ANALYSIS OF THE COLLABORATIVE LEARNING SYSTEM APPLIED BY ENGLISH TEACHERS IN TRANSITION FROM ONLINE CLASS TO OFFLINE CLASS AT SMP NEGERI 9 PALEMBANG

A THESIS

By

Aulia Gusti Armi H

Student Number: 06011381823047

English Education Study Program

Language and Art Education Department



FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION SRIWIJAYA UNIVERSITY 2023

ANALYSIS OF THE COLLABORATIVE LEARNING SYSTEM APPLIED BY ENGLISH TEACHERS IN TRANSITION FROM ONLINE CLASS TO OFFLINE CLASS AT SMP NEGERI 9 PALEMBANG

Aulia Gusti Armi H

Student Number: 06011381823047

English Education Study Program

Language and Art Education Department

FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION SRIWIJAYA UNIVERSITY PALEMBANG

2023

Approved by

Advisor

Soni Mirizon, M.A., Ed.D.

NIP 196711041993031002

Certified by

Head of English Education Study Program,

KEBUDAYAAA REGULERIAN DA LA KULLERIAN DA LA KU

Eryansyah, S.Pd., M.A., Ph.D.

NIP 1969077181995121001

ANALYSIS OF THE COLLABORATIVE LEARNING SYSTEM APPLIED BY ENGLISH TEACHERS IN TRANSITION FROM ONLINE CLASS TO OFFLINE CLASS AT SMP NEGERI 9 PALEMBANG

Aulia Gusti Armi H 06011381823047

This thesis is defended by the author in the final examination of the program and had been approved by the examination committee on:

Day : Wednesday

Date : January 4th 2023

EXAMINATION COMMITTEE APPROVAL:

1. Chairperson : Soni Mirizon, M.A., Ed.D

2. Member : Hesti Wahyuni A, S.Pd., M.Pd()

Palembang, January 2023

Certified by Coordinator of

English Education Study Program

Eryansyah, S.Pd., M.A., Ph.D.

NIP 1969077181995121001

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned,

Name

: Aulia Gusti Armi H

Student Number: 06011381823047

Study Program : English Education

Certified that the thesis entitled "Analysis of The Collaborative Learning System Applied by English Teacher in Transition from Online Class to Offline Class at SMP Negeri 9 Palembang" is my own work, and I did not do any plagiarism or inappropriate quotation against the ethics and rules commended by the Ministry of Education of Republic Indonesia Number 17, 2010 regarding plagiarism in higher education. Therefore, I deserve to face the court if I am found plagiarized this work.

Palembang, January 2023

The Undersigned,

895AKX228870842

Aulia Gusti Armi H 06011381823047

DEDICATION

I dedicated this thesis to My beloved family: Papa, Ibu, adek Agung, and adek
Dheya who always taking care of me, also my support system binda Ros and om
Ahmad who always facilitated me on everything. Thank you for your endless love
and all prayers for me.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT



First of all, Alhamdulillah the writer would like to express the deepest gratitude to Allah SWT the almighty, for blessing her to finish this thesis. This thesis was written to fulfill the requirement for a bachelor's degree at the English Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Sriwijaya University.

The writer would like to express her gratitude and appreciation to her advisor, Soni Mirizon, MA., ED.D., for his helpful contribution, suggestions, and guidance throughout the process from the beginning to the end of the thesis writing. The writer also thanks to the Head of the English Education Study Program, Eryansyah, S.Pd., M.A., Ph. D., the Head of the Department of Language and Arts Education, Dr. Didi Suhendi, M. Hum., and the Dean of the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Sriwijaya University, Dr. Hartono, MA. for their assistance in administrative matters. Also, the highest gratitude and appreciation to all the lecturers who have taught her during college.

The writer also would like to express her special thanks and appreciation to her beloved parents for the endless love and all prayers for her. Besides, the writer wants to express the big thanks to her dearest aunt and uncle, Romsaidawati and Ahmad Hamzah for all the support and motivation to complete her study. And the writer would like to express her gratitude to all of her friends in college-life journey, especially SEESPA 2018 and some close friends who always support and encouraged her to finish this thesis: Etha Cinta, Jasmine, Aulia Euis, Astrid, Adinda, Elsa, Adit, Unila, Indah Amalia, Annisa, and Azzahrah.

Palembang, January 2023

The Researcher,

Aulia Gusti Armi H

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COVER APPROVAL	ii
COMMITTEE APPROVAL	iii
DECLARATION	iv
DEDICATION	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	. vii
LIST OF APPENDICES	ix
ABSTRACT	X
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 The Problems of the Study	7
1.3 The Objectives of the Study	8
1.4 The Significance of the Study	8
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW	9
2.1 The Collaborative Learning System	9
2.2 The Benefits of Collaborative Learning System	. 11
2.3 Challenges of Implementing Collaborative Learning System	. 13
2.4. Transition Learning	. 14
2.5 Previous Related Studies	. 16
CHAPTER III METHOD OF RESEARCH	. 22
3.1 Research Design	. 22
3.2 Variable of the Study	. 23

3.3 Operational Definition	23
3.4 Site and Participants of the Study	24
3.4.1 Site of the Study	24
3.4.2 Participants of the Study	25
3.5 Method of Collecting the Data	25
3.5.1 Interviews	25
3.5.2 Observations	26
3.5.3. Focus Group Discussion (FGD)	26
3.6 Method of Analyzing the Data	27
CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS	29
4.1. Findings of the Study	29
4.1.1 Finding of the Interview	29
4.1.2 Finding of the Observation	35
4.1.3 Findings of the Focus Group Discussion (FGD)	37
4.2 Discussions of the Study	48
CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	54
5.1 Conclusions	54
5.2 Suggestions	54
REFERENCES	55
APPENDICES	62

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix A The First Interview Questions	62
Appendix B The Second Interview Questions	63
Appendix C The Focus Group Discussion Questions	64
Appendix D The Transcripts of the First Interview	65
Appendix E The Transcripts of the Second Interview	68
Appendix F The Transcripts of Focus Group Discussion	71
Appendix G The Documentation of Observation	85
Appendix H Usul Judul Skripsi	91
Appendix I SK Penunjukan Pembimbing Skripsi	92
Appendix J Surat Izin Penelitian	94
Appendix K Thesis Consultation Card	96

Analysis of The Collaborative Learning System Applied by English Teacher in Transition from Online Class to Offline Class at SMP Negeri 9 Palembang

ABSTRACT

Collaborative learning is learning that involves students to work in groups in sharing ideas and solving problems. This study aimed to discover the collaborative learning system applied in English classes, the challenges that English teachers face, and the impact of implementing Collaborative learning systems in the transition from an online class to an offline class. The study participants were an English teacher and six representative students from class 8.1 of SMP Negeri 9 Palembang. The data were collected using interviews, observation, and focus group discussions. The results showed that the English teacher at school still implemented collaborative learning in the transition from online to offline classes and still used the learning method together. The challenges faced when implementing collaborative learning in this transition from online to offline classes were the short learning time, the determination of study groups, and the selfishness of some students. The impact that students received was that they enjoyed learning more and their grades increased.

Keywords: Collaborative learning, Transition learning from online to offline class

A thesis by an English Education Study Program Student, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Sriwijaya University

Name: Aulia Gusti Armi H NIM: 06011381823047

Certified by,

Approved by,

Head of English Education Study Program

Advisor

Eryansyah, S.Pd., M.A., Ph.D.

Soni Mirizon, M.A., Ed.D.

NIP 1969077181995121001

NIP 196711041993031002

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Collaboration in this era will be indispensable in business and various fields, and one other example is education. Schools will not stand or have a name if there is no collaboration from several institutions or people. As written in the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture Number 36 year 2014 (Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan & Kebudayaan RI Nomor 36 Th. 2014) there were several requirements or correspondence needed or attached from the 'who wants to build a school' to the government. The establishment of a school is intended to ensure activities that require cooperation between school members. The school community comprises teachers, staff, students, and other aspects of the school. The collaboration is done because that organization has the same vision and mission from every member.

Suppose collaboration can be carried out in a large scope, such as developing the school's image. In that case, collaboration may also be successful if applied in a small scope, for example, in the classroom. Collaboration means cooperation between two or more people or organizational collaboration to carry out the same tasks and goals. Everyone knows two important parts of the classroom: the teacher and the students. The teacher has an important role in the classroom, especially in learning to achieve the country's goals, as stated in the Preamble to the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in the 4th paragraph, namely "To educate the life of the nation."

When life is still normal, it may not be difficult for teachers to implement their learning strategies in the classroom, but at a time like this (COVID-19), it will be very new for all teachers and will be very difficult for some teachers to accept. The current COVID-19 pandemic has drastically amplified feelings of isolation among educators. There are several difficulties that teachers will face during the current pandemic, as written by Yu and Jee (2020) in the results of their research. They

found several difficulties in conducting online learning, such as the university should provide sufficient time and technical support and teachers needing training in using learning based on the web. Moreover, has similarities with the results of research conducted by Hasbi and Sari (2020) said that there are also several difficulties found in online learning, such as a lack of students' knowledge in operating, technical problems such as poor signal, and limited internet access.

However, situations like this cannot be avoided even if we want to do that. As a result, we inevitably must accept both the current situation's advantages and disadvantages. The development of the times in this era also greatly helped ease the burden on educators to continue carrying out their duties. Chen (2016) said that with the growth of online learning or instruction, a pedagogically effective instructional design model for online education is strongly required to facilitate the development and delivery of engaging online learning environments because a poorly designed online lecture makes learners get lost, lose their interest and feel distressed.

As already known in the introduction section, collaboration is a collaborative process to achieve the same goal. Technology is constantly evolving and has positive and negative impacts on human life. Therefore, we will discuss the collaboration teachers carry out by utilizing current technology to carry out learning in the current situation (online learning), called a collaborative learning system.

Regulations and policies in the teaching and learning process have changed during the pandemic (COVID-19). The face-to-face learning process is changed by online learning. This evolution faces various obstacles throughout the world, including in Indonesia. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has an important role in supporting materials and media for tutors or teachers in learning English because teachers can provide videos, music, and other materials in elearning that can be accessed anywhere and anytime by students. Collaborative learning can increase students' motivation to learn more interestingly, easier, and more interactive (Dewi and Muhid, 2021). This collaborative model can significantly increase training speed, model performance, and generalization. In

addition, it can protect the privacy of training data because participants do not need to release their sensitive data during the training phase.

Collaborative learning is an educational teaching and learning approach involving students working together (group learning) to solve a problem, complete a task, or create a product. According to Gerlach (1994), "Collaborative learning is based on the idea that learning is a naturally social act in which the participants talk among themselves. It is through the talk that learning occurs." collaborative learning activities including a cooperative mindset, team leadership, and negotiation affect cognitive skills and collaboration skills (Häkkinen et al., 2020). Meanwhile, a collaborative learning system uses technology to support students' learning. Teachers can apply this method to the design of their class lessons. In addition, this method is also very suitable for the current situation, where teaching and learning activities must be carried out online.

Collaborative learning is directly related to students' contribution to arguments because collaborative learning is different from cooperative learning. Collaborative learning is more directed to the overall contribution of students carried out together, in contrast to cooperative learning, where each student has a different task, and everything is done individually based on the task. Jaya et al. (2022) state that students speak slowly and can even be said to be not fluent because they are afraid of making mistakes, so students are more embarrassed to speak in class and like to stop when speaking. From this, it is known that collaborative learning allows students to play an active role in class only with their friends. They can express themselves freely.

After the relaxation of the lockdown by the government, the education system has planned its teaching by transferring from the conventional system to digital learning online learning. However, online learning has created many drawbacks in educating students (Nandal et al., 2021). The regulations that require online learning inevitably make teachers and students follow them. Therefore, technological advances and the ability of teachers to use this technology will be very useful for a collaborative learning system. There are available and used for

student learning, such as Zoom, Google Classroom, Google Meet, and other platforms.

Currently, many applications are developing and supporting to be used in various situations, one of which is teaching and learning activities. Teaching and learning activities are a process in which teachers and students interact reciprocally with one another that is influencing and being influenced. The success of a teaching and learning process is determined by many factors, especially from within the teacher and the students themselves. This interaction or collaboration between teachers and students will still utilize many advantages. In addition to interacting, teachers can do learning, give assignments, and conduct assessments with these applications. The following results from applying several platforms often used to support online learning.

According to research conducted by Li et al. (2021) regarding facilitating online learning via Zoom breakout room technology, it is stated that the use of Zoom can support several aspects of learning, such as; (1) Planning the course, (2) Teaching resource management, (3) Faculty responsiveness, (4) Effective and reliable technology, (5) Online educator's training, (6) Accommodating learning disabilities. From some of these fundamentals, positive or supportive results were obtained.

Educators need to plan appropriately, and Zoom can help the teacher. To ensure student interaction and engagement in a Zoom breakout room, one must design pair programming activities with clear instructions. One needs to manage teaching resources in online education. Recording the entire live lecture and offering it to students online ensures students have the resources to succeed in the course. Even though online courses occur online, instructors must promptly respond to student requests. Students usually ask questions when they are completing course assignments.

Timely answers better facilitate student learning. In order to articulate the skills and competencies that online teaching requires to succeed, one needs to use effective and reliable technologies. According to this research, the use of Zoom breakout rooms, Zoom for team meetings, the MOVE platform (i.e., a cloud-based

lab software environment that the university provides), and others to develop and implement a successful online course.

Researcher are also required by both instructors and graduate teaching assistants in this project to be familiar with online teaching tools and practice with telecommunication tools. Educators should offer detailed tutorial material on using online tools, especially for students with learning disabilities (LD). They also need to accommodate students with disabilities in a pair programming session in a Zoom room accordingly during the class.

Google Classroom is the technology used for teaching and learning. In the present situation, students and teachers are using many Learning Management System Software (LMS) tools to manage teaching-learning activity on the virtual platform. Google Classroom is one such LMS that is free to use and easy to handle. It is very effective in tracking students' progress and communication and interaction between the teachers and the students. It has doubled the number of active users to more than 100 million in this pandemic period since the beginning of March 2019.

According to the research conducted by Sharda and Bajpai (2021) on online learning and teaching using Google Classroom during the COVID-19 pandemic said that most educators are using Google Classroom for teaching purposes which is good in terms communication, ease of access, the interaction between the teachers and the students, perceived usefulness, and tracking the progress of students. Results also show the libraries' effective use of Google Classroom to provide elibrary services to their users when physical library access is unavailable. The study recommends that Google Classroom may be used to enhance quality in imparting teaching and learning activities at all levels of education, especially during the pandemic.

Consequently, this situation significantly affected students' motivation to learn English during the pandemic. The decrease in students' EFL learning motivation might decrease their achievement due to monotonous learning and the inability to understand the subject well. In several cases, the researcher found that in the school, only 6 to 7 of 13 students joined the online classroom using WhatsApp. This condition can trigger students' fear when dealing with English in the long run. This

condition must be taken seriously if English teachers put high expectations for better English mastery for Indonesian learners (Hidayati, 2016). In collaborative learning, communication is also needed because this method is in the form of a study group, so the communication needs to be implemented properly. Jaya et al. (2022) state that the easiest way to measure students' abilities by building students' enthusiasm for communicating in class can be done using the language studied. By starting with the language used daily, it can be seen how the level of student communication in class is.

Considering the students' low motivation in learning English when the teaching approach is monotonous, keep asking the students to submit the assignment online. Some studies showed that virtual classes using video conferences such as Google Meet (GM) could raise the students to learn English. Miftah (2018) found that PowerPoint presentations effectively improve students' motivation to learn English when used in an online class. The result showed that PowerPoint used by the teacher could motivate the students to learn, keep the student's attention, and engage the students' participation and concentration. Putra (2021) also found that using GM in online teaching-learning processes can improve students' motivation to learn English.

The available learning platforms provide material, interact and collaborate conduct assessments, and increase student motivation in learning. Online learning is the only way to be implemented in the current situation (COVID-19). Although many challenges are faced, especially for teachers, the world still has ways to overcome them. The existence or implementation of this online learning system helps the world of education stop.

Nevertheless, over time after more than two years of facing the COVID-19 pandemic, all activities that were originally carried out online are gradually returning to normal, even though they have yet to be fully carried out. Teaching and learning activities have also changed, although they have yet to be fully carried out offline. Based on the decision of the Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology issued Circular Letter number 2 of 2022 (Surat Edaran, SE No. 2 Tahun 2022) concerning the Discretion for the Implementation of the Joint Decree

of the 4 Ministers concerning Guidelines for the Implementation of Learning in the 2019 Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Pandemic Period. In the SE, Limited Faceto-face Learning (PTM) can be carried out with the number of students at 50 percent of the capacity of classrooms in educational units located in areas with the Enforcement of Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) Level 2. in areas with PPKM Level 1, Level 3, and Level 4 still follow the provisions in the Joint Decree of 4 Ministers.

This learning activity, dubbed "New Normal," really changed teaching and learning activities. Where teaching and learning activities take place online and offline, because not all students are allowed to join offline, it is the teacher who ultimately teaches students online and offline so that learning continues to the teaching guidelines recommended by the government. So in this article, the researcher will discuss three things: the application of collaborative learning systems in transition from online classes to offline classes from teachers' perspective, challenges when teachers implement collaborative learning systems in transition from online classes to offline classes, and the impact of implementing collaborative learning systems in transition from online classes to offline classes for students based on the teacher's views and the student's view.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

This study attempts to solve the problems formulated in to answering these three questions:

- 1. How do teachers apply collaborative learning systems in transition from online class to offline class?
- 2. What challenges do teachers face in implementing a collaborative learning system in the transition from online class to offline class?
- 3. What is the impact of implementing Collaborative learning systems for students in transition from online class to offline class?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are:

- To find out the collaborative learning system in English class used at SMP Negeri 9 Palembang in transition from online class to offline class.
- 2. To find out the challenges that English teachers face at SMP Negeri 9 Palembang while using a collaborative learning system in the transition from online class to offline class.
- 3. To find out the impact of implementing Collaborative learning systems in transition from online class to offline class at SMP Negeri 9 Palembang.

1.4 The Significance of the Study

It is expected that the results of this study are beneficial for teachers, students, researcher, other researcher and English education majors. Researcher believe that with this research, teachers can reflect on the collaborative learning system used so that later it can be maximized. Then with this research, students can add insight into the collaborative learning system that is applied during the transitional learning from online class to offline class. This research provides knowledge about the use of collaborative learning systems applied at SMP Negeri 9 Palembang and is able to explore things in making a study so that this research can be used as a reference for similar research in the future and make this research can be used as a reference for better research in the future.

REFERENCES

- Afdalita, E., dan Purwanto. (2015). Pengaruh model pembelajaran kooperatif tipe group investigation terhadap hasil belajar Fisika pada materi pokok listrik dinamis di SMA Amir Hamzah Medan. *Jurnal Inpafi*, *3*(1), 152-156.
- Agravante, M. (2020, March 7). "What is the meaning of variables in research".

 Retrieved from https://sciencing.com/meaning-variables-research-6164255.html
- Amelia, R., Sakina, Z. (2022). Problematika pembelajaran era new normal pada siswa kelas 1 Madrasah Ibtidaiyah. *Jurnal Cakrawala Pendas*, 8(3). doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.31949/jcp.v8i2.2471
- Ansari, J.A.N., Khan, N.A. (2020). Exploring the role of social media in collaborative learning the new domain of learning. *Smart Learning Environments*, 7(9). doi:https://doi.org/10.1186/s40561-020-00118-7
- Bakalar, B. (2018). Book review: Justice on both sides: Transforming education through restorative justice. *American Journal of Qualitative Research*, 2(2), 145-149.
- Basrowi, and Kelvin. (2008). *Understanding Qualitative Research*. Jakarta: PT. Renika Cipta.
- Chen, Li-Ling. (2016). A model for effective online instructional design. *Literacy Information and Computer Education Journal*, 7. doi:10.20533/licej.2040.2589.2016.0304
- Creswell, J. W. (2012). Educational research: Planning, conducting, and evaluating quantitative and qualitative research (4th edition).
- Creswell, J. W. (2007). Qualitative inquiry & research design: Choosing among five approaches (2nd edn ed.). California: Sage.
- Dewi, P., & Muhid, A. (2021, June). Students' attitudes towards collaborative learning through e-learning during COVID-19: a male and female students. *English Teaching Journal: A journal of English Literature, Linguistics, and Education*, *9*(1), 26-33. doi:10.25273/etj.v9i1.9046

- Docplayer. (n.d.). *Peraturan menteri pendidikan dan kebudayaan Republik Indonesia nomor 36 tahun 2014*. Retrieved September 17, 2021, from Docplayer: https://docplayer.info/272253-Peraturan-menteri-pendidikan-dan-kebudayaan-republik-indonesia-nomor-36-tahun-2014-tentang.html
- Faja, S. (2013, June). Collaborative learning in online courses: Exploring students' perceptions. *Information Systems Education Journal (ISEDJ)*, 11(3), 42-51.
- Gerlach, J. M. (1994). Collaborative learning: underlying processes and effective techniques. *New Directions for Teaching and Learning* (59).
- Ghofur, A. M. (2022). New normal transitional learning strategy in improving teaching and learning activities (case study at integrated islamic elementary school iqro malang). Thesis, Masters Program in Islamic Education Management, Postgraduate Program at the State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.
- Häkkinen, P., Virtanen, T., Virtanen, A., Näykki, P., Pöysä-Tarhonen, J., Niilo-Rämä, M., & Järvelä, S. (2020). Finnish pre-service teachers' perceptions of their strategic learning skills and collaboration dispositions. *Journal of Education for Teaching*, 46(1), 71-86. doi:https://doi.org/10.1080/02607476.2019.1708628
- Hardianty M. (2017, Juli). Faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi kepasifan dan kesulitan siswa dalam pembelajaran Matematika di kelas VII SMP Negeri 1 Balusu. *Thesis UNM Makassar*.
- Harlie, M., Hairul, Rajiani, I., & Abbas, E. W. (2019). Managing information systems by integrating information systems success model and the unified theory of acceptance and usage of technology. *Polish Journal of Management Studies*, 20(1), 192-201.
- Hasbi, M., & Sari, A, P. (2020). Difficulties in teaching english distantly using google classroom. *Difficulties In Teaching English Distantly Using Google Classroom*.
- Hidayati, T. (2017). Integrating ICT in English language teaching and learning in Indonesia. *JEELS (Journal of English Education and Linguistics Studies)*, 3(1), 38-62.

- Hunter, L., & St Pierre, L. (2016). Online learning: report to the legislature. Washington Office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- Inoue, Y. (2007). Online education for lifelong learning: IGI global. doi:https://doi.org/10.4018/978-159904-319-7
- Jaya, H. P. (2022). Speaking performance and problems faced by English major students at a university in South Sumatera. *Indonesian EFL Journal*, 8(1), 105-112. doi:https://doi.org/10.25134/ieflj.v8i1.5603
- Jaya, H. P., Islami, A. N., Suganda, L. A., & Dari, R. T. W. (2022). The lecturers' immediacy attributes and students' willingness to communicate, are they correlated?. *Ijlecr International Journal Of Language Education And Culture Review*, 8(1), 19-26. doi:https://doi.org/10.21009/IJLECR.081.03
- Josselson, R. (2007). The ethical attitude in narrative research: principles and practicalities. *Handbook of narrative inquiry: Mapping a methodology*, 537–566. doi:https://doi.org/10.4135/9781452226552.n21
- Laal, M. (2016). Collaborative learning; elements. *Procedia social and behavioral sciences*, 83, 814-818. doi:https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2013.06.153.
- Li, L., Xu, L., He, Y., He, W., Pribesh, S., Watson, S. M., & Major, D. A. (2021). Facilitating online learning via Zoom breakout room technology: a case of pair programming involving students with learning disabilities.

 Communications of the Association for Information Systems, 48. doi:https://doi.org/10.17705/1CAIS.04812
- Lune, H., & Berg, B. L. (2017). *Qualitative research methods for the Social Sciences* (9th ed. ed.). Pearson.
- Makarim, N. A. (2022, Februari 2). Surat edaran menteri pendidikan, kebudayaan, risrt, dan teknologi nomor 2 tahun 2022. *Diskresi pelaksanaan keputusan bersama 4 (empat) menteri tentang panduan penyelenggaraan pembelajaran di masa pandemi Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)*. Jakarta, Republik Indonesia.
- Margono. (2007). Metodologi penelitian pendidikan. Jakarta: Rineka Cipta.
- Miftah. (2018). The use of power point presentation to improve students' motivation in learning English. *English Language Journal*, *3*(2), 5-12.

- Miles, M. B., & Huberman, A. M. (1994). *Qualitative data analysis: an expanded sourcebook*. Sage.
- Mustakim, Trisnaningsih, & Adha, M. Mona. (2021). The effectiveness of online collaborative learning during COVID-19 pandemic. *Proceedings of the 4th Sriwijaya University Learning and Education International Conference* (SULE-IC 2020), 256-262. doi:https://doi.org/10.2991/assehr.k.201230.115
- Nandal, Dr. Naveen., Kataria, Dr. Aarushi., Nandal, N., Jora, Ms. Neetu. (2021). Impact of product innovation on the financial performance of the selected organizations: a study in indian context. *Psychology and Education Journal*, 58(1). doi:https://doi.org/10.17762/pae.v58i1.2072
- Napitupulu, C. A. (2020, December). Implementasi pembelajaran kolaboratif daring (online collaborative learning) dalam rangka pembentukan dukungan sosial mahasiswa PG PAUD FKIP universitas Palangka Raya. *Pintar Harati: Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Psikologi, 16*(2), 1–17. doi:https://doi.org/10.36873/jph.v16i2.2239
- Nurochmah, A. (2015, Januari). Implementation of learning together (LT) model to improve students' achievement on social institution subject in class XII Social 2 SMA Negeri 5 Surakarta academic year 2014/2015. Thesis.
- Ogbonna, C. G., Ibezim, N. E., & Obi, C. A. (2019). Synchronous versus asynchronous e-learning in teaching word processing: an experimental approach. *South African Journal of Education*, 39(2), 1–15. doi:https://doi.org/10.15700/saje.v39n2a1383
- Papachristos, D., Alafodimos, N., Arvanitis, K., Vassilakis, K., Kalogiannakis, M., Kikilias, P., & Zafeiri, E. (2010). An educational model for asynchronous e-learning. A case study in a higher technology education. *International Journal of Advanced Corporate Learning (IJAC)*, 3(1), 32. doi:https://doi.org/10.3991/ijac.v3i1.987
- Peraturan Pemerintah no. 21. (2020, March 31). Pembatasan sosial berskala besar dalam rangka percepatan penanganan corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19). Retrieved from https://peraturan.bpk.go.id/Home/Details/135059/ppno-21-tahun-2020

- Polkinghorne, D. E. (1995). Narrative configuration in qualitative analysis.

 *International Journal of Qualitative Studies in Education, 8(1), 5-23. doi:10.1080/0951839950080103
- Putra, R, W, P. (2021). Improving the students' motivation in learning English through Google Meet during the online learning. *Englie: English Learning Innovation*, *Vol.2*(No.1), 35-42. doi:https://doi.org/10.22219/englie.v2i1.14605
- Raba, A. A. (2017). The impact of effective teaching strategies on producing fast and good learning outcomes. *International Journal of Research Granthaalayah*, 5(1), 43-58. doi:https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.259563
- Rao, Parupalli. (2019). Collaborative learning in english language classrooms. *ACADEMICIA:* An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal, 9(5). doi:10.5958/2249-7137.2019.00020.X.
- Rasmitadila, R., Widyasari, W., Humaira, M. A., Tambunan, A. R. S., Rachmadtullah, R., & Samsudin, A. (2020). Using blended learning approach (BLA) in inclusive education course: a study investigating teacher students' perception. *International Journal of Emerging Technologies in Learning (IJET)*, 15(2), 72–85.
- Redmond, J. &. (2007). Synchronous e-Learning: three perspectives. *Innovations* in *E-learning*, *Instruction Technology*, *Assessment*, and *Engineering Education*. doi:10.1007/978-1-4020-6262-9_31.
- Respati, Y. A. (2018, August). Collaborative learning dalam upaya peningkatan keaktifan mahasiswa pada proses pembelajaran. *Jurnal Efisiensi-Kajian Ilmu Administrasi*, XV(2), 15-23.
- Richardson, J. W., Hollis, E., Pritchard, M., & Novosel-Lingat, J. E. M. (2020). Shifting teaching and learning in online learning spaces: an investigation of a faculty online teaching and learning initiative. *Online Learning*, 24(1). doi:https://doi.org/10.24059/olj.v24i1.1629
- Sharda, p., & Bajpai, M, K. (2021). Online learning and teaching using Google classroom during the COVID-19 pandemic. *DESIDOC Journal of Library*

- & *Information Technology*, *Vol.41*(No.5), 352-357. doi:10.14429/djlit.41.5.16205
- Stoytcheva, M. (060009 (2017)). Collaborative distance learning: developing an online learning community. *AIP Conference Proceedings* 1910. doi:https://doi.org/10.1063/1.5014003
- Sturm, E., & Quaynor, L. (2020). A window, mirror, and wall: how educators use twitter for professional learning. *Research in Social Sciences and Technology*, *5*(1), 22–44. doi:https://doi.org/10.46303/ressat.05.01.2
- Suryani, N. (2010). Implementasi model pembelajaran kolaboratif untuk meningkatkan ketrampilan sosial siswa. *Majalah Ilmiah Pembelajaran Edisi Oktober 2010, no 2*, 1-23. Retrieved from https://journal.uny.ac.id/index.php/mip/article/view/3654
- Tarman, B. (2020). Editorial: reflecting in the shade of pandemic. *Research in Social Sciences and Technology*, 5(2), 1-6. doi:https://doi.org/10.46303/ressat.05.02.ed
- Ummah, D. N. (2022). Analisis strategi penyampaian pembelajaran pada masa transisi pandemi COVID-19 di MIN 2 kota Surabaya.
- UNESCO. (n.d.). Retrieved from collaborative learning: http://www.ibe.unesco.org/en/glossary-curriculumterminology/c/collaborative-learning
- UNESCO. (2020, June 22). Retrieved from education in a post-COVID world: Nine ideas for public action: https://en.unesco.org/news/education-post-covid-world-nine-ideas-public-action?fbclid=IwAR0ZkcPBWEOOF9ccBd4zkX-iawunik0FDT7ik1iKrbGDprYScEzvPcVXBrU
- WHO Headquarters. (2020, September 14). Considerations for school-related public health measures in the context of COVID-19. Retrieved from World Health Organization: https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/considerations-for-school-related-public-health-measures-in-the-context-of-covid-19

- Yu, J., & Jee, Y. (2020). Analysis of online classes in physical education during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Educ. Sci.* 2021, 11(3). doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/educsci11010003
- Zhang, Y. (2018). A Study on the effects of emotional factors on middle school students in English learning. *Advances in Social Science, Education and Humanities Research*, 89.