## **Chapter One**

# Introduction

In this chapter, the researcher explains students' perception of the implementation of e-learning in one of the private university in Yogyakarta. The first part is the background of the study. Furthermore, the research presents the identification and delimitation of the problem. In addition, the researcher has also put some research questions, objectives and significance of the research. Finally, the organization of the chapter is explained.

### Background

Technological sophistication supported by network speed makes people are able to access whatever they want anywhere and anytime. Nowadays, many schools and universities use technological sophistication and ease of internet access to carry out the online-learning process (Sumit, 2012). According to Sadykova (2019) currently, more and more levels of education are interested in the implementation of e-learning.

The concept of e-learning begins to be developed because of the rapid development of technology created. Bezhovski and Poorani (2016) argued that electronic-based learning has existed since the 1960s and has become popular since the internet and web presence was introduced. Rapid technological developments will affect developments in the education sector.

E-learning is a learning model which combines technology and education. Sumit (2012) assumed that e-learning is created from the results of the paradigm of modern communication and education technology. E-learning can be interpreted as a learning method without using the hard file as the teaching material. Pandurangan and Arishi (2018) stated that e-learning is a process of learning that includes the course through electronic technology.

The use of e-learning is often associated with pros and cons. There are some people who believe that the implementation of e-learning provides some advantages especially for adult learners. The use of e-learning became the new trend for adult learners regarding the flexibility of time and place. Due to the flexibility of e-learning, adult learners can continue their study while taking care of their family and their job. According to Hošková-Mayerová and Rosická (2015) e-learning as a new trend offers the adult learners to continue their study without worrying about their job and family. Besides, people on the cons side believe that the use of e-learning is not necessarily in the education sector and not really focus on what the student's needs are. Honey (2001) stated that the industry of e-learning is over exaggerating with the advantages of e-learning that is not really needed by the students.

English Language Education Department (ELED) at one of the private university in Yogyakarta has implemented e-learning in the form of blended learning. According to Chew, Jones and Turner (as cited in Bryan, and Volchenkova, 2016), a blended learning system is a combination between education and technology. Blended learning combines the learning process in the classroom and learning through the instructions from the lecturer in e-learning.

The implementation of e-learning in the form of blended learning at the university was strengthened by *Keputusan Rektor No. 008 Tahun 2018* on the implementation of e-learning in the courses who stated that the learning process at the university can be implemented in a form of blended learning with the

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frequency of 60% face to face and 40% online meetings. After this new regulation, almost all the lecturers at ELED of private university in Yogyakarta implemented blended learning in their courses. To support the passage of the regulation, the university disbursed online grants to the lecturers in each semester.

Based on the researcher's experience, there are various media and tools that lecturers use in applying e-learning methods. The media are Edmodo, Schoology, and Moodle. In e-learning, the lecturer will give instructions such as discussion, answer questions and download the materials. Students who take online classes only need to do what the lecturer assigns before the deadline.

On the implementation of e-learning, many students' expressed their pros and cons of the learning method. The opinion expressed by ELED students is different between one to another. Some students argued that e-learning is an effective way in learning process without come to the class. However, when doing e-learning, some students also argued that e-learning is not effective. The limited of time sometimes makes the students often late in doing the assignment. Therefore, this study aims to explore the opinions of students on the implementation of e-learning.

#### **Identification of the Problem**

E-learning is a learning model through the internet by using an electric device. By using e-learning, students can obtain the materials from the lecturer without having to meet the lecturer. Based on the researcher' experience, the researcher has conducted several informal interviews with some students related to the topic. From the informal interviews, the researcher found some students said that the implementation of e-learning is not supported by adequate equipment.

Students who are familiar with face to face learning in their high school will have difficulty in adapting to the virtual learning model. Besides, the lack of an internet network makes it difficult for students to access the courses. In addition, students argue that the facilities provided in the use of e-learning are considered inadequate.

However, some students said that e-learning is flexible because it can be done anywhere and anytime. Students and lecturers who use e-learning as a learning model can do the learning process wherever they are as long as the place provides an internet network.

For some students, e-learning can motivate them to learn the materials by themselves. It is because there are assignments on e-learning that require the students to read the material and understand the material first before answering the questions in the discussion forum.

E-learning can be done in the time range decided by the teacher. However, there are students who say that sometimes the lecturers are unclear in determining the deadline and sometimes the deadlines are considered too fast by the students. Besides, there are also students who said that the implementation of e-learning can reduce the additional cost because the students did not have to be physically in class. Therefore, this research aims to explore the advantages and disadvantages that are perceived by the students' of ELED in one of the private university in Yogyakarta regarding the implementation of e-learning.

# **Delimitation of the Problem**

To get in -depth results, the researcher only focuses on two main issues related to the previous section. First, the advantages of e-learning which support students in carrying out the e-learning process. Second, the disadvantages of elearning which can reduce students' interest in e-learning. The researcher only took batch 2017 to be the participants because batch 2017 has more experiences and has adapted to e-learning earlier than batch 2018 and 2019. Therefore the researcher will delimit the participants so that the data will be broader.

# **Research Question**

The delimitation of this problem shows at least two research questions, as follows:

- 1. What are the advantages of the implementation of e-learning as perceived by students' of ELED in private university of Yogyakarta
- 2. What are the disadvantages of the implementation of e-learning as perceived by students' of ELED in private university of Yogyakarta?

### **Objective of the Research**

The researcher summarizes several objectives of this study:

- To explore the advantages in the implementation of e-learning as perceived by the students of ELED in private university in Yogyakarta
- To gain the information of the disadvantages that are perceived by the students in the implementation of E-learning at ELED of a private university in Yogyakarta.

#### Significance of the Research

The results of this study are expected to be able to provide positive benefits and impacts for lecturers at ELED of private university in Yogyakarta and provide inspiration for other researchers interested in this topic.

Lecturers This research can be used for the lecturers to find out the advantages and disadvantages of e-learning. After they find out, this research can be used as a consideration whether they will continue applying e-learning or not, and to anticipate the problems that may arise when applying e-learning. The consideration made by the lecturer will be meaningful for the success of elearning implementation.

**Students**. This research is expected to provide education to students so that they know the advantages and disadvantages of e-learning. From the knowledge gained, they can anticipate the risks posed by e-learning. This is needed so that the students can take e-learning courses well.

**Future Researchers.** This research can be used as a new idea for the further researcher to gain information related to the topic. In addition, this research is also expected to be the latest reference for the further researcher. The further researchers are able to find new information about e-learning.

#### **Organization of the Chapter**

This research consists of five chapters. First chapter explains the reason why the researcher chose this topic. Furthermore, this chapter also explains the problems found by the researcher. Moreover, this chapter discusses the purpose of this research and to whom this research could be useful. Second chapter explains about literature review. In this chapter, the researcher will discuss the causes of the students having different perceptions about the implementation of e-learning.

Third chapter discusses the methodology that the researcher uses for this research. Also to give some explanation on how the researcher will gather the data from participants.

Fourth chapter discusses the research finding and discussion. This chapter provides the detailed information about the data gathering from the conducted research and analysis of the data.

Chapter five explains the conclusion and recommendation. In this chapter the researcher summarizes the findings and discussion then gives some suggestions for some parties related to this research.