

STUDENTS VISUAL EXPRESSION OF ONLINE LEARNING DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

This study describes students' visual expression of online learning during Covid-19 pandemic. The aim of this study was to describe facial expression of the students during online learning by following Ekman (2003) theory of face: surprise, fear, anger, disgust, sadness, and happiness. The teacher must understand if students understand what he has been saying. There were interest, concentration, and perplexity produced by face (Ekman, 2003:3). This research is beneficial for teachers or lecturer to understand the facial expressions produced by students during the teaching process, to understand how students feel in the classroom. The descriptive method was used in this study, along with a qualitative approach. The focus of this study was on students' visual expression while online learning. There are 10 data of facial expression were identified in online learning. The data showed 20% of those with surprise expression, 10% of those with fear expression, 10% of those with disgust expression, 10% of those with anger expression, 30% of those with happiness expression and 10% with sadness expression. The data are presented in visual expression while online learning produced by the students. The findings of this study illustrate that online learning is not very effective in distance learning, which can be seen in the facial expressions of students during the teaching process

Keywords: Visual expression, online learning

INTRODUCTION

Covid-19 was declared an international public health emergent situation of international concern by the World Health Organization (WHO) on January 30, 2020, and a pandemic on March 11, 2020. On March 2, 2020, the President of Indonesia affirmed the first two cases of COVID-19 in Indonesia.

The Covid-19 pandemic in Indonesia has dramatically shifted the learning system away from face-to-face instruction and toward online learning at home. Since the emergence of positive Covid-19 patients in Indonesia, the government has implemented a strategy of learning and working at home through the Ministry of Education and Culture and the

Ministry of Religion of the Republic of Indonesia, beginning in mid-March 2020. This includes teaching and learning process must be changing into online learning.

Online learning research frequently focuses on self - contained online learning technologies, instructional methods or strategies, distinct contexts within a combined learning system, and the comparing of classroom-based versus completely online learning. Typically, the main focus is on the students' attitude, perception, assessment, evaluation, satisfaction, and performance. (Gonzalez & Louis, 2018; Sun, 2014).

Because of the pandemic, completely online language learning

occurs unexpectedly and unprepared. A study of entirely online language acquisition, on the other hand, is extremely rare. (Sun, 2014)

Online learning is becoming more popular throughout the world as students and instructors get more at ease with the idea of setting up and accessing alternate learning options. (White, 2008).

Online learning is described as a group of learning activities in a subject delivered via a system that connects access and sharing of knowledge. This language has emerged specifically to describe a method of teaching and learning that makes use of internet technologies. Not only is the online learning environment important for students to learn new things and materials, but it is also important for course participants to communicate and collaborate. (Krish, 2008).

Online learning is also categorized than using the internet to access resources, interact with content, teachers, and other students, and obtain assistance in the process of learning in order to gain more knowledge, make sense, and progress through the educational experiences. (Ally, 2008). Online learning can be defined as learning that occurs at a distance and is aided by electronic devices such as tablets, smartphones, laptops, and Personal computers that require a connection to the internet. (Gonzalez & Louis, 2018).

The use of such an internet and other essential technologies to create educational resources, deliver instruction, and administer programs is referred to as online learning. Digital transformation to online learning while covid-19 pandemic was must be applying in digital era for answer the needs of the students.

The teacher must understand if his students understand what he is telling. On the face, there seems to be interest, concentration, and perplexity. (Ekman,

2003:3). Teaching and learning process while online learning was crucial to know what students feeling, the teacher must know the students expression to make clear that learning process was going well. The writer using google meet as a platform to online learning

The concept "visual" relates to the coding as it is processed by the brain, rather than the channel as it is perceived by the senses. The face produces several types of signals to transmit multiple types of messages. You may be looking at the incorrect signal if you try to follow the emotion messages. Perhaps you do not clearly differentiate the emotion messages from the other messages conveyed by the face (Ekman, 2003:10). According to Ekman (2003:1), the facial blueprints of the major emotions-how surprise, fear, anger, disgust, sadness, and happiness are registered by changes in the forehead, eyebrows, eyelids, cheeks, nose, lips, and chin. It consist of surprise, fear, anger, disgust, sadness, and happiness it focuses on the notion of the face in order to assess students' facial expressions.

The term "visual" here refers to the coding as processed by the brain, not the channel as seen by the senses. So-called "visual aids" (slides) used by presenters to "illustrate" their presentations are rarely visual in this sense: if they display nothing but text, they are obviously verbal. They are frequently absorbed nonverbally: when asked afterwards what was on them. Audience members are at a loss for words and begin making motions, frequently redrawing the artwork in the air (Doumont, 2002:219).

The term "face" can apply to a variety of things. Nonverbal communication is communication that occurs via ways other than words (eye contact, body language, or vocal cues) (Knapp & Hall, 2009:5).

The face is one of the most expressive vehicles of communication, especially when it comes to conveying emotions. Changes in the lips, brows, cheek and eye muscles, pupil dilation, and the volume and direction of gazing are the primary means through which emotions are expressed. Particular facial expressions for specific emotions have been found in a number of civilizations, implying that emotional facial expression may be universal. Across cultures, facial expressions of happiness, anger, disgust, sadness, and mixed fear and surprise are easily communicated. (Ekman, 2003:25). The facial expression explains to better understand the feelings of others, even when they are trying not to reveal their feelings. the knowledge of the blueprints of facial expression to learn about your own face, to become more aware of what your face is telling you about how you feel and what your face is telling others.

This is study of art or practice of judging character from facial features. The expression of a person's face: the characteristics of a person's face (Niehaus: 2010). This is research relate to previous study about Verbal and Visual Expression of Emotions on Kaskus: A Semiotic Study. This research focuses to analyze emotions on Kaskus and classifying some of emotions in Kaskus. This study looks into the different types of emoticons that appeared on Kaskus. This is a qualitative study. The similar point between this research and the study above are verbal and visual expression, but this study analyzes emotions on kaskus that is different from my study which analyze students' visual expression while online learning in teaching and learning process. This research, the researcher analyze about students facial expression in online learning.

Another previous study was conducted by Tao in 2014. The title is evaluating the concept of 'face' (*mentsu*) in Japanese verbal communication. This paper reports on a study which aimed to collect data by which the conceptualization of 'face' (*mentsu*) by Japanese young people could be evaluated. It aims to clarify the factors considered by Japanese young people in their conceptualization of 'face'.

The present study yielded valuable information on the own conceptualization of face among Japanese university students. The results objectively verify the awareness of face among younger Japanese people, proving that most Japanese university students regard saving face very highly and think that saving face is most important. The data show that more respondents agree with the statement "Japanese people regard saving face very highly" than with the statement "Saving face is most important." The data also suggest that most Japanese young people like to save face in their own communicative behavior. In addition, it appears that both positive face and negative face exist in Japanese culture, but that most students think positive face is considered important in Japanese culture, more so than negative face.

The similar point between my research and the study above was students' facial expression while online learning. But the different points are this article focuses on concept of face in verbal communication and the object is students of university. While my research focuses on relation students' facial expression while online learning. Both of them are different studies but they have same scope in facial expression.

The aims of this study was to describe facial expression of the students while online learning by following Ekman

theory of face (Ekman, 2003:25) those are surprise, fear, anger, disgust, sadness, and happiness.

METHOD

This study employed a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. The source of the data in this study was the facial expression of students while online learning. According to (Creswell: 2002, 181) stated that The qualitative research was carried out in a natural setting. The qualitative researcher frequently conducts the research at the location of the participant (home, office). This allows the researcher to create a degree of depth about the people or location and to become deeply immersed in the participants' genuine experiences. Furthermore this is research; this type of study is done by collecting the data, classifying the data with following by Ekman theory of facial expression; surprise, fear, disgust, anger, happiness and sadness (Ekman, 2003:25). The writer used observation list to classify the students' facial expression. The source of the data is facial expression of the students in State Islamic College of Mandailing Natal. The data of facial expression presented in this paper has been approved by the students for research purposes. The participant was one class with 25 students. The students joining language learning assessment class with following 10 meetings. Those were analyzing the data and then drawing the conclusion.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In online learning, 10 data points of facial expression were discovered. Those are 20% of the data is in the form of a surprise expression. Fear expressions account for 10% of the data, disgust accounts for 10% of the data, anger records for 10% of the data, happiness makes up for 30% of the

data, and sadness reports for 20% of the data. The data are presented in visual expression while online learning.

Expression of Surprise

It was identified that the expression of surprise in online learning. The facial face of surprise performed by the students when she learning in online learning.

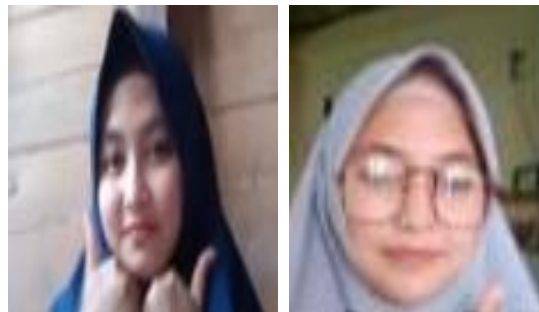


Figure 1. Surprise Expression

The image depicts emotions of astonishment represented by elevated brows that are curled and high. The skin behind the brow is swollen. Lateral creases run across the brow. The eyelids are opened; the upper lid is lifted and the lower lid is lowered; the white of the eye—the sclera—is seen above and, in some cases, just under the iris. Although there is no tension or straining of the lips or teeth, the jaw slides open, separating them.

Actually, it is difficult to find out the surprise face while online learning but the pictures above approximate of surprise face. The students indicate to produce surprise face while online learning in one meeting. The students create surprise expression when the teacher explains that we have a quiz or assignment when teaching and learning process in online learning. Therefore the pictures show that the students indicated surprise expression which brows are raised, so that they are curved and high.

Expression of Fear

It was identified that the expression of fear in online learning. The thinking face of fear performed by the students when she learning in online learning.

Fear is so frequently felt in advance of harm—you are so adept at detecting danger before pain strikes—that it is easy to forget that you can be caught off guard. Thinking, planning, evaluating, and anticipating will not always protect or warn you. Sometimes you are harmed without your knowledge, and when this happens, you are filled with fear with little, if any, forethought about what is going on.



Figure 2. Fear Expression

The image depicts a frightened expression, which is expressed by the brows being elevated and brought together. The creases on the forehead are concentrated in the middle, rather than over the entire surface. The top eyelid has been lifted, revealing the sclera, while the lower eyelid has been strained and brought up. The lips are either slightly tightened and pulled back or extended and drawn back, with the mouth open.

In this case fear expression produce by the students while online learning. It indicated when discussion section one of the students produce fear expression. This

situation when questions and answering section to students while online learning.

Expression of Disgust

Disgust is an aversion feeling. You may be disgusted by the taste of something you want to spit up or even the thought of consuming something extremely unattractive. A smell that makes you wants to filter it out of your nasal canal or walk away causes disgust. Again, simply the concept of how unpleasant something would smell might elicit significant revulsion. The sight of anything that you believe may be objectionable to your taste or smell might make you feel nauseated. In this section the researcher found that disgust expression produced by the student while online learning.



Figure 3. Fear Expression

The image depicts a disgusted look, as evidenced by the lifted upper lip. The lower lip is elevated and pulled up to meet the upper lip, or it is dropped and slightly protrudes. The nose is creased. The cheeks are puffed up. Below the bottom lid, lines appear, and the lid is pushed up but not tight. The top lid is lowered when the brow is lowered.

In this datum explain the student produce disgust expression while teaching and learning process which was carried out online learning. It was indicated the students do not like when online learning. Therefore the teachers or lecturers should have interesting learning while online learning.

Expression of Anger

It was identified that the expression of anger while online learning. The facial face of anger performed by the students when she learning in online learning.

Anger is most likely the most perilous emotion. When you are furious, you are more inclined to intentionally damage people. If you recognize why someone would be upset and what made him mad, finally his assault is justified, even if you criticize his lack of self-control.

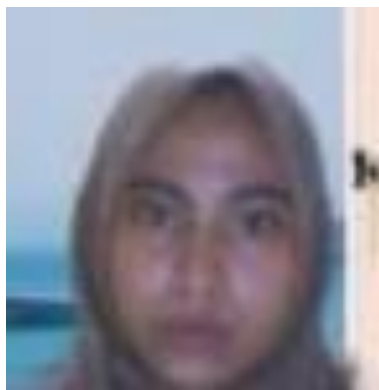


Figure 4. Anger Expression

The brows are drawn together and lowered in the image to express anger. Between both the brows, lateral vertical lines. The bottom lid is tense and could be brought up or not. The upper lid is tense, and brow move may or may not lower it. The eyes have a hard stare and may appear bulging. Lips have been pressed firmly together, with corners straight or down, or open,

overstressed in a square shape as though shouting.

In this section the student indicated anger face in one meeting. It can happen when discussion section, the presenter present the material and those were had different opinion and recommendation. Therefore the researcher argue that discussion section can make the class atmosphere to be active and than there some of the students who have different arguments.

Expression of Happiness

Happiness is the emotion that the majority of people wish to experience. You enjoy being joyful. It's a pleasant feeling. You choose conditions that will make you happy if at all possible. You can organize your life so that you have more positive experiences. Enjoyment is a pleasant emotion.



Figure 5. Happiness Expression

The photograph shows happy expressions, which are indicated by the corners of the lips drawn back and up. The lips may or may not be parted, and the teeth might not be visible. The naso-labial fold is a wrinkle that runs from of the nose towards the outer lip corners. The cheeks are inflated. The lower eyelid has wrinkles and is raised but not tense. Crow's feet wrinkles run directly ahead from the outer corners of the eyes.

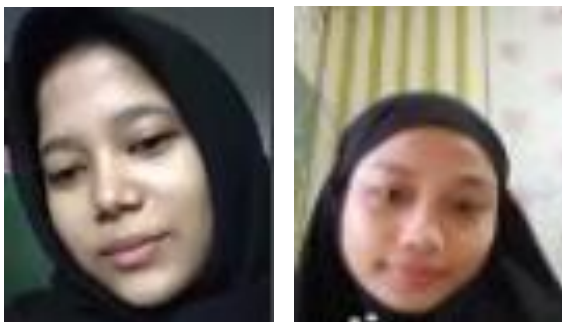


Figure 6. Happiness Expression

These data showed that happiness expression by students when online learning. Some of the students were happy with following online learning. In this section, the students produced happy face while online learning. They were happy while online learning because they can learn anywhere, anytime and flexible. Therefore the researcher found that online learning have the beneficial for students in modern era.

Expression of Sadness

It was identified that the expression of sadness while online learning. The facial face of sadness indicated by the students when she learning in online learning.

Your pain is muffled when you are unhappy. You don't cry out, but rather bear your pain quietly. Anything might make you unhappy, but most of the time you are sad because of a loss. Loss can occur as a result of death or rejection by a loved one. Loss is the loss of a chance or reward as a result of your own erroneous effort, circumstance, or the disdain of another.



Figure 7. Sadness Expression

The image depicts sadness expressions characterized by the inner corners of the brows being dragged up. The skin behind the brow is triangulated, with the inner corner pointing up. The inner corner of the upper eyelid is elevated. The corners of the lips are drooping or twitching.

The last expression was sadness expression that produced by the students. It was happen when teaching and learning process which following by online learning. The researcher found sadness expression identified by students. The explanation above shows that the facial expression of sadness was more passive feeling that lasts longer than agony.

CONCLUSION

There are found 10 data of the face expression while online learning. Those are surprise, fear, disgust, anger, happiness and sadness. The face is one of the most expressive channels of communication, especially when it comes to emotional expression. Modifications in the mouth, brows, cheek and eye muscles, pupil dilation, and the amount and direction of gaze are the primary means by which emotions are expressed.

Most of the students gave a typical facial expression, so it means that most of the students felt surprise, fear, disgust, anger, happiness and sadness toward the online learning itself. The relation of facial expression and online learning is not sufficient being happy of all students. Some of the student felt unhappy, sadness and fear.

Teachers or lecturers can hint at the facial expressions students make during teaching to understand how students are feeling in the classroom. Therefore the teacher needs to know if his students grasp what he is saying. There are interest, focus, and confusion generated by

face. Finally, online learning could indeed fulfill students in the teaching and learning process, as evidenced by their facial expressions while online learning.

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