

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

The development of science today requires the world of education to always increase its improvement in all fields. Therefore, efforts to improve the quality of education are a national agreement as stated in the National Education System Law No. 20 of 2003 and the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 14 of 2005 concerning teachers and lecturers, that national development in the field of education is an effort to educate the nation's life and improve the quality of Indonesian people who are faithful, devout, and have noble character and master science, technology and art in realizing an advanced, just, prosperous and civilized society based on Pancasila and the 1945 Constitution.

Humans use language as a tool to express their thoughts and feelings. It is in line with Martinez & Castillo (2015) that stated language is only human subjects in however much they speak, say, and know. It is a coming thing from within the speaking subject that shows the significant deliberate motivation behind the individual speaker. With language, humans are able to understand each other. According to Ethnologue, also known as the world's languages, as cited in Stein-Smith (2017), there are 7,099 languages on the planet. However, there is a language that extremely broad spoken worldwide. It connects individuals from divergent nations, backgrounds, and languages. It is English. As reported by Rao (2015), English is the main language widely used in the world. It is also the most generally utilized language on global trade, diplomacy, mass entertainment, global media communications, and scientific publications. Those are the reasons to teach English. It is not just essential but mandatory for foreign learners, including Indonesia.

One of the problems facing the world of education today is the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic which is now beginning to spread to the world of education, so the government is trying to close all educational institutions. In addition, the government also limits the activities of its citizens outside the

home in an effort to limit the number of people, aiming to break the chain of spreading Covid-19. With this policy, schools and colleges are implementing remote teaching and learning activities or online learning.

The World Health Organization (WHO) has concluded that COVID-19 has been assigned as a pandemic that happens all through the world (Zanke et al., 2020). WHO announced that the COVID-19 epidemic a public health emergency of international concern was. The COVID-19 outbreak spread external the city of Wuhan on January 30, 2020 (Shereen et al., 2020). At the end of 2019, Wuhan, a developing business center of China, experienced an outbreak of a novel COVID-19 that murdered over 1,800 and infected more than 70,000 people within the first fifty days of the pandemic. This outbreak then spread to all parts of the world. Presently, in excess of 105.000,000 individuals are influenced by the COVID-19 outbreak around the world. The COVID-19 pandemic outbreak has changed all parts of human existence on the planet, including Indonesia. In consonance with Caraka et al (2020), COVID-19 has a serious and boundless effect, particularly in Indonesia. It was first revealed in Indonesia on March 03, 2020, quickly spread to each of the 34 provinces by April 09, 2020. From that point forward, COVID-19 has proclaimed a condition of the public debacle and well-being crisis. Currently, in excess of 1.110,000 individuals are influenced by COVID-19 in Indonesia.

World pioneers create exacting principles to foresee the spread of COVID-19. WHO prescribes a few normalized well-being conventions to envision the spread of COVID-19, for example, wearing masks, washing hands, not shaking other people's hands, and keeping up social and physical distancing. Feng et al. (in Suppawittaya et al., 2020) informed that everyone needs to follow the standard recommendation of prioritizing self-hygiene, including hand-washing whenever possible, using alcohol to clean substances that are touched, and using medical face-mask rationally when exposed to high-risk areas. It is in line with Lotfinejad et al. (2020) concerned about standard recommendations, especially hand hygiene. They stated hand hygiene with alcohol-based hand rub (ABHR) is commonly utilized around the globe as

one of the best, simple and low-cost techniques against COVID-19 cross-transmission.

The COVID-19 pandemic outbreak has changed all parts of human existence. All life orders change immediately with this pandemic. Individuals are not permitted to leave their homes, go to work, neither go to schools in the name of social distancing. As stated in Pajarianto et al. (2020), the Republic of Indonesia's government, via the Ministry of Education and Culture and keep up by every local government, shifted student learning from schools to their homes through the Study from Home model. This is the right decision of the government since it supports the social distancing idea. In keeping with Aslam (2020), social distancing is a strategy to limit crowd interactions and prevent the spread of disease within groups of individuals. This is a typical practice that has been done overages to limit the spread of the virus by restricting its proliferation rate (R_0) among communities.

Based on UNESCO's data as cited in Abidah et al. (2020) in Indonesia by Wednesday (3/25/2020), as many as 68,265,787 students were affected by the COVID-19. It brought about changes in teaching and learning interactions in schools. The problem is teachers and students are not permitted to do in-person learning.

This also has an impact on the world of education, where schools and universities are forced to carry out the learning process online or online (in a network). This new habit requires students to be able to use smart phones that are used as learning media. Not all students have and are accustomed to using cell phones to open applications that their teachers use in delivering material and explaining subject matter. There are even public junior high schools in SMP N 1 Sungai Raya that are forced to provide cell phones in their computer labs for use by students who do not have cell phones.

The gap, also considered as the missing piece or pieces in the research literature, is the area that has not yet been explored or is under-explored. This could be a population or sample (size, type, location, etc.), research method,

data collection and/or analysis, or other research variables or conditions. For a more detailed definition, see the following:

Based on the situation above, this research conducted to analyze how teaching English activities in SMP N 1 Sungai Raya during the pandemic era.

B. Research Problem

How teachers organize English classroom activities under online teaching condition?

C. Research Purpose

To know how teachers organize English classroom activities under online teaching condition.

D. Research Question

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E. Significance of Study

This research aims to provide benefits both theoretically and practically. From a theoretical perspective, the results of this study are expected to provide information to teachers in Kubu Raya and other cities and districts in West Kalimantan in making online learning policies.

F. Scope of Research

1. Research Variable

In this study there will only be one variable that will be explored, in this case the analysis of teaching activities in SMP 1 Sungai Raya in online learning.

Then the process of investigation and evaluation is oriented towards any obstacles that arise and occur and what efforts are made by the teacher to overcome the problems and obstacles that arise so that this will be interesting information that contributes to learning to enter a new habit era.

2. Terminology

- a. Teaching activity: An activity describes any procedures in which learners work towards a goal such as play a game or engaging in a discussion. Finally, a task is something undergone by students using pre-existing or scaffolded language resources.
- b. A pandemic is defined as “an epidemic occurring worldwide, or over a very wide area, crossing international boundaries and usually affecting a large number of people”. The classical definition includes nothing about population immunity, virology or disease severity.