



## **COMMUNICATION OF TEACHERS AND STUDENTS IN LEARNING DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AT SMP N 1 LAUBALENG**

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### **Abstract**

This study aims to determine the communication of teachers and students in learning in a virtual classroom at SMP N 1 Laubaleng. The Covid-19 pandemic of course makes us limit all interactions and also maintain distance between each other, even communication is hampered, including communication between teachers and students at SMP N 1 Laubaleng. This research uses quantitative research with descriptive format. In analyzing the data, the writer uses techniques, namely, data collection techniques, namely observation, documentation and interviews. This interview as supporting data for the main data of the SPSS test from the results of the questionnaire answers that have been distributed to students. In this study, primary data was obtained through filling out a questionnaire by 101 students studying social studies at SMP N 1 Laubaleng. In this study there are 2 variables, namely: Free Variable, namely Online Learning (X) and Bound Variable, namely Student Learning Achievement (Y). The results showed that, the communication between teachers and students of SMP N 1 Laubaleng was in the medium category. Student learning activities in social studies subjects are also in the medium category. In addition, there is a significant positive effect between teacher and student communication on student learning behavior.

**Key words:** *Communication, Social Studies Subjects, Virtual Learning*

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## **INTRODUCTION**

Looking back at the Covid-19 pandemic that is endemic throughout the world. Require everyone to do activities at home. Both work and study. In accordance with the circular letter of the Minister of Education and Culture Number 4 of 2020 regarding the implementation of education policies in the emergency period of the spread of Corona virus Disease (Covid-19). With this policy, both students and students are required to carry out learning from home. The goal is to break the chain of the spread of Covid-19 (Kementerian Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia, 2020).

This forces all of us to keep our distance from one another, always wear masks, wash our hands, away from relatives in the village, and also requires us to have a healthy lifestyle to always avoid the disease. The learning system from home is carried out using laptops, cellphones, smartphones that have an internet connection. Teachers also use auxiliary communication applications such as WhatsApp, Zoom Meeting, Google Classroom, Google Meet, Telegram and other applications (Fikri & Hasudungan, 2021).

As we know in the early days of this online learning experiment, of course it has a weak point. Such as network disturbances, less sophisticated mobile phones, technology gaps (technological stuttering) especially for parents whose children are still in elementary school or kindergarten and do not have a mobile phone. This is a new challenge for the world of education. An annoying new thing also appeared, the teachers couldn't believe the answers the students had completed. Because they think that children are helped by their parents or searching. With this prefix, students who were initially consistent for enthusiasm in this online condition decreased (Assidiqi & Sumarni, 2020).

Technical to theoretical problems about online learning have now become a discourse that is very intensively discussed in the public. Some educational analyzes see that if it is not managed properly, online learning will boomerang for Indonesian education (Kurniawan, 2020). Of course, this is the teacher's homework to be more innovative in delivering material (teacher communication to students). So that students' motivation and

interest in learning are maintained until this pandemic is over (Cahyani et al., 2020). It should be noted that interest in learning is a determining factor for students' sincerity to listen to what the teacher has to say. Interest as a motive that causes individuals to relate actively to something that attracts them (Rusmiati, 2017). After the teacher has attempted to innovate the teaching material, the teacher is also required to communicate straightforwardly and clearly to students. Especially in social studies materials, which are basically stories and long writings, if only given a pdf without an interesting explanation, it can have an impact on a passive class atmosphere. As said by making social studies learning a subject that can build the nation's character (Hasudungan & Sartika, 2020). Based on the introduction above, this study aims to determine the communication between teachers and students in social studies learning in a virtual classroom at SMP N 1 Laubaleng.

## **RESEARCH METHOD**

This research uses quantitative research with descriptive format. Descriptive quantitative research is research that has the aim of providing an explanation to see conditions that aim to describe something that is ongoing (Zellatifanny & Mudjiyanto, 2018). Researchers use this because they want to know and provide an actual description of the social studies learning program for class VIII SMP N 1 Laubaleng. The quantitative approach is research based on the philosophy of positivism to examine a particular population or sample and take a random sample by collecting data with statistical data analysis instruments (Sugiyono, 2015). In this study, the authors used the research object of SMP N 1 Laubaleng students in social studies learning. In collecting data sources, researchers collect data sources in the form of primary data and secondary data. In this study using primary data. In this study, primary data were obtained through filling out questionnaires by 101 students at SMP N 1 Laubaleng who were studying social studies. And in this study also used interviews but only as supporting data for a quantitative approach. Secondary data is data taken from other people who are managed from a second person where the information is disseminated through websites, magazines, and books. In this study, we also obtained

primary data through the website. Data collection techniques were carried out to social studies teachers regarding the influence of social studies teacher communication on learning interactions through virtual classrooms during online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic. This interview as supporting data for the main data of the SPSS test from the results of the questionnaire answers that have been distributed to students. The discussion of this interview relates to online learning during the Covid-19 pandemic, the learning media used, the tasks and enthusiasm of students in participating in online learning. Google Forms or commonly known as Google Forms is a useful tool to collect data or information quickly and efficiently. In this study, the Google Form in question is a form or questions that will be given to students in a visual form that utilizes the internet network. In this study using multiple choice questions (Multiple Choice). In this study, the author uses an interval measurement scale with a Likert scale technique. The Likert scale is a scale for measuring attitudes, opinions, perceptions of a person or group of people. The variable is the object of research, which is the point of attention of a study. So an attribute or nature, value of people, objects or activities that have variations set by researchers to be studied and then drawn conclusions. In this study, there are 2 variables, namely: Online Learning Free Variable (X). Learning that is presented with the help of computers, in E-learning means that the material provided is in digital form so that it can be stored in electronic devices. Which illustrates that with the existence of information and communication technology, the internet, learning becomes more open and flexible, occurring anytime, anywhere and to anyone in any location. Bound Variable Student Achievement (Y). Variables that are affected or which are the result, because of the independent variable. Learning achievement is the result of learning from the impact of learning as evidenced by values or numbers in the form of mastery of the material that has been studied in accordance with the goals that have been set.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Data on online learning outcomes

Data on the effect of social studies teacher communication on learning interactions through virtual classes at SMP N 1 Laubaleng. The online learning questionnaire contains 10 statement items. From each statement item number, 5 alternative answer choices are provided with the following scoring standards: a. Score 5 with answer A, b. Score 4 with answer B, c. Score 3 with answer C, d. Score 2 with D. answer, e. Score 1 with the answer E

From the Questionnaire Respondents' Value Data, it was found that the lowest score obtained was 11, while the highest score was 47 with the total score on the online learning influence questionnaire was 3081. Then the data will be processed with Microsoft Excel 2013 assistive software to find the influence of social studies teacher communication on learning interactions through virtual classes at SMP N 1 Laubaleng.

### Test Research Instruments

Test the validity of the instrument of the influence of social studies teacher communication on learning interactions through virtual classes using the bivariate person correlation formula. Each statement item is validated according to the basis for making the decision that  $R_{count} > R_{table}$  with a significance level of =5% then the item and vice versa.

**Table 1.1**  
**Validity Test Results**

No. Items	R count	R table	Decision
1	0,6334	0,254	valid
2	0,7107	0,254	valid
3	0,5896	0,254	valid
4	0,5394	0,254	valid
5	0,514	0,254	valid
6	0,3262	0,254	valid
7	0,3914	0,254	valid
8	0,6484	0,254	valid
9	0,5926	0,254	valid
10	0,25739	0,254	valid

The results of the validity test show that the statement item number 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10 online learning variable (x) is declared valid because the result of Rcount is greater than Rtable at the significance level =5 % (0.254).

## Reliability Test

This test aims to determine the reliability or consistency of a research instrument. From the data from the distribution of questionnaires to respondents who have been processed using the Alpha Cronbachllla with Mirosoft Exel 2013 tools, the results are:

**Table 1.2**  
**Reliability Test Results**  
**Variables (X) And (Y)**

Variabel	Cronbach's Alpha Value	Criteria	Decision
Online Learning	0.696	0,70	Reliabel

Based on the table of reliability test results, it shows that the results of the online learning variable test are 0.696. The value of the variable is less than 0.70, so it can be said that the statement items in the research questionnaire are reliable or consistent.

## DISCUSSION

According to Gerald R. Miller quoted by (Mulyana, 2010) explains the meaning of communication as follows "communication occurs when a source conveys a message to the recipient with a conscious intention to influence the behavior of the recipient". Communication is a process in which a person tries to give understanding or a message to another person through a symbolic message. Communication can be done directly or indirectly, using various available communication media. Direct communication means that communication is delivered without the use of a mediator or intermediary, while indirect communication means the opposite.

Communication is the process by which an idea is transferred from a source to one or more recipients with the intention of changing their behavior. Communication means an effort with other people, or building togetherness with others by forming relationships. Liliweri (2009) in his book *The Basics of Intercultural Communication* cites Walstrom's opinion from various sources mentioning several definitions of communication, namely:

- 1) Communication between people is often defined as the most effective

self-statement.

- 2) Communication is the exchange of messages in writing and verbally through conversation, or even through imaginary depictions.
- 3) Communication is the sharing of information or the provision of entertainment through words orally or in writing by other methods.
- 4) Communication is the transfer of information from one person to another.
- 5) The exchange of meaning between individuals by using the same symbol system.
- 6) Communication is the process of transferring messages by one person through a certain channel to another with a certain effect.
- 7) Communication is the process of sharing information, ideas or feelings that is not only done verbally and in writing but through body language, or personal style or appearance, or other things around it that clarify meaning.

The function of communication is to convey information that can be achieved in life that will build one's motivation. Various feelings that exist in a person can be expressed to others by means of communication. These emotions can be feelings of pleasure, anger, disappointment, joy, and so on. A definition made by a group of communication scholars who specialize in the study of human communication is that: communication is a transaction, a symbolic process that requires people to regulate their environment by (1) building relationships between humans; (2) through the exchange of information; (3) to strengthen the attitudes and behavior of others; and (4) trying to change attitudes and behavior. However, from the various definitions expressed by the experts above, in general, communication can be interpreted as a delivery of messages both verbal and non-verbal that contain certain meanings or meanings or more clearly it can be said to convey information or ideas from one person to another in the form of thoughts and feelings. feelings through certain means or channels.

Susanto (2010) states that there are five communication contexts or forms of

communication, namely: intrapersonal communication.

### **Communication Features**

The characteristics of communication according to the theory of Joseph A. Devito are: 1) The message conveyed by the communicant is the same as the message conveyed by the communicator. 2) The message conveyed must be clear and well received. 3) Objective and accurate. 4) Actual. 5) Efficient. 6) Well organized

### **Types of Communication Based on Submission:**

#### **Verbal communication**

Oral communication is communication that exists directly without any significant distance. Oral communication is an individual activity in an effort to convey messages verbally to other individuals, a group of people called the audience or assembly (Suheri, 2018). From the above theory it can be concluded that oral communication is a communication carried out by an individual or group which is carried out directly or indirectly.

#### **Writing Communication**

Written communication is communication using written media tools, usually through applications or technology media. Written communication is communication, a process of delivering communication messages using words in written form. From the theory above, it can be concluded that written communication is a communication whose delivery process uses writing such as letters, newspapers and others (Naingolan et al., 2018).

### **Communication Based on the Scope: Internal Communication**

Internal communication is communication that is within the scope of the organization where interactions only occur between individuals within the organization.

Internal communication is the exchange of ideas between administrators and employees in an organization or agency that causes the realization of the organization complete with its distinctive structure and the exchange of ideas vertically and horizontally (Munthe & Tiorida, 2017). From the theory

above, it can be concluded that internal communication is communication carried out by someone within his own scope and does not involve other people (the public) to realize the dream of the organization complete with a structure that is formed vertically and horizontally.

### **External Communication**

External communication is a type of communication made by an organization to the public. External communication is communication that functions to build and maintain good and useful relationships between the organization and the public that affect the success or failure of the organization (Sari, 2017). It can be concluded that internal communication is a communication that is influenced by external audiences (the public) to be able to promote and maintain good relationships with outside audiences to influence the success and failure of the organization.

### **Understanding Learning**

Learning is essentially a process of regulating, organizing the environment around students, so that it can grow and encourage students to carry out the learning process (Kumala et al., 2020). Learning is also said to be a process of providing guidance or assistance to students in the learning process. Learning is a complex aspect of activity that cannot be fully explained. In simple terms, learning can be interpreted as a product of continuous interaction between development and life experience. In essence, learning in a complex sense is a conscious effort from a teacher to teach his students (directing student interaction with other learning resources) with the aim that the goal can be achieved. According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System, that learning is a process of interaction between educators and students and learning resources that take place in a learning environment.

Fakhrurrazi (2018) Learning is a combination composed of human elements (students and teachers), materials (books, blackboards, chalk and learning tools), facilities (classrooms, audio visuals), and processes that influence each other to achieve learning objectives. Learning can also be said

as a system, because learning is an activity that has a goal, namely to provide knowledge to students. It can be concluded that learning is an interaction activity carried out by teachers to students with the aim that students have knowledge. Learning is also a process of teaching and learning activities in which it contains the provision of learning materials, knowledge information, activities to guide students, as well as providing stimulation so that students can be motivated until finally able to achieve the goals that have been set.

### **Understanding Virtual**

The term virtual itself is similar to something described, usually using internet intermediaries, devices and applications (Rachmat & Hartati, 2020). According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, virtual has three meanings. First, it is called real. Both are similar or very similar to something described. The third is defined as winnowing or present by using computer software such as the internet. It can be concluded that virtual is an activity carried out using the internet and by using applications to carry out activities as usual.

### **Virtual Learning**

Virtual learning is a process of teaching and learning activities that are carried out not through direct face-to-face but by utilizing internet media that connects students and teachers in a learning activity (Julaeha, 2011). In this virtual learning, teachers and students can monitor the progress or progress of the learning process. Oktaviani et al., (2020) virtual learning is a learning process by utilizing information and communication technology.

From this theory, it can be concluded that virtual learning is a teaching and learning activity that is carried out indirectly (not face to face), however, the learning process is carried out using the internet and utilizing technology that has developed at this time. The various applications used are: 1) Zoom 2) Telegram 3) Google Classroom 4) WhatsApp 5) Google Meet.

### **Positive impact from Virtual Learning:**

The positive impact of virtual learning is that through this virtual learning students can use a variety of existing facilities for available information sources and make students' insights wider (Gani, 2014). Students will also be more interested and active in finding references about material through the help of the internet so that students can also be more creative. In addition, this virtual learning will cover the lack of hours of learning activities. Learners can learn independently anytime, anywhere but are still under supervision so that the use of virtual learning can improve student learning outcomes. Setiawardhani, (2013) by using virtual learning students can get the latest information and learning materials easily, quickly and clearly. In addition, students can be more interested in learning, and can trigger students to be more active and enthusiastic in learning and by using virtual learning can overcome the limitations of space and time in the learning process.

Therefore, virtual learning can be a solution for teachers and can be a means of providing learning materials. In addition, virtual learning can increase student learning activities and also improve the ability of teachers to be more creative and active in utilizing learning methods. In virtual learning, students are also expected to be more active, creative, and interested in learning anywhere and anytime. However, the way and approach in implementing virtual learning must be considered carefully because it will affect the learning outcomes. If the method or approach taken by the teacher is not appropriate, then students will have difficulty in conducting virtual learning.

### **Negative impact from Virtual Learning:**

- 1) Problems with access to the Internet, especially in geographically remote areas and people with low socio-economic levels.
- 2) Demanding students to be responsible for the learning process. Students will be successful in learning if students have high motivation to learn, the ability to learn independently, and self-discipline to participate actively in learning.
- 3) In asynchronous online learning, feedback may be delivered after more

- than an hour or even days.
- 4) Demand training and technical assistance for both teachers and students as well as support for learning designs during the development of concepts and subjects that will be presented online.
  - 5) There is no quality control mechanism to ensure that the information available on the Internet is accurate and without bias (Rahmadani, 2020)
  - 6) Information technology cannot replace the presence of educators in mentoring interactions.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the discussion and data processing, conclusions can be drawn, namely, 1) Communication between teachers and class students at SMP N 1 Laubaleng is in the medium category. This can be seen from the indicators of one-way communication (action) using tools such as whatsAap, Instagram, classroom, zoom and using other applications to support online learning, two-way communication (interaction) and multi-way communication (transactions). 2) Students' learning activity in social studies subjects at SMP N 1 Laubaleng is in the medium category. This can be seen from the indicators of students being responsive in the online learning process and also some indicators of inhibiting student activity due to smartphone limitations. 3) There is a significant positive effect between teacher and student communication on student learning behavior in social studies subjects at SMP N 1 Laubaleng. Based on the results and conclusions obtained from this study, the authors propose the following suggestions: 1) Teachers as teachers, educators and student mentors should always maintain and improve positive attitudes, especially in terms of the ability to master subject matter which has a major influence on learning motivation and always provide encouragement to students to always learn, especially the teaching and learning process is carried out at home. 2) Students should always improve their learning as much as possible even though they are studying at home. Improving learning behavior so that it is easy to understand the material presented by the teacher as well as possible, using supporting applications in

online learning properly and in order to get maximum learning outcomes. 3) Schools should improve teacher-student communication, especially in social studies subjects.

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