

## Online Learning, Student Interest and Student Speaking Ability of X Grade Student in SMA Swasta GKPI Padang Bulan Medan

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### Abstrak

Artikel ini merupakan kajian tentang bagaimana minat dan kemampuan berbicara siswa saat belajar online pada masa pandemi oleh siswa kelas X SMA Swasta GKPI PADANG BULAN MEDAN dipelajari. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan menggunakan penelitian deskriptif kuantitatif. Sampel dari kelas X-2 dalam penelitian ini berjumlah tiga puluh lima siswa. Untuk mendapatkan hasil pekerjaan siswa, penulis meminta siswa untuk mengisi angket dan berpidato dengan judul "Belajar Online". Setelah itu, penulis mengambil nilai dari angket dan pidato yang dibuat oleh siswa. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa: (1). Pelaksanaan pembelajaran online cukup baik karena mendapat skor 18,9 atau pada interval 17-21 dan disimpulkan 90% baik. (2). Minat belajar sama dengan perolehan nilai 50% menyetujui. (3). Rata-rata kemampuan berbicara adalah 68,3.

**Kata kunci:** Pembelajaran Online, Minat Belajar, Kemampuan Berbicara

### Abstract

This artikel is a study of how students' speaking interest and ability when studying online during the pandemic by class X students of SMA Swasta GKPI PADANG BULAN MEDAN are studied. This research was conducted using quantitative descriptive research. There were thirty-five students sampled from class X-2 in this study. To get the results of student work, the author asks students to fill out a questionnaire and make a speech with the title "Learning Online". After that, the writer took the value of the questionnaires and speeches made by the students. The results of this study indicate that: (1). The implementation of online learning is quite good because it gets a score of 18.9 or in the 17-21 interval and it is concluded that 90% is good. (2). Interest in learning is equal to the acquisition of a value of 50% approve. (3). The average of speaking ability is 68.3.

**Keywords:** Online Learning, Interest in Learning, Speaking Ability

### INTRODUCTION

In general, online learning is defined as learning that takes place via the internet utilizing computer-based resources and a network. Electronic learning, e-Learning, on-line learning, internet-based learning, virtual learning, or web-based learning are all terms used to describe online learning. In Indonesia, online learning is still rarely used, so when schools are required to do online learning, many schools are not ready, whether they are educators, students, or parents. To support online learning, computer / laptop or smartphone facilities, internet network, and internet quota are needed, while not all students are able to have these facilities. During learning at home, parents become guides for their children in following the learning process. Many parents complain of difficulties in guiding and educating their children so that they want their children to go back to school.

In line with the development of the Corona Virus, in order to conduct online learning and here I will examine the extent of student learning interest and beforehand I will explain the understanding of student learning interest. Interest is a state or constant tendency to be

interested in, remembering and paying attention to a feeling, field, activity or activity with the desire to know and pay attention accompanied by a feeling of pleasure and consistency. Interest can generate enthusiasm in carrying out activities so that the objectives of these activities can be achieved. Ability is something we are born with. Ability that exists in humans can also be called potential. The potential that exists in humans can basically be honed. In this case, many experts interpret abilities vary but basically still have the same context. To facilitate speaking skills, there are several effective ways to try, including: increasing vocabulary, reading aloud, recognizing simple English grammar, reading written English, speaking English, listening to English songs, watching movies etc. Teachers need to have skills in choosing the right methods, models, and strategies when delivering subject matter to students so that the material presented becomes more interesting. Many challenges in online learning are of course a concern for all parties but to avoid the Covid-19 pandemic from spreading further, online learning must continue. The implementation of the learning process can be the same for each student but learning outcomes can be different for each student. This is because of the factors that affect students in learning. One of the factors is interest in learning.

Based on the above problems, we can see that Covid-19 has an impact on the world of education and in everyday life. This has led to the writer's desire to know about online learning, interest in learning, and the daily life of students, so the researchers conducted a research entitled "Online Learning, Student Interest and Student Speaking Ability of X Grade Student In SMA Swasta GKPI Padang Bulan Medan.

### **Definition Online Learning**

Online learning is learning that is organized through a web network. Each course / lesson material in the form of video recordings or slideshows, with weekly tasks that must be done within a predetermined time limit and a variety of scoring systems (Bilfaqih, 2012: 5). Online learning is also very effective collaborative activities with independent learning, and personalized learning based on the needs of students using simulations and games. The success of the learning process is determined by various concepts that are embedded into online learning-based learning. This makes online learning effective based on the views of stakeholders' students because they can practice with feedback related to combining.

### **Benefits of Online Learning**

1. Enhance the quality of education and training by incorporating multimedia into the learning process.
2. Increase the accessibility of high-quality education and training by using online learning.
3. Using shared resources to reduce the cost of providing quality and quality training.

### **Advantages of Online Learning**

According to Budi Harsanto (2014), online learning has the advantages of as follows:

1. Reducing travel and travel costs
2. Enable learning at any time and any place
3. Provide a way of learning on time
4. Utilizing existing infrastructure
5. Allows the delivery of learning materials
6. Easy updates

### **Interest to Learning**

To facilitate understanding of interest in learning, in this discussion, it will first be described as interest and learning. Interest is a very stable personality attribute. Because he will be interested in doing something that interests him, interest has a significant impact on a person's activities. On the other side, doing anything without one's interest is impossible. Meanwhile, the definition of the term has been put forward by many experts, among which Hilgard cited by Slameto stated "Interest is the tendency to persist to pay attention to the end of enjoying some activities and content (1991:57).

### **Definition of Interest**

According to Winkel, interest is the tendency to pay attention to and recall events on a regular basis. Happy feelings will also generate interest, which is reinforced by a positive

attitude, on the other hand, feelings of displeasure hinder learning because they do not give rise to positive attitudes and do not support interest in learning. From some of the above definitions, it may be inferred that interest is the soul's proclivity to pay attention to a learning activity that is relevant to its own identity. The larger his purpose is to have a relationship with something outside himself that is stronger or closer to the relationship in the end. Learning is a process in which a person makes an attempt to modify his or her behavior as a result of his or her own interactions with the environment. (Slameto, 2003: 2).

### **Indicator's of Learning Interest**

According to Safari (Edy Syahputa, 2020), someone who has an interest in learning will show feelings of pleasure, interest, attention, and involvement during the learning process.

The indicators of interest are as follows:

1. Motivation

Motivation is an internal drive, desire, or strong desire to fulfill specific wants, ideals, or goals. Individuals that are motivated are more likely to work hard to attain their goals. Thus the notion of desire is the impulse of lust which is fixed on something specific or concrete. A practiced desire can become a habit.

2. Respect

Respect is respect. Not just respect, but also respect accompanied by admiration. Respect is not just admiration for things that are seen at a glance, but also respect and admiration for one's own abilities and the personalities of others which can be manifested in the form of attention. Students who are interested in online learning will focus their attention more (Bahrudin, 2016: 178).

3. Recitation

Recitation is a learning method that can be done by teachers when teaching. Recitation is a specific assignment so that students carry out learning activities that can be done in the classroom, on the school grounds, in the laboratory, in the library and in other supportive school environments (Djamarah, 2006: 85).

### **The characteristics of interest in learning**

There are various qualities of learning interest. There are seven criteria of learning interest, according to Elizabeth Hurlock (in Susanto, 2013: 62):

1. Interest develops in tandem with physical and mental maturation.
2. Learning activities affect interest.
3. Interest growth may be restricted.
4. Learning opportunities determine interest.
5. Culture has an impact on interest.
6. Emotional significance of interest
7. Interest has a self-centered weight, which means that if someone is satisfied with something, they will want more of it.

### **Definition Speaking Ability**

Tarigan (1990:3-4) describes speaking as a language skill that develops during childhood and is created by listening skill. Speaking skill is taught during this period. Speaking is one of the four core abilities that students should master, according to Competence-Based Curriculum. It has a crucial communication role. The productive talent is speaking. It was impossible to separate it from listening. We create the text when we talk, and it should be relevant. We may locate the speaker, the listener, the message, and the feedback in the nature of communication. Speaking is inextricably linked to pronunciation since it encourages students to learn English sounds.

### **Types of Speaking Ability**

Brown (2004) went on to explain that there are a few main forms of speaking, as seen in the taxonomy below:

1. The capacity to just repeat back (imitate) a word, phrase, or maybe a sentence is one end of a continuum of sorts of speaking performance.

2. Intensive language production is the creation of brief lengths of spoken language to demonstrate skill in a small range of grammatical, phrasal, lexical, or phonological connections.
3. Responsive offer interaction and test comprehension but at the relatively restricted level of very shorter chats, conventional greetings and small talk, simple requests and remarks.
4. Interactive is distinguished from responsive speaking by the duration and complexity of the interaction, which may include many exchanges and/or multiple participants.
5. Extensive (monologue). Speeches, oral representations, and narrative are examples of extensive oral production tasks in which the potential for oral participation from listeners is either severely constrained (possibly to nonverbal answers) or completely eliminated.

### **The Components of Speaking Ability**

According to Vander kevent (1990) there are three components in speaking:

1. The Speakers are the individuals who create the sound. They can be used to communicate one's thoughts or sentiments to the listener. As a result, if no one speaks, no one's viewpoint, sentiments, or feelings will be expressed.
2. The listeners are those who hear or receive the speaker's thoughts or feelings. If there are no listeners, speakers will write their thoughts down.
3. Utterances are the words or sentences used by the speakers to express their opinions. Both the speakers and the listeners will employ sign if there is no speech. According to Harris (1974), speaking ability consists of five components: understanding, grammar, vocabulary, pronunciation, and fluency.

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

This study used a quantitative descriptive technique to examine the relationship between students' interest in learning and their capacity to study online at SMA Swasta GKPI Padang Bulan Medan. This study aims to discover the causes behind students' lack of enthusiasm and speaking abilities when learning online. The research then outlines or evaluates the impact of online learning on students' interest and capacity to communicate. The goal of using research tools is to learn everything there is to know about a topic, as well as natural and social phenomena. This study's research instrument was a questionnaire or questionnaires created by the researcher.

A closed questionnaire was employed as the research instrument in this study. which is a questionnaire that has been completed with alternatives. Answer so that the respondent can choose one of the answers that have been compiled, next developed in indicators then described in question items. The questionnaire used uses a *Likert* scale with four alternative answers. The variables to be measured are converted into variable indicators using a Likert scale. Then, using these indications as a starting point, instruments in the form of questions or statements are created. The questions that are arranged as an instrument only need to put a tick on the selected answer. The data used is quantitative with each answer being scored. Quantitative with each answer being scored.

**Table 1 Student Alternative Score**

<b>Answer</b>	<b>Skor</b>
A	1
B	2
C	3
D	4

The questionnaire used in this study consisted of 10 negative statements and 5 negative statements. Each statement is given 5 answer choices. The following is a table for scoring online learning questionnaires, interest in learning and speaking skills of students in class X IPS 1 SMA Private GKPI Padang Bulan Medan in the midst of Covid-19 (table 3. 3)

**Table 2 Questionnaire score**

Statement	Score				
	SS	TS	AS	TS	STS
Positif	5	4	3	2	1
Negative	1	2	3	4	5

After the data is obtained, then it is analyzed using the usual frequency distribution with the help of SPSS. The data obtained will be difficult to understand and read, so a frequency distribution is needed to collect the same scores in one group. Using frequency distribution analysis, the frequency of each score in each statement will be known. Then the data will be classified. The study observed teaching and learning activities through the WhatsApp Group application the next day.

The number of students who were sampled in this study were 10 students consisting of 8 women and 2 men. The following is a table and respondent data.

**Table 3 Respondents' Answer Data**

Subject	Skor Online Learning	Skor Student Interest	Skor Speaking Ability
S1	18	24	62
S2	17	19	77
S3	18	25	78
S4	19	23	78
S5	19	18	77
S6	18	24	79
S7	19	23	68
S8	17	19	61
S9	25	26	90
S10	19	23	90
<b>Mean</b>	<b>18,9</b>	<b>22,4</b>	<b>68,3</b>
<b>Standar Deviasi</b>	<b>2,28</b>	<b>2,62</b>	<b>9,97</b>

The following is a table of answers given by respondents to each statements related to the online learning process.

1. The existence of online learning makes me feel safe from the Covid-19 outbreak. (Adanya belajar online membuat saya merasa aman dari wabah covid 19.)

Alternative Answer	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very Agree	2	20
Agree	3	30
Doubt	3	30
Not Agree	2	20
Very Not Agree	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>

The data in the table above shows that the comparison of students who feel "Online learning makes me feel safe from the Covid-19 outbreak is the same. This can be seen from the students' answers where 20% Strongly agree, 30% agree, 30% doubt, and 20% Do not agree.

2. My online learning is interrupted due to internet limitations. (Belajar online saya terganggu karena keterbatasan internet).

Alternative	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very Agree	3	30
Agree	5	50
Doubt	1	10
Not Agree	1	10
Very Not Agree	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>

The data in the table above shows that most students feel that their online learning is disrupted due to limited internet access. This can be seen from the students' answers where strongly agree as much as 30%, agree as much as 50%, doubt as much as 10% and disagree as much as 10%.

- I am happy because the teacher responds to questions. (Saya senang karena guru merespon pertanyaan).

Alternative Answer	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very Agree	3	30
Agree	6	60
Doubt	3	30
Not Agree	0	0
Very Not Agree	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>

The data in the table above shows that most students state that the teacher accepts students' opinions and responds to student questions. This can be seen from the students' answers where 60% agree, 30% strongly agree, 30% doubt, 0% disagree and 0% strongly agree.

- The teacher provides easy-to-understand material so that I have no difficulty while studying online. (Guru memberikan materi yang mudah dipahami sehingga saya tidak kesulitan selama belajar online).

Alternative Answer	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very Agree	2	20
Agree	4	40
Doubt	1	10
Not Agree	2	20
Very Not Agree	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>

The data in the table above shows that most students state that the teacher provides easy-to-understand material so that students have no difficulty when learning online. This can be seen from the students' answers where as much as 40% agree 20% strongly agree, 20% disagree and 10% doubt.

- I'm lazy to study because I can't understand the teacher's explanation. (Saya malas belajar karena penjelasan guru tidak dapat saya pahami).

<b>Alternative Answer</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Very Agree	4	40
Agree	1	10
Doubt	1	10
Not Agree	4	40
Very Not Agree	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>

From the table above, it can be concluded that the comparison between students who are lazy to learn because they do not understand the teacher's explanation is proportional to the number of students who are not lazy. This can be seen from 40% strongly agree, 40% disagree, 10% agree and 10% doubt.

The following is a table of answers given by respondents to each statements relating to the element of interest in learning.

- I carry out my study schedule even during the covid outbreak. (Saya melaksanakan jadwal belajar saya meskipun dalam masa wabah Covid-19.)

<b>Alternative Answer</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Very Agree	3	30
Agree	2	20
Doubt	3	30
Not Agree	2	20
Very Not Agree	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>

From the table data above, it can be concluded that students who agree with the statement carrying out the study schedule even during the Covid-19 period are the same as students who are still in doubt. We can see this from strongly agree 30%, agree 30%, doubt 30%, disagree 20% and no one strongly disagrees.

- Every day I always make time to study. (Setiap hari saya selalu menyempatkan waktu untuk belajar.)

<b>Alternative Answer</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Very Agree	1	10
Agree	0	0
Doubt	3	30
Not Agree	3	30
Very Not Agree	3	30
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>

From the table data above, it can be concluded that the results of the statement every day always take the time to study is very low. It can be seen that there are no students who agree, 10% of students strongly agree, 30% of students doubt, 30% of students disagree and 30% of students strongly disagree.

- I read some books or information on the internet to increase my knowledge. (Saya membaca beberapa buku atau informasi di internet untuk menambah pengetahuan saya.)

Alternative Answer	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very Agree	2	20
Agree	4	40
Doubt	1	10
Not Agree	2	20
Very Not Agree	1	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>

From the table data above, it can be concluded that the results of the statement reading several books or information from the internet increase knowledge are agree. This can be seen from 40% of students agree, 10% strongly agree, 10% doubt, 20% disagree and no students strongly disagree.

9. The Covid-19 outbreak has not reduced my desire to participate in online learning. (Wabah Covid-19 tidak mengurangi keinginan saya untuk mengikuti belajar online)

Alternative Answer	Frequency	Percentage (%)
SS	2	20
S	2	20
R	2	20
TS	3	30
STS	1	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>

From the data, it can be seen from the table above, it shows that the statement of the Covid-19 outbreak does not reduce the desire to participate in online learning successfully compared to the number of those who agree with disagree. It can be seen that 20% strongly agree, 20 agree, 20% doubt, 20% disagree and 10% strongly disagree.

10. I always collect assignments on time even in the midst of the covid-19 outbreak. (Saya selalu mengumpulkan tugas tepat waktu meskipun ditengah wabah Covid-19.)

Alternative Answer	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Very Agree	3	30
Agree	3	30
Doubt	4	40
Not Agree	0	0
Very Not Agree	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>100</b>

From the data, it can be seen from the table above that it shows that the statement always collects assignments on time even though in the midst of the Covid-19 outbreak it is of good value. This can be seen from 30% strongly agree 30% agree 40 doubt and no students disagree.

Based on the score data obtained by students at the GKPI Padang Bulan Medan Private High School and based on the KKM used in the school, it can be concluded. And it was explained that the school had  $KKM \geq 65$ .



### Speaking Ability

No	Student	Skor	Keterangan
1	S1	62	TL
2	S2	77	L
3	S3	78	L
4	S4	78	L
5	S5	77	L
6	S6	79	L
7	S7	68	L
8	S8	61	TL
9	S9	90	L
10	S10	90	L
	FX = 683		

Description: FX = 683  
N = 10  
TL = 2  
L = 8

Mean Score Speaking Ability :

$$M = \frac{FX}{N}$$
$$= \frac{683}{10}$$
$$= 68,3$$

Standart Deviation Speaking Ability :

$$SD = 9,97$$

Standart Error Speaking Ability :

$$SE = \% - SD$$
$$= 10 - 9,97$$
$$= 0,03$$

### DISCUSSION

Based on the data from table 4.1, it can be seen that the mean of online learning is 18.9 or is in the 17-21 interval. This means that the implementation of online learning is quite good. Based on the data from table 4.6 can be seen 90% good and 10% very good. So, the implementation of online learning Most of SMA Swasta GKPI Padang Bulan, Medan declared good. Most of the students stated that they felt safer than Covid-19 with online learning, but mostly students also expressed more enthusiasm with face-to-face learning. Research shows that teachers as educators have carry out learning well. It is shown based on student statements, where most of the students stated that the teacher explains the material well and the teacher gives easy material understood. In addition, the teacher is also an open educator and does not arbitrarily, this is shown from the answers of most students who stated that they agreed that the teacher responded and accepted the opinion student.

Table 4.1 shows that the mean level of interest in learning is 22.4, which falls within the range of 21-26. This indicates that there is a high level of interest in learning. Table 4.11 shows that 30 percent highly agree, 10% agree, 40% doubt, 10% disagree, and 10% strongly disagree. So, in the midst of Covid-19, it can be inferred that the majority of pupils have a strong desire to study. The majority of kids are enthusiastic about studying, yet according to studies, The majority of students reported that they still spend a lot of time lying down, indicating that pupils do not want to study during Covid-19.

## RESULT

This research is in line with the theory described in the theory. In theory It is stated that interest in learning can be seen from giving good attention greater towards something that interests him regardless of others (focus), showing feelings of pleasure, interest, and participation. The research shows that there are several students who still have low interest in learning. Based on the results of the research data, it was seen that the speaking ability at the GKPI Private High School Padang Bulan Medan, that the researchers found the results that the students' speaking ability was quite good and based on the KKM they followed the number of students who passed was more than the number of students who did not pass, it can be seen from the standard deviation of 9.97 and the standard error is 0.03. So it can be concluded that the ability to speak in SMA Swasta GKPI Padang Bulan Medan is quite high.

## CONCLUSION

Based on research conducted SMA Swasta GKPI Padang Bulan Medan, it can be concluded as follow:

1. Based on the data from table 4.1, it can be seen that the mean of online learning is 18.9 or is in the 17-21 interval. This means that the implementation of online learning is quite good. Based on the data from table 4.6 can be seen 90% good and 10% very good. Although online learning is sufficient good, most of the students stated that the implementation of the experiment experienced obstacles, did not understand the lecturer's explanation and had difficulty understanding formulas during online learning, and experiencing obstacles during learning online due to internet limitations.
2. Based on the data from table 4.1, it can be seen that the mean of interest in learning is 22.4 or is in the interval 21-26. This means that the implementation of interest in learning is high. Based on table 4.11 it is known that 30% strongly agree, 10% agree, 40% doubt, 10% disagree and 10% strongly disagree. Despite the high interest in learning, most of students do not have the desire to learn because students are more spent a lot of time lying down in the midst of Covid-19.
3. Based on the results of the research data, it was seen that the speaking ability at the GKPI Private High School Padang Bulan Medan, that the researchers found the results that the students' speaking ability was quite good and based on the KKM they followed the number of students who passed was more than the number of students who did not pass, it can be seen from the standard deviation of 9.97 and the standard error is 0.03. So it can be concluded that the ability to speak in SMA Swasta GKPI Padang Bulan Medan is quite high.

## SUGGESTIONS

Based on the problem that students faced in SMA SWASTA GKPI PADANG BULAN MEDAN, the writer suggest the following:

1. For english department students, should study and understand sentence fragment in online learning ability of student interest
2. For english teacher, should master to understand online learning ability of student interest in teaching and learning
3. For other researcher, should do a study about sentence fragment from different perspective

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