaviour of students during the English teaching and learning process (Ihwanudin, 2012).

In accordance with Kartono & Rahayu in Pratama (2021), response is an answer, in particular an answer to a question or a questionnaire or across behaviors, either clearly visible or outward or hidden or disguised. Judging from psychology itself, the term response is something general, and the most used in psychology, it is usually in conjunction with giving traits. The response is very close to the stimulus, so that if the stimulus appears first it is likely followed by the response. Receiving behavior that appears after the stimulus is transmitted to the communication is a form of response, response is the result of behavior that arises because of the stimulus. Meanwhile, according to Rakhmat & Surjaman in Pratama (2021), the response is an organizing activity, it is not only positive movements, but also all of types of activity that caused by stimulants. It can be interpreted as results or impression obtained by observation. From the explanations above, it can be

concluded that response is the subject experience, event, or relationship obtained by summarizing information and interpreting messages.

To sum up, it can be concluded that the response is formed from an action or stimulation process that produce a reaction and result from stimulus action itself. The response will appear from receiving messages after a series of communications.

b. Type of Response

According to Skinner in Riza Rosita in Solihin (2020), there are two responses:

1) Flexible response

The response generated by stimuli (certain stimuli). Such stimuli are called elitist stimulation because they produce a relatively fixed response. Response respondents or flexible is the response that produced by a particular stimulus. This stimulus is called elitist stimulation because the response they produce is relatively fixed.

2) Operand response or involved response

The response that arises and is then developed followed by certain stimuli or stimulants. While the response of the operand or the response involved is the emergence of response which is then developed and followed by certain stimuli. This stimulus is referred to as strengthening because it stimulates a response.

Steven M. Chaffe in Solihin (2020) divides response into three parts, namely;

- a) Cognitive: cognitive is a response that is closely related to knowledge skills and information about a person. When there is a change in something that is understood, this response will appear.

- b) Affective: affective is a response related to emotions. Emotion is a conscious mental reaction (as anger or fear) subjectively experienced as strong feeling. This response appears when there is a change in what is like by someone.
- c) Conative: conative is responses related to real behaviors, includes action or habits. Conative is a response related to intention, determination, effort, which tends to be an activity or action or behavior habit

c. The Factors of Response

According to Walgito in Pratama (2021), there are two factors that will get individual responses:

1) Internal Factors

Internal factors are factors that exist in human individuals. It consists of two elements:

- a) Spiritual and physical element: someone who respond to a stimulus still affects only one element, they will survive as a result of the response intensity that is different between the responses of the person with others.
- b) Physical or physiological element: it includes the existence, integrity, and workings of certain sensory, nerve and brain parts. Spiritual and physiological elements consist of existence, feeling, reason, fantasy, mental, thoughts, and motivation.

2) External Factors

External Factors are factors that exist in the environment. People refer to these factors as factor of intensity or stimulus factor. According to Walgito in Pratama (2021), psychological factors associated with the object because of the stimulation, and the stimulus will be regarding the sensing device.

According to Sarwono in Pratama (2021), the response is influenced by several factors as follows:

1) Attention

Attention does not reveal all the stimuli around us at once, but we will focus our attention on one or two objects only. The difference in focus between one person and another causes a difference in response between them.

2) Needs

Each person's needs will produce differences in perceptions that arise, differences will have an impact on different responses.

3) Set

Set is someone's expectation of stimuli that will arise. Different sets lead to different responses.

4) Value System

The prevailing value system and society also influence the response.

d. Students Responses

In accordance with Rosenberg & Hovland in Pratama (2021), there are three components of attitude called the tripartite model. The first one is cognitive component; this component can be identified by what someone believes or thinks about something. The dependent variable measured from the cognitive component is based on verbal responses and verbal belief statements. The second component is effective, it is defined as an emotional feeling toward something. Generally, emotional reactions are influenced by someone's trust in something. It can be favorable and unfavorable to something. The last component is the conative (behavior), it is a response related to the real behavior, including the action, verbal statement and habit. An action occurs once, while habit occurs continuously (Pratama, 2021)

B. Review of Relevant Study

In accordance, the researcher found some studies that related to this research. First, the research about “*Student’s Responses on Learning in the Early COVID-19 Pandemic*”. This research was done by (Wargadinata, Maimunah, & Rofiq, 2020). The purpose of this study was to break down the online learning process in the early pandemic as well as effective and optimal online learning. The design of this research is descriptive qualitative research. The data were collected through observation, questionnaires, interviews, and documentation. Interestingly, this study found online learning using the WhatsApp Group to be the most effective in the early COVID-19 pandemic. WhatsApp is easy, simple, and does not require a large data quota package. Through WhatsApp accounts, learning took place optimally because students and lecturers could communicate and share PowerPoint files, Microsoft Word files, JPGs, Voice Notes, Videos, and other learning resource links. The study recommends that other researchers uncover the solution to obstacles experienced by students in online learning and the development of other media to implement effective online lectures. The similarities of this study and my own research are discuss about student’s responses on online learning during pandemic, the data collection is interview. The differences are used the population, and place.

Second, a study conducted (Ahmad, et al., 2020) entitled “*Student Responses during Online Learning in the Covid-19 Pandemic Period*”. This study aims to determine student responses during online learning conducted by teachers. The research methodology used is a qualitative method with descriptive techniques. The research subjects were students of Galuh Rahayu Sindangkasih Vocational School 2020 class X and XI. The instruments used were interviews and questionnaires that were filled out online by students. Based on the results of the study that 85% of students use mobile Internet to do online learning. 60% of students are ready to do online learning at home, while the remaining 30% are quite ready and 10% are not ready. Student responses during online learning are 45% pleasant, 30% fun and 10%. The level of

readiness of the teacher is good enough that 80% is ready, and the remaining 10% is at the level of very ready and quite ready. Overall online learning carried out by teachers at the Galuh Rahayu Sindangkasih Vocational School was positively responded to in the Covid pandemic situation¹⁹. The similarities of this study and my own research are discuss about student's responses on online learning during pandemic, the data collection is interview. The differences are used the population, and place.

Third is the research conducted by Syafi'i, Wiranti, & Yusnawati (2021), entitled "*Student Responses in Online Learning during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Smp Negeri 1 Dumai*". The research method used was a survey. The instrument used is a questionnaire using gogogleform. The results of this study indicate that online learning is considered more difficult for students to understand and related to online learning assessment 43.8% of students like online learning provided by the teacher, 37.5% are ordinary and only 18.8% do not agree with the online learning provided. Teacher. The causes of student difficulties in online learning can be caused by several things, including the varied learning styles of children. Students who have an auditory learning style, a model in which a person absorbs information more quickly through what they listen to, find it difficult to learn online, as well as students who have a kinesthetic learning style, students who absorb information through various physical movements. Another obstacle is the slow internet signal and the cost of the quota that must be provided for online learning. The similarities of this study and my own research are discuss about student's responses on online learning during pandemic, the data collection is interview. The differences are used the population, and place.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This research was a qualitative research. According to Kriyantono (2009), Qualitative research is research that tries to understand the phenomena (e.g. behavior, responses, motivation, action, etc) experienced by the researcher. Qualitative research places more emphasis on the question of data depth (quality), not the quantity (quantity) of data. Qualitative research can be derived from research that is based on descriptive data and does not (regularly) use statistical methods. Rather than relying on statistical methods, the qualitative researcher analyzes words to group them into broader understandable meanings. (Creswell, 2012). This research concerned to find out and describe the students' responses of online learning during pandemic (*covid-19*): a study on the sixth semester English students of iain batusangkar.

B. Research Setting

This research was conducted at IAIN Batusangkar, especially for the 6th semester English Teaching Department students registered in 2020/2021 academic year that ever followed an online learning system.

C. Research Informant

According to Gay, Mills, and Airasian (2012), Informants are people who will contribute to the researcher understand of the phenomenon under study. Research informant should have some criteria. There are five criteria in choosing or selecting the informant, they are: 1) honest, 2) reliable, 3) speaking up, 4) subject is not involved at certain group, and 5) subjects have views about certain case that happening (Moleong, 2017).

The informant of this research was taken by using purposive sampling technique. The informants of this research is the 6th semester English Teaching Department students of IAIN Batusangkar registered in 2020/2021 academic year. The characteristics of the informants: 1) The students of IAIN

Batusangkar, 2) The 6th semester of English Teaching Department students registered in 2020/2021 academic year, 3) The students followed online learning during pandemic (covid-19). This research was conducted to “Students’ Responses of Online Learning during Pandemic (*Covid-19*): A Study on the Sixth Semester English Students of IAIN Batusangkar”.

D. Research Instrument

The key instrument in this research was the researcher herself. To obtain the goal of this research, the researcher use interview guide. According to Gay, Mills, and Airasian (2012) an interview is a purposeful interaction in which one person obtains information from another. Interviews permit researchers to obtain important data they cannot acquire from observation alone, although pairing observations and interviews provides a valuable way to gather complementary data. The researcher asked the informant about their responses of online learning during pandemic (*covid-19*). Another instrument use in this research is audio recording. This research did by using direct interviewed. The researcher used Indonesian language in order to make communication run effectively and smoothly. This technique of data collection will be used to get direct information from English Teaching Department Students in IAIN Batusangkar.

E. Checking of Data Trustworthiness

In analyzing the data, the researcher used triangulation to get good information from the informant. Triangulation is one of the technique used in checking the data trustworthiness in qualitative research. According to Moleong (2017), Triangulation is technique of checking data trustworthiness that utilizes something outside the data as checking or comparison toward the data. According to Patton in Moleong (2017), there are two strategy of methodological triangulation. First, using different technique of data collection. Second, comparing various data source using the same method.

The researcher validated the data by comparing various data source using the same method. The researcher compared the data that are collected from the

first interview with the second interview for checking the data trustworthiness. The interview doing in different time. After collecting the data from all informants by using interview, the researcher confirmed unclear data from the informants by using interview again.

F. Technique of Data Analysis

To analyze the data, the researcher uses descriptive analysis, according to Miles and Huberman in Rahmadini (2018). There are three activities when analyzing qualitative data, these are:

1. Redaction of Data

According to Miles and Huberman in Ilahi (2021) the reduction of the data is occur during the interview. In other words, when the data is collected, the phase of continuing of reduction is occurring such as making conclusion, codification, investigation of the theme, grouping, and writes the memorandum. In reducing the data, the researcher was did some steps:

- a) First, she did an interview with the informants.
- b) Second, she was maked transcription based on interview result.
- c) Third, she was bolded the information about students' responses of online learning during pandemic (*covid-19*).
- d) Then, she was coded the researcher, the informant and the responses. R was coded for researcher. I was coded for informant, for example informant 1 was coded by I (1); informant 2 was coded by I (2); informant 3 was coded by I (3); informant 4 was coded by I (4), and so on. P was coded for responses, for example responses 1 was coded by P (1); responses 2 was coded by P (2); responses 3 was coded by P (3); responses 4 was coded by P (4), and so on.

2. Data Display

After reducing the data, the researcher displayed it by using a table. According to Miles and Huberman in Ilahi (2021), display of the data is the set of information that is arranged possible to give the possibility to take a conclusion and a treatment. Qualitative data can be display in some ways, for instance by using graphic, table, short description, chart, and

categorization and so on. In this step, she analyzed the students' responses of online learning during pandemic (*covid-19*).

3. Conclusion and Verification of the Data

After reducing and display the data, the final step is concluding and verifying the data. In this step, she verified and conclude the students' responses of online learning during a pandemic (*covid-19*).

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Finding

This chapter presents the result of the research entitled Students' Responses on Online Learning during Pandemic (*Covid-19*). The data was collected through interviews. A total of 8 informants in this research were chosen by using purposive sampling. The range of interviews was about 4-5 minutes, the interview was recorded by phone and continued to transcription. The informants of this research were two males and six females. The researcher interviewed by direct interview to the informant 1-6 on Tuesday, January 20th, 2022 at 12.06 PM, 12.19 PM, 12.27 PM, 12.36 PM, 01.13 PM, and 01.18 PM in IAIN Batusangkar. Interviewed to the informant 7 on Saturday, January 22th, 2022 at 05.10 PM in boarding house. Interviewed to the informant 8 on Friday, January 28th, 2022 at 06.23 PM in the informant home. The second interview have done to the informant 1 on Friday, January 28, 2022 at 07.00 PM by using video call because it's holiday due to entering the new semester, the informants already in their hometown. The second interview have done to the informant 2 and 7 on Saturday, January 29th, 2022 at 07.29 PM and 09.00 PM by using vidiocall because the researcher already contact the informant for doing the interview and they only have a time at night. The informant ready for this interview and enjoy it. The researcher interviewed by using bahasa Indonesia to make the communication ran well and effectively.

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed them by referring to the theory from Mills & Huberman. Based on the data analysis, the researcher found Students' Responses on Online Learning during Pandemic (*Covid-19*). They were: 1) Positive Responses of online learning: Online learning is more practical, cost effective, easy-to-access learning materials, find out previously unknown online learning applications, can learn a lot from other sources on the internet, more efficient, easy to find and do tasks, preparation for studying so

it's not too complicated, and flexible time. 2) Negative Responses: do not agree if online learning is extended, having lack of signal, more understand in offline learning than online, lack interaction in online class, less of focus, explanation from the lecturer is not optimal, can't interact too much with friends, the learning atmosphere is not alive, lack of guidance from the lecturer, some materials are hard to find, more understand in offline learning than online, do not understand the learning material, understanding of the lesson some understand some do not understand at all, and just understand the basic. 3) Learning tools in online learning that students' use are cellphone, laptop, stationary, book, learning resources such as journals and articles. 4) Learning media that are often to used are WA, *Google Classroom*, *Google Meet*, *Zoom meeting* and *Telegram*. 5) Media that students' like to use WA, *Zoom*, and *Google Meet*.

The following explanation is the results of the interview gotten from informants dealing with Students' Responses on Online Learning during Pandemic (*Covid-19*):

1. Positive Responses:

a. Online learning is more practical

The researcher did interview with informant 1: I (1) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.06 PM. The result was:

R : “Kemudian, kemudahan atau kelebihan apa saja yang saudara rasakan selama pembelajaran online?”
(*Then, what conveniences or advantages do you feel during online learning?*)

I (1) : “Kalau mengenai **kemudahan ya tentunya kan lebih praktis** yang mana kita menggunakan aplikasi saja. Kita hanya dirumah tidak pergi-pergi. Jadi, itu kemudahan yang saya alami”
(*If it's about convenience, of course, it's **more practical where we just use the application**. We're just at home not going out. So, that's the ease I experienced*)

Then, the researcher also did the second interview with the informant 1: I (1) in order to clarify the data that had been said in the first interview. The interview was done on Friday, January 28th 2022 at

07.00 PM. From the interview, she got information about her statement.

The interview result was:

- R : “Oke, eee oke kemudian apa saja kemudahan yang I (1) rasakan saat eee pembelajaran online?”
(Okay, okay, then what are the conveniences that I (1) feel when learning online?)
- I (1) : “Yaa kalau kemudahan yaa seperti yaa online ini kan **lebih praktis** jadi kita kan eee bisa kuliah di rumah saja. Jadi itu ketika menghemat biaya atau menghemat biaya transportasi misalnya biaya transportasi kan mungkin lebih bisa saling berinteraksi dengan keluarga hahaha”
*(Yes, if it's easy, like online, **it's more practical**, so we can just study at home. So when it comes to saving costs or saving on transportation costs, for example transportation costs, maybe you can interact more with your family hahaha)*

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 2: I (2) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.19 PM. The result was:

- R : “Oke, kemudian, kemudahan atau kelebihan apa saja yang saudara rasakan selama pembelajaran online?”
(Oke, what conveniences or advantages do you feel during online learning?)
- I (2) : “Kelebihannya kak, eee **kemudahannya yaitu eee... kita lebih praktis** kayak, gak perlu ngeluarin biaya banyak gitu, terus materinya mudah di akses kan, gak perlu lagi dengar dosen ceramah dan segala macam, dan kelebihanannya kita banyak ee mengetahui apa media-media aplikasi – aplikasi pelajaran online yang sebelumnya kita gak pernah tau”
*(The advantages, bro, the convenience is eee... we **are more practical** like, we don't need to spend a lot of money, then the material is easy to access, no need to listen to lecturers lecture and all kinds of things, and the advantage is that we know a lot about what application media are – an online learning application that we never knew before)*

Then, the researcher also did the second interview with the informant 1: I (2) in order to clarify the data that had been said in the first interview. The interview was done on Saturday, January 29th 2022 at 07.00 PM. From the interview, she got information about her statement. The interview result was:

- R : “eee oke kemudian dari segi kemudahan eee kemarin fajri ngasih tahu bahwa kemudahannya adalah belajar lebih praktis, hemat biaya, materi pembelajaran mudah diakses, kemudian mengetahui aplikasi-aplikasi pembelajaran online yang sebelumnya belum diketahui”
(eee okay then in terms of convenience eee yesterday I (2) told me that the convenience is that learning is more practical, cost-effective, learning materials are easily accessible, then knowing online learning applications that were previously unknown)
- I (2) : “Iya betul sekali kak, karena eee di kelas online itu kita tidak perlu ke kampus misalnya kan jadi tidak ada biaya untuk nge kos gitu, di rumah aja gitu kak. Dan juga **praktisnya** kayak misalnya kita telat bangun atau bagaimana bisa langsung join ke meet atau di zoom mungkin tu kak. Terus lagi, eee kayak tugas-tugas yang dikasih sama dosen tu kayak lebih menggunakan teknologi bikin video, bikin power point, jadi kita kayak aplikasi-aplikasinya tu lebih banyak lagi kita tahu gitu kak. Teknologi-teknologi itu jadi lebih eee lebih bermanfaat untuk digunakan gitu”
*(Yes, that's right, Sis, because in the online class, we don't need to go to campus, for example, so there is no charge for boarding like that, just stay at home, Sis. **And it's also practical**, for example, if we wake up late or how can we join the meet or zoom in, maybe that's it, Sis. Then again, eee, it's like the tasks given by the lecturer are more like using technology to make videos, make power points, so we feel like there are more applications, we know that, sis. Those technologies become more and more useful to use like that)*

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 3: I (3) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.27 PM. The result was:

- R : “Oke, kemudian, kemudahan atau kelebihan apa saja yang saudara rasakan selama pembelajaran online?”
(Oke, what conveniences or advantages do you feel during online learning?)
- I (3) : “Ee kalau online mungkin kelebihanannya tu, **kita bisa melakukannya dimana saja dan kapan saja gitu kak**, jadi kalau misalnya, kita misalnya jam 2 ee jadwal kuliahnya sama dosen itu, tapi dosen itu misalnya ada kendala atau gimana kan kak, jadi kita bisa bikin ee, kapan saja, ee kuliah sama dosen itu kak. Begitu kak”
*(Eee, if you're online, maybe that's the advantage, we **can do it anywhere and anytime**, sis, so if for example, for*

example, we have the same class schedule as the lecturer at 2 p.m. anytime, ee lectures with that lecturer, sis. so sis)

b. Cost effective

The researcher did the second interview with the informant 1: I (1) in order to clarify the data that had been said in the first interview. Here the informant has the new perception is cost effective. The interview was done on Thursday, January 20th 2022 at 07.00 PM. From the interview, she got information about her statement. The interview result was:

- R : “Oke, eee oke kemudian apa saja kemudahan yang I (1) rasakan saat eee pembelajaran online?”
(Okay, okay, then what are the conveniences that I (1) feel when learning online?)
- I (1) : “Yaa kalau kemudahan yaa seperti yaa online ini kan lebih praktis jadi kita kan eee bisa kuliah di rumah saja. Jadi itu ketika **menghemat biaya** atau menghemat biaya transportasi misalnya biaya transportasi kan mungkin lebih bisa saling berinteraksi dengan keluarga hahaha”
*(Yes, if it's easy, like online, it's more practical, so we can just study at home. So when it comes to **saving costs** or saving on transportation costs, for example transportation costs, maybe you can interact more with your family hahaha)*

The researcher did interview with informant 2: I (2) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.19 PM. The result was:

- R : “Oke, kemudian, kemudahan atau kelebihan apa saja yang saudara rasakan selama pembelajaran online?”
(Oke, what conveniences or advantages do you feel during online learning?)
- I (2) : “Kelebihannya kak, eee kemudahannya yaitu eee... kita lebih praktis kayak, **gak perlu ngeluarin biaya banyak** gitu, terus materinya mudah di akses kan, gak perlu lagi dengar dosen ceramah dan segala macam, dan kelebihanannya kita banyak ee mengetahui apa media-media aplikasi – aplikasi pelajaran online yang sebelumnya kita gak pernah tau”
*(The advantages, bro, the convenience is eee... we are more practical like, **we don't need to spend a lot of money**, then*

the material is easy to access, no need to listen to lecturers lecture and all kinds of things, and the advantage is that we know a lot about what application media are – an online learning application that we never knew before)

Then, the researcher also did the second interview with the informant 1: I (2) in order to clarify the data that had been said in the first interview. The interview was done on Saturday, January 29th 2022 at 07.00 PM. From the interview, she got information about her statement. The interview result was:

R : “eee oke kemudian dari segi kemudahan eee kemarin fajri ngasih tahu bahwa kemudahannya adalah belajar lebih praktis, hemat biaya, materi pembelajaran mudah diakses, kemudian mengetahui aplikasi-aplikasi pembelajaran online yang sebelumnya belum diketahui “
(eee okay then in terms of convenience eee yesterday I (2) told me that the convenience is that learning is more practical, cost-effective, learning materials are easily accessible, then knowing online learning applications that were previously unknown)

I (2) : “Iya betul sekali kak, karena eee di kelas online itu kita tidak perlu ke kampus misalnya kan jadi tidak ada biaya untuk nge kos gitu, di rumah aja gitu kak. Dan juga **praktisnya** kayak misalnya kita telat bangun atau bagaimana bisa langsung join ke meet atau di zoom mungkin tu kak. Terus lagi, eee kayak tugas-tugas yang dikasih sama dosen tu kayak lebih menggunakan teknologi bikin video, bikin power point, jadi kita kayak aplikasi-aplikasinya tu lebih banyak lagi kita tahu gitu kak. Teknologi-teknologi itu jadi lebih eee lebih bermanfaat untuk digunakan gitu”
*(Yes, that's right, Sis, because in the online class, we don't need to go to campus, for example, so there is no charge for boarding like that, just stay at home, Sis. **And it's also practical**, for example, if we wake up late or how can we join the meet or zoom in, maybe that's it, Sis. Then again, eee, it's like the tasks given by the lecturer are more like using technology to make videos, make power points, so we feel like there are more applications, we know that, sis. Those technologies become more and more useful to use like that)*

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 5: I (5) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.06 PM. The result was:

R : “Oke, kemudian, kemudahan atau kelebihan apa saja yang saudara rasakan selama pembelajaran online?”
(Okay, then, what conveniences or advantages do you feel during online learning?)

I (5) : “Kemudahannya tentu... kemudahan dalam mencari tugas, mengerjakan tugas, dan **kemudahannya dalam segi keuangan juga gitu kak**”
*(The convenience is of course... the ease of finding assignments, doing assignments, and **the convenience in terms of finances as well, Sis.**)*

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 8: I (8) on Friday, January 28, 2022 at 06.23 PM. The result was:

R : “Oke, kemudian, kemudahan atau kelebihan apa saja yang saudara rasakan selama pembelajaran online?”
(Okay, then, what conveniences or advantages do you feel during online learning?)

I (8) : “Kemudahannya ee kita pasti **lebih hemat kak tidak harus pergi ke kampus trus hemat biaya**, trus eee kita bisa terkadang jika dosen tersebut tidak bisa haari ini bisanya nanti malam beberapa dosen ada yang meminta kuliah malam itu kak”
*(It's easy, **we are definitely more efficient**, Sis, we don't have to go to campus and save costs, then we can sometimes if the lecturer can't today, usually tonight some lecturers will ask for lectures that night, Sis)*

c. Easy-to-access learning materials

The researcher did interview with informant 2: I (2) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.19 PM. The result was:

R : “Oke, kemudian, kemudahan atau kelebihan apa saja yang saudara rasakan selama pembelajaran online?”
(Oke, what conveniences or advantages do you feel during online learning?)

I (2) : “Kelebihannya kak, eee kemudahannya yaitu eee... kita lebih praktis kayak, gak perlu ngeluarin biaya banyak gitu, terus **materinya mudah di akses** kan, gak perlu lagi dengar dosen ceramah dan segala macam, dan kelebihannya kita

banyak ee mengetahui apa media-media aplikasi – aplikasi pelajaran online yang sebelumnya kita gak pernah tau”
*(The advantages, bro, the convenience is eee... we are more practical like, we don't need to spend a lot of money, **then the material is easy to access**, no need to listen to lecturers lecture and all kinds of things, and the advantage is that we know a lot about what application media are – an online learning application that we never knew before)*

d. Find out previously unknown online learning applications

The researcher did interview with informant 2: I (2) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.19 PM. The result was:

R : “Oke, kemudian, kemudahan atau kelebihan apa saja yang saudara rasakan selama pembelajaran online?”
(Oke, what conveniences or advantages do you feel during online learning?)

I (2) : “Kelebihannya kak, eee kemudahannya yaitu eee... kita lebih praktis kayak, gak perlu ngeluarin biaya banyak gitu, terus materinya mudah di akses kan, gak perlu lagi dengar dosen ceramah dan segala macam, dan kelebihanannya kita **banyak ee mengetahui apa media-media aplikasi – aplikasi pelajaran online yang sebelumnya kita gak pernah tau”**
*(The advantages, bro, the convenience is eee... we are more practical like, we don't need to spend a lot of money, then the material is easy to access, no need to listen to lecturers lecture and all kinds of things, and the advantage is that **we know a lot about what application media are – an online learning application that we never knew before**)*

Then, the researcher also did the second interview with the informant 1: I (2) in order to clarify the data that had been said in the first interview. The interview was done on Saturday, January 29th 2022 at 07.00 PM. From the interview, she got information about her statement. The interview result was:

R : “Eee oke kemudian dari segi kemudahan eee kemarin fajri ngasih tahu bahwa kemudahannya adalah belajar lebih praktis, hemat biaya, materi pembelajaran mudah diakses, kemudian mengetahui aplikasi-aplikasi pembelajaran online yang sebelumnya belum diketahui”

(eee okay then in terms of convenience eee yesterday I (2) told me that the convenience is that learning is more practical, cost-effective, learning materials are easily accessible, then knowing online learning applications that were previously unknown)

I (2) : “Iya betul sekali kak, karena eee di kelas online itu kita tidak perlu ke kampus misalnya kan jadi tidak ada biaya untuk nge kos gitu, di rumah aja gitu kak. Dan juga praktisnya kayak misalnya kita telat bangun atau bagaimana bisa langsung join ke meet atau di zoom mungkin tu kak. Terus lagi, eee kayak tugas-tugas yang dikasih sama dosen tu kayak lebih menggunakan teknologi bikin video, bikin power point, **jadi kita kayak aplikasi-aplikasinya tu lebih banyak lagi kita tahu gitu kak.** Teknologi-teknologi itu jadi lebih eee lebih bermanfaat untuk digunakan gitu”

(Yes, that's right, Sis, because in the online class, we don't need to go to campus, for example, so there is no charge for boarding like that, just stay at home, Sis. And it's also practical, for example, if we wake up late or how can we join the meet or zoom in, maybe that's it, Sis. Then again, eee, it's like the tasks given by the lecturer are more like using technology to make videos, make power points, so we feel like there are more applications, we know that, sis. Those technologies become more and more useful to use like that)

e. Can learn a lot from other sources on the internet

The researcher did interview with informant 4: I (4) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.36 PM. The result was:

R : “Oke, kemudian, kemudahan atau kelebihan apa saja yang saudara rasakan selama pembelajaran online?”
(Okay, then, what conveniences or advantages do you feel during online learning?)

I (4) : “Kalau kelebihannya itu kita **dapat banyak belajar dari sumber-sumber lain di internet**, kita cuma duduk aja, jadi lebih efisien, untuk mencari sumber-sumber lain. Namun untuk pembelajaran yang kesulitannya itu waktu dosen menjelaskan lewat zoom atau google meet itu kurang bisa di tangkap kak. Karna kadang masalah jaringan juga, dosen dah bahas sampe B gara-gara masalah jaringan kita ketinggalan”

(If the advantage is that we can learn a lot from other sources on the internet, we just sit and become more

efficient, to look for other sources. But for learning, the difficulty is when the lecturer explains via zoom or google meet, it can't be caught, sis. Because sometimes there are network problems too, the lecturer has discussed it until B because our network problems are left behind)

f. More efficient

The researcher did interview with informant 4: I (4) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.36 PM. The result was:

R : “Oke, kemudian, kemudahan atau kelebihan apa saja yang saudara rasakan selama pembelajaran online?”
(Okay, then, what conveniences or advantages do you feel during online learning?)

I (4) : “Kalau kelebihannya itu kita **dapat banyak belajar dari sumber-sumber lain di internet**, kita cuma duduk aja, jadi **lebih efisien**, untuk mencari sumber-sumber lain
Namun untuk pembelajaran yang kesulitannya itu waktu dosen menjelaskan lewat zoom atau google meet itu kurang bisa di tangkap kak”
Karna kadang masalah jaringan juga, dosen dah bahas sampe B gara-gara masalah jaringan kita ketinggalan
*(If the advantage is that we can learn a lot from other sources on the internet, we just sit and become **more efficient**, to look for other sources. But for learning, the difficulty is when the lecturer explains via zoom or google meet, it can't be caught, sis. Because sometimes there are network problems too, the lecturer has discussed it until B because our network problems are left behind)*

g. Easy to find and do tasks

The researcher did interview with informant 5: I (5) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.06 PM. The result was:

R : “Oke, kemudian, kemudahan atau kelebihan apa saja yang saudara rasakan selama pembelajaran online?”
(Okay, then, what conveniences or advantages do you feel during online learning?)

I (5) : “Kemudahannya tentu... **kemudahan dalam mencari tugas, mengerjakan tugas**, dan kemudahannya dalam segi keuangan juga gitu kak”

(The convenience is of course... the ease of finding assignments, doing assignments, and the convenience in terms of finances as well, Sis.)

h. Preparation for studying so it's not too complicated

The researcher did interview with informant 7: I (7) on Saturday, January 22, 2022 at 05.10 PM. The result was:

R : “Oke, kemudian, kemudahan atau kelebihan apa saja yang saudara rasakan selama pembelajaran online?”
(Okay, then, what conveniences or advantages do you feel during online learning?)

I (7) : “Kelebihannya di diri sendiri aja si kak, mungkin kyak **persiapannya jadi tidak terlalu ribet harus ke kampus** jadi cuma persiapan make baju dirumah aja, trus persiapan sama kuota internet, sama cari tempat yang bagus sinyal, persiapannya itu aja kak”
(The advantage is in yourself, sis, maybe the preparations are not too complicated to have to go to campus, so just prepare to make clothes at home, then prepare for the internet quota, and look for a good place with a signal, that's all, sis)

Then, the researcher also did the second interview with the informant 1: I (7) in order to clarify the data that had been said in the first interview. The interview was done on Saturday, January 29th 2022 at 07.00 PM. From the interview, she got information about her statement. The interview result was:

R : “Kemudian eee kelebihan dari pembelajaran online apa saja yang anda rasakan?”
(Then, what are the advantages of online learning that you feel?)

I (7) : Kalau **kelebihannya mungkin di persiapannya kak, jadi kita tidak perlu susah-susah untuk mempersiapkan diri, seperti offline harus mengecek ke kampus, menyiapkan sumber belajar, dan segala macamnya.** Tapi kalau pembelajaran online kita hanya perlu menyiapkan jaringan dan kuota dan sumber belajar yang sesuai pembahasan, seperti itu kak
(If the advantages are in the preparation, Sis, so we don't need to bother to prepare ourselves, such as offline having to check on campus, prepare learning resources,

and all kinds of things. But for online learning, we only need to prepare networks and quotas and learning resources that are suitable for discussion, like that, sis)

i. Flexible time

The researcher did interview with informant 8: I (8) on Friday, January 20, 2022 at 06.23 PM. The result was:

- R : “Oke, kemudian, kemudahan atau kelebihan apa saja yang saudara rasakan selama pembelajaran online?”
(Okay, then, what conveniences or advantages do you have feel during online learning?)
- I (8) : “Kemudahannya ee kita pasti lebih hemat kak tidak harus pergi ke kampus trus hemat biaya, trus eee **kita bisa terkadang jika dosen tersebut tidak bisa haari ini bisanya nanti malam beberapa dosen ada yang meminta kuliah malam itu kak**”
*(It's easy, we are definitely more efficient, Sis, we don't have to go to campus and save costs, **then we can sometimes if the lecturer can't today, usually tonight some lecturers will ask for lectures that night, Sis)***

2. Negative Responses:

a. Do not agree if online learning is extended

Based on the first interview did to the informants, the researcher found all of informant do not agree if online learning is extended. The researcher interviewed with those informants in different time. The explanation about this can be seen in the following part.

The researcher did interview with informant 1: I (1) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.06 PM. The result was:

- R : “Apakah saudara setuju apabila pembelajaran secara online diperpanjang?”
(Do you agree if online learning is extended?)
- I (1) : “Kalau menurut persepsi saya, saya **tidak setuju**, karna mungkin, lebih aa, kurang memahami materi, kalau melalui online... online learning”
*(According to my responses, **I don't agree**, because maybe, more or less, I don't understand the material, if it's online... online learning)*

Then, the researcher also did the second interview with the informant 1: I (1) in order to clarify the data that had been said in the first interview. The interview was done on Friday, January 28th 2022 at 07.00 PM. From the interview, she got information about her statement. The interview result was:

- R : “Ee selanjutnya kita langsung ke pertanyaan yang pertama. Eee kemarin I (1) bilang bahwa I (1) tidak setuju apabila online learning diperpanjang, apakah benar?”
(Ee then we go directly to the first question. Eee yesterday I (1) said that I (1) did not agree if online learning was extended, is that true?)
- I (1) : “Eee **saya tidak sangat tidak setuju eee dengan online learning itu diperpanjang**. Yaa dengan alasannya karena siswa atau mahasiswa itu sulit mengerti terhadap pembelajaran”
(Eee I really don't agree eee with online learning being extended. Yes, the reason is because students or students find it difficult to understand learning)

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 2: I (2) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.19 PM. The result was:

- R : “Nah.., apakah saudara setuju apabila pembelajaran secara online diperpanjang?”
(Nah, do you agree if online learning is extended?)
- I (2) : “Kalau dengan situasi yang saat sekarang ini **saya tidak setuju kak**, karena kondisinya Covid-19 itu sudah mereda kak, trus ditambah lagi pembelajaran online itu tidak efektif rasanya kak, karena kita tu eee.. mungkin emang kita tetap mengikuti perkuliahan tetapi tidak sepenuhnya paham dengan materi gitu kak”
(In terms of the current situation, I don't agree, Sis, because the Covid-19 condition has subsided, Sis, then adding online learning is not effective, Sis, because we are eee... maybe we are still attending lectures but we don't fully understand that's the material)

Then, the researcher also did the second interview with the informant 1: I (2) in order to clarify the data that had been said in the first interview. The interview was done on Saturday, January 29th 2022 at 07.00 PM. From the interview, she got information about her statement. The interview result was:

R : “Nah, eee langsung saja pada pertanyaan yang pertama, eee apakah saudara setuju apabila pembelajaran secara online diperpanjang?”
(*Well, let's go straight to the first question, eee do you agree if online learning is extended?*)

I (2) : “**tidak setuju kak**”
(*really not agree*)

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 3: I (3) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.27 PM. The result was:

R : “Oke, apakah saudara setuju apabila pembelajaran secara online diperpanjang?”
(*Oke, do you agree if online learning is extended?*)

I (3) : “**Tidak**, karena menurut saya pembelajaran online itu tidak efektif kak. Eee dari segi pemahaman materi, fokusnya, dan banyak kendala-kendala yang kita temui selama kita tu eeee belajar online kak.”
(*No, because in my opinion online learning is not effective, sis. Eee, in terms of understanding the material, its focus, and the many obstacles we encountered while we were studying online, sis*)

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 4: I (4) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.36 PM. The result was:

R : “Oke, apakah saudara setuju apabila pembelajaran secara online diperpanjang?”
(*Oke, do you agree if online learning is extended?*)

I (4) : **Mmmm tidak setuju**,
(*mmm disagree*)

R : “Alasannya?”
(*The reason?*)

I (4) : “Karna eee kurang efektif kalau untuk pembelajaran-pembelajaran yang berat, eee kalau kita tu belajar secara online”
(*Because eee is not effective for heavy lessons, eee if we study online*)

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 5: I (5) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 01.13 PM. The result was:

R : “Oke, apakah saudara setuju apabila pembelajaran secara online diperpanjang?”
(*Oke, do you agree if online learning is extended?*)

I (5) : “**Oooo tidak setuju**”
(*Ooo disagree*)

- R : “Alasannya?”
(*The reason?*)
- I (5) : “Karna kesulitannya lebih banyak dari pada kemudahan”
(*Because the difficulty is more than the easier*)

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 6: I (6) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 01.18 PM. The result was:

- R : “Oke, apakah saudara setuju apabila pembelajaran secara online diperpanjang?”
(*Oke, do you agree if online learning is extended?*)
- I (6) : **“Tidak setuju”**
(*Disagree*)
- R : “Mengapa?”
(*Why?*)
- I (6) : “Karna disegi lain ada mahasiswa yang tidak mengerti dengan materi yang diterangkan oleh dosen, karena ada beberapa dosen yang tidak menerangkan secara detail pelajaran tersebut, ada juga dosen yang eee cuma memberikan kisi-kisi dari pelajaran tersebut”
(*Because on the other hand there are students who do not understand the material explained by the lecturer, because there are some lecturers who do not explain in detail the lesson, there are also lecturers who only provide a grid of the lesson*)

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 7: I (7) on Saturday, January 22, 2022 at 05.10 PM. The result was:

- R : “Oke, apakah saudara setuju apabila pembelajaran secara online diperpanjang?”
(*Oke, do you agree if online learning is extended?*)
- I (7) : **“Sangat tidak setuju kak,”**
(*I totally disagree,*)
- R : “Mengapa?”
(*Why?*)
- I (7) : “Karna tidak efektif, mulai dari tenaga pengajar yang kurang mengerti aplikasi untuk belajar online, sama penguasaan materi yang setengah-setengah kalau belajar online”
(*Because it is not effective, starting from the teaching staff who do not understand the application for online learning, as well as partial mastery of the material when studying online*)

Then, the researcher also did the second interview with the informant 1: I (7) in order to clarify the data that had been said in the

first interview. The interview was done on Saturday, January 29th 2022 at 07.00 PM. From the interview, she got information about her statement. The interview result was:

R : “Nah, untuk pertanyaan yang pertama, apakah saudara setuju apabila pembelajaran secara online diperpanjang?”
(So, for the first question, do you agree if online learning is extended?)

I (7) : **“tidak setuju kak**
(disagree sis)

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 8: I (8) on Friday, January 28, 2022 at 06.23 PM. The result was:

R : “Oke, apakah saudara setuju apabila pembelajaran secara online diperpanjang?”
(Oke, do you agree if online learning is extended?)

I (8) : **“Tidak”**
(No)

R : Mengapa?
(Why?)

I (8) : “Karna jika ooo, seperti yang kita ketahui selama ini, selama belajar online banyak dari mahasiswa yang terkendala oleh oo internet, kadang ada juga dari beberapa mahasiswa tersebut terkendala karna HPnya. Selanjutnya dalam oo penyampaian materi oo kadang dosen hanya memberikan beberapa oo dalam bentuk pdf oo lalu tidak ada seperti GMeet, ada beberapa dari dosen itu yang hanya menggunakan tugas itu kak, hanya memberikan tugas tanpa memberi penjelasan secara lewat firtual gitu kak”
(Because if ooo, as we know so far, during online learning many of the students are constrained by the internet, sometimes some of these students are constrained because of their cellphones. Furthermore, in the delivery of material, sometimes the lecturer only gives some oo in the form of a pdf, then there is nothing like GMeet, there are some of the lecturers who only use the assignment, sis, only give assignments without giving a virtual explanation, sis)

b. Having lack of signal

The researcher did interview with informant 1: I (1) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.06 PM. The result was:

- R : “Kemudian, kesulitan atau kendala apa saja yang saudara rasakan saat mengikuti pembelajaran online?”
(Then, what difficulties or obstacles did you feel when participating in online learning?)
- I (1) : “Kalau mengenai kesulitan, ya tentunya, hal yang lazim yang terjadi yaitu **jaringan**, yang mana kita harus siap terhadap jaringan dan jika untuk, untuk pembelajarannya, kalau saya lebih mudah memahami dengan cara face to face atau offline. Jadi, menurut saya, itu kekurangan yang saya alami”
(When it comes to difficulties, yes of course, the usual thing that happens is the network, which we must be ready for the network and if for, for learning, if it is easier for me to understand by face to face or offline. So, in my opinion, that's what I'm lacking)

Then, the researcher also did the second interview with the informant 1: I (1) in order to clarify the data that had been said in the first interview. The interview was done on Friday, January 28th 2022 at 07.00 PM. From the interview, she got information about her statement. The interview result was:

- R : “Oke eee kemudian eee kesulitan atau kendala apa saja yang I (1) rasakan selama mengikuti pembelajaran online?”
(Oke eee what eee is difficulties or obstacles did you feel when participating in online learning?)
- I (1) : “eee selama mengikuti pembelajaran online yaa kendalanya yaa seperti I (1) bilang sebelumnya, yang mana pernah I (1) waktu diskusi menggunakan zoom atau meet **tiba-tiba hilang jaringan** I (1), itu kan tidak disengaja eee jadi otomatis kan eee I (1) tidak mengerti eee materi yang selanjutnya kan, jadi yaa begitu kak hambatan I (1) kak jadi tidak paham”
(eee while participating in online learning, the problems are like I (1) said before, which one did I (1) during a discussion using zoom or meet I suddenly lost the network I (1), it wasn't intentional, so it was automatic, eee I (1) I don't understand the next material, right, so that's it, Sis, the obstacle I (1) is that you don't understand.)

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 2: I (2) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.19 PM. The result was:

R : “Selanjutnya, kesulitan atau kendala apa saja yang saudara rasakan saat mengikuti pembelajaran online?”
(Then, what difficulties or obstacles did you feel when participating in online learning?)

I (2) : “**Kendalanya yang pertama sekali oo eee itu jaringan kak**, karna gak semua tempat, gak semua waktu juga kondisi jaringan itu stabil dan itu yang membuat kita tu kayak gak apa ya... gak paham sama materi, atau mungkin malah bikin dosennya kesal gitu kak, jadi kadang gak masuk gitu”

*(The first problem is, oooh, it's **the network**, Sis, because not all places, not all the time, the network conditions are stable and that's what makes us feel like it's okay... don't understand the material, or maybe even make the lecturers annoyed, Sis, so sometimes it doesn't go)*

Then, the researcher also did the second interview with the informant 1: I (2) in order to clarify the data that had been said in the first interview. The interview was done on Saturday, January 29th 2022 at 07.00 PM. From the interview, she got information about her statement. The interview result was:

R : “Kemudian dari segi kesulitan atau kendala, apa saja yang saudara rasakan selama pembelajaran online. Nah, kemarin saudara mengatakan bahwa kendalanya itu adalah kendala jaringan, kemudian kesulitan memahami pembelajaran secara online. Nah, bisakah saudara jelaskan lebih rinci tentang kendala jaringan itu bagaimana?”

(Then in terms of difficulties or obstacles, what did you feel during online learning. Well, yesterday my sister said that the problem was the network problem, then she had difficulty understanding online learning. So, can you explain in more detail what the network constraints are?)

I (2) : “Iya karena **kendala jaringan** itu eee gak semua kita tu eee berada di tempat yang jaringannya stabil gitu kak. Jadi, eee yang kita mengharapkannya di online learning itu ketika kelas online kan mengharapkannya memang benar-benar dari dosen gitu, awalnya kan yang utamanya. Tapi kalau yang masalah jaringan jadinya malas gitu kak, kayak ya sudahlah gitu”

(Yes, because of network problems, not all of us are in a place with a stable network, bro. So, what we expect in online learning when online classes are really expecting it from the lecturer, that's the main thing at first. But if it's a network problem, you're lazy like that, bro, that's how it is)

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 3: I (3) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.27 PM. The result was:

- R : “Oke, kesulitan atau kendala apa saja yang saudara rasakan saat mengikuti pembelajaran online?”
(Oke, what difficulties or obstacles did you feel when participating in online learning?)
- I (3) : “Oo **kalau kesulitannya, mungkin ee dari kyak sinyal ya kak**, eeeee truss jadi susahnya untuk interaksi, kyak di wa misalnya. Itu sulit kak, untuk benar-benar berinteraksi dikelas bersama gurunya atau pun sama teman-teman yang lain karna kan kita tu, kayak gak langsung bertemu ya, trus susah focus jadinya kak”
*oo if the difficulties, maybe eee from **internet network sis**, Eee, and then difficult to interact, for example in wa, it's difficult sis. For really interact with the lecturer or with another friends. Because we are didn't meet face to face, and then less of focus because it)*

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 6: I (6) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 01.18 PM. The result was:

- R : “Oke, kesulitan atau kendala apa saja yang saudara rasakan saat mengikuti pembelajaran online?”
(Oke, what difficulties or obstacles did you feel when participating in online learning?)
- I (6) : “Kesulitannya eee **sinyal**, eeee sinyal terus **kurang interaksi di eee online classroom** dan hanya itu kak “
*(Difficulties eeee **network**, eee signal and then not too much interact in eeee online class and just it)*

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 7: I (7) on Saturday, January 22, 2022 at 05.10 PM. The result was:

- R : “Oke, kesulitan atau kendala apa saja yang saudara rasakan saat mengikuti pembelajaran online?”
(Oke, what difficulties or obstacles did you feel when participating in online learning?)
- I (7) : “Kalau kendala yang saya rasakan sendiri mungkin, **disini sering hilang sinyal**, pada saat pembelajaran online, dan

bimbingan dari guru-gurunya atau dosennya kurang, jadi pembelajaran yang seharusnya seperti yang direncanakan di kontrak perkuliahan tidak tercapai diakhir”

*(If a obstacle that I feel maybe, **having lack of signal** in online learning and lack of guidance from the lecturer, so learning proceses in SKS not achieved)*

Then, the researcher also did the second interview with the informant 1: I (7) in order to clarify the data that had been said in the first interview. The interview was done on Saturday, January 29th 2022 at 07.00 PM. From the interview, she got information about her statement. The interview result was:

R : “Eee kemudian dari segi kesulitan, kesulitan dan kendala apa saja yang saudara rasakan selama mengikuti pembelajaran online?”

(Eee, then in terms of difficulties, what difficulties and obstacles did you feel while participating in online learning?)

I (7) : “Kesulitan di **jaringan dan kuota** kak”
*(**Trouble on the network and quota** sis)*

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 8: I (8) on Friday, January 28, 2022 at 06.23 PM. The result was:

R : “Eeee, kesulitan atau kendala apa saja yang saudara rasakan saat mengikuti pembelajaran online?”

(eee, what difficulties or obstacles did you feel when participating in online learning?)

I (8) : “Kesulitan dalam belajar online selama saya mengikuti oo seperti yang I (8) bilang tadi kak eee terdapat karna **sinyal**, trus mungkin ada juga beberapa materi yang sulit dicari yang sumbernya itu kurang detail gitu kak sedangkan dari dosen tersebut meminta sumbernya itu secara detail, gitu”
*(difficulties in online learning as long as I follow eeee what I said earlier, sis, **there is a signal**, then maybe some materials that are difficult to find, the source is less detailed, did, while the lecturer asked for the source in detail)*

c. More understand in offline learning than online

The researcher did interview with informant 1: I (1) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.06 PM. The result was:

R : “Kemudian, kesulitan atau kendala apa saja yang saudara rasakan saat mengikuti pembelajaran online?”
(Then, what difficulties or obstacles did you feel when participating in online learning?)

I (1) : “Kalau mengenai kesulitan, ya tentunya, hal yang lazim yang terjadi yaitu jaringan, yang mana kita harus siap terhadap jaringan dan jika untuk, untuk pembelajarannya, **kalau saya lebih mudah memahami dengan cara face to face atau offline**. Jadi, menurut saya, itu kekurangan yang saya alami”
(When it comes to difficulties, yes of course, the usual thing that happens is the network, which we must be ready for the network and if for, for learning, if it is easier for me to understand by face to face or offline. So, in my opinion, that's what I'm lacking)

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 2: I (2) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.19 PM. The result was:

R : “Selanjutnya, kesulitan atau kendala apa saja yang saudara rasakan saat mengikuti pembelajaran online?”
(Then, what difficulties or obstacles did you feel when participating in online learning?)

I (2) : “Kendalanya yang pertama sekali oo eee itu jaringan kak, karna gak semua tempat, gak semua waktu juga kondisi jaringan itu stabil dan itu yang membuat kita tu kayak gak apa ya... **gak paham sama materi**, atau mungkin malah bikin dosennya kesal gitu kak, jadi kadang gak masuk gitu”
(The first problem is, oooh, it's the network, Sis, because not all places, not all the time, the network conditions are stable and that's what makes us feel like it's okay... don't understand the material, or maybe even make the lecturers annoyed, Sis, so sometimes it doesn't go)

d. Lack interaction in online class

The researcher did interview with informant 3: I (3) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.27 PM. The result was:

- R : “Oke, kesulitan atau kendala apa saja yang saudara rasakan saat mengikuti pembelajaran online?”
(Oke, what difficulties or obstacles did you feel when participating in online learning?)
- I (3) : “Oo kalau kesulitannya, mungkin ee dari kayak sinyal ya kak, Eeeee truss jadi **susahnya untuk interaksi**, kayak di wa misalnya. Itu sulit kak, untuk benar-benar berinteraksi dikelas bersama gurunya atau pun sama teman-teman yang lain karna kan kita tu, kayak gak langsung bertemu ya, trus susah focus jadinya kak”
(oo if the difficulties, maybe eee from internet network sis, Eee, and then difficult to interact, for example in wa, it’s difficult sis. For really interact with the lecturer or with another friends. Because we are didn’t meet face to face, and then less of focus because it)

The researcher did interview with informant 6: I (6) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 01.18 PM. The result was:

- R : “Oke, kesulitan atau kendala apa saja yang saudara rasakan saat mengikuti pembelajaran online?”
(Oke, what difficulties or obstacles did you feel when participating in online learning?)
- I (6) : “Kesulitannya eee **sinyal**, eeee sinyal terus **kurang interaksi di eee online classroom** dan hanya itu kak”
(Difficulties eeee network, eee signal and then not too much interact in eeee online class and just it)

e. Less of focus

The researcher did interview with informant 3: I (3) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.27 PM. The result was:

- R : “Oke, kesulitan atau kendala apa saja yang saudara rasakan saat mengikuti pembelajaran online?”
(Oke, what difficulties or obstacles did you feel when participating in online learning?)
- I (3) : “Oo kalau kesulitannya, mungkin ee dari kayak sinyal ya kak, Eeeee truss jadi susahnya untuk interaksi, kayak di wa misalnya. Itu sulit kak, untuk benar-benar berinteraksi

dikelas bersama gurunya atau pun sama teman-teman yang lain karna kan kita tu, kayak gak langsung bertemu ya, trus **susah focus** jadinya kak”

(oo if the difficulties, maybe eee from internet network sis, Eee, and then difficult to interact, for example in wa, it's difficult sis. For really interact with the lecturer or with another friends. Because we are didn't meet face to face, and then less of focus because it)

f. Explanation from the lecturer is not optimal

The researcher did interview with informant 5: I (5) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 01.13 PM. The result was:

R : “Oke, kesulitan atau kendala apa saja yang saudara rasakan saat mengikuti pembelajaran online?”

(Oke, what difficulties or obstacles did you feel when participating in online learning?)

I (5) : “Tentunya yang pertama **penjelasan dari dosen tidak begitu..., tidak maksimal** seperti pembelajaran tatap muka, dan juga kita **tidak bisa terlalu banyak berinteraksi dengan teman-teman**. Jadi, intinya **suasana belajarnya tidak hidup**, kalau online gitu kak”

(Of course first, lecturer explanation not too... not too maximal like face to face, we are also not too much interact with friends. So, the point is learning atmosphere is not alive)

g. Can't interact too much with friends

The researcher did interview with informant 5: I (5) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 01.13 PM. The result was:

R : “Oke, kesulitan atau kendala apa saja yang saudara rasakan saat mengikuti pembelajaran online?”

(Oke, what difficulties or obstacles did you feel when participating in online learning?)

I (5) : “Tentunya yang pertama **penjelasan dari dosen tidak begitu..., tidak maksimal** seperti pembelajaran tatap muka, dan juga kita **tidak bisa terlalu banyak berinteraksi dengan teman-teman**. Jadi, intinya **suasana belajarnya tidak hidup**, kalau online gitu kak”

(Of course first, lecturer explanation not too... not too maximal like face to face, we are also not too much interact

with friends. So, the point is learning atmosphere is not alive)

h. The learning atmosphere is not alive

The researcher did interview with informant 5: I (5) on Tuesday, January 28, 2022 at 12.06 PM. The result was:

- R : “Oke, kesulitan atau kendala apa saja yang saudara rasakan saat mengikuti pembelajaran online?”
(Oke, what difficulties or obstacles did you feel when participating in online learning?)
- I (5) : “Tentunya yang pertama **penjelasan dari dosen tidak begitu..., tidak maksimal** seperti pembelajaran tatap muka, dan juga kita **tidak bisa terlalu banyak berinteraksi dengan teman-teman**. Jadi, intinya **suasana belajarnya tidak hidup**, kalau online gitu kak”
*(Of course first, lecturer explanation not too... not too maximal like face to face, we are also not too much interact with friends. So, the point is **learning atmosphere is not alive)***

i. Lack of guidance from the lecturer

The researcher did interview with informant 7: I (7) on Saturday, January 22, 2022 at 05.10 PM. The result was:

- R : “Oke, kesulitan atau kendala apa saja yang saudara rasakan saat mengikuti pembelajaran online?”
(Oke, what difficulties or obstacles did you feel when participating in online learning?)
- I (7) : “Kalau kendala yang saya rasakan sendiri mungkin, **disini sering hilang sinyal**, pada saat pembelajaran online, dan **bimbingan dari guru-gurunya atau dosennya kurang**, jadi pembelajaran yang seharusnya seperti yang direncanakan di kontrak perkuliahan tidak tercapai diakhir”
*(If a obstacle that I feel maybe, having lack of signal in online learning and **lack of guidance from the lecturer**, so learning proseses in SKS not achieved)*

j. Some materials are hard to find

The researcher did interview with informant 8: I (8) on Friday, January 28, 2022 at 06.23 PM. The result was:

R : “Eeee, kesulitan atau kendala apa saja yang saudara rasakan saat mengikuti pembelajaran online?”
(*Oke, what difficulties or obstacles did you feel when participating in online learning?*)

I (8) : “Kesulitan dalam belajar online selama saya mengikuti oo seperti yang I (8) bilang tadi kak eee terdapat karna sinyal, trus mungkin ada juga **beberapa materi yang sulit dicari** yang sumbernya itu kurang detail gitu kak sedangkan dari dosen tersebut meminta sumbernya itu secara detail, gitu”
(*difficulties in online learning as long as I follow eeee what I said earlier, sis, there is a signal, **then maybe some materials that are difficult to find**, the source is less detailed, did, while the lecturer asked for the source in detail*)

k. More understand in offline learning than online

The researcher did interview with informant 1: I (1) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.06 PM. The result was:

R : “Nah, dari segi pemahaman materi, bagaimana pemahaman anda terhadap materi mata kuliah selama pembelajaran online?”
(*So, in terms of understanding the material, how is your understanding of the course material during online learning?*)

I (1) : “Kalau pemahaman saya..., ya seperti yang saya bilang sebelumnya. **Saya lebih paham atau lebih mudah mengerti kalau face to face atau secara offline.** Jadi, kalau secara online ya... kita harus bekerja keras lagi seperti dari guru dan cari sumber lainnya. Yaa... mungkin seperti itu”
(*As for my understanding..., well like I said before. **I understand better or easier to understand if it's face to face or offline.** So, if it's online, yes... we have to work hard again like from the teacher and look for other sources Yeah... maybe like that*)

Then, the researcher also did the second interview with the informant 1: I (1) in order to clarify the data that had been said in the

first interview. The interview was done on Friday, January 28th 2022 at 07.00 PM. From the interview, she got information about her statement.

The interview result was:

R : “Oke, selanjutnya dari segi pemahaman materi, bagaimana pemahaman materi I (1) selama eee pembelajaran online berlangsung?”

(Okay, then in terms of understanding the material, how is the understanding of material I (1) during the online learning session?)

I (1) : “kalau pemahaman yaa, **pembelajaran online kan I (1) kurang mengerti kak karena lebih paham face to face** *(if you understand, **online learning, I (1) don't understand, sis because I understand more face to face**)*”

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 2: I (2) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.19 PM. The result was:

R : “Oke kemudian dari segi pemahaman materi, bagaimana pemahaman anda terhadap materi mata kuliah selama pembelajaran online?”

(Okay then in terms of understanding the material, how is your understanding of the course material during online learning?)

I (2) : “**Kalau pemahaman materinya tentu tidak sepaham ketika kita offline** gitu kak atau ketika kita tatap muka, mungkin bisa dibilang eee apa ya pemahannya mungkin gak factor karena belajar online aja gitu, tapi factor lain kyak kita yang cari materinya sendiri gitu, lebih ke otodidak juga sih kak”

(If the understanding of the material is certainly not the same when we are offline, sis or when we meet face-to-face, maybe you could say, yes, the understanding may not be a factor because we study online, but there are other factors, like we are looking for the material ourselves, it's more self-taught, sis,)

Then, the researcher also did the second interview with the informant 2: I (2) in order to clarify the data that had been said in the first interview. The interview was done on Saturday, January 29th 2022 at 07.00 PM. From the interview, she got information about her statement. The interview result was:

- R : “Iya, kemudian dari segi pemahaman materi. Bagaimana pemahaman anda terhadap materi kuliah selama pembelajaran online?”
(Yes, then in terms of understanding the material. How do you understand the lecture material during online learning?)
- I (2) : “Yaa kalau **pemahaman tentunya tidak se efektif kalau belajar dikelas** gitu kak. Tidak maksimal juga memahami materinya karena materi yang dikasih dosen itu paling tidak sefull kalau dosen nerangin lansung di kelas gitu”
(Yes, if understanding is certainly not as effective as learning in class, sis. It is also not optimal to understand the material because the material given by the lecturer is at least as complete if the lecturer explains it directly in class.)

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 3: I (3) on Tuesday, January 28, 2022 at 12.27 PM. The result was:

- R : “Ya, Okey, dari segi pemahaman materi, bagaimana pemahaman anda terhadap materi mata kuliah selama pembelajaran online?”
(Yes, OK, in terms of understanding the material, how is your understanding of course material during online learning?)
- I (3) : “Kalau pemahaman eee **lebih mudah memahami materinya pass lagi offline** kak, kalau online tu mungkin kadang kita tu kuliah, kuliah aja tapi **kurang paham sama materinya** gitu kak, mungkin cuma setengah dari offline gitu kak, lebih susah memahaminya secara online, ee iya online”
(If you understand, it's easier to understand the material when you're offline, sis, if it's online, maybe sometimes we go to college, just study but don't understand the material, bro, maybe it's only half of offline, sis, it's more difficult to understand online, yes, online)

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 8: I (8) on Friday, January 28, 2022 at 06.23 PM. The result was:

- R : “Okey, dari segi pemahaman materi, bagaimana pemahaman anda terhadap materi mata kuliah selama pembelajaran online?”
(Okay, in terms of understanding the material, how is your understanding of course material during online learning?)

- I (8) : “Pemahaman materi selama online tergantung dari dosen itu kak, kadang ada beberapa dosen hanya memberikan tugas tanpa memberikan penjelasan secara detail tentang tugas tersebut kak dan **lebih paham saat offline dari pada online kak**, karna jika offline kita langsung bertemu dengan dosen tersebut, dan dosennya itu pasti lebih memperhatikan siswa-siswa tersebut karna jika online ada beberapa kadang tidak semua siswa mungkin hanya join tapi tidak mendengarkan bahkan dia offcam tidak oncam dia, jadi kita tidak tahu apa dia menyimak atau tidak. Kalau lewat offline dosen pun lebih tahu siapa yang menyimak siapa yang tidak gitu kak”
*(Understanding the material while online depends on the lecturer, sis, sometimes there are some lecturers who only give assignments without giving a detailed explanation of the assignment, sist. And **understand better when offline than online**, sis, because if we are offline we directly meet the lecturer, and the lecturer must pay more attention to the students because if there are several online sometimes not all students may just join but don't listen even he is offcam not oncam him, so we don't know if he's listening or not. Even if you go offline, the lecturer knows better who is listening, who is not, sis)*

1. Do not understand the learning material

The researcher did interview with informant 3: I (3) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.27 PM. The result was:

- R : ”Ya, Okey, dari segi pemahaman materi, bagaimana pemahaman anda terhadap materi mata kuliah selama pembelajaran online?”
(Yes, OK, in terms of understanding the material, how is your understanding of course material during online learning?)
- I (3) : “Kalau pemahaman eee lebih mudah memahami materinya pass lagi offline kak, kalau online tu mungkin kadang kita tu kuliah, kuliah aja tapi **kurang paham sama materinya** gitu kak, mungkin cuma setengah dari offline gitu kak, lebih susah memahaminya secara online, ee iya online”
*(If you understand, it's easier to understand the material when you're offline, sis, if it's online, maybe sometimes we go to college, just study but **don't understand the material**, bro, maybe it's only half of offline, sis, it's more difficult to understand online, yes, online)*

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 4: I (4) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.36 PM. The result was:

- R : “Okey, dari segi pemahaman materi, bagaimana pemahaman anda terhadap materi mata kuliah selama pembelajaran online?”
(Okay, in terms of understanding the material, how is your understanding of course material during online learning?)
- I (4) : “**Kurang dipahami sih kak** karena penjelasan dosennya bahasnya yang ini, kita nyangkutnya disini, itu aja kak”
(It's not well understood, sis, because the lecturer's explanation is about this, we're dealing with it here, that's all sis)

m. Understanding of the lesson some understand some do not understand at all

The researcher did interview with informant 5: I (5) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.06 PM. The result was:

- R : “Okey, dari segi pemahaman materi, bagaimana pemahaman anda terhadap materi mata kuliah selama pembelajaran online?”
(Okay, in terms of understanding the material, how is your understanding of course material during online learning?)
- I (5) : “Untuk pembelajarn online, ada **beberapa mata kuliah yang memang dosennya memberikan penjelasan yang cukup**, disitu saya merasa **lumayan mengerti**, tapi ada **sebagian mata kuliah yang dosen hanya memberikan materi, tanpa menjelaskan** disana saya merasa **tidak mengerti sama sekali pembelajaran online**”
(For online learning, there are some courses whose lecturers provide sufficient explanations, there I feel quite understanding, but there are some courses where the lecturers only provide material, without explaining there I feel that I do not understand online learning at all)

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 6: I (6) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 01.18 PM. The result was:

- R : “Okey, dari segi pemahaman materi, bagaimana pemahaman anda terhadap materi mata kuliah selama pembelajaran online?”
(Okay, in terms of understanding the material, how is your understanding of course material during online learning?)

I (6) : “Kalau **pemahaman materi ada yang mengerti dan ada juga yang tidak kak**, karena ada beberapa dosen yang menerangkan secara detail dan jelas, dan ada juga yang hanya cuman memberikan kisi-kisi dan hanya disuruh mencari apa yang ada di kisi-kisi tersebut”
(In terms of understanding the material, some understand and some don't, because there are several lecturers who explain in detail and clearly, and some only give a grid and are only told to look for what is in the grid.)

n. Just understand the basic

The researcher did interview with informant 7: I (7) on Saturday, January 22, 2022 at 05.10 PM. The result was:

R : “Okey, dari segi pemahaman materi, bagaimana pemahaman anda terhadap materi mata kuliah selama pembelajaran online?”

(Okay, in terms of understanding the material, how is your understanding of course material during online learning?)

I (7) : “Kalau untuk **pemahaman hanya dasar-dasarnya saja kak**, karna diperkuliahan online ini yang dibahas hanya sebagian kecil dan waktunya terbatas, kadang-kadang ada masalah teknis di jaringan, dan itu menyebabkan terganggunya pembelajaran. Jadi kalau untuk materi, yaa... mungkin masih belum sepenuhnya”

*(If you **only understand the basics**, Sis, because only a small part of this online lecture is discussed and the time is limited, sometimes there are technical problems on the network, and that causes learning disruption. So if it's for the material, well... maybe it's still not completely)*

Then, the researcher also did the second interview with the informant 7: I (7) in order to clarify the data that had been said in the first interview. The interview was done on Saturday, January 29th 2022 at 07.00 PM. From the interview, she got information about her statement. The interview result was:

R : “Oke, kemudian dari segi pemahaman materi, bagaimana pendapat anda eee terhadap pemahaman materi selama pembelajaran online?”

(Okay, then in terms of understanding the material, what do you think about understanding the material during online learning?)

I (7) : “kalau pemahaman materi, mungkin masih sama tapi agak berbeda di untuk pemahamannya harus lebih sering diulang lagi tu kak, tidak seperti waktu offline, kita bisa langsung bertanya ke dosennya tapi kalau online kita untuk bertanya langsung ke dosen itu agak berbeda dari pada yang offline. **Jadi untuk pemahaman materinya itu agak sedikit berkurang lebih bagus yang offline**”
(If the understanding of the material, maybe it's still the same but it's a bit different in terms of understanding it must be repeated more often, bro, unlike when offline, we can directly ask the lecturer but if we go online to ask directly to the lecturer, it's a bit different than offline. So for understanding the material, it's a little less, it's better offline)

3. Learning tools in online learning that stusents' use are cellphone, laptop, stationary, book, learning resources such as journals and articles.

The researcher did interview with informant 1: I (1) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.06 PM. The result was:

R : “Apa saja sarana belajar yang sering digunakan saat pembelajaran online?”
(What is learning tools that you use in online learning?)
I (1) : “**Kalau sarana biasanya HP, Laptop** kalau untuk membuat tugas, ya mungkin itu kak”
*(learning tools usually **cellphone, laptop** for making task, yaaa maybe just it)*

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 2: I (2) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.19 PM. The result was:

R : “Kemudian, apa saja sarana belajar yang sering digunakan saat pembelajaran online?”
(And then, what is learning tools that you use in online learning?)
I (2) : “Eee **kalau sarana belajar biasanya HP dan laptop kak**, karena kita online saja kak”
*(eeee if a learning tools usually **cellphone and laptop**, because we are online sis)*

Then, the researcher also did the second interview with the informant 1: I (2) in order to clarify the data that had been said in the first interview. The interview was done on Friday, January 29th 2022 at 07.00 PM. From the interview, she got information about her statement. The interview result was:

R : “Oke baik selanjutnya, eee apa saja sarana belajar yang sering digunakan saat pembelajaran online. Contoh sarananya adalah hp, laptop, alat tulis dan lain-lain sebagainya. Nah, saat pembelajaran online, sarana apa saja yang I (2) gunakan?”
(Okay, well then, eee what are the learning tools that are often used when learning online. Examples of the facilities are cellphones, laptops, stationery and so on. So, when learning online, what tools do I (2) use?)

I (2) : “Kalau I (2) sendiri ya lebih **dominan hp dan laptop** sih kak. Eee karena eee buat nyatat-nyatat juga kurang kak karena kita dikasih tugasnya emang diketik. Yang bikin video itu yang menggunakan hp kan terus yang ngetik menggunakan laptop kan”
*(If I (2) myself, I'm more dominant with **cellphones and laptops**, sis. Eee, because eee for real it's also not enough, sis, because we were given the task to type it. The one who makes the video is using a cellphone, it's always typing using a laptop, right)*

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 3: I (3) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.27 PM. The result was:

R : “Kemudian, apa saja sarana belajar yang sering digunakan saat pembelajaran online?”
(And then, what is learning tools that you use in online learning?)

I (3) : “Kalau sarana belajar biasanya eeee **laptop dan HP** kak”
*(If a learning tools usually **laptop and Cellphone**)*

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 4: I (4) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.36 PM. The result was:

R : “Oke, apa saja sarana belajar yang sering digunakan saat pembelajaran online?”
(Oke, what is learning tools that you use in online learning?)

I (4) : “Kalau sarana belajar biasanya **laptop** untuk buat tugas kak, **HP, alat tulis** juga kak”
*(If a learning proceses usually **laptop** for making a task, **cellphone, stationery**)*

The researcher did interview with informant 5: I (5) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.06 PM. The result was:

R : “Oke, apa saja sarana belajar yang sering digunakan saat pembelajaran online?”
(Oke, what is learning tools that you use in online learning?)

I (5) : “Eee biasanya kak, menggunakan **laptop** kak, dan juga **HP**, selain itu **alat tulis** juga kak”
*(eee usually sis, I use **laptop** sis, and also **cellphone, and stationery**)*

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 6: I (6) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 01.18 PM. The result was:

- R : “Oke, apa saja sarana belajar yang sering digunakan saat pembelajaran online?”
(Oke, what is learning tools that you use in online learning?)
- I (6) : “Biasanya untuk sarana belajar **HP dan Laptop** saja kak karna online”
*(usually for studying **cellphone and laptop** because online)*

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 7: I (7) on Saturday, January 22, 2022 at 05.10 PM. The result was:

- R : “Oke, eee apa saja sarana belajar yang sering digunakan saat pembelajaran online?”
(Oke, what is learning tools that you use in online learning?)
- I (7) : “Saya menggunakan **HP dan Laptop, buku, tentunya alat tulis, dan sumber-sumber seperti jurnal dan artikel-artikel lainnya di internet**”
*(I use **cellphone and laptop, book, stationary of course, and learning resources such as journals and articles**)*

Then, the researcher also did the second interview with the informant 1: I (7) in order to clarify the data that had been said in the first interview. The interview was done on Saturday, January 29th 2022 at 07.00 PM. From the interview, she got information about her statement. The interview result was:

- R : “Oke salah satu contoh dari sarana itu yaitu seperti hp, buku, laptop dan lain-lain sebagainya. Dan sarana apa saja yang saudara gunakan saat pembelajaran online?”
(Okay, one example of such facilities is cellphones, books, laptops and so on. And what tools do you use when learning online?)
- I (7) : “kalau untuk sarana pembelajarannya menggunakan **hp dan laptop** dan juga **buku** kak, dan juga **beberapa jurnal-jurnal**”
*(for the learning facilities, use **cellphones and laptops** as well as **books, Sis, and also some journals**)*

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 8: I (8) on Friday, January 28, 2022 at 06.23 PM. The result was:

- R : “Oke, eee apa saja sarana belajar yang sering digunakan saat pembelajaran online?”
(Oke, what is learning tools that you use in online learning?)
- I (8) : “Sarana pembelajaran ooo **HP, Laptop, ooo alat-alat tulis kak**”
*(learning tools ooo **cellphone, laptop, ooo stationary sis**)*

4. Learning media that are often to used are *WA, Google Classroom, Google Meet, Zoom meeting and Telegram*

The researcher did interview with informant 1: I (1) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.06 PM. The result was:

R : “Oke, Nah, selanjutnya media apa saja yang saudara digunakan dalam pembelajaran online?”
(*Okay, So, what media do you use in online learning?*)

I (1) : “Kalau **media yang digunakan kak, seperti WA, Google Classrom, Google Meet, Zoom** dan lain sebagainya”
(*If the media used by feet, such as **WA, Google Classroom, Google Meet, Zoom** and so on*)

Then, the researcher also did the second interview with the informant 1: I (1) in order to clarify the data that had been said in the first interview. The interview was done on Friday, January 28th 2022 at 07.00 PM. From the interview, she got information about her statement. The interview result was:

R : “Oke, kemudian eee media apa saja yang I (1) gunakan selama pembelajaran online?”
(*Okay, then eee what media do I (1) use during online learning?*)

I (1) : “Kalau media yang digunakan yaa bermacam-macam kak, contohnya kalau misalnya **WA** itu kan biasanya dosen atau guru eee untuk eee sapaan awal-awal sapaan untuk memulai kelas eee kemudian yaa pembukaan, kalau untuk diskusinya kadang menggunakan **google meet atau zoom**. Dan untuk pengumpulan tugas itu menggunakan **google classroom** jadi bisa dikatakan mencakup semuanya kak”
(*If you use various media, sis, for example, for example **WA**, it's usually a lecturer or teacher, for eee the initial greeting to start class, eee, then the opening, if for discussion, sometimes use **google meet or zoom**. And for the collection of assignments, using **Google Classroom**, so it can be said that it covers everything, sis*)

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 2: I (2) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.19 PM. The result was:

R : “Nah, selanjutnya media apa saja yang saudara digunakan dalam pembelajaran online?”
(*Okay, So, what media do you use in online learning?*)

I (2) : “Ooo yang sering digunakan tu, **WA, Zoom, Google Meet, Google classroom** gitu kak”
(*Ooo, the ones that are often used are **WA, Zoom, Google Meet, Google classroom, bro***)

Then, the researcher also did the second interview with the informant 1: I (2) in order to clarify the data that had been said in the first interview. The interview was done on Saturday, January 29th 2022 at 07.00 PM. From the interview, she got information about her statement. The interview result was:

R : “Oke selanjutnya media apa saja yang saudari digunakan dalam pembelajaran online? Contoh medianya whatsapp, google meet dan lain-lain sebagainya”
(*Okay, then what media do you use in online learning? Examples of media are whatsapp, google meet and so on*)

I (2) : “jadi kalau di kelas online itu emang beda mata kuliah jadi beda yang digunakan, tapi yang lebih dominan eee **zoom, whatsapp, google meet, google classroom** juga ada gitu kak
(*So if in online classes, there are different courses, so different subjects are used, but the ones that are more dominant are eee **zoom, whatsapp, google meet, google classroom too, sis***)”

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 3: I (3) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.27 PM. The result was:

R : “Nah, selanjutnya media apa saja yang saudara digunakan dalam pembelajaran online?”
(*Nah, So, what media do you use in online learning?*)

I (3) : “Eee seperti **WA, Zoom, eee Google Meet, sama google classroom, telegram** sesekali kak”
(*Eee like **WA, Zoom, eee Google Meet, same google classroom, telegram once in a while sis***)

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 4: I (4) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.36 PM. The result was:

R : “Nah, selanjutnya media apa saja yang saudara digunakan dalam pembelajaran online?”
(*Nah, So, what media do you use in online learning?*)

I (4) : **“Zoom, eee google classroom, sama google meet, whatsapp untuk absen”**
(Zoom, eee google classroom, same google meet, whatsapp for absence)

The researcher did interview with informant 5: I (5) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.06 PM. The result was:

R : “Nah, selanjutnya media apa saja yang saudara digunakan dalam pembelajaran online?”
(Nah, So, what media do you use in online learning?)

I (5) : **“Google classroom, google meet, zoom, whatsapp, dan telegram kak”**
(Google classroom, google meet, zoom, whatsapp, and telegram sis)

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 6: I (6) on Friday, January 28, 2022 at 01.18 PM. The result was:

R : “Nah, selanjutnya media apa saja yang saudara digunakan dalam pembelajaran online?”
(Nah, So, what media do you use in online learning?)

I (6) : **“Eee whatsapp, telegram, google meet, google classroom, sama zoom”**
(Eee whatsapp, telegram, google meet, google classroom, and zoom)

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 7: I (7) on Saturday, January 22, 2022 at 05.10 PM. The result was:

R : “Nah, selanjutnya media apa saja yang saudara digunakan dalam pembelajaran online?”
(Nah, So, what media do you use in online learning?)

I (7) : **“Media yang digunakan Whatsapp grup, lalu di telegram grup juga pernah, zoom google meet sama google classroom”**
(The media used by Whatsapp groups, then in the Telegram group, there was also zoom, Google Meet and Google Classroom)

Then, the researcher also did the second interview with the informant 1: I (7) in order to clarify the data that had been said in the first interview. The interview was done on Saturday, January 29th 2022 at 07.00 PM. From the interview, she got information about her statement. The interview result was:

- R : “Oke, eee kemudian media apa saja yang saudara gunakan saat pembelajaran online. Contohnya seperti whatsapp, google classroom dan lain-lain sebagainya”
(Okay, eee then what media do you use when learning online. Examples such as whatsapp, google classroom and so on)
- I (7) : “Yaa sama seperti yang saya sebutkan tadi kak, ada **whatsapp group, telegram group, google classroom, zoom meeting dan google meet**. Hanya lima itu aja kak”
(Yes, it's the same as I mentioned earlier, sis, there are whatsapp groups, telegram groups, google classroom, zoom meetings and google meet. That's just five)

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 8: I (8) on Friday, January 28, 2022 at 06.23 PM. The result was:

- R : “Nah, selanjutnya media apa saja yang saudara digunakan dalam pembelajaran online?”
(Nah, So, what media do you use in online learning?)
- I (8) : “Media yang digunakan **zoom, google meet, wa group, telegram** sesekali kak”
(The media used is zoom, google meet, wa group, telegram occasionally sis)

5. Media that students' like to use WA, Zoom, and Google Meet

The researcher did interview with informant 1: I (1) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.06 PM. The result was:

- R : “Nah, tadi kan media pembelajaran yang digunakan selama belajar online adalah WA, Google Classroom, Google Meet, Zoom, dan lain sebagainya”
 Nah, dari hal tersebut, media apa yang anda sukai?
(Now, the learning media used during online learning were WA, Google Classroom, Google Meet, Zoom, and so on. So, from that, what media do you like?)
- I (1) : “Eee **yang paling saya sukai yaitu WhatsApps**, karna lebih praktis dan bias mencakup semuanya, mungkin itu saja”
(The Eee that I like the most is WhatsApps, because it's more practical and can cover everything, maybe that's all)

Then, the researcher also did the second interview with the informant 1: I (1) in order to clarify the data that had been said in the first interview. The interview was done on Friday, January 28th 2022 at 07.00 PM. From the interview, she got information about her statement. The interview result was:

R : “Oke, kemudian dari semua media tersebut, media apa yang paling disukai?”

(Okay, then of all the media, which media do you like the most?)

I (1) : “Kalau yang disukai, mungkin media whatsapp kak”

(If you like it, maybe whatsapp media sis)

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 2: I (2) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.19 PM. The result was:

R : “Nah, tadi kan media pembelajaran yang digunakan selama belajar online contohnya WA, Google Classroom, Google Meet.

Nah, dari itu, media apa yang anda sukai?”

(Well, just now the learning media used during online learning for example WA, Google Classroom, Google Meet.

So, from that, what media do you like?)

I (2) : “Kalau yang saya sukai tentunya eee zoom ya kak”

Ya, karna di zoom itu eee, kita bisa mendengarkan dosen secara langsung kayak layaknya dikelas gitu kak.

Dan gimana ya, kyak kita juga bisa presentasinya tu emang merasakan kyak kita tu emang presentasi dikelas gitu, teman-teman bisa langsung bertanya dan dosen ataupun mahasiswa yang presentasi bisa langsung menjawabnya dan berdiskusi gitu.

(If it's what I like, of course, zoom, sis.

Yes, because it's zoomed in, we can listen to the lecturer directly, just like in class, bro.

And how about it, it looks like we can do presentations, we really feel like we do presentations in class, friends can directly ask questions and lecturers or students who are presenting can immediately answer and discuss it)

Then, the researcher also did the second interview with the informant 2: I (2) in order to clarify the data that had been said in the first interview. The interview was done on Saturday, January 29th 2022 at 07.00 PM. From the interview, she got information about hir statement. The interview result was:

R : “Eee dari media-media tersebut, media apa yang I (2) lebih sukai?”

(Eee from these media, which media do I (2) prefer?)

I (2) : “kalau I (2) sukai tentunya ee apa zoom kak karena di zoom kita emang online tidak bertatap secara langsung tapi bisa merasakan kayak gimana sih didalan kelas gitu, mendengar dosen terus langsung interaksi dengan dosen dengan teman-teman juga gitu kak”

(If I (2) like it, of course, what zoom, sis, because in Zoom, we don't meet face-to-face online, but we can feel what it's like in

class, listen to the lecturer and directly interact with the lecturer and friends too, sis)

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 3: I (3) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.27 PM. The result was:

R : “Okey, media apa yang anda sukai dalam pembelajaran online?”
(Ok, what media do you like in online learning?)

I (3) : “Ee **zoom**, trus kalau untuk ngumpulin tugas itu **google classroom**”
*(Ee **zoom**, then if to collect assignments, it's **google classroom**)*

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 4: I (4) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.36 PM. The result was:

R : “Eee kemudian, media apa yang anda sukai dalam pembelajaran online?”
(Ok, what media do you like in online learning?)

I (4) : “**Zoom** sih kak”
*(**Zoom** sis)*

The researcher did interview with informant 5: I (5) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 12.06 PM. The result was:

R : “Eee kemudian, media apa yang anda sukai dalam pembelajaran online?”
(Ok, what media do you like in online learning?)

I (5) : “Yang disukai **google meet** kayaknya”
*(My favourite is **Google Meet**)*

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 6: I (6) on Tuesday, January 20, 2022 at 01.18 PM. The result was:

R : “Oke, media apa yang anda sukai dalam pembelajaran online?”
(Ok, what media do you like in online learning?)

I (6) : “Eee **google meet** kak”
*(eee **Google Meet** sis)*

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 7: I (7) on Saturday, January 22, 2022 at 05.10 PM. The result was:

R : “Kemudian, media apa yang anda sukai dalam pembelajaran online?”
(*Ok, what media do you like in online learning?*)

I (7) : “Media yang saya sukai tentunya **zoom**, karna bisa face to face secara langsung”
(*The media that I like is of course zoom, because I can face to face directly*)

Then, the researcher also did the second interview with the informant 7: I (7) in order to clarify the data that had been said in the first interview. The interview was done on Saturday, January 29th 2022 at 07.00 PM. From the interview, she got information about hir statement. The interview result was:

R : “Oke, dari media-media tersebut, media apa yang anda sukai?”
(*Okay, from these media, what media do you like?*)

I (7) : “**Media yang saya sukai zoom meeting dan google meet kak.** Karena kalau menggunakan zoom meeting dan google meet kita bisa melihat muka dosennya secara langsung, jadi masih bisa berinteraksi secara langsung dari pada menggunakan whatsapp group dan lainnya”
(*My favorite media are zoom meeting and google meet, sis. Because if we use zoom meetings and google meet we can see the lecturer's face directly, so we can still interact directly instead of using whatsapp groups and others*)

Next, the researcher did interview with informant 8: I (8) on Friday, January 28, 2022 at 06.23 PM. The result was:

R : “Ok, media apa yang anda sukai dalam pembelajaran online?”
(*Ok, what media do you like in online learning?*)

I (8) : “**GMeet kak**, karna kalau lewat zoom kita pasti harus setiap kita keluar kita harus minta persetujuan dari admin itu kak kalau GMeet cukup sekali disetujui admin kak”
(*GMeet sis, because if we go through zoom, we definitely have to go out every time we have to ask for approval from the admin, bro, if GMeet is approved by the admin, bro*)

B. Discussion

Based on the findings above, the researcher found several responses on online learning during pandemic (*covid-19*). 1) Positive Responses of online learning: Online learning is more practical, cost effective, easy-to-access

learning materials, find out previously unknown online learning applications, can learn a lot from other sources on the internet, more efficient, easy to find and do tasks, preparation for studying so it's not too complicated, and flexible time. 2) Negative Responses: do not agree if online learning is extended, having lack of signal, more understand in offline learning than online, lack interaction in online class, less of focus, explanation from the lecturer is not optimal, can't interact too much with friends, the learning atmosphere is not alive, lack of guidance from the lecturer, some materials are hard to find, more understand in offline learning than online, do not understand the learning material, understanding of the lesson some understand some do not understand at all, and just understand the basic. 3) Learning tools in online learning that students' use are cellphone, laptop, stationary, book, learning resources such as journals and articles. 4) Learning media that are often to used are *WA, Google Classroom, Google Meet, Zoom meeting and Telegram*. 5) Media that students' like to use *WA, Zoom, and Google Meet*.

According to previous study conducted by Wargadinata, Maimunah, & Rofiq (2020). Entitled "*Student's Responses on Learning in the Early COVID-19 Pandemic*". The finding of this study show online learning using the WhatsApp Group to be the most effective in the early COVID-19 pandemic. WhatsApp is easy, simple, and does not require a large data quota package. Through WhatsApp accounts, learning took place optimally because students and lecturers could communicate and share PowerPoint files, Microsoft Word files, JPGs, Voice Notes, Videos, and other learning resource links.

In this research, she also found one of learning media that students often to use in *wa*. And another media are *Google Classroom, Google Meet, Zoom meeting and Telegram*. Media that students' like to use are *WA, Zoom, and Google Meet*.

Next, according to Dhull & Sakshi (2017), the advantages of online learning are accessibility, personalised learning, develops cognitive abilities, cost-effectiveness, and promotes research, basic computer skills, equal

opportunity to all, self-pacing, and globalization. In this research she found one of advantages of online learning as a positive responses is cost-effectiveness. Another positive responses that researcher found are online learning is more practical, easy-to-access learning materials, find out previously unknown online learning applications, can learn a lot from other sources on the internet, more efficient, easy to find and do tasks, preparation for studying so it's not too complicated, and flexible time.

Next, according to Dhull & Sakshi (2017), the disadvantages of online learning are poor communication, feeling isolated, lack of motivation, lack of funds, lack of quality, poor accessibility in remote areas. In this research the researcher also found three of disadvantages of online learning as the negative responses they are poor communication, lack of quality and poor accessibility in remote area.

According to Munir in Pratama (2021), one of disadvantages of online learning is the separation between instruction and student causes the interaction between teacher and student to be less than optimal. In this study, she also found poor communication. She also found another negative responses are do not agree if online learning is extended, less of focus, can't the learning atmosphere is not alive, lack of guidance from the lecturer, some materials are hard to find. Learning tools in online learning that students' use are cellphone, laptop, stationary, book, learning resources such as journals and articles.

Next, according previous study conducted by Syafi'i, Wiranti, & Yusnawati (2021), entitled "*Student Responses in Online Learning during the Covid-19 Pandemic in Smp Negeri 1 Dumai*". The results of this study indicate that online learning is considered more difficult for students to understand and related to online learning assessment of students like online learning provided by the teacher, are ordinary and only do not agree with the online learning provided. In this research the researcher also found about students understanding during online learning they are more understand in offline learning than online,

do not understand the learning material, understanding of the lesson some understand some do not understand at all, and just understand the basic.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

This study concludes, Students' Responses on Online Learning during Pandemic (Covid-19). They were: 1) Positive Responses of online learning: Online learning is more practical, cost effective, easy-to-access learning materials, find out previously unknown online learning applications, can learn a lot from other sources on the internet, more efficient, easy to find and do tasks, preparation for studying so it's not too complicated, and flexible time. 2) Negative Responses: do not agree if online learning is extended, having lack of signal, more understand in offline learning than online, lack interaction in online class, less of focus, explanation from the lecturer is not optimal, can't interact too much with friends, the learning atmosphere is not alive, lack of guidance from the lecturer, some materials are hard to find, more understand in offline learning than online, do not understand the learning material, understanding of the lesson some understand some do not understand at all, and just understand the basic. 3) Learning tools in online learning that students' use are cellphone, laptop, stationary, book, learning resources such as journals and articles. 4) Learning media that are often to used are *WA, Google Classroom, Google Meet, Zoom meeting and Telegram*. 5) Media that students' like to use *WA, Zoom, and Google Meet*.

B. Suggestion

Based on the result of the research, the researcher would like to give some suggestion as follow:

1. English Lecturer

Hopefully, the result of this research could give a contribution to the English lecturers. Therefore, the lecturers can get to know the students' responses of online learning during the pandemic (*covid19*).

2. English Students

By doing this research, it hopes to give information to the English students, especially the sixth semester students of English Teaching Department in IAIN Batusangkar who are registered in 2020/2021 academic year about several students' responses on online learning during pandemic (*covid-19*). Lastly, it helps students to express their feeling during the course of the pandemic (*covid-19*).

3. The Researcher herself

This research helped the researcher gain information about student responses to online learning during the pandemic. Then, as a person who will be a teacher later, she can use this research as a guide to making a strategy in online learning someday if this situation suddenly comes back again. In addition, it is a requirement to get a degree in the English teaching department of IAIN Batusangkar.

4. Other Researcher

Based on the result of the research, the researcher hopes that this study can motivate the next researcher to continue the research about students' responses on online learning during pandemic in different populations or about students' strategies in minimizing their problems during online learning.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Interview Guide

INTERVIEW GUIDE

In conducting interview, the researcher delivered several questions in order to get the information about “**Students’ Responses on Online Learning during Pandemic (Covid-19)**”. They are as follows:

No	STEPS	TOPICS	SAMPLE QUESTION
1	<i>Warming-up</i>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Greeting</i> 2. Memperkenalkan diri 3. Menyampaikan maksud dan tujuan wawancara 4. Menanyakan kesediaan informan untuk diwawancara dan direkam 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb 2. Apa kabar saudara/i? Saya Meta Annisa Rahim mahasiswa jurusan Bahasa Inggris IAIN Batusangkar 3. Saya ingin melakukan interview tentang bagaimana persepsi mahasiswa terhadap pembelajaran online selama masa pandemic atau covid-19 yang pernah anda rasakan. 4. Bolehkan saya meminta waktu anda sebentar untuk melakukan interview ? 5. Bolehkah saya merekam pembicaraan kita selama interview ini berlangsung? Saya menjamin nama saudara/i akan disamarkan dan hasil interview ini tidak akan merugikan saudara/i baik dari segi akademis ataupun personal.
2	<i>Level Check</i>	Memastikan apakah informan merupakan mahasiswa jurusan Tadris Bahasa Inggris (TBI) yang sudah pernah merasakan pembelajaran online	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sebelumnya, silahkan perkenalkan diri saudara/i terlebih dahulu. 2. Apakah saudara/i sudah pernah mengikuti pembelajaran online selama masa pandemic (covid-19)? 3. Apakah saat ini anda masih menjalani pembelajaran secara online? Jika tidak, kapan terakhir kali belajar online?

			4. Apakah saudara/i bersedia saya waawancarai lebih lanjut mengenai pendapat saudara/i terhadap pembelajaran online selama masa pandemic (covid-19)?
3	<i>Probing</i>	Menggali informasi dari informan tentang “ <i>Students’ Responses of Online Learning during Pandemic (Covid-19)</i> ”	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Apakah saudara/i setuju apabila pembelajaran secara online diperpanjang? Mengapa? 2. Kesulitan atau kendala apa saja yang saudara/i rasakan saat mengikuti pembelajaran online? 3. Kemudian, kemudahan atau kelebihan apa saja yang saudara/i rasakan selama pembelajaran online? 4. Apa saja sarana belajar yang sering digunakan saat pembelajaran online? 5. Media apa saja yang saudara/i gunakan dalam pembelajaran online? Mengapa? 6. Media apa saja yang saudara/i sukai dalam pembelajaran online? Mengapa? 7. Dari segi pemahaman materi, bagaimana pemahaman anda terhadap materi mata kuliah selama pembelajaran online?
4	<i>Wind-down</i>	Mengakhiri wawancara dan mengkonfirmasi kesediaan informan untuk membantu jika ada informasi tambahan atau yang kurang jelas	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Jika peneliti membutuhkan informasi lebih lanjut, apakah peneliti bisa menghubungi saudara/i kembali? 2. Terimakasih atas waktunya Wassalamualaikum wr. Wb

Adopted from: (Suarniti & I Putu Ade Andre Payadnya, 2021)

Appendix 2 : Reduction of the Data

Interview Result:

Transcription of interview with informant 1: I (1)

The interview was done with informant 1 on Thursday, Januari 20th 2022 at 12.06 PM by using direct interview at IAIN Batusangkar. Before doing an interview, the researcher already contact the informant for doing the interview. The informant ready for this interview and enjoy it. The informant also welcome to the researcher. The researcher recorded the conversation by using cell phone. The interview was successful because there were no challenges during interview.

The transcript of interview is below:

Actor	Utterences	Student's Responses On Online Learning During Pandemic (Covid-19)
R	: Assalamualaikum Wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barakhatuh	
I (1)	: Wa'alaikumsalam Wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barakhatuh	
R	: Apa kabar saudara?	
I (1)	: Alhamdulillah sehat kak	
R	: Baik, saya Meta Annisa Rahim mahasiswa jurusan tadriss bahasa inggris IAIN Batusangkar	
R	: Disini, saya ingin melakukan interview tentang bagaimana persepsi mahasiswa terhadap pembelajaran online selama masa pandemic atau covid-19 yang pernah anda rasakan.	
R	: Nah, bolehkan saya meminta waktu anda sebentar untuk melakukan interview ?	
I (1)	: Iya boleh	
R	: Bolehkah saya merekam pembicaraan kita selama interview ini berlangsung?	

I (1)	: Baik silahkan	
R	: Saya menjamin nama saudara akan disamarkan eee dan hasil interview ini tidak akan merugikan saudara baik dari segi akademis maupun personal.	
I (1)	: Baik silahkan	
R	: Nah, sebelumnya, silahkan perkenalkan diri saudara terlebih dahulu.	
I (1)	: Baik..., baik perkenalkan nama saya I (1), saya mahasiswa IAIN Batusangkar, dan angkatan 2018	
R	: Baik, apakah saudara sudah pernah mengikuti pembelajaran online selama masa pandemic (covid-19)?	
I (1)	: Yaa... saya pernah	
R	: Nah, apakah saat ini anda masih menjalani pembelajaran secara online?	
I (1)	Yaa... masih	
R	: Eee, apakah saudara bersedia saya wawancarai lebih lanjut mengenai pendapat saudara terhadap pembelajaran online selama masa pandemic (covid-19)?	
I (1)	: Saya bersedia	
R	: Oke baiklah	
R	: Apakah saudara setuju apabila pembelajaran secara online diperpanjang?	
I (1)	: Kalau menurut persepsi saya, saya tidak setuju , karna mungkin, lebih aa, kurang memahami materi, kalau melalui online... online learning	P (1.1) - Do not agree if online learning is extended
R	: Kemudian, kesulitan atau kendala apa saja yang saudara rasakan saat mengikuti pembelajaran online?	
I (1)	: Kalau mengenai kesulitan, ya tentunya, hal yang lazim yang terjadi yaitu jaringan , Yang mana kita harus siap terhadap jaringan	P (2.1) - Having lack of signal P (2.2) - More understand in offline learning than online

	Dan jika untuk, untuk pembelajarannya, kalau saya lebih mudah memahami dengan cara face to face atau offline. Jadi, menurut saya, itu kekurangan yang saya alami	
R	: Kemudian, kemudahan atau kelebihan apa saja yang saudara rasakan selama pembelajaran online?	
I (1)	: Kalau mengenai kemudahan ya tentunya kan lebih praktis yang mana kita menggunakan aplikasi saja Kita hanya dirumah tidak pergi-pergi Jadi, itu kemudahan yang saya alami	P (3.1) - Online learning is more practical
R	: Apa saja sarana belajar yang sering digunakan saat pembelajaran online?	
I (1)	: Kalau sarana biasanya HP, Laptop kalau untuk membuat tugas, ya mungkin itu kak	P (4.1) - Learning facilities used during online learning such as cellphone and laptop
R	: Oke, Nah, selanjutnya media apa saja yang saudara digunakan dalam pembelajaran online?	
I (1)	: Kalau media yang digunakan kak, seperti WA, Google Classrom, Google Meet, Zoom dan lain sebagainya	P (5.1) – Learning media that are often used are WA, Google Classroom, Google Meet, and Zoom meeting
R	: Nah, tadi kan media pembelajaran yang digunakan selama belajar online adalah WA, Google Classroom, Google Meet, Zoom, dan lain sebagainya. Nah, dari hal tersebut, media apa yang anda sukai?	
I (1)	: Eee yang paling saya sukai yaitu WhatsApps , karna lebih praktis dan bias mencakup semuanya, mungkin itu saja.	P (6.1) - The most preferred learning media is WA
R	: Nah, dari segi pemahaman materi, bagaimana pemahaman anda terhadap materi mata kuliah selama pembelajaran online?	
I (1)	: Kalau pemahaman saya..., ya seperti yang saya bilang sebelumnya	P (7.1) - More understand in offline learning than online

	<p>Saya lebih paham atau lebih mudah mengerti kalau face to face atau secara offline Jadi, kalau secara online ya... kita harus bekerja keras lagi seperti dari guru dan cari sumber lainnya Yaa... mungkin seperti itu</p>	
R	: Mmm... Apakah ada tambahan?	
I (1)	: mm... tidak ada, saya rasa tidak ada	
R	: Oke, aa... Jika peneliti membutuhkan informasi lebih lanjut, apakah peneliti bisa menghubungi saudara kembali?	
I (1)	: Ya, bisa	
R	: Baik, Terimakasih atas waktunya Wassalamualaikum Wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barakhatuh	
I (1)	: Wa'alaikumsalam Wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barakhatuh	

Reflection note:

Based on the interview did by the researcher with the first informant, she got some information about students responses on onling learning during Pandemic (*covid-19*).

1) Positif responses of online learning: Online learning is more practical, 2) Negative responses of online learning: do not agree if online learning is extended, having lack of signal, more understand in offline learning than online, 3) Learning facilities used during online learning such as cellphone and laptop, 4) Learning media that are often used are *WA, Google Classroom, Google Meet, and Zoom meeting*, 5) The most preferred learning media is *WA*.

Transcription of interview with informant 2: I (2)

The interview was done with informant 2 on Thursday, Januari 20th 2022 at 12.19 PM by using direct interview at IAIN Batusangkar. Before doing an interview, the researcher already contact the informant for doing the interview. The informant ready for this interview and enjoy it. The informant also welcome to the researcher.

The researcher recorded the conversation by using cell phone. The interview was successful because there were no challenges during interview.

The transcript of interview is below:

Actor	Utterances	Student's Responses On Online Learning During Pandemic (Covid-19)
R	: Assalamualaikum Wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barakhatuh	
I (2)	: Wa'alaikumsalam kak...	
R	: Apa kabar saudari?	
I (2)	: Alhamdulillah, baik kak	
R	: Eee, saya Meta Annisa Rahim mahasiswa jurusan tadrís bahasa inggris IAIN Batusangkar	
R	: Disini, saya ingin melakukan interview tentang bagaimana persepsi mahasiswa terhadap pembelajaran online selama masa pandemic atau covid-19 yang pernah anda rasakan.	
R	: Bolehkan saya meminta waktu anda sebentar untuk melakukan interview?	
I (2)	: Boleh kak	
R	: Nah, bolehkah saya merekam pembicaraan kita selama interview ini berlangsung?	
I (2)	: Tentu saja boleh kak	
R	: Saya menjamin nama saudari akan disamarkan dan hasil interview ini tidak akan merugikan saudari baik dari segi akademis maupun personal.	
R	: Nah, sebelumnya, silahkan perkenalkan diri saudari terlebih dahulu.	
I (2)	: Baik, perkenalkan nama saya I (2), mahasiswi tadrís bahasa inggris, dan angkatan 18 kak	
R	: Baik, apakah saudari sudah pernah mengikuti pembelajaran online selama masa pandemic (covid-19)?	

I (2)	: Pernah kak	
R	: Nah, apakah saat ini anda masih menjalani pembelajaran secara online?	
I (2)	Saat ini sudah tidak kak	
R	Jika tidak, kapan terakhir kali belajar online?	
I (2)	Eee.., terakhir kali belajar online itu semester 6 kak	
R	: Eee, apakah saudara bersedia saya wawancarai lebih lanjut mengenai pendapat saudara terhadap pembelajaran online selama masa pandemic (covid-19)?	
I (2)	: Boleh kak	
R	: Nah.., apakah saudara setuju apabila pembelajaran secara online diperpanjang?	
I (2)	: Kalau dengan situasi yang saat sekarang ini saya tidak setuju kak , karena kondisinya Covid-19 itu sudah mereda kak, trus ditambah lagi pembelajaran online itu tidak efektif rasanya kak, karena kita tu eee.. mungkin emang kita tetap mengikuti perkuliahan tetapi tidak sepenuhnya paham dengan materi gitu kak	P (1.1) - Do not agree if online learning is extended
R	: Selanjutnya, kesulitan atau kendala apa saja yang saudara rasakan saat mengikuti pembelajaran online?	
I (2)	: Kendalanya yang pertama sekali ooo eee itu jaringan kak , karna gak semua tempat, gak semua waktu juga kondisi jaringan itu stabil dan itu yang membuat kita tu kayak gak apa ya... gak paham sama materi , atau mungkin malah bikin dosennya kesal gitu kak, jadi kadang gak masuk gitu	P (2.1) – Having lack of signal P (2.2) - Do not understand the learning material
R	: Oke, kemudian, kemudahan atau kelebihan apa saja yang saudara rasakan selama pembelajaran online?	
I (2)	: Kelebihannya kak, eee kemudahannya yaitu eee... kita lebih praktis kayak,	P (3.1) - Online learning is more practical

	<p>gak perlu ngeluarin biaya banyak gitu, terus materinya mudah di akses kan, gak perlu lagi dengar dosen ceramah dan segala macam, dan kelebihannya kita banyak ee mengetahui apa media-media aplikasi – aplikasi pelajaran online yang sebelumnya kita gak pernah tau</p>	<p>P (3.2) – Cost effective P (3.3) – Easy-to-access learning materials P (3.4) - Find out previously unknown online learning applications</p>
R	: Kemudian, apa saja sarana belajar yang sering digunakan saat pembelajaran online?	
I (2)	: Eee kalau sarana belajar biasanya HP dan laptop kak , karena kita online saja kak	<p>P (4.1) – Cellphone P (4.2) – Laptop</p>
R	: Nah, selanjutnya media apa saja yang saudara digunakan dalam pembelajaran online?	
I (2)	: Ooo yang sering digunakan tu, WA, Zoom, Google Meet, Google classroom gitu kak,	<p>P (5.1) – Learning media that are often used are WA, Google Classroom, Google Meet, and Zoom meeting</p>
R	: Nah, tadi kan media pembelajaran yang digunakan selama belajar online contohnya WA, Google Classroom, Google Meet. Nah, dari itu, media apa yang anda sukai?	
I (2)	: Kalau yang saya sukai tentunya eee zoom ya kak. Ya, karna di zoom itu eee, kita bisa mendengarkan dosen secara langsung kayak layaknya dikelas gitu kak. Dan gimana ya, kyak kita juga bisa presentasinya tu emang merasakan kyak kita tu emang presentasi dikelas gitu, teman-teman bisa langsung bertanya dan dosen ataupun mahasiswa yang presentasi bisa langsung menjawabnya dan berdiskusi gitu.	<p>P (6.2) - The most preferred learning media is Zoom</p>
R	: Oke kemudian dari segi pemahaman materi, bagaimana pemahaman anda	

	terhadap materi mata kuliah selama pembelajaran online?	
I (2)	: Kalau pemahaman materinya tentu tidak sepaham ketika kita offline gitu kak atau ketika kita tatap muka, mungkin bisa dibilang eee apa ya pahamnya mungkin gak factor karena belajar online aja gitu, tapi factor lain kyak kita yang cari materinya sendiri gitu, lebih ke otodidak juga sih kak,	P (7.1) - More understand in offline learning than online
R	: Oke apakah ada yang lain?	
I (2)	: Saya rasa itu aja kak	
R	: Oke, ee... Jika peneliti membutuhkan informasi lebih lanjut, apakah peneliti bisa menghubungi saudara kembali?	
I (2)	: Tentu saja bisa kak	
R	: Terimakasih atas waktunya Wassalamualaikum wr. wb	
I (2)	: Wa'alaikumsalam warahmatullahi wabarakhatuh	

Reflection note:

Based on the interview did by the researcher with the second informant, she got some information about students responses on onling learning during Pandemic (*covid-19*).

1) Positif responses of online learning: Online learning is more practical, cost effective, easy-to-access learning materials, find out previously unknown online learning applications, 2) Negative responses of online learning: do not agree if online learning is extended, having lack of signal, do not understand the learning material, more understand in offline learning than online, 3) Learning facilities used during online learning such as cellphone and laptop, 4) Learning media that are often used are WA, *Google Classroom, Google Meet, and Zoom meeting*, 5) The most preferred learning media is *Zoom*.

Transcription of interview with informant 3: I (3)

The interview was done with informant 3 on Thursday, Januari 20th 2022 at 12.27 PM by using direct interview at IAIN Batusangkar. Before doing an interview, the researcher already contact the informant for doing the interview. The informant ready for this interview and enjoy it. The informant also welcome to the researcher. The researcher recorded the conversation by using cell phone. The interview was successful because there were no challenges during interview.

The transcript of interview is below:

Actor	Utterences	Student's Responses On Online Learning During Pandemic (Covid-19)
R	: Assalamualaikum Wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barakhatuh	
I (3)	: Wa'alaikumsalam wr wb kak..,	
R	: Apa kabar saudari?	
I (3)	: Alhamdulillah, baik	
R	: Saya Meta Annisa Rahim mahasiswa jurusan tadrис bahasa inggris IAIN Batusangkar	
R	: Disini, saya ingin melakukan interview tentang bagaimana persepsi mahasiswa terhadap pembelajaran online selama masa pandemic atau covid-19 yang pernah anda rasakan.	
R	: Bolehkan saya meminta waktu anda sebentar untuk melakukan interview?	
I (3)	: Iya kak, boleh	
R	: Oke, eee bolehkah saya merekam pembicaraan kita selama interview ini berlangsung?	
I (3)	: Boleh kak	
R	: Saya menjamin nama saudara akan disamarkan dan hasil interview ini tidak akan merugikan saudara baik dari segi akademis maupun personal.	

R	: Oke, sebelumnya, silahkan perkenalkan diri saudara terlebih dahulu.	
I (3)	: Baik, perkenalkan nama saya I (3), saya jurusan tadaris bahasa inggris, dan angkatan 18 kak	
R	: Baik, apakah saudara sudah pernah mengikuti pembelajaran online selama masa pandemic (covid-19)?	
I (3)	: Ya... tentu saja kak	
R	: Nah, apakah saat ini anda masih menjalani pembelajaran secara online?	
I (3)	Eee... eee tidak kak	
R	Eee jika tidak, kapan terakhir kali belajar online?	
I (3)	Semester 6 kak	
R	: Eee, apakah saudara bersedia saya wawancarai lebih lanjut mengenai pendapat saudara terhadap pembelajaran online selama masa pandemic (covid-19)?	
I (3)	: Iya kak boleh, tentu saja	
R	: Oke, apakah saudara setuju apabila pembelajaran secara online diperpanjang?	
I (3)	: Tidak , karena menurut saya pembelajaran online itu tidak efektif kak. Eee dari segi pemahaman materi, fokusnya, dan banyak kendala-kendala yang kita temui selama kita tu eeee belajar online kak.	P (1.1) - Do not agree if online learning is extended
R	: Oke, kesulitan atau kendala apa saja yang saudara rasakan saat mengikuti pembelajaran online?	
I (3)	: Oo kalau kesulitannya, mungkin ee dari kyak sinyal ya kak , Eeeee truss jadi susahnya untuk interaksi , kyak di wa misalnya. Itu sulit kak, untuk benar-benar berinteraksi dikelas bersama gurunya atau pun sama teman-teman yang lain karna kan kita tu, kayak gak langsung bertemu ya, trus susah focus jadinya kak	P (2.1) – Having lack of signal P (2.3) – Lack interaction in online class P (2.4) - Less of focus

R	: Oke, kemudian, kemudahan atau kelebihan apa saja yang saudara rasakan selama pembelajaran online?	
I (3)	: Ee kalau online mungkin kelebihanannya tu, kita bisa melakukannya dimana saja dan kapan saja gitu kak , jadi kalau misalnya, kita misalnya jam 2 ee jadwal kuliahnya sama dosen itu, tapi dosen itu misalnya ada kendala atau gimana kan kak, jadi kita bisa bikin ee, kapan saja, ee kuliah sama dosen itu kak. Begitu kak	P (3.1) - Online learning is more practical
R	: Kemudian, apa saja sarana belajar yang sering digunakan saat pembelajaran online?	
I (3)	: Kalau sarana belajar biasanya eeee laptop dan HP kak	P (4.1) – Cellphone P (4.2) – Laptop
R	: Nah, selanjutnya media apa saja yang saudara digunakan dalam pembelajaran online?	
I (3)	: Eee seperti WA, Zoom, eee Google Meet, sama google classroom, telegram sesekali kak,	P (5.2) - Learning media that are often used are WA, Google Classroom, Google Meet, Zoom meeting, and Telegram
R	: Okey, media apa yang anda sukai dalam pembelajaran online?	
I (3)	: Ee zoom , trus kalau untuk ngumpulin tugas itu google classroom ,	P (6.2) - The most preferred learning media is Zoom P (6.3) - The most preferred learning media is Goggle classroom
R	Eee mengapa?	
I (3)	Karena google classroom tu lebih, terstruktur gitu kak, ada tempat ngumpulin tugasnya, trus eee nantik ada juga feedback kembali dari dosennya dan nilainya itu juga ada disana kalau nanti dosennya tu langsung feedback kan kak, Kalau zoom tu kan kita kayak langsung interaksi face to face sama dosennya	

	sama teman-teman yang lain, jadi ee kalau dosennya tu menerangkan pelajaran ee menjelaskan materi ee lebih nangkap gitu kak, focus karna kan langsung di ee kontrol langsung diawasi sama dosennya, jadi kita gak bisa main-main di zoom tu, apalagi kalau dosennya tu nyuruh buka kamera semuanya kan kak	
R	: Ya, Okey, dari segi pemahaman materi, bagaimana pemahaman anda terhadap materi mata kuliah selama pembelajaran online?	
I (3)	: Kalau pemahaman eee lebih mudah memahami materinya pass lagi offline kak, kalau online tu mungkin kadang kita tu kuliah, kuliah aja tapi kurang paham sama materinya gitu kak, mungkin cuma setengah dari offline gitu kak, lebih susah memahaminya secara online, ee iya online	P (7.1) - More understand in offline learning than online P (7.2) - Do not understand the learning material
R	: Oke apakah ada tambahan?	
I (3)	: Eee mungkin itu aja kak	
R	: Oke, ee... Jika peneliti membutuhkan informasi lebih lanjut, apakah peneliti bisa menghubungi saudara kembali?	
I (3)	: Iya kak, tentu saja bisa kak	
R	: Terimakasih atas waktunya Wassalamualaikum wr. wb	
I (3)	: Wa'alaikumsalam warahmatullahi wabarakhatuh	

Reflection note:

Based on the interview did by the researcher with the thirt informant, she got some information about students responses on onling learning during Pandemic (*covid-19*).

1) Positif responses of online learning: Online learning is more practical, 2) Negative responses of online learning: do not agree if online learning is extended, having lack

of signal, lack interaction in online class, less of focus, more understand in offline learning than online, do not understand the learning material, 3) Learning facilities used during online learning such as cellphone and laptop, 4) Learning media that are often used are *WA, Google Classroom, Google Meet, Zoom meeting, and Telegram*, 5) The most preferred learning media is *Zoom and Google Classroom*.

Transcription of interview with informant 4: I (4)

The interview was done with informant 4 on Thursday, Januari 20th 2022 at 12.36 PM by using direct interview at IAIN Batusangkar. Before doing an interview, the researcher already contact the informant for doing the interview. The informant ready for this interview and enjoy it. The informant also welcome to the researcher. The researcher recorded the conversation by using cell phone. The interview was successful because there were no challenges during interview.

The transcript of interview is below:

Actor	Utterences	Student’s Responses On Online Learning During Pandemic (Covid-19)
R	: Assalamualaikum Wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barakhatuh	
I (4)	: Wa’alaikumsalam wr wb kak..,	
R	: Apa kabar saudari?	
I (4)	: Alhamdulillah, sehat kak	
R	: Eee saya Meta Annisa Rahim mahasiswa jurusan tadrís bahasa inggris IAIN Batusangkar	
R	: Nah, saya ingin melakukan interview tentang bagaimana persepsi mahasiswa terhadap pembelajaran online selama masa pandemic atau covid-19 yang pernah anda rasakan.	
R	: Bolehkan saya meminta waktu anda sebentar untuk melakukan interview?	
I (4)	: Boleh kak	

R	: Oke, eee bolehkah saya merekam pembicaraan kita selama interview ini berlangsung?	
I (4)	: Boleh kak	
R	: Nah, saya menjamin nama saudara akan disamarkan eee dan hasil interview ini tidak akan merugikan saudara baik dari segi akademis maupun personal.	
R	: Oke, sebelumnya, silahkan perkenalkan diri saudara terlebih dahulu.	
I (4)	: Perkenalkan nama saya I (4) dari tadaris bahasa inggris angkatan 18	
R	: Baik, apakah saudara sudah pernah mengikuti pembelajaran online selama masa pandemic (covid-19)?	
I (4)	: Pernah, kak	
R	: Nah, apakah saat ini anda masih menjalani pembelajaran secara online?	
I (4)	Ooo... iya kak	
R	: Okey, apakah saudara bersedia saya wawancarai lebih lanjut mengenai pendapat saudara terhadap pembelajaran online selama masa pandemic (covid-19)?	
I (4)	: Bersedia kak	
R	: Oke, apakah saudara setuju apabila pembelajaran secara online diperpanjang?	
I (4)	: Mmmm tidak setuju,	P (1.1) - Do not agree if online learning is extended
R	Alasannya?	
I (4)	Karna eee kurang efektif kalau untuk pembelajaran-pembelajaran yang berat, eee kalau kita tu belajar secara online	
R	: Oke, kesulitan atau kendala apa saja yang saudara rasakan saat mengikuti pembelajaran online?	
I (4)	: Kendalanya itu, penjelasan materi , kadang dosennya udah jelasin sampai di Z, tapi kita baru paham sampai di B, jadi itu kendalanya kak, jadi, ooo kurang	P (7.2) - Do not understand the learning material

	paham dan nyangkut gitu di kepala kalau misalnya dari online	
R	Okey, apakah ada alasan yang lain?	
	Mmmm enggak, itu aja	
R	: Oke, kemudian, kemudahan atau kelebihan apa saja yang saudara rasakan selama pembelajaran online?	
I (4)	: Kalau kelebihanannya itu kita dapat banyak belajar dari sumber-sumber lain di internet , kita cuma duduk aja, jadi lebih efisien , untuk mencari sumber-sumber lain Namun untuk pembelajaran yang kesulitannya itu waktu dosen menjelaskan lewat zoom atau google meet itu kurang bisa di tangkap kak. Karna kadang masalah jaringan juga, dosen dah bahas sampe B gara-gara masalah jaringan kita ketinggalan	P (3.5) - Can learn a lot from other sources on the internet P (3.6) - More efficient
R	: Oke, apa saja sarana belajar yang sering digunakan saat pembelajaran online?	
I (4)	: Kalau sarana belajar biasanya laptop untuk buat tugas kak, HP, alat tulis juga kak	P (4.1) – Cellphone P (4.2) – Laptop P (4.3) - Stationary
R	: Nah, selanjutnya media apa saja yang saudara digunakan dalam pembelajaran online?	
I (4)	: Zoom , eee google classroom , sama google meet, whatsapp untuk absen	P (5.1) – Learning media that are often used are WA, Google Classroom, Google Meet, and Zoom meeting
R	: Eee kemudian, media apa yang anda sukai dalam pembelajaran online?	
I (4)	: Zoom sih kak,	P (6.2) - The most preferred learning media is Zoom
R	Alasannya?	
I (4)	Karna lewat zoom itu kita bisa presentasi, ada papan tulisnya juga, bisa raise hand, dan itu eee..., tampilannya itu lengkap semua kak, jadi kalau google meet dia Cuma pembicara aja di	

	dalam kotak playernya gitu, jadi lebih memudahkan di zoom gitu kak	
R	: Okey, dari segi pemahaman materi, bagaimana pemahaman anda terhadap materi mata kuliah selama pembelajaran online?	
I (4)	: Kurang dipahami sih kak karena penjelasan dosennya bahasnya yang ini, kita nyangkutnya disini, itu aja kak	P (7.2) - Do not understand the learning material
R	: Oke apakah ada yang lain?	
I (4)	: Eee tidak kak	
R	: Oke, ee... Jika peneliti membutuhkan informasi lebih lanjut, apakah peneliti bisa menghubungi saudara kembali?	
I (4)	: Bisa	
R	: Terimakasih atas waktunya Wassalamualaikum wr. wb	
I (4)	: Wa'alaikumsalam warahmatullahi wabarakhatuh	

Reflection note:

Based on the interview did by the researcher with the fourth informant, she got some information about students responses on onling learning during Pandemic (*covid-19*).

1) Positif responses of online learning: can learn a lot from other sources on the internet, more efficient, 2) Negative responses of online learning: do not agree if online learning is extended, do not understand the learning material, 3) Learning facilities used during online learning such as cellphone and laptop, 4) Learning media that are often used are *WA, Google Classroom, Google Meet, and Zoom meeting*, 5) The most preferred learning media is *Zoom*.

Transcription of interview with informant 5: I (5)

The interview was done with informant 5 on Thursday, Januari 20th 2022 at 01.13 PM by using direct interview at IAIN Batusangkar. Before doing an interview, the researcher already contact the informant for doing the interview. The informant

ready for this interview and enjoy it. The informant also welcome to the researcher. The researcher recorded the conversation by using cell phone. The interview was successful because there were no challenges during interview.

The transcript of interview is below:

Actor	Utterances	Student's Responses On Online Learning During Pandemic (Covid-19)
R	: Assalamualaikum Wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barakhatuh	
I (5)	: Wa'alaikumsalam wr wb kak..,	
R	: Apa kabar saudari?	
I (5)	: Alhamdulillah, baik	
R	: Okey, saya Meta Annisa Rahim mahasiswa jurusan tadrис bahasa inggris IAIN Batusangkar	
R	: Nah, saya ingin melakukan interview tentang bagaimana persepsi mahasiswa terhadap pembelajaran online selama masa pandemic atau covid-19 yang pernah anda rasakan.	
R	: Bolehkan saya meminta waktu anda sebentar untuk melakukan interview?	
I (5)	: Oo boleh..,	
R	: Oke, eee bolehkah saya merekam pembicaraan kita selama interview ini berlangsung?	
I (5)	: Iya, boleh silahkan	
R	: Nah, saya menjamin nama saudara akan disamarkan eee dan hasil interview ini tidak akan merugikan saudara baik dari segi akademis maupun personal.	
R	: Oke, sebelumnya, silahkan perkenalkan diri saudari terlebih dahulu.	
I (5)	: Oo perkenalkan nama saya I (4), saya dari jurusan tadrис bahasa inggris angkatan 18	

R	: Oke, apakah saudara sudah pernah mengikuti pembelajaran online selama masa pandemic (covid-19)?	
I (5)	: Sudah,	
R	: Nah, apakah saat ini anda masih menjalani pembelajaran secara online?	
I (5)	: Ooo saat ini suda tidak	
R	: Kapan terakhir kali saudara belajar online?	
	: Terakhir belajar online semester 6, semester 6	
R	: Okey, apakah saudara bersedia saya wawancarai lebih lanjut mengenai pendapat saudara terhadap pembelajaran online selama masa pandemic (covid-19)?	
I (5)	: Ooo boleh,	
R	: Oke, apakah saudara setuju apabila pembelajaran secara online diperpanjang?	
I (5)	: Oooo tidak setuju	P (1.1) - Do not agree if online learning is extended
R	: Alasannya?	
I (5)	: Karna kesulitannya lebih banyak dari pada kemudahan.	
R	: Oke, kesulitan atau kendala apa saja yang saudara rasakan saat mengikuti pembelajaran online?	
I (5)	: Tentunya yang pertama penjelasan dari dosen tidak begitu..., tidak maksimal seperti pembelajaran tatap muka, dan juga kita tidak bisa terlalu banyak berinteraksi dengan teman-teman, Jadi, intinya suasana belajarnya tidak hidup, kalau online gitu kak.	P (2.5) - Explanation from the lecturer is not optimal P (2.6) - Can't interact too much with friends P (2.7) - The learning atmosphere is not alive
R	: Oke, kemudian, kemudahan atau kelebihan apa saja yang saudara rasakan selama pembelajaran online?	
I (5)	: Kemudahannya tentu... kemudahan dalam mencari tugas, mengerjakan	P (3.7) - Easy to find and do tasks P (3.2) – Cost effective

	tugas, dan kemudahannya dalam segi keuangan juga gitu kak.	
R	: Oke, apa saja sarana belajar yang sering digunakan saat pembelajaran online?	
I (5)	: Eee biasanya kak, menggunakan laptop kak, dan juga HP , selain itu alat tulis juga kak	P (4.1) – Cellphone P (4.2) – Laptop P (4.3) - Stationary
R	: Nah, selanjutnya media apa saja yang saudara digunakan dalam pembelajaran online?	
I (5)	: Google classroom, google meet, zoom, whatsapp, dan telegram kak.	P (5.2) - Learning media that are often used are WA, Google Classroom, Google Meet, Zoom meeting, and Telegram
R	: Eee kemudian, media apa yang anda sukai dalam pembelajaran online?	
I (5)	: Yang disukai google meet kayaknya,	P (6.2) - The most preferred learning media is Google Meet
R	: Alasannya?	
I (5)	: Karna biayanya juga murah dan juga mudah digunakan,	
R	: Okey, dari segi pemahaman materi, bagaimana pemahaman anda terhadap materi mata kuliah selama pembelajaran online?	
I (5)	: Untuk pembelajarn online, ada beberapa mata kuliah yang memang dosennya memberikan penjelasan yang cukup , disitu saya merasa lumayan mengerti , tapi ada sebagian mata kuliah yang dosen hanya memberikan materi, tanpa menjelaskan disana saya merasa tidak mengerti sama sekali pembelajaran online	P (7.3) - Understanding of the lesson some understand some do not understand at all
R	: Oke apakah ada tambahan?	
I (5)	: Tidak	
R	: Oke, ee... Jika peneliti membutuhkan informasi lebih lanjut, apakah peneliti bisa ee menghubungi saudara kembali?	

I (5)	: Bersedia	
R	: Okey, terimakasih atas waktunya Wassalamualaikum wr. wb	
I (5)	: Wa'alaikumsalam warahmatullahi wabarakhatuh	

Reflection note:

Based on the interview did by the researcher with the fifth informant, she got some information about students responses on onling learning during Pandemic (*covid-19*).

1) Positif responses of online learning: easy to find and do tasks, cost effective, 2) Negative responses of online learning: do not agree if online learning is extended, explanation from the lecturer is not optimal, can't interact too much with friends, and the learning atmosphere is not alive, understanding of the lesson some understand some do not understand at all 3) Learning facilities used during online learning such as cellphone, laptop, and stationary, 4) Learning media that are often used are WA, *Google Classroom, Google Meet, Zoom meeting and Telegram*, 5) The most preferred learning media is *Google Meet*.

Transcription of interview with informant 6: I (6)

The interview was done with informant 6 on Thursday, Januari 20th 2022 at 01.18 PM by using direct interview at IAIN Batusangkar. Before doing an interview, the researcher already contact the informant for doing the interview. The informant ready for this interview and enjoy it. The informant also welcome to the researcher. The researcher recorded the conversation by using cell phone. The interview was successful because there were no challenges during interview.

The transcript of interview is below:

Actor	Utterances	Student's Responses On Online Learning During Pandemic (Covid-19)
R	: Oke, assalamualaikum Wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barakhatuh	
I (6)	: Wa'alaikumsalam wr wb kak..,	
R	: Apa kabar saudari?	
I (6)	: Alhamdulillah, baik	
R	: Okey, saya Meta Annisa Rahim mahasiswa jurusan tadrís bahasa Inggris IAIN Batusangkar	
R	: Nah, saya ingin melakukan interview tentang bagaimana persepsi mahasiswa terhadap pembelajaran online selama masa pandemic atau covid-19 yang pernah anda rasakan.	
R	: Bolehkan saya meminta waktu anda sebentar untuk melakukan interview?	
I (6)	: Insyaallah, boleh	
R	: Oke, bolehkah saya merekam pembicaraan kita selama interview ini berlangsung?	
I (6)	: Boleh	
R	: Nah, saya menjamin nama saudara akan disamarkan eee dan hasil interview ini tidak akan merugikan saudara baik dari segi akademis maupun personal.	
R	: Oke, sebelumnya, silahkan perkenalkan diri saudari terlebih dahulu.	
I (6)	: Eee nama saya I (6), eee BP 18, ee sekarang semester 8.	
R	: Oke, apakah saudari sudah pernah mengikuti pembelajaran online selama masa pandemic (covid-19)?	
I (6)	: Pernah	
R	: Nah, apakah saat ini anda masih menjalani pembelajaran secara online?	
I (6)	: Tidak	

R	: Kapan terakhir kali saudara belajar online?	
I (6)	: Semester 6, eee tepatnya pada tahun 2020	
R	: Okey, apakah saudara bersedia saya wawancarai lebih lanjut mengenai pendapat saudara terhadap pembelajaran online selama masa pandemic (covid-19)?	
I (6)	: Insyaallah bersedia	
R	: Oke, apakah saudara setuju apabila pembelajaran secara online diperpanjang?	
I (6)	: Tidak setuju	P (1.1) - Do not agree if online learning is extended
R	: Mengapa?	
I (6)	: Karna disegi lain ada mahasiswa yang tidak mengerti dengan materi yang diterangkan oleh dosen, karena ada beberapa dosen yang tidak menerangkan secara detail pelajaran tersebut, ada juga dosen yang eee cuma memberikan kisi-kisi dari pelajaran tersebut.	
R	: Oke, kesulitan atau kendala apa saja yang saudara rasakan saat mengikuti pembelajaran online?	
I (6)	: Kesulitannya eee sinyal , eeee sinyal terus kurang interaksi di eee online classroom dan hanya itu kak	P (2.1) - The internet network P (2.8) – Lack interaction in online class
R	: Oke, kemudian, kemudahan atau kelebihan apa saja yang saudara rasakan selama pembelajaran online?	
I (6)	: Kelebihannya mungkin kalau eee tidak eeee mengurangi biaya ya kak, kan tidak harus ke kampus kan, eee itu kak	P (3.2) – Cost effective
R	Apakah ada yang lain?	
I (6)	Tidak	
R	: Oke, apa saja sarana belajar yang sering digunakan saat pembelajaran online?	

I (6)	: Biasanya untuk sarana belajar HP dan Laptop saja kak karna online	P (4.1) – Cellphone P (4.2) – Laptop
R	: Nah, selanjutnya media apa saja yang saudara digunakan dalam pembelajaran online?	
I (6)	: Eee whatsapp, telegram, google meet, google classroom, sama zoom	P (5.2) - Learning media that are often used are WA, Google Classroom, Google Meet, Zoom meeting, and Telegram
R	: Oke, media apa yang anda sukai dalam pembelajaran online?	
I (6)	: Eee google meet kak	P (6.2) - The most preferred learning media is Google Meet
R	: Google meet, mengapa?	
I (6)	: Karna kan kalau google meet kan mudah digunakan kak, kan murah juga kak, tidak menghabiskan kuota yang banyak,	
R	: Okey, dari segi pemahaman materi, bagaimana pemahaman anda terhadap materi mata kuliah selama pembelajaran online?	
I (6)	: Kalau pemahaman materi ada yang mengerti dan ada juga yang tidak kak , karena ada beberapa dosen yang menerangkan secara detail dan jelas, dan ada juga yang hanya cuman memberikan kisi-kisi dan hanya disuruh mencari apa yang ada di kisi-kisi tersebut	P (7.3) - Understanding of the lesson some understand some do not understand at all
R	: Oke apakah ada tambahan?	
I (6)	: Tidak, kak	
R	: Oke, ee... Jika peneliti membutuhkan informasi lebih lanjut, apakah peneliti bisa ee menghubungi saudara kembali?	
I (6)	: Insyaaallah bisa kak	
R	: Okey, terimakasih atas waktunya Wassalamualaikum wr. wb	
I (6)	: Wa'alaikumsalam warahmatullahi wabarakhatuh	

Reflection note:

Based on the interview did by the researcher with the sixth informant, she got some information about students responses on onling learning during Pandemic (*covid-19*).

1) Positif responses of online learning: cost effective, 2) Negative responses of online learning: do not agree if online learning is extended, the internet network, lack interaction in online class, understanding of the lesson some understand some do not understand at all, 3) Learning facilities used during online learning such as cellphone and laptop, 4) Learning media that are often used are *WA, Google Classroom, Google Meet, Zoom meeting and Telegram*, 5) The most preferred learning media is *Google Meet*.

Transcription of interview with informant 7: I (7)

The interview was done with informant 7 on Saturday, Januari 22th 2022 at 05.10 PM by using direct interview at boarding house. Before doing an interview, the researcher already contact the informant for doing the interview. The informant ready for this interview and enjoy it. The informant also welcome to the researcher. The researcher recorded the conversation by using cell phone. The interview was successful because there were no challenges during interview.

The transcript of interview is below:

Actor	Utterences	Student's Responses On Online Learning During Pandemic (Covid-19)
R	: Oke, assalamualaikum Wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barakhatuh	
I (7)	: Wa'alaikumsalam wr wb kak..,	
R	: Apa kabar saudara?	
I (7)	: Baik kak	

R	: Okey, saya Meta Annisa Rahim mahasiswa jurusan tadris bahasa inggris IAIN Batusangkar	
R	: Nah, saya ingin melakukan interview tentang bagaimana persepsi mahasiswa terhadap pembelajaran online selama masa pandemic atau covid-19 yang pernah anda rasakan.	
R	: Bolehkan saya meminta waktu anda sebentar untuk melakukan interview?	
I (7)	: Boleh kak,	
R	: Oke, bolehkah saya merekam pembicaraan kita selama interview ini berlangsung?	
I (7)	: Boleh, kak	
R	: Nah, saya menjamin nama saudara akan disamarkan eee dan hasil interview ini tidak akan merugikan saudara baik dari segi akademis maupun personal.	
R	: Oke, sebelumnya, silahkan perkenalkan diri saudara terlebih dahulu.	
I (7)	: Baiklah perkenalkan nama saya I (7), dari jurusan tadris bahasa inggris, angkatan 2018	
R	: Oke, apakah saudari sudah pernah mengikuti pembelajaran online selama masa pandemic (covid-19)?	
I (7)	: Sudah, selama satu tahun lebih	
R	: Nah, apakah saat ini anda masih menjalani pembelajaran secara online?	
I (7)	: Saat ini sudah tidak	
R	: Jika tidak, kapan terakhir kali saudara belajar online?	
	: Terakhir kali tahun 2021, di bulan juli	
R	: Okey, eee apakah saudara bersedia saya wawancarai lebih lanjut mengenai pendapat saudara terhadap pembelajaran online selama masa pandemic (covid-19)?	
I (7)	: Bersedia	

R	: Oke, apakah saudara setuju apabila pembelajaran secara online diperpanjang?	
I (7)	: Sangat tidak setuju kak,	P (1.1) - Do not agree if online learning is extended
R	: Mengapa?	
I (7)	: Karna tidak efektif, mulai dari tenaga pengajar yang kurang mengerti aplikasi untuk belajar online, sama penguasaan materi yang setengah-setengah kalau belajar online.	
R	: Oke, kesulitan atau kendala apa saja yang saudara rasakan saat mengikuti pembelajaran online?	
I (7)	: Kalau kendala yang saya rasakan sendiri mungkin, disini sering hilang sinyal , pada saat pembelajaran online, dan bimbingan dari guru-gurunya atau dosennya kurang , jadi pembelajaran yang seharusnya seperti yang direncanakan di kontrak perkuliahan tidak tercapai diakhir	P (2.1) – Having lack of signal P (2.8) - Lack of guidance from the lecturer
R	Apakah ada yang lain?	
I (7)	Mmmm mungkin itu saja kak	
R	: Oke, kemudian, kemudahan atau kelebihan apa saja yang saudara rasakan selama pembelajaran online?	
I (7)	: Kelebihannya di diri sendiri aja si kak, mungkin kyak persiapannya jadi tidak terlalu ribet harus ke kampus jadi cuma persiapan make baju dirumah aja, trus persiapan sama kuota internet, sama cari tempat yang bagus sinyal, persiapannya itu aja kak	P (3.8) - Preparation for studying so it's not too complicated
R	Apakah ada yang lain?	
I (7)	Tidak, kak	
R	: Oke, eee apa saja sarana belajar yang sering digunakan saat pembelajaran online?	
I (7)	: Saya menggunakan HP dan Laptop, buku, tentunya alat tulis, dan	P (4.1) – Cellphone P (4.2) – Laptop P (4.3) – Stationary

	sumber-sumber seperti jurnal dan artikel-artikel lainnya di internet	P (4.4) – Book P (4.5) - Learning resources such as journals and articles
R	: Nah, selanjutnya media apa saja yang saudara digunakan dalam pembelajaran online?	
I (7)	: Media yang digunakan Whatsapp grup , lalu di telegram grup juga pernah, zoom google meet sama google classroom ,	P (5.2) - Learning media that are often used are WA, Google Classroom, Google Meet, Zoom meeting, and Telegram
R	: Kemudian, media apa yang anda sukai dalam pembelajaran online?	
I (7)	: Media yang saya sukai tentunya zoom , karna bisa face to face secara langsung	P (6.2) - The most preferred learning media is Zoom
R	: Okey, dari segi pemahaman materi, bagaimana pemahaman anda terhadap materi mata kuliah selama pembelajaran online?	
I (7)	: Kalau untuk pemahaman hanya dasar-dasarnya saja kak , karna diperkuliahan online ini yang dibahas hanya sebagian kecil dan waktunya terbatas, kadang-kadang ada masalah teknis di jaringan, dan itu menyebabkan terganggunya pembelajaran. Jadi kalau untuk materi, yaa... mungkin masih belum sepenuhnya	P (7.4) - Just understand the basics
R	: Oke apakah ada tambahan?	
I (7)	: Mungkin tidak kak	
R	: Oke, ee... Jika peneliti membutuhkan informasi lebih lanjut, apakah peneliti bisa ee menghubungi saudara kembali?	
I (7)	: Sangat bisa kak	
R	: Okey, terimakasih atas waktunya Wassalamualaikum wr. wb	
I (7)	: Wa'alaikumsalam warahmatullahi wabarakhatuh	

Reflection note:

Based on the interview did by the researcher with the seventh informant, she got some information about students responses on onling learning during Pandemic (*covid-19*).

1) Positif responses of online learning: preparation for studying so it's not too complicated, 2) Negative responses of online learning: do not agree if online learning is extended, having lack of signal, lack of guidance from the lecturer, just understand the basics, 3) Learning facilities used during online learning such as cellphone, laptop, and stationary, 4) Learning media that are often used are *WA, Google Classroom, Google Meet, Zoom meeting and Telegram*, 5) The most preferred learning media is *Zoom*.

Transcription of interview with informant 8: I (8)

The interview was done with informant 8 on Friday, Januari 28th 2022 at 06. 23 PM by using direct interview in the informant home. Before doing an interview, the researcher already contact the informant for doing the interview. The informant ready for this interview and enjoy it. The informant also welcome to the researcher. The researcher recorded the conversation by using cell phone. The interview was successful because there were no challenges during interview.

The transcript of interview is below:

Actor	Utterences	Student's Responses On Online Learning During Pandemic (Covid-19)
R	: Assalamualaikum Wa Rahmatullahi Wa Barakhatuh	
I (8)	: Wa'alaikumsalam wr wb	
R	: Apa kabar saudari?	
I (8)	: Alhamdulillah, Baik kak	
R	: Okey, saya Meta Annisa Rahim mahasiswa jurusan tadris bahasa inggris IAIN Batusangkar	

R	: Nah, saya ingin melakukan interview tentang bagaimana persepsi mahasiswa terhadap pembelajaran online selama masa pandemic atau covid-19 yang pernah anda rasakan.	
R	: Bolehkan saya meminta waktu anda sebentar untuk melakukan interview?	
I (8)	: Boleh kak,	
R	: Oke, bolehkah saya merekam pembicaraan kita selama interview ini berlangsung?	
I (8)	: Boleh, kak	
R	: Nah, saya menjamin nama saudara akan disamarkan eee dan hasil interview ini tidak akan merugikan saudara baik dari segi akademis maupun personal.	
R	: Nah eeee, sebelumnya, silahkan perkenalkan diri saudara terlebih dahulu.	
I (8)	: Perkenalkan nama saya I (8), jurusan tadaris bahasa inggris, semester 8, angkatan 2018	
R	: Oke, apakah saudara sudah pernah mengikuti pembelajaran online selama masa pandemic (covid-19)?	
I (8)	: Sudah kak	
R	: Nah, apakah saat ini anda masih menjalani pembelajaran secara online?	
I (8)	: Enggak kak, karna sudah selesai semua SKSnya kak	
R	: Eee jika tidak, kapan terakhir kali saudara belajar online?	
I (8)	: Ooo pas semester 6 kak	
R	: Okey, eee apakah saudara bersedia saya wawancarai lebih lanjut mengenai pendapat saudara terhadap pembelajaran online selama masa pandemic (covid-19)?	
I (8)	: Bersedia kak	
R	: Oke, apakah saudara setuju apabila pembelajaran secara online diperpanjang?	

I (8)	: Tidak	P (1.1) - Do not agree if online learning is extended
R	: Mengapa?	
I (8)	: Karna jika ooo, seperti yang kita ketahui selama ini, selama belajar online banyak dari mahasiswa yang terkendala oleh oo internet, kadang ada juga dari beberapa mahasiswa tersebut terkendala karna HPnya Selanjutnya dalam oo penyampaian materi oo kadang dosen hanya memberikan beberapa oo dalam bentuk pdf oo lalu tidak ada seperti GMeet, ada beberapa dari dosen itu yang hanya menggunakan tugas itu kak, hanya memberikan tugas tanpa memberi penjelasan secara lewat firtual gitu kak	
R	: Oke, bisakah anda menjelaskan lebih lanjut tentang masalah jaringan dan kendala di HP itu kendalanya apa?	
I (8)	: Kalau di jaringan karn tidak semua mahasiswa eee tempat tinggalnya mempunyai sinyal yang kondusif, jadi terkendala oleh sinyal ada beberapa mahasiswa harus pergi jauh untuk mendapatkan sinyal oo untuk kuliah online Dan terkendala oleh HP karna mungkin ada beberapa mahasiswa yang seperti HP nya batrainya itu bocor terus terkadang atau ooo atau tiba-tiba ngelag gitu kak trus idia mati atau gimana gitu kak	
R	: Eeee, kesulitan atau kendala apa saja yang saudara rasakan saat mengikuti pembelajaran online?	
I (8)	: Kesulitan dalam belajar online selama saya mengikuti oo seperti yang I (8) bilang tadi kak eee terdapat karna sinyal , trus mungkin ada juga beberapa materi yang sulit dicari yang sumbernya itu kurang detail gitu kak	P (2.1) – Having lack of signal P (2.9) - Some materials are hard to find

	sedangkan dari dosen tersebut meminta sumbernya itu secara detail, gitu	
R	: Oke, kemudian, kemudahan atau kelebihan apa saja yang saudara rasakan selama pembelajaran online?	
I (8)	: Kemudahannya ee kita pasti lebih hemat kak tidak harus pergi ke kampus trus hemat biaya, trus eee kita bisa terkadang jika dosen tersebut tidak bisa haari ini bisanya nanti malam beberapa dosen ada yang meminta kuliah malam itu kak	P (3.2) – Cost effective P (3.9) - Flexible time
R	Apakah ada yang lain?	
I (8)	Tidak, kak	
R	: Oke, eee apa saja sarana belajar yang sering digunakan saat pembelajaran online?	
I (8)	: Sarana pembelajaran ooo HP, Laptop, ooo alat-alat tulis kak	P (4.1) – Cellphone P (4.2) – Laptop P (4.3) – Stationary
R	: Nah, selanjutnya media apa saja yang saudara digunakan dalam pembelajaran online?	
I (8)	: Media yang digunakan zoom, google meet, wa group, telegram sesekali kak	P (5.2) - Learning media that are often used are WA, Google Classroom, Google Meet, Zoom meeting, and Telegram
R	: Ok, media apa yang anda sukai dalam pembelajaran online?	
I (8)	: GMeet kak, karna kalau lewat zoom kita pasti harus setiap kita keluar kita harus minta persetujuan dari admin itu kak kalau GMeet cukup sekali disetujui admin kak	P (6.2) - The most preferred learning media is Google Meet
R	: Okey, dari segi pemahaman materi, bagaimana pemahaman anda terhadap materi mata kuliah selama pembelajaran online?	

I (8)	: Pemahaman materi selama online tergantung dari dosen itu kak, kadang ada beberapa dosen hanya memberikan tugas tanpa memberikan penjelasan secara detail tentang tugas tersebut kak. Dan lebih paham saat offline dari pada online kak , karna jika offline kita langsung bertemu dengan dosen tersebut, dan dosennya itu pasti lebih memperhatikan siswa-siswa tersebut karna jika online ada beberapa kadang tidak semua siswa mungkin hanya join tapi tidak mendengarkan bahkan dia offcam tidak oncam dia, jadi kita tidak tahu apa dia menyimak atau tidak. Kalau lewat offline dosen pun lebih tahu siapa yang menyimak siapa yang tidak gitu kak	P (7.1) - More understand in offline learning than online
R	: Oke apakah ada tambahan?	
I (8)	: Tidak kak	
R	: Oke, ee... Jika peneliti membutuhkan informasi lebih lanjut, apakah peneliti bisa ee menghubungi saudari kembali?	
I (8)	: Bisa kak	
R	: Okey, terimakasih atas waktunya Wassalamualaikum wr. wb	
I (8)	: Wa'alaikumsalam warahmatullahi wabarakhatuh	

Reflection note:

Based on the interview did by the researcher with the eight informant, she got some information about students responses on onling learning during Pandemic (*covid-19*).

- 1) Positif responses of online learning: cost effective, flexible time, 2) Negative responses of online learning: do not agree if online learning is extended, having lack of signal, some materials are hard to find, more understand in offline learning than online, 3) Learning facilities used during online learning such as cellphone, laptop, and stationary, 4) Learning media that are often used are WA, *Google Classroom*, *Google*

Meet, Zoom meeting and Telegram, 5) The most preferred learning media is Google Meet.

Interview result:

Transcription of second interview with informant 1: I (1)

The second interview was done with informant 1 on Thursday, January 28th 2022 at 07.00 PM by using video call because now is a semester break time and his already stay in his hometown. The informant also welcome to the researcher. The researcher recorded the conversation by using another phone. The interview was successful because there were no challenges during interview. The transcript of interview is below:

Actor	Utterences	Student's Responses On Online Learning During Pandemic (Covid-19)
R	: Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh	
I (1)	: Waalaikumussalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh	
R	: Okey, saya Meta Annisa Rahim dari tadris bahasa inggris eee IAIN Batusangkar	
R	: Nah, kemarin saya sudah melakukan wawancara pertama kepada saudara I (1) kemudian pada saat ini saya ingin melakukan interview ke dua kepada I (1)	
	Ee selanjutnya kita langsung ke pertanyaan yang pertama. Eee kemarin I (1) bilang bahwa I (1) tidak setuju apabila online learning diperpanjang, apakah benar?	
I (1)	: Eee saya tidak sangat tidak setuju eee dengan online learning itu diperpanjang. Yaa dengan alasannya	P (1.1) - Do not agree if online learning is extended

	karena siswa atau mahasiswa itu sulit mengerti terhadap pembelajaran	
R	: Mmm, apakah ada tambahan?	
I(1)	: yaa mungkin itu kak, itu aja	
R	: Eee bisakah I (1) menjelaskan sulit itu kenapa sulit memahami pelajaran itu alasannya kenapa?	
I(1)	: Eee kalau mengenai alasan sulitnya yaa seperti yang kita tau kalau online learning tu kan berhubungan dengan jaringan contohnya, gadget, jadi otomatis eee jaringan sama gadget itu harus memadai jadi itu juga merupakan faktornya yang pantas tidak setuju dengan online learning diperpanjang dan eee ketimbang daripada online tu lebih baik eee lebih baik secara face to face tu kak. Karena di offline tu kan eee guru kan lebih dapat cara menerangkannya, lebih masuk ke anak-anak. Sedangkan ke siswa-siswanya, jadi ya itu dan kadang ada pula kan yang siswanya tu hanya hanya ambil absen saja dan buka meet trus dia pergi tidur atau kemana-mana, mungkin itu kak	
R	: Oke eee kemudian eee kesulitan atau kendala apa saja yang I (1) rasakan selama mengikuti pembelajaran online?	
I(1)	: eee selama mengikuti pembelajaran online yaa kendalanya yaa seperti I (1) bilang sebelumnya, yang mana pernah I (1) waktu diskusi menggunakan zoom atau meet tiba-tiba ilang jaringan I (1), itu kan tidak disengaja eee jadi otomatis kan eee I (1) tidak mengerti eee materi yang selanjutnya kan, jadi yaa begitu kak hambatan I (1) kak jadi tidak paham.	P (2.1) – Having lack of signal
R	: Oke, eee oke kemudian apa saja kemudahan yang I (1) rasakan saat eee pembelajaran online?	

I (1)	: Yaa kalau kemudahan yaa seperti yaa online ini kan lebih praktis jadi kita kan eee bisa kuliah di rumah saja. Jadi itu ketika menghemat biaya atau menghemat biaya transportasi misalnya biaya transportasi kan mungkin lebih bisa saling berinteraksi dengan keluarga hahaha	P (3.1) - Online learning is more practical P (3.2) – Cost effective
R	: Hemm iya, oke selanjutnya sarana belajar apa saja yang sering digunakan saat eee pembelajaran, sarana disini maksudnya eee contohnya itu hp, laptop, alat tulis dan lain-lain, apa saja yang digunakan?	
I (1)	: eee kalau sarananya yaa online learning ya tentunya hp dan hp eee laptop kalau untuk membuat tugas, ya mungkin seperti itu kak untuk alat dan saranya	P (4.1) – Cellphone P (4.2) – Laptop
R	: Oke, kemudian eee media apa saja yang I (1) gunakan selama pembelajaran online?	
I (1)	: Kalau media yang digunakan yaa bermacam-macam kak, contohnya kalau misalnya WA itu kan biasanya dosen atau guru eee untuk eee sapaan awal-awal sapaan untuk memulai kelas eee kemudian yaa pembukaan, kalau untuk diskusinya kadang menggunakan google meet atau zoom . Dan untuk pengumpulan tugas itu menggunakan google classroom jadi bisa dikatakan mencakup semuanya kak	P (5.1) – Learning media that are often used are WA, Google Classroom, Google Meet, and Zoom meeting
R	: Oke, kemudian dari semua media tersebut, media apa yang paling disukai?	
I (1)	: Kalau yang disukai, mungkin media whatsapp kak.	P (6.1) - The most preferred learning media is WA
R	: Mmm karena?	
I (1)	: karena yaa tu mudah digunakan, lebih praktis dan lumayan bisa terorganisir lah kak, ngirim tugas bisa, tugas diskusi bisa juga	

R	: Oke, selanjutnya dari segi pemahaman materi, bagaimana pemahaman materi falal selama eee pembelajaran online berlangsung?	
I (1)	: kalau pemahaman yaa, pembelajaran online kan I (1) kurang mengerti kak karena lebih paham face to face	P (7.1) - More understand in offline learning than online
R	: Lebih paham online atau offline gitu?	
I (1)	: eee tentunya lebih paham offline kak	
R	Karena?	
I (1)	yaa karena menurut pengalaman I (1) yaa di pas online tu sering banget terjadi hambatan seperti jaringan lah gitu kan, terus kadang tiba-tiba hp karena panas jadi eee tegang-tegang hang hang kak	
I (1)	: satu lagi kadang di pas pertengahan eee misalkan diskusi menggunakan zoom eehh tiba-tiba kuota abis, gitu kak	
R	: eee oke baiklah eee mungkin eee sudah cukup, eee terimakasih atas waktunya, dan Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh	
I (1)	: Waalaikumussalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh	

Reflection note:

Based on the second interview did by the researcher with the first informant, she got some information about students responses on onling learning during Pandemic (*covid-19*). 1) Positif responses of online learning: online learning is more practical, cost effective, 2) Negative responses of online learning: do not agree if online learning is extended, having lack of signal, more understand in offline learning than online, 3) Learning facilities used during online learning such as cellphone and laptop, 4) Learning media that are often used are *WA, Google Classroom, Google Meet, and Zoom meetin,*, 5) The most preferred learning media is *WA*.

Transcription of second interview with informant 2: I (2)

The second interview was done with informant 2 on Friday, January 29th 2022 at 07.00 PM. Because the informant agree to do this interviewed at night. The informant also welcome to the researcher by using video call. The researcher recorded the conversation by using another phone. The interview was successful because there were no challenges during interview. The transcript of interview is below:

Actor	Utterences	Student's Responses On Online Learning During Pandemic (Covid-19)
R	: Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh	
I (2)	: Waalaikumussalam kak	
R	: Okey, baiklah saya Meta Annisa Rahim dari jurusan tadaris bahasa inggris	
R	: Nah, saya akan melakukan interview yang kedua kepada I (2)	
	Nah, eee langsung saja pada pertanyaan yang pertama, eee apakah saudara setuju apabila pembelajaran secara online diperpanjang?	
I (2)	: tidak setuju kak	P (1.1) - Do not agree if online learning is extended
R	: Karena alasannya?	
I (2)	: alasannya karena eee pembelajaran online itu kan kemarin pada saat kondisi covid ya kak, kalau sekarang kita lihat situasinya covid sudah mulai mereda dan juga online learning tu saya rasa kurang eee cocok dengan kondisi sekarang kak	
R	: Oke eee apakah ada alasan yang lain?	
I (2)	: eee alasan yang lain yaitu online learning eee tidak begitu efektif ya kak karena dari pengalaman saya sendiri eee ketika online learning kita tidak mendapatkan materi yang eee kita	

	harapkan gitu, maksudnya kayak gak maksimal gitu kak dari dosen	
R	: Kemudian dari segi kesulitan atau kendala, apa saja yang saudara rasakan selama pembelajaran online. Nah, kemarin saudara mengatakan bahwa kendalanya itu adalah kendala jaringan, kemudian kesulitan memahami pembelajaran secara online. Nah, bisakah saudara jelaskan lebih rinci tentang kendala jaringan itu bagaimana?	
I (2)	: Iya karena kendala jaringan itu eee gak semua kita tu eee berada di tempat yang jaringannya stabil gitu kak. Jadi, eee yang kita mengharapkannya di online learning itu ketika kelas online kan mengharapkannya memang benar-benar dari dosen gitu, awalnya kan yang utamanya. Tapi kalau yang masalah jaringan jadinya malas gitu kak, kayak ya sudahlah gitu	P (2.1) – Having lack of signal
R	: Oke, kemudian eee kesulitan memahami pembelajaran secara online?	
I (2)	: yaa kalau kesulitan memahami materinya kadang eee apa namanya karena jaringan itu juga loh kak faktornya, jadi kita tidak mengikuti sepenuhnya eee kelas eee jadi kita ketinggalan kelas gitu, ya kayak gitu kesulitan di materinya gitu kak	P (7.1) - More understand in offline learning than online
R	: eee oke kemudian dari segi kemudahan eee kemarin fajri ngasih tahu bahwa kemudahannya adalah belajar lebih praktis, hemat biaya, materi pembelajaran mudah diakses, kemudian mengetahui aplikasi-aplikasi pembelajaran online yang sebelumnya belum diketahui	
I (2)	: Iya betul sekali kak, karena eee di kelas online itu kita tidak perlu ke kampus misalnya kan jadi tidak ada biaya untuk nge kos gitu, di rumah aja gitu	P (3.1) - Online learning is more practical P (3.2) – Cost effective

	<p>kak. Dan juga praktisnya kayak misalnya kita telat bangun atau bagaimana bisa langsung join ke meet atau di zoom mungkin tu kak. Terus lagi, eee kayak tugas-tugas yang dikasih sama dosen tu kayak lebih menggunakan teknologi bikin video, bikin power point, jadi kita kayak aplikasi-aplikasinya tu lebih banyak lagi kita tahu gitu kak. Teknologi-teknologi itu jadi lebih eee lebih bermanfaat untuk digunakan gitu</p>	<p>P (3.4) - Find out previously unknown online learning applications</p>
R	<p>: Oke baik selanjutnya, eee apa saja sarana belajar yang sering digunakan saat pembelajaran online. Contoh sarananya adalah hp, laptop, alat tulis dan lain-lain sebagainya. Nah, saat pembelajaran online, sarana apa saja yang I (2) gunakan?</p>	
I (2)	<p>: Kalau I (2) sendiri ya lebih dominan hp dan laptop sih kak. Eee karena eee buat nyatat-nyatat juga kurang kak karena kita dikasih tugasnya emang diketik. Yang bikin video itu yang menggunakan hp kan terus yang ngetik menggunakan laptop kan</p>	<p>P (4.1) – Cellphone P (4.2) – Laptop</p>
R	<p>: Oke selanjutnya media apa saja yang saudara digunakan dalam pembelajaran online? Contoh medianya whatsapp, google meet dan lain-lain sebagainya</p>	
I (2)	<p>: jadi kalau di kelas online itu emang beda mata kuliah jadi beda yang digunakan, tapi yang lebih dominan eee zoom, whatsapp, google meet, google classroom juga ada gitu kak</p>	<p>P (5.1) – Learning media that are often used are WA, Google Classroom, Google Meet, and Zoom meeting</p>
R	<p>: Eee dari media-media tersebut, media apa yang fajri lebih sukai?</p>	
I (2)	<p>: kalau I (2) sukai tentunya ee apa zoom kak karena di zoom kita emang online tidak bertatap secara langsung tapi bisa merasakan kayak gimana sih didalan kelas gitu, mendengar dosen terus</p>	<p>P (6.2) - The most preferred learning media is Zoom</p>

	langsung interaksi dengan dosen dengan teman-teman juga gitu kak	
R	: Iya, kemudian dari segi pemahaman materi. Bagaimana pemahaman anda terhadap materi kuliah selama pembelajaran online?	
I (2)	: Yaa kalau pemahaman tentunya tidak se efektif kalau belajar dikelas gitu kak. Tidak maksimal juga memahami materinya karena materi yang dikasih dosen itu paling tidak se full kalau dosen nerangin langsung di kelas gitu.	P (7.1) - More understand in offline learning than online
R	: jadi lebih paham saat pembelajaran offline dari pada online	
I (2)	: iya	
R	: oke baiklah mungkin eee hanya itu pertanyaannya, terimakasih atas waktunya, Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh	
I (2)	: Waalaikumussalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh	

Reflection note:

Based on the second interview did by the researcher with the second informant, she got some information about students responses on onling learning during Pandemic (*covid-19*). 1) Positif responses of online learning: online learning is more practical, cost effective, find out previously unknown online learning applications, 2) Negative responses of online learning: do not agree if online learning is extended, having lack of signal, more understand in offline learning than online, 3) Learning facilities used during online learning such as cellphone and laptop, 4) Learning media that are often used are *WA, Google Classroom, Google Meet, and Zoom meetin.,* 5) The most preferred learning media is *Zoom.*

Transcription of second interview with informant 7: I (7)

The second interview was done with informant 7 on Friday, January 29th 2022 at 07.00 PM. Because the informant agree to do this interviewed at night. The informant also welcome to the researcher by using video call. The informant also welcome to the researcher. The researcher recorded the conversation by using another phone. The interview was successful because there were no challenges during interview. The transcript of interview is below:

Actor	Utterences	Student's Responses On Online Learning During Pandemic (Covid-19)
R	: Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh	
I (7)	: Waalaikumussalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh	
R	: Okey, perkenalkan saya Meta Annisa Rahim mahasiswa jurusan tadriss bahasa inggris IAIN Batusangkar	
R	: Nah, disini saya akan melakukan interview yang kedua kepada saudara I (7)	
	Nah, untuk pertanyaan yang pertama, apakah saudara setuju apabila pembelajaran secara online diperpanjang?	
I (7)	: tidak setuju kak	P (1.1) - Do not agree if online learning is extended
R	: Eee mengapa?	
I (7)	: karena pembelajaran online untuk focus pembelajarannya kurang dari pada yang offline jadi banyak pencapaian pembelajaran yang tidak tercapai	
R	: Eee kemudian dari segi kesulitan, kesulitan dan kendala apa saja yang saudara rasakan selama mengikuti pembelajaran online?	

I (7)	: kesulitan di jaringan dan kuota kak	P (2.1) – Having lack of signal
R	: Eee contohnya dari sinyal internet tadi bagaimana dengan sinyalnya gitu?	
I (7)	: yaa dari jaringan disini kadang-kadang pas lagi pas akan zoom meeting sinyal kadang-kadang ilang, dan juga pas menggunakan zoom meeting itu perlu kuota yang banyak, jadi disitu kendalanya di belajar online	
R	: Oke, kemudian bagaimana dengan bimbingan dosen yang kurang saat eee pembelajaran online?	
I (7)	: kalau bimbingan online tentu berkurang dari pada bimbingan offline karena dosen tidak bisa membimbing mahasiswanya secara langsung, hanya lewat kamera saja	
R	: Kemudian eee kelebihan dari pembelajaran online apa saja yang anda rasakan?	
I (7)	: Kalau kelebihannya mungkin di persiapannya kak, jadi kita tidak perlu susah-susah untuk mempersiapkan diri, seperti offline harus mengecek ke kampus, menyiapkan sumber belajar, dan segala macamnya. Tapi kalau pembelajaran online kita hanya perlu menyiapkan jaringan dan kuota dan sumber belajar yang sesuai pembahasan, seperti itu kak	P (3.8) - Preparation for studying so it's not too complicated
R	: Baik selanjutnya, eee sarana belajar apa saja yang sering digunakan saat pembelajaran online?	
I (7)	: sarana pembelajaran yang biasa digunakan yaitu whatsapp group , lalu di telegram juga ada telegram group, lalu google classroom, zoom meeting dan google meet	P (5.2) - Learning media that are often used are WA, Google Classroom, Google Meet, Zoom meeting, and Telegram
R	: Oke salah satu contoh dari sarana itu yaitu seperti hp, buku, laptop dan lain-	

	lain sebagainya. Dan sarana apa saja yang saudara gunakan saat pembelajaran online?	
I (7)	: kalau untuk sarana pembelajarannya menggunakan hp dan laptop dan juga buku kak , dan juga beberapa jurnal-jurnal	P (4.1) – Cellphone P (4.2) – Laptop P (4.4) – Book P (4.5) - Learning resources such as journals and articles
R	: Oke, eee kemudian media apa saja yang saudara gunakan saat pembelajaran online. Contohnya seperti whatsapp, google classroom dan lain-lain sebagainya	
I (7)	: Yaa sama seperti yang saya sebutkan tadi kak, ada whatsapp group, telegram group, google classroom, zoom meeting dan google meet . Hanya lima itu aja kak	P (5.2) - Learning media that are often used are WA, Google Classroom, Google Meet, Zoom meeting, and Telegram
R	: Oke, dari media-media tersebut, media apa yang anda sukai?	
I (7)	: Media yang saya sukai zoom meeting dan google meet kak . Karena kalau menggunakan zoom meeting dan google meet kita bisa melihat muka dosennya secara langsung, jadi masih bisa berinteraksi secara langsung dari pada menggunakan whatsapp group dan lainnya	P (6.1) - The most preferred learning media is WA P (6.2) - The most preferred learning media is Zoom
R	: Oke, kemudian dari segi pemahaman materi, bagaimana pendapat anda eee terhadap pemahaman materi selama pembelajaran online?	
I (7)	: kalau pemahaman materi, mungkin masih sama tapi agak berbeda di untuk pemahamannya harus lebih sering diulang lagi tu kak, tidak seperti waktu offline, kita bisa langsung bertanya ke dosennya tapi kalau online kita untuk bertanya langsung ke dosen itu agak berbeda dari pada yang offline. Jadi untuk pemahaman materinya itu	P (7.4) - Just understand the basics

	agak sedikit berkurang lebih bagus yang offline	
R	: oke eee baiklah mungkin hanya itu yang eee saya tanyakan pada eee saat ini, terimakasih atas waktunya, Assalamualaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh	
I (7)	: Waalaikumussalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh	

Reflection note:

Based on the second interview did by the researcher with the seventh informant, she got some information about students responses on onling learning during Pandemic (*covid-19*). 1) Positif responses of online learning: preparation for studying so it's not too complicated, 2) Negative responses of online learning: do not agree if online learning is extended, having lack of signal, just understand the basics, 3) Learning facilities used during online learning such as cellphone, laptop, book, learning resources such as journals and articles 4) Learning media that are often used are *WA, Google Classroom, Google Meet, Zoom meeting, and Telegram*, 5) The most preferred learning media is *WA and Zoom*.

Appendix 3 : Documentations

Documentation of the first interview:



Documentation of the second interview:





Appendix 4: Display of the Data

STUDENTS' RESPONSES ON ONLINE LEARNING DURING PANDEMIC (COVID-19):

(A Case Study on the Sixth Semester English Students' of IAIN Batusangkar)

	Responses (P)	Responses Face by the Informant
1.	Positive Responses:	
	a. Online learning is more practical	I (1), I (2), I (3)
	b. Cost effective	I (2), I (5), I (6), I (8)
	c. Easy-to-access learning materials	I (2)
	d. Find out previously unknown online learning applications	I (2)
	e. Can learn a lot from other sources on the internet	I (4)
	f. More efficient	I (4)
	g. Easy to find and do tasks	I (5)
	h. Preparation for studying so it's not too complicated	I (7)
	i. Flexible time	I (8)
2.	Negative Responses	
	a. Do not agree if online learning is extended	I (1), I (2), I (3), I (4), I (5), I (6), I (7), I (8)
	b. Having lack of signal	I (1), I (2), I (3), I (6), I (7), I (8)
	c. More understand in offline learning than online	I (1), I (2),
	d. Lack interaction in online class	I (3), I (6)
	e. Less of focus	I (3)
	f. Explanation from the lecturer is not optimal	I (5)
	g. Can't interact too much with friends	I (5)
	h. The learning atmosphere is not alive	I (5)
	i. Lack of guidance from the lecturer	I (7)
	j. Some materials are hard to find	I (8)
	k. More understand in offline learning than online	I (1), I (2), I (3), I (8)
	j. Do not understand the learning material	I (4), I (3)
	k. Understanding of the lesson some understand some do not understand at all	I (5), I (6)

	l. Just understand the basics	I (7)
3.	Learning tools in online learning	
	a. Cellphone	I (1), I (2), I (3), I (4), I (5), I (6), I (7), I (8)
	b. Laptop	I (1), I (2), I (3), I (4), I (5), I (7), I (8)
	c. Stationary	I (3), I (4), I (5), I (7), I (8)
	d. Book	I (7)
	e. Learning resources such as journals and articles	I (7)
4.	Learning media that are often to used	
	a. Learning media that are often used are WA, Google Classroom, Google Meet, and Zoom meeting	I (1), I (2), I (4),
	b. Learning media that are often used are WA, Google Classroom, Google Meet, Zoom meeting, and Telegram	I (3), I (5), I (6), I (7), I (8)
5.	Media that stusents' like to use	
	a. The most preferred learning media is WA	I (1),
	b. The most preferred learning media is Zoom	I (3), I (2), I (4), I (5), I (6), I (7), I (8)
	c. The most preferred learning media is Google Meet	I (3),

Appendix 5: Conclusion Drawing and Data Verification

STUDENTS' RESPONSES ON ONLINE LEARNING DURING PANDEMIC (COVID-19):

(A Case Study on the Sixth Semester English Students' of IAIN Batusangkar)

Based on interview results, the researcher concludes that the students' responses on online learning during pandemic (covid-19). They are as follow:

6. Positive Responses:

- j. Online learning is more practical
- k. Cost effective
- l. Easy-to-access learning materials
- m. Find out previously unknown online learning applications
- n. Can learn a lot from other sources on the internet
- o. More efficient
- p. Easy to find and do tasks
- q. Preparation for studying so it's not too complicated
- r. Flexible time

7. Negative Responses:

- o. Do not agree if online learning is extended
- p. Having lack of signal
- q. More understand in offline learning than online
- r. Lack interaction in online class
- s. Less of focus
- t. Explanation from the lecturer is not optimal
- u. Can't interact too much with friends
- v. The learning atmosphere is not alive
- w. Lack of guidance from the lecturer
- x. Some materials are hard to find

- y. More understand in offline learning than online
- z. Do not understand the learning material
 - aa. Understanding of the lesson some understand some do not understand at all
 - bb. Just understand the basic
- 8. Learning tools in online learning that students' use are cellphone, laptop, stationary, book, learning resources such as journals and articles.
- 9. Learning media that are often to used are *WA, Google Classroom, Google Meet, Zoom meeting and Telegram*
- 10. Media that students' like to use *WA, Zoom, and Google Meet*

Appendix 6: Letter of Recommendation



**KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
INSTITUT AGAMA ISLAM NEGERI BATUSANGKAR
LEMBAGA PENELITIAN DAN PENGABDIAN MASYARAKAT**

Jl. Sudirman No. 137 Kuburajo Lima Kaum Batusangkar 27213, Telp. (0752) 71150, Ext 135, Fax. (0752) 71879
Website: www.iainbatusangkar.ac.id e-mail: lppm@iainbatusangkar.ac.id

SURAT IZIN PENELITIAN

Nomor : B- 107 /In.27/L I/TL 00/01/2022

Berdasarkan surat saudara/i nomor surat: Istimewa pada 18 Januari 2022 perihal Mohon Izin Penelitian. Setelah dipelajari, maka Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian Masyarakat (LP2M) Institut Agama Islam Negeri Batusangkar menyatakan tidak keberatan atas penelitian dan memberikan izin kepada:

Nama/NIM : Meta Annisa Rahim / 1730104039
Tempat/Tanggal Lahir : Batusangkar, 06 Februari 1998
Kartu Identitas : 1304045803990003
Fakultas : Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan
Jurusan : Tadris Bahasa Inggris
Alamat : Jorong Balai Labuah Ateh Nagari Limo Kaum Kecamatan Lima
Kaum Kabupaten Tanah Datar
Kecamatan Lima Kaum Kabupaten Tanah Datar
Judul Penelitian : *Students' Perception On Online Learning During Pandemic (Covid-19): A Study on the Sixth Semester English Students' of IAIN Batusangkar Bimbingan dan Konseling Angkatan 2019 IAIN Batusangkar*
Lokasi Penelitian : Jurusan Bahasa Inggris
Waktu Penelitian : 20 Januari 2022 s.d 20 Maret 2022
Dosen Pembimbing 1 : Irwan, M.Pd
2 : -

Dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Kegiatan penelitian tidak boleh menyimpang dari maksud dan objek seperti tersebut di atas.
2. Memberitahukan kedatangan serta maksud penelitian yang akan dilaksanakan dengan menunjukkan surat izin/rekomendasi penelitian ini kepada Dekan Fakultas, Ketua Jurusan, Ketua Lembaga, Kepala Bagian, Kepala Sub. Bagian atau Kepala Unit yang terkait.
3. Mematuhi dan menghormati semua peraturan yang berlaku di IAIN Batusangkar.
4. Bila terjadi penyimpangan/pelanggaran terhadap ketentuan-ketentuan tersebut di atas, maka surat izin ini/rekomendasi penelitian ini akan **DICABUT** Kembali
5. Surat izin ini/rekomendasi penelitian ini berlaku dari tanggal: 20 Januari 2022 s.d 20 Maret 2022
6. Melaporkan hasil penelitian kepada Rektor IAIN Batusangkar. Cq. Ketua LP2M.



Batusangkar, 19 Januari 2022
Ketua,

Dr. H. Muhammad Fazis, M.Pd

Tembusan:

1. Rektor IAIN Batusangkar (Sebagai Laporan)
2. Dekan Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan IAIN Batusangkar (Sebagai Laporan)