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# The 8<sup>th</sup> NELTAL

(National English Language Teachers and Lecturers)

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2016

Proceedings

**"CURRENT TRENDS  
AND ISSUES  
IN GLOBAL ELT"**

OCTOBER 30<sup>TH</sup>, 2016



**um**  
The Learning  
University

**Department of English  
Faculty of Letters  
Universitas Negeri Malang**



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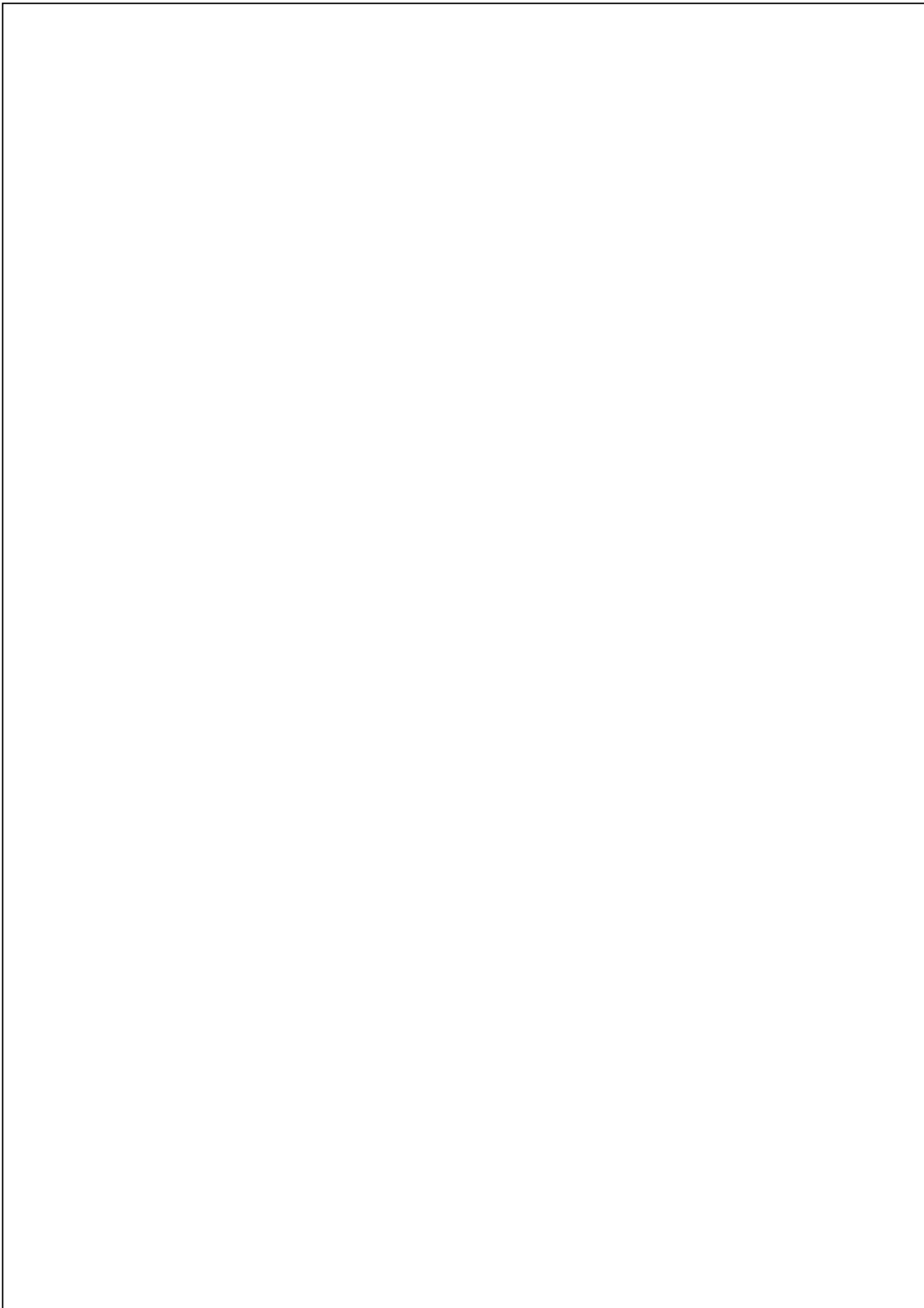
# PROCEEDINGS

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**THE 8<sup>th</sup> NATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHERS  
AND LECTURERS (NELTAL) CONFERENCE  
on "CURRENT TRENDS AND ISSUES IN THE GLOBAL  
ELT"**

**Malang, October 30, 2016  
Department of English, Faculty of Letters  
Universitas Negeri Malang**



# PROCEEDINGS

## THE 8<sup>th</sup> NATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE TEACHERS AND LECTURERS (NELTAL) CONFERENCE

Malang, October 30, 2016  
Department of English, Faculty of Letters  
Universitas Negeri Malang

### Keynote Speakers

Professor Stefanie Pillai, University of Malaya, Malaysia  
Professor Bambang Yudi Cahyono, Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia  
Professor Ruani Tupas, National Institute of Education, Nanyang Technological  
University, Singapore.



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## FOREWORD

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Dear Presenters and Participants,

It is my pleasure to welcome you to the 8<sup>th</sup> National English Language Teachers and Conference hosted by the Department of English, Faculty of Letters, Universitas Negeri Malang. This annual conference was initiated from the awareness that so far there had been limited opportunities for English language teachers working in secondary schools to present their thoughts, reflections, and experiences related to English language teaching. Thus, the NELTAL conference is conducted as a response to the need to provide an opportunity for the teachers to take part in academic forum as presenters.

The theme of this year's annual conference is *Current Trends and Issues in the Global ELT*. It was chosen due to the fundamental role of English teachers in Indonesia's sustainable development. They have pivotal roles to equip the students with an essential tool to build their future so that they can contribute to local and global communities. In order to keep up-to-date with recent developments in ELT, research, and publication, NELTAL attempts to provide an academic forum where they can upgrade and refine their pedagogical knowledge and skills as well as disseminate their insights and thoughts and share their best practices. Therefore, this conference addresses key issues such as cultural barriers in ELT; literature in ELT; pedagogy and curriculum; assessment and evaluation; innovative media in ELT; promoting students' literacy; multimodal learning in ELT; and teachers' professional development.

This 8<sup>th</sup> NELTAL conference invites keynote speakers who share their insights and expertise in ELT addressing this year's central theme. We proudly welcome Professor Stefanie Pillai from University of Malaya, Malaysia; Professor Bambang Yudi Cahyono from Universitas Negeri Malang, Indonesia, and Professor Ruani Tupas from National Institute of Education, Nanyang Technological University, Singapore. Professor Pillai explores some pronunciation features in Malaysian English and how those do not align with the curriculum specifications. Moreover, she also discusses how teachers in ELT contexts can deal with those issues in the classroom. Professor Cahyono reports the result of a preliminary study on the differences between the products of coached writing and those of crowd writing. This conference is concluded with Professor Tupas who argues that the spread of English through globalization results in two twin sociolinguistic phenomena: English language spread and the localization or nativization of English.

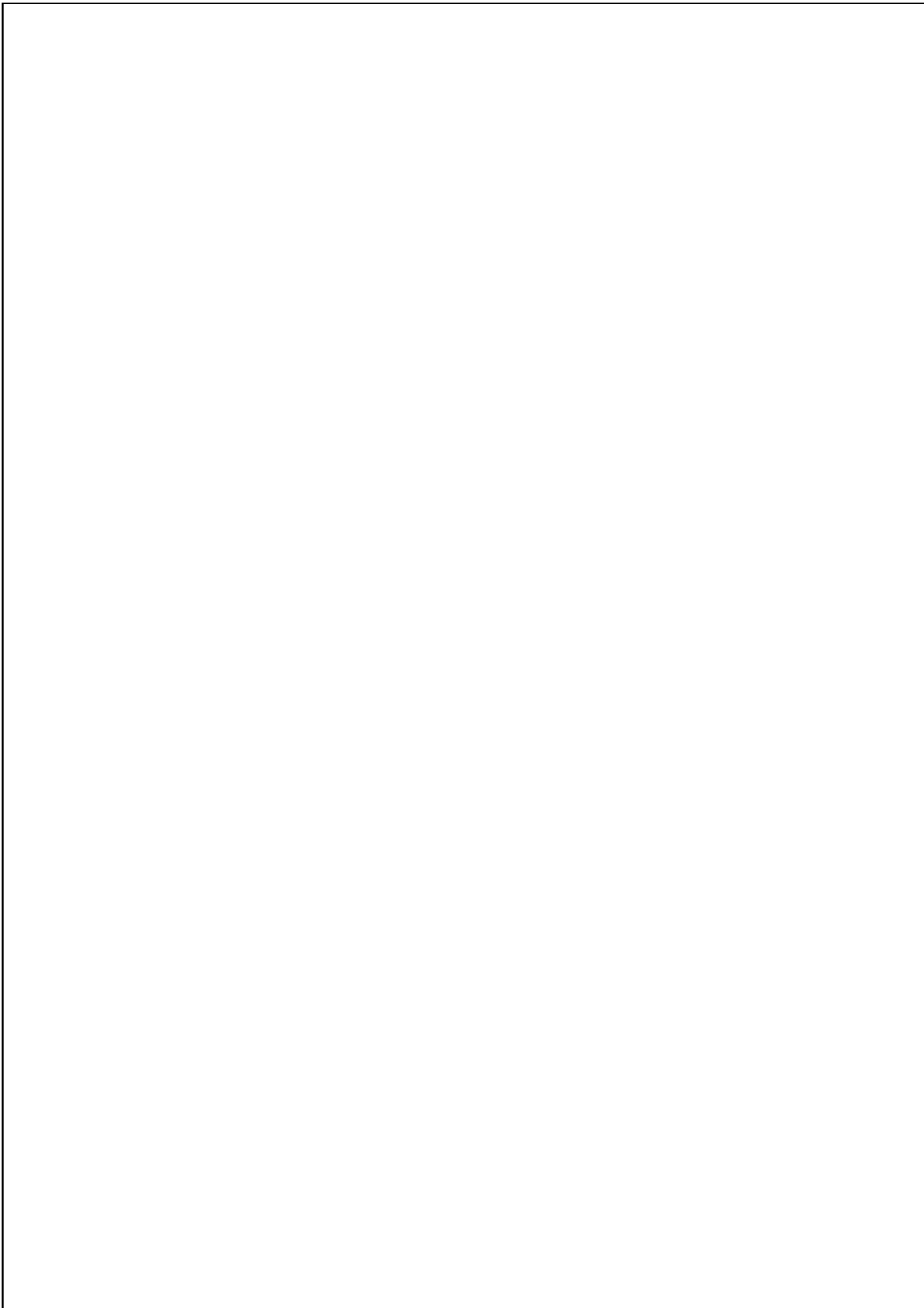
As a matter of fact, many English language teachers and lecturers are now here in this national conference, and it is our great pleasure to inform that among the presenters are teachers teaching English at secondary schools. Overall, there are 3 plenary speakers and 112 parallel presentations. Hopefully, the NELTAL conference can breed productive teachers and lecturers who will continuously write and present their academic work in various kinds of conferences and publications.

I wish you all good luck and have a great conference day.

Malang, October 30, 2016

Dr. Johannes A. Prayogo  
Head, Department of English





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## 21 THE IMPACT OF E-FEEDBACK ON STUDENTS' WRITING QUALITY

Wardani Dwi Wihastyang  
STKIP PGRI JOMBANG, Jombang  
dani@stkipjb.ac.id; dani\_poobe@yahoo.com

**Abstract:** The purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of electronic feedback on student writing quality. In language learning in English as a Foreign Language context, the vital role of feedback in students' learning is evident (Nasir, Shakeel, Wahid, Akmal; 2015). Student writers gain benefits from sufficient writing practice and revisions on their drafts to produce a final piece of writing. In these processes, student writers often rely on feedback either from a teacher, peer, or self. This study is concerned about the impact of e-feedback as a new pedagogic practice in EFL language learning. This study employs quasi experimental design. It compares the results of a group utilized electronic corrective feedback (X1) as the experiment group and another group utilized non-electronic/written corrective feedback (X2) as the control group. The EFL Students' writing quality was the dependent variable (Y). The results suggest that the students who were given electronic feedback may produce better writing than those of the non-corrective feedback.

**Keywords:** Electronic Feedback, Students' Writing Quality

### INTRODUCTION

English, as a foreign language, has become increasingly important to be taught at all school levels in Indonesia. Indonesia has been experiencing multiple educational reforms, including school curriculum and pedagogies in language teaching and learning. These reforms were due to the efforts to improve the output of teaching and learning in order to compete in the global context. Indonesia, through its ministry of Education, has seriously responded to the growing needs to foster and strengthen English communication skills of the students (Kemendikbud, 2013). Now, foreign language is considered as one of the most substantial elements of education and literacy. Its efficiency and commands come with the mastery in receive and productive skills.

In the language learning field, Richards (1990) have shown interest in the area pertaining to writing composition. The students become efficient at generating and organizing creative ideas as a result. Oberman and Kapka (2001) stated that being an ability, writing can be improved by learning through repetition. If the teachers would be aware of the writing process, this would help in teaching appropriate strategies and that would also improve the writing abilities of students in education environment (Oberman and Kapka, 2001). Learning the writing process is important for the students as it enables students to express their thoughts, knowledge and feelings efficiently. The more the students learn the writing process, the more they will be able to express themselves efficiently (Casewell, 2006; Ozbell, 2006 & Smith, 2005).

The typical English department college student will be required to write a variety of essays throughout his/her collegiate career. These essay assignments will cover a variety of goals and purposes. Most of the time, a student will be required to work on an essay assignment as homework. Some of these assignments can be written using only personal experiences or previously gained knowledge, while other essays will require additional research and the use of outside sources. Sometimes, a student will be asked to write an essay in class with a limited amount of time. Regardless of the actual assignment and the format used, understanding what makes for good writing and the proper techniques to use can lead to creating a well-crafted essay in a shorter amount of time. For instance, some students transfer to a four year university to pursue a degree. For these students, a personal essay is often required as part of the application process. Colleges want to see that an applicant can write well and use language and grammar appropriately. Furthermore, a writing sample, such as an essay completed for a class, may be required as part of the process.

In language learning and language instruction, including writing in English as a Foreign Language context, the vital role of feedback in students' learning is evident (Nasir, Shakeel, Wahid, Akmal; 2015). Student writers gain benefits from sufficient writing practice and revisions on their drafts to produce a final piece of writing. In these processes, student writers often rely on feedback either from a teacher, peer, or self. Feedback that students receive from a source, or a combination of sources, provides them with information about what is good and what needs to be improved so that they can incorporate and use the feedback in their revisions and in the final product of their writing.



Feedback is viewed as <sup>17</sup> crucial for both encouraging and consolidating learning and this significance has also been recognised in the area of second language writing. Indeed, feedback is a key component of second language writing programs around the world, with product, process and genre approaches all employing it as a central part of their instructional repertoires (Hyland & Hyland, 2008b: 15).

Since technology has revolutionized the society in the 20th and 21st century, Information and Communication Technologies (ICT) has played an important role and become powerful tools for education and development. It has created exceptional learning opportunities for learners in all aspects of their personal and academic lives. Recently, a growing number of researchers have published studies that provide substantial evidence that integrating technology into educational programs provides students with supplementary tools that can enhance learning (Kolb, 2008; Pusack & Otto, 1997; Hackbarth 1996; Garrett 1991). ICT also supports students in exploring and articulating thoughts, knowledge construction and theory building (Scardamalia & Bereiter, 1991), and collaboration, negotiation of meanings, reflection on meaningful learning through accessing authentic information and immersing themselves in complex and contextualized learning situations (Urtel, 2008; Wilcox & Wojnar, 2000; Meunier, 1994;).

The contact between technology and second language writing has converged on the concept of electronic feedback with the implementation of technology into writing classroom, peer response has shifted from a traditional face-to-face environment to a networking computer mediated environment called electronic feedback. By allowing the students to quickly access the writing environment, the use of networked computers extends the possibility of free communication, autonomous interaction and collaborative idea sharing in small group discussions (Ware and Warschauer, 2006).

Electronic feedback (e-feedback) has drawn researchers' (Prins, Slujsmans, Kirschner & Strijbos, 2005; Tuzi, 2004; Chen, 1997; Snyder, 1996) interest for more than two decades. Electronic feedback (e-feedback) is defined as feedback in digital—(describes information, image, audio, video, and etc. that is recorded or broadcast using computer technology)—written form and transmitted via offline or online—transfers the concepts of oral response into the electronic arena (Tuzi, 2004); automatic computer-generated feedback (Chen, 1997; Snyder, 1996), and electronic assessment of writing (Prins, Slujsmans, Kirschner & Strijbos, 2005). The focus of this study, however, is the ways (are the ways/ is the way?) in which electronic feedback can help not only overcome traditional feedback problems, but also, more importantly, improve students' essays (improve students' essays or improve students' essay writing skill?) as well, as the ultimate goal of the writing classroom. In addition, it will also investigate the different modes of feedback: teacher/peer feedback and electronic feedback. The rationale behind the sequence of presentation is the movement from non-electronic feedback to electronic feedback.

Based on previous studies on the effects of various types of corrective feedback, feedback focus, and feedback strategies on student writing improvement, further research incorporating effective approaches in those studies and minimizing drawbacks of existing studies (Guénette, (2007) are needed to provide empirical evidence that written corrective feedback is effective and influential in improving student writing. Such studies may prove the effectiveness of corrective feedback as advocated by most writing researchers or prove otherwise that corrective feedback is ineffective and counterproductive as indicated by some researchers who are against the practice of feedback provision. In response to this recommendation, this study will attempt to prove the hypothesis that indirect teacher written corrective feedback followed with direct corrective feedback with explicit corrective comment is effective and helpful in improving student writing.

Since e-feedback has more advantages over conventional feedback, why is not there a conclusive result on its effect on students' writing quality? One of the answers to this question is likely as Braine (2001, 288) points out, "the students did not make best use of the comments into the revisions". Then how do teacher use electronic response into the revisions? To date, few researchers have answered this question by comparing two modes of peer response in L2 writing (Liu and Sadler, 2003; Schultz, 2000; Huang, 1999). In an attempt to address the question of the impact of e-feedback on EFL writing, this study will explore the impact of electronic feedback and their impact on EFL writing quality. In particular, this study focused on how is the impact of implementation e-feedback on EFL Students' writing quality.

In attempt to provide more definitive answers to the controversies surrounding the effectiveness of feedback on EFL student writing, recent studies have been conducted which attempt to "fill in" the gaps that seem to have been overlooked in previous studies. Such studies (e.g. Bitchener, 2008; Ellis, et al., 2008; Sheen, 2007) included a control group, addressed only one error category, and required a new piece of writing as a post-test. The findings of these studies indicate that all treatment groups receiving teacher written corrective feedback outperformed non-feedback control groups. However, this study will use direct feedback only and none of this study use direct feedback as a treatment. Direct feedback, as

referred to in this context, is "the provision of the correct linguistic form or structure above or near the linguistic error" (Bitchener, 2008) while indirect feedback is the situation where an error is indicated but the correct form is not provided (Ferris & Roberts, 2001). In addition, none of the studies above involved, or at least did not mention to have used, electronic technologies for writing, such as word processing software, or email as electronic delivery media. Consequently, these studies did not provide answers to questions of effectiveness of teacher electronic and written direct corrective feedback on student writing quality.

#### METHOD

In order to answer the research questions mentioned, the present study used a quasi-experimental design. This design deals with comparison groups through random selection, employed one group utilized electronic corrective feedback (X1) as the experiment group and another group utilized non-electronic/written corrective feedback (X2) as the control group. The EFL Students' writing quality was a dependent variable (Y).

The experiment groups consisted of two classes (A-B). The Electronic corrective feedback from a teacher was provided for the students in two treatment classes on their first essay (Essay 1) and the revised draft 1 (Revised 1) which students could use in the subsequent revised drafts. Feedback from the teacher was provided electronically for the students using Moodle editing features. The control groups consisted of two classes (C-D). The non-electronic/written corrective feedback from a teacher was provided for the students in two treatment classes on their first essay (Essay 1) and the revised draft 1 (Revised 1) which students could use in the subsequent revised drafts. The dependent variables in this study would number of errors on draft (Essay 1, and Revised Draft 1) and essay quality scores on Essay1. The following design is displayed below.

Table 1: Experimental Design for experiment and control group

Groups	Participant Order			
		A →	Y <sub>1</sub> →	(E).EFb
Experiment	B →	Y <sub>1</sub> →	(E).EFb	→ Y <sub>2</sub> → O
	C →	Y <sub>3</sub> →	(-).N.EFb	→ Y <sub>4</sub> → O
Control	D →	Y <sub>3</sub> →	(-).N.EFb	→ Y <sub>4</sub> → O

Notes:

- A = Experiment Group 1 of writing I course
- B = Experiment Group 2 of writing I course
- C = Control Group 1 of writing I course
- D = Control Group 2 of writing I course
- Y<sub>1</sub>, Y<sub>3</sub> = Pre Test
- Y<sub>2</sub>, Y<sub>4</sub> = Post Test
- (E).EFb = Electronic feedback treatment
- (-).N.EFb = Non-electronic feedback treatment
- O = Observation of writing test result

Each participant was asked to write an essay within approximately one hour. The instructor then wrote comments and corrected the work using a red pen after which, the drafts would be returned to the class to be rectified before handing in the final draft. In the experimental group, the students had to hand in their type written work in soft copy via email. The instructor would then provide corrective feedback using the Moodle application features such as Forums, Assignments. In the first set, data will collect from both the control and experimental groups are analyzed based on the types of errors committed which are mainly errors on sentence structure, grammar and vocabulary. In the second set, data will collect based on the scores of the first and final drafts. They are then converted to percentages before running a t-test. This was mainly done to see the significance of using the electronic feedback in comparison to the non electronic feedback. This should explain if using electronic feedback was better than non electronic feedback and if so, to what extent.



## FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The results of the study can be seen in the table as follows:

	Mean	N	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Paired 1: EFB	74,17	33	6,958	1,210
NEFB	82,83	33	4,780	,790

	N	Correlation	Sig.
Paired 1: EFB & NEFB	33	,382	,000

		t Statistic			95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
		t Stat	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Lower	Upper
Paired 1	EFB - NEFB	-8,667	32	,000	-10,577	-6,757

	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
Paired 1: EFB - NEFB	-8,667	32	,000

It is revealed that the mean of the experimental group (NEFB) is 74,17 while the mean of the control group (EFB) is 82,83. The probability that the difference is due to chance is .000. Since the probability that the difference is due to chance is less than .05, there is a significant difference between NEFB and EFB. Since the difference between the students' writing quality when they are using NEFB and EFB is significant, the null hypothesis is rejected. It is concluded that providing electronic feedback may outperformed the manual feedback in assisting students to produce better essay writing.

## CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

The results suggest that the students who were given electronic feedback may produce better writing than those of the non-corrective feedback. It is suggested that teachers incorporate providing electronic feedback to their students when as the process of writing. For future researcher, it is suggested to investigate the impact of electronic feedback in different level of education across different school contexts.

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**LAPORAN AKHIR  
PENELITIAN INTERNAL PERGURUAN TINGGI**



**DAMPAK IMPLEMENTASI *STUDY FROM HOME* (SFH)  
DI TINGKAT SEKOLAH DASAR**

**TIM PENGUSUL**

1. Dr. Wardani Dwi Wihastyanang, M.Pd. (0702058501)
2. Diana Mayasari, S.Pd., M.Pd. (0714128901)

**60**  
**SEKOLAH TINGGI KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN  
PERSATUAN GURU REPUBLIK INDONESIA**

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## HALAMAN PENGESAHAN PENELITIAN INTERNAL PERGURUAN TINGGI

Judul	: DAMPAK IMPLEMENTASI STUDY FROM HOME (SFH) DI TINGKAT SEKOLAH DASAR
Peneliti	<sup>36</sup>
a. Nama Lengkap	: Dr. Wardani Dwi Wihastyanang, S.Pd., M.Pd
b. NIDN	: 0702058501
c. Jabatan Fungsional	: Asisten Ahli
d. Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
e. No HP	: 085648658091
f. Alamat Email	: <a href="mailto:dani.poohe@gmail.com">dani.poohe@gmail.com</a>
Anggota Peneliti (1) dst	
a. Nama Lengkap	: Diana Mayasari, S.Pd., M.Pd.
b. NIDN	: 0714128901
c. Jabatan Fungsional	: Asisten Ahli
d. Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Indonesia
e. No HP	: 085730946617
f. Alamat Email	: <a href="mailto:dianmayasari.stkip@gmail.com">dianmayasari.stkip@gmail.com</a>
Lama Penelitian Keseluruhan	: 8 bulan
Dana Sumber lain	: -
Dana Lembaga	: Rp. 1.000.000 - Rp. 2.000.000
Biaya Penelitian Keseluruhan	: Rp. 2.000.000,-

Jombang, 02 Agustus 2022

Menyetujui,  
Kepala P3M STKIP PGRI  
Jombang

Ketua Peneliti

Dr. Diah Puji Nali Brata, M.Si  
NIP. 196810151993032001

<sup>36</sup>  
Dr. Wardani Dwi Wihastyanang, S.Pd., M.Pd  
NIDN. 0702058501

<sup>87</sup> Mengetahui,  
Ketua STKIP PGRI Jombang

Prof. Dr. Munawaroh, M.Kes  
NIP. 96411251991032001

### RINGKASAN

Penelitian ini dilakukan bertujuan memperoleh informasi tentang dampak penyebaran Covid-19 terhadap penerapan Study From Home pada tingkat SD. Serta mendapatkan informasi mengenai keefektifan implementasi Study From Home di jenjang sekolah dasar. Penelitian ini memakai metode kualitatif dengan studi literatur dari beberapa sumber baik media cetak dan elektronik, serta buku dan jurnal online. Pencarian jurnal dilakukan melalui Google Cendekia dengan kata kunci "Dampak Covid" dan "Implementasi *Study From Home*". Kemudian dipilih dengan kriteria yaitu yang terdapat pembahasan berkaitan dengan dampak Covid dan Implementasi SFH. Teknik penelitian yang dilakukan yaitu dengan teknik dokumentasi dan analisis data yaitu pengumpulan data, reduksi data, display data dan penarikan kesimpulan.

Kata Kunci: Dampak C-19, Metode Pembelajaran, *Study From Home*, Pendidikan Dasar



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**I. Latar Belakang**

Dampak Covid-19 begitu parah dan memaksa pembelajaran terhenti demi pencegahan penyebaran Covid-19 di bidang pendidikan. Kemendikbud RI mengeluarkan Surat Edaran no 3 tahun 2020 tentang pencegahan COVID-19 pada satuan pendidikan. Pada salah satu poinnya adalah satuan pendidikan dihimbau untuk menerapkan budaya Pembiasaan Hidup Bersih dan Sehat serta menunda seluruh kegiatan yang berpotensi mengumpulkan orang banyak misalnya kemah, karya wisata maupun Kegiatan Belajar Mengajar (KBM) (Kemendikbud, 2020b). Ditengah pandemi Covid-19 ini, Kemendikbud berharap KBM tidak berhenti sehingga siswa tetap dapat mendapatkan pembelajaran. Kemendikbud kemudian mengeluarkan kebijakan yaitu belajar dari rumah atau Study From Home (SFH) dengan pembelajaran jarak jauh.

Belajar dari rumah (SFH) dengan pembelajaran jarak jauh merupakan salah satu cara dalam mengantisipasi dampak penyebaran Covid-19 di dunia pendidikan yang sempat terhenti. SFH tetap dilakukan supaya KBM tetap berjalan sebagaimana mestinya. Sehingga siswa tetap mendapatkan pengalaman belajar bermakna melalui pemanfaatan teknologi untuk belajar yang tidak didapatkan dalam KBM normal. Selain itu SFH dapat difokuskan pada pendidikan life skill (kecakapan hidup) terutama ketika menghadapi sebuah pandemic seperti Covid-19 ini (Dewi, 2020).

SFH dengan pembelajaran jarak jauh pada tingkat sekolah dasar menggunakan system online/daring yang membutuhkan pendampingan dari orang tua. Hubungan korelasi diantara guru dan siswa yang dilakukan melalui dunia maya atau virtual menggunakan perangkat teknologi seperti komputer, notebook, laptop dan smartphone. Pembelajaran jarak jauh juga dapat menggunakan berbagai macam aplikasi baik dari pemerintah melalui Kemendikbud ataupun dari swasta. Aplikasi yang disediakan pemerintah secara gratis seperti aplikasi Rumah Belajar Kemendikbud maupun aplikasi yang disediakan oleh swasta seperti Zoom, Cisco, Webex, Whatsapps Group ,Google Classroom maupun Google Meet.

Pembelajaran jarak jauh sangat dibutuhkan siswa berbagai jenjang pendidikan formal. Keadaan ini terjadi tidak hanya di alami oleh Indonesia melainkan diseluruh dunia juga melakukan hal yang sama demi mencegah penyebaran Covid-19. Kondisi pandemik tidak memungkinkan untuk melakukan pembelajaran dengan bertatap muka secara sepenuhnya sangat beresiko. Dengan menggunakan pembelajaran jarak jauh kegiatan belajar dapat

dilakukan kapan saja dan dimana saja (Zaharah & Kirilova, 2020). Penelitian ini dilakukan bertujuan supaya memperoleh informasi tentang dampak penyebaran Covid-19 terhadap penerapan Study From Home di tingkat SD. Serta mendapatkan informasi mengenai keefektifan penerapan Study From Home di jenjang SD.

## BAB 2. TINJAUAN PUSTAKA

### 1. Covid-19

Covid-19 atau Corona Virus Disease-19 merupakan penyakit jenis baru yang muncul pertama kali di China. Covid-19 (Corona virus disease 19) adalah nama penyakit yang disebabkan oleh virus yang bernama virus corona (Yuliana, 2020: 187). Virus corona merupakan virus jenis baru. Virus corona menyerang seluruh manusia tanpa melihat umur. Dari bayi, balita, anak-anak, remaja, orang dewasa, bahkan lansia dapat terserang virus corona. Gejala-gejala yang ditimbulkan setelah terserang virus corona bermacam-macam, diantaranya yaitu batuk, pilek, flu, demam, sesak nafas, bahkan kematian, sedangkan beberapa orang yang terpapar tidak menunjukkan gejala (WHO, 2020: 1).

Orang dewasa dan lansia merupakan kelompok yang paling rentan terserang virus corona (Handayani, dkk. 2020: 121). Akan tetapi tidak menutup kemungkinan bahwa anak-anak dan remaja juga dapat terserang virus corona ini. Hal ini juga disebabkan karena imun tubuh yang tidak kuat untuk menahan virus corona agar tidak berkembang biak di dalam tubuh. Dari pendapat para ahli tersebut, dapat diketahui bahwa virus corona dapat menyerang seluruh manusia tanpa melihat batasan umur, dan gejala yang ditimbulkan juga beraneka ragam bahkan ada yang tidak menunjukkan gejala apapun. Apabila orang yang sudah terkontaminasi oleh virus ini dan tidak ditangani dengan baik maka akan menyebabkan kematian.

### 2. Kebijakan Pemerintah di Bidang Pendidikan Terkait Pandemi Covid-19

Hampir seluruh sektor yang digunakan untuk menopang kebutuhan hidup manusia memiliki kebijakan baru. Kebijakan tersebut dibuat oleh pemerintah terutama oleh menteri-menteri yang bersangkutan di bidangnya, termasuk di sektor pendidikan. Di sektor pendidikan, Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia (Kemendikbud RI) membuat kebijakan baru dengan mengeluarkan beberapa surat edaran mengenai aturan-aturan yang harus dilaksanakan oleh sekolah pada masa pandemi Covid-19. Surat edaran tersebut diantaranya yaitu Surat Edaran Sekretaris Jenderal Nomor 36962/MPK.A/HK/2020, Surat Edaran Direktorat Jenderal Pendidikan Tinggi No 302/E.E2/KR/2020, Surat Edaran Nomor 2 Tahun 2020, Surat Edaran Nomor 3 Tahun 2020, Surat Edaran Nomor 4 Tahun 2020, dan Surat Edaran Nomor 15 Tahun 2020.

Surat Edaran Nomor 15 Tahun 2020, merupakan surat edaran yang berisi mengenai pedoman penyelenggaraan dari rumah dalam masa darurat penyebaran corona virus disease



(Covid-19). Di dalam surat edaran ini terdapat penjelasan mengenai tujuan, prinsip, metode dan media pelaksanaan belajar dari rumah; panduan pelaksanaan belajar dari rumah; penyusunan program, kegiatan, dan anggaran belajar dari rumah; durasi waktu pelaksanaan kegiatan belajar; fasilitas pembelajaran online; panduan pelaksanaan belajar dari rumah oleh guru, peserta didik, dan orang tua; dan panduan kegiatan pembelajaran saat satuan pendidikan kembali beroperasi. Surat Edaran Nomor 15 Tahun 2020 ini merupakan payung hukum yang digunakan oleh sekolah-sekolah yang melaksanakan kegiatan pembelajaran dari rumah.

Sektor pendidikan terkena dampak dari kebijakan-kebijakan yang dibuat pemerintah mengenai pencegahan virus corona. Sehingga seluruh lembaga pendidikan dari PAUD, TK, SD, SMP, SMA, hingga perguruan tinggi melaksanakan kegiatannya di rumah. Kegiatan pembelajaran yang dilakukan di rumah disebut juga dengan pembelajaran online. Menurut Rigianti (2020: 298), pembelajaran online adalah cara baru dalam melaksanakan proses kegiatan belajar mengajar yang memanfaatkan perangkat elektronik khususnya internet. Sedangkan menurut Putria, dkk (2020: 863) pembelajaran online adalah pembelajaran yang memanfaatkan media internet, telepon seluler, dan komputer dalam jarak jauh.

Dari pernyataan diatas dapat disimpulkan bahwa pembelajaran online adalah kegiatan belajar mengajar yang dilaksanakan oleh guru dan peserta didik secara jarak jauh dengan memanfaatkan media teknologi informasi dan komunikasi seperti smart phone, aplikasi-aplikasi online, komputer, dan internet. Dalam pelaksanaan pembelajaran terdapat beberapa komponen yang harus dipenuhi yaitu perencanaan, pelaksanaan, dan evaluasi pembelajaran.



Diagram 1. Pelaksanaan Pembelajaran Online di Masa Pandemi Covid 19

Pelaksanaan kegiatan pembelajaran online dilakukan sesuai dengan RPP yang sudah dibuat oleh guru. Guru harus merangsang minat belajar peserta didik supaya peserta didik

tertarik dengan kegiatan belajarnya. Apabila peserta didik sudah tertarik dengan materi pelajaran yang akan dibahas maka mereka akan aktif, kreatif, dan kritis dengan cara: menekankan proses pembelajaran pada pengembangan berpikir secara analitis dan kritis terhadap materi yang sedang dibahas, siswa mengerjakan sesuatu yang berkaitan dengan materi, dan menekankan pada eksplorasi nilai-nilai dan sikap yang berkaitan dengan materi. Dari kegiatan-kegiatan tersebut, guru tidak perlu menjelaskan materi secara panjang lebar sehingga peserta didik tidak hanya mendengarkan materi pelajaran secara pasif.

Melaksanakan kegiatan pembelajaran secara online merupakan hal yang baru bagi guru, peserta didik, dan juga bagi orang tua peserta didik. Kegiatan belajar mengajar secara online tidak hanya melibatkan guru dengan peserta didik saja, tetapi juga dengan orang tua. Orang tua terlibat langsung dengan proses pembelajaran karena peserta didik melaksanakan kegiatan belajarnya di rumah. Orang tua mendampingi proses belajar peserta didik dari jam pertama dimulainya kegiatan belajar sampai jam terakhir. Terlibatnya peran orang tua secara langsung dalam proses pembelajaran membuat guru memiliki tantangan dan problematika baru.

Berbagai upaya dilakukan untuk mengatasi problematika yang terjadi pada saat pembelajaran online dilakukan. Menurut Widodo dan Nursaptini (2020: 111), cara yang dilakukan untuk mengatasi problematika pembelajaran online, yaitu: 1. Evaluasi terkait media pembelajaran online yang digunakan. Diharapkan media yang digunakan hemat kuota, mudah digunakan, dan tidak membutuhkan koneksi internet yang kuat, seperti whatsapp group dan google classroom. 2. Evaluasi terkait metode pembelajaran. Sebaiknya sebelum memberikan tugas, guru dapat memberikan penjelasan materi terlebih dahulu. Menurut Handayani (2020: 17), upaya yang dapat dilakukan untuk mengatasi problematika pembelajaran online yaitu: 1. Meningkatkan jaringan internet yang kurang stabil terutama di desa yang kurang terjangkau. 2. Interaksi antara guru dan peserta didik perlu ditingkatkan, jadi guru tidak mengambil keputusan sepihak ketika memberikan tugas yang sangat banyak.

Solusi yang didapat diantaranya yaitu, guru menjelaskan kegiatan peserta didik kepada orang tua. Hal tersebut dilakukan dengan tujuan supaya seluruh peserta didik dan orang tua tidak merasa keberatan dengan pelaksanaan pembelajaran online sehingga dapat mengikuti kegiatan belajar tanpa adanya beban, baik beban secara mental maupun secara ekonomi.

### BAB 3. METODE

Riset ini memakai metode kualitatif dengan studi literatur dari beberapa sumber baik media cetak dan elektronik, serta buku dan jurnal online. Pencarian jurnal dilakukan melalui Google Cendekia dengan kata kunci "Dampak Covid" dan "Implementasi Study From Home". Berdasarkan hasil pencarian yang diperoleh peneliti didapatkan berbagai macam artikel. Kemudian dipilih yang memenuhi kriteria yaitu yang terdapat pembahasan berkaitan dengan dampak Covid dan Implementasi SFH. Teknik penelitian yang dilakukan yaitu deteknik dokumentasi yang bersifat risalah, lektur, esai atau karya ilmiah, jurnal dan surat kabar. Uji validitas, peneliti menggunakan triangulasi sumber data. Analisis tinjauan literatur dengan 4 tahapan yaitu pengumpulan data, reduksi data, display data dan penarikan kesimpulan.

#### 1. Teknik Pengumpulan Data

Teknik pengumpulan data pada penelitian ini adalah observasi, wawancara, dan dokumentasi. Sebab bagi peneliti kualitatif fenomena dapat di mengerti maknanya secara baik. Apabila dilakukan interaksi dengan subjek melalui wawancara mendalam dan observasi pada latar, dimana fenomena tersebut berlangsung dan disamping itu untuk melengkapi data diperlukan dokumentasi.

##### a. Observasi

Metode observasi yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah pengamatan yang meliputi kegiatan mencari beberapa artikel jurnal baik secara online maupun studi perpustakaan yang berhubungan dengan dampak Covid 19 terhadap dunia pendidikan di Indonesia. Dengan mengadakan observasi menurut kenyataan, dan melukiskannya secara cepat dan cermat untuk mendapatkan data yang relevan. Secara garis besarnya observasi dapat dilakukan (1) dengan partisipasi pengamat jadi sebagai partisipan, (2) tanpa partisipasi pengamat jadi non-participant. Dalam penelitian ini metode observasi yang digunakan yaitu observasi partisipan. Oleh karena itu, dalam penelitian ini peneliti mengamati secara langsung.

#### 2. Reduksi Data

Setelah beberapa artikel jurnal dikumpulkan maka langkah selanjutnya adalah mereduksi atau memilih artikel dengan kriteria yang membahas tentang dampak covid 19 terhadap pendidikan anak usia dini khususnya pendidikan tingkat sekolah dasar.

#### 3. Data Display



Dari artikel yang didapatkan melalui proses reduksi data, Peneliti akan menampilkan data artikel tersebut berdasarkan tahun penerbitan jurnal. Kemudian mulai membaca satu persatu dan membuat resume atau rangkuman hasil penelitian masing-masing artikel.

#### 4. Penarikan Kesimpulan

Kesimpulan didapatkan dari hasil resume atau rangkuman hasil penelitian. Kemudian akan dijadikan satu untuk ditarik kesimpulan secara keseluruhan tentang dampak covid 19 terhadap implementasi SFH di pendidikan tingkat sekolah dasar.

#### 5. Instrumen Penelitian

Instrumen penelitian adalah alat yang digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data pendukung penelitian yang dilakukan. Instrumen penelitian juga bisa disebut dengan instrumen pengumpulan data. Instrumen pengumpulan data adalah alat bantu yang dipilih dan digunakan oleh peneliti untuk mengumpulkan data penelitian dengan cara melakukan pengukuran (Widoyoko, 2014:51). Instrumen pengumpulan data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu menggunakan pedoman wawancara dilakukan peneliti yaitu wawancara kepada guru, siswa dan orang tua siswa. Pedoman observasi dilakukan kepada guru ketika penerapan *google form* dalam pembelajaran daring.

#### BAB 4. HASIL PENELITIAN

Pembelajaran di sekolah dasar pada keadaan normal dilakukan secara tatap muka, akan tetapi akibat yang ditimbulkan dari pandemi Covid-19 mengharuskan lembaga pendidikan menerapkan belajar dari rumah (SFH) melalui sistem pembelajaran jarak jauh berbasis online (daring) (Dewi, 2020). Pembelajaran ini disesuaikan dengan kemampuan masing-masing sekolah. SFH berbasis daring ini menggunakan berbagai macam aplikasi pembelajaran jarak jauh seperti Rumah Belajar Kemendikbud, Zoom, Cisco, Webex, Google Classroom, Google Meet, moodle, telpon, live chat dan lainnya (Windhiyana, 2020).

Pembelajaran melalui aplikasi pembelajaran jarak jauh ini tentu membutuhkan korespondensi yang bagus antara guru dan orang tua siswa terutama dalam pemberian tugas serta pendampingan pembelajaran. Agar mendukung kelancaran komunikasi antara guru dan orang tua siswa menggunakan media sosial Whatsapp Group (WAG). WAG sangat penting digunakan supaya guru dapat mengetahui dan memantau para siswa belajar dengan serius atau tidak selama SFH. Selain itu ketika guru memberikan tugas selama SFH, guru dapat mengharmonisasi hubungan dengan orang tua siswa melalui fitur panggilan video ataupun foto kegiatan belajar siswa ketika di rumah.

Penggunaan aplikasi pembelajaran jarak jauh ini mengingatkan kita tentang kalimat yang dikemukakan oleh Fasli Jalal mengenai poin penting pendidikan yaitu learning is not just schooling. Inti sari kalimat tersebut adalah pembelajaran tidak hanya terbatas pada gedung sekolah, maka ketidakhadiran siswa di sekolah selama pandemi tentu saja tidak akan menghentikan pembelajaran. Pembelajaran dapat dijalankan kapanpun dan dimanapun dengan memanfaatkan aplikasi pembelajaran jarak jauh (GTK, 2020).

SFH berbasis daring ini tentu memiliki kelebihan maupun kekurangan dibandingkan pembelajaran konvensional atau tatap muka. Kelebihan SFH berbasis online menurut Waryanto dalam Windhiyana adalah mampu mengimprov korelasi antara guru dan siswa, selain itu pula dapat digunakan dimanapun dan kapanpun. Pembelajaran online juga mampu menjangkau siswa dalam cakupan yang luas serta mudah dalam penyimpanan materi pembelajaran. (Windhiyana, 2020)

Menurut Heru Purnomo dalam Irawan menyebutkan bahwa, perangkat daring melalui pembelajaran jarak jauh yang menggunakan sistem pembagian tugas kepada siswa menggunakan media Whatsapp Group (WAG) dipandang efektif dalam kondisi darurat

disebabkan pandemi Covid-19 saat ini. Banyak pendidik berinovasi selama masa belajar dari rumah tetapi tetap saja basisnya adalah media daring. Keadaan ini dilaksanakan supaya siswa tidak merasa bosan karena belajar jarak jauh. Metode yang digunakan guru melalui aplikasi Zoom adalah ceramah online, video tutorial pembelajaran. Selain itu guru juga memanfaatkan konten gratis yang ada di Youtube untuk menunjang pembelajaran online (Irawan, 2020).

Selain itu menurut Putra Wijaya dalam Suryawan, menjelaskan bahwa SFH dapat dilaksanakan secara efektif dan efisien melalui aplikasi daring. Sehingga pembelajaran tidak terbatas pada ruang kelas saja, melainkan dapat dilakukan di rumah atau dilingkungan masyarakat. Akan tetapi semua itu dapat berjalan lancar jika didukung fasilitas memadai seperti jaringan internet yang stabil (Herliandry et al., 2020). Suprpto berpendapat SFH berbasis daring ini juga mampu merangsang niat siswa untuk belajar tanpa batas ditengah wabah Covid-19. Apalagi ditengah zaman yang mengikuti revolusi industry 4.0 yang semuanya mengandalkan Internet of Things (IoT) (Suprpto, 2020). Hasil survei yang dilakukan Kemendikbud diperoleh hasil sebesar 63,4%. Hasil tersebut menunjukkan bahwa banyak sekolah yang sudah melaksanakan SFH melalui sistem daring. Alasan utamanya dikarenakan media atau sistem yang digunakan sangat mudah diakses dan mudah digunakan selama masa Covid-19 seperti sekarang (Kemendikbud, 2020a).

## **BAB 5. KESIMPULAN DAN SARAN**

Kesimpulan atas penelitian mengenai dampak implementasi Study From Home yaitu adanya kelebihan dan kekurangan implementasi tersebut dibandingkan dengan pembelajaran tatap muka. Kelebihannya antara lain; dapat mengimprove hubungan antara guru dan siswa, mampu diterapkan dimanapun dan kapanpun, serta dapat merangsang niat siswa dalam belajar tanpa batas ditengah Covid-19. Kekurangan/kendala SFH melalui sistem pembelajaran jarak jauh antara lain; terdapat kekurangan kompetensi teknologi informasi oleh guru dan siswa, sarana dan prasarana kurang representatif, kanal internet yang minim, dan kurangnya persiapan bujet keuangan dalam pembelian kuota untuk pembelajaran berbasis daring. Terlepas dari kelebihan dan kekurangan SFH melalui sistem pembelajaran jarak jauh yang dilakukan selama masa pandemik Covid-19 ini telah berjalan dengan baik dan cukup efektif, itu semua terjadi berkat adanya kolaborasi dan hubungan resiprokal diantara guru dan orang tua siswa.

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Puji syukur kehadiran Allah SWT yang telah memberikan karuniaNya sehingga Proposal Penelitian Internal Perguruan Tinggi dapat diselesaikan. Penelitian ini diajukan untuk dibiayai oleh STKIP PGRI Jombang. Penelitian ini dapat terlaksana berkat dukungan dan bantuan dari berbagai pihak, oleh karena itu kami menyampaikan ucapan terima kasih sedalam-dalamnya kepada:

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Demikian proposal ini kami buat dengan harapan semoga memberi manfaat bagi semua pihak.



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Lampiran. Pedoman Instrumen Penelitian

a. Pedoman Wawancara

Wawancara yang dilakukan peneliti yaitu wawancara kepada guru, siswa dan orang tua siswa. Berikut disajikan kisi-kisi instrumen wawancara kepada guru, siswa dan orang tua pada tabel 2 berikut ini.

**Tabel 2 Kisi-Kisi Instrumen Wawancara**

<b>Aspek</b>	<b>Indikator</b>	<b>Nomor Butir Pertanyaan</b>
1. Standar Isi	<i>Google form</i> mampu menyajikan semua materi pembelajaran	2
2. Standar Proses	<i>Google form</i> mampu diterapkan selama pandemi <i>Google form</i> mencapai tujuan pembelajaran <i>Google form</i> memiliki strategi pembelajaran yang menarik	1,3,4,14
3. Standar Pendidikan dan Tenaga Kependidikan	<i>Google form</i> mampu dikuasai oleh guru	5
4. Standar Sarana dan Prasarana	<i>Google form</i> membutuhkan bantuan dan peralatan penunjang	6,7
5. Standar Pengelolaan	<i>Google form</i> membutuhkan persiapan dalam pembelajaran	8,9
6. Standar Pembiayaan Pendidikan	<i>Google form</i> membutuhkan pengadaan sarana dan prasarana	10
7. Standar Penilaian Pendidikan	<i>Google form</i> dapat menyajikan bentuk laporan tugas siswa dan penilaian hasil belajar	11,12
8. Standar Kompetensi Lulusan	<i>Google form</i> mampu membentuk sikap kemandirian siswa	13
<b>Jumlah butir pertanyaan</b>		<b>14</b>

Wawancara yang dilakukan kepada guru, siswa dan orang tua berkaitan dengan penerapan *google form* dalam pembelajaran daring selama pandemi. Instrumen wawancara diperlukan agar selama melakukan wawancara dapat terstruktur hingga arah pembicaraan tidak melebar namun tetap bersifat terbuka.

b. Pedoman Observasi

Observasi dilakukan kepada guru etika penerapan google form dalam pembelajaran daring. Berikut disajikan kisi-kisi instrumen observasi kepada guru pada tabel 3 sebagai berikut.

**Tabel 3 Kisi-Kisi Instrumen Observasi Guru**

<b>Aspek</b>	<b>Indikator</b>	<b>Nomor Butir Pernyataan</b>
1. Standar Isi	Guru dapat menyajikan materi pembelajaran selama pandemic	1
2. Standar Proses	Guru antusias dalam menerapkan <i>google form</i>	2
3. Standar Pendidikan dan Tenaga Kependidikan	Guru berkompeten menggunakan <i>google form</i>	3
4. Standar Sarana dan Prasarana	Guru memiliki bantuan dan peralatan penunjang yang sesuai	4
5. Standar Pengelolaan	Guru melaksanakan pembelajaran	5
6. Standar Pembiayaan Pendidikan	Guru memiliki akses internet yang memadai	6
7. Standar Penilaian Pendidikan	Guru dapat mempersiapkan evaluasi pembelajaran	7
8. Standar Kompetensi Lulusan	Siswa dapat belajar secara mandiri di rumah	8
<b>Jumlah butir pernyataan</b>		<b>8</b>

Observasi pada guru berkaitan dengan penerapan google form dalam pembelajaran daring selama pandemi. Instrumen observasi berupa keterangan tentang temuan yang diperoleh.

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