

**PENGALAMAN KOMUNIKASI PEMBELAJARAN JARAK JAUH (PJJ)
MURID SEKOLAH MENENGAH ATAS (SMA) NEGERI 2 TANGERANG
SELATAN**

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ABSTRAK

Pandemi Covid 19 menyebabkan seluruh kegiatan bekerja, belajar, melakukan hubungan sosial bahkan berwirausaha dari rumah dengan memanfaatkan teknologi informasi. Kemendikbud menetapkan pembelajaran jarak jauh di setiap tingkatan pendidikan termasuk SMA. Fenomena pembelajaran jarak jauh menyebabkan perubahan proses belajar murid dari tatap muka menjadi kelas daring atau online, sehingga menjadi pengalaman tersendiri bagi murid maupun guru. Perubahan proses pembelajaran akan berdampak secara fisik maupun psikologis terhadap guru selaku komunikator, dan murid selaku komunikan. Penelitian ini menggambarkan pengalaman murid selama mengikuti pembelajaran jarak jauh yang dikonstruksi berdasarkan dinamika psikologi murid SMA Negeri 2 Tangerang Selatan. Fenomenologi digunakan sebagai metode dan dinamika psikologis sebagai konsep dalam penelitian ini. Metode pengumpulan data dilakukan melalui wawancara daring menggunakan gogle meet kepada 6 orang informan murid SMAN 2 Tangerang Selatan. Hasil penelitian dilihat berdasarkan komponen kognitif, murid memberikan pandangannya terkait pembelajaran jarak jauh. Menurut murid belajar online memiliki kelebihan dan kelemahannya, murid merasakan banyak hambatan teknis dan non teknis selama kelas online. Berdasarkan komponen afektif, murid merasa tertekan selama kelas online, dari kelemahan kelas online membuat murid menjadi stress dan bahkan jatuh sakit. Berdasarkan komponen konatif, kelas online dinilai tidak mampu membangun motivasi murid dalam belajar, murid merasa menjadi tidak produktif, dan nilai mereka turun. Kelas online juga membuat murid harus melihat handphone terus-menerus yang dapat menimbulkan penyakit tambahan.

Kata kunci: Fenomenologi, Pandemic Covid-19, Pembelajaran Jarak Jauh, Pengalaman Komunikasi.

**COMMUNICATION EXPERIENCE OF DISTANCE LEARNING (PJJ)
HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS (SMA) NEGERI 2 TANGERANG SELATAN**

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ABSTRAK

The COVID-19 pandemic has caused all activities to work, study, conduct social relations and even entrepreneurship from home by utilizing information technology. The Ministry of Education and Culture establishes distance learning at every level of education, including high school. The phenomenon of distance learning causes changes in the student learning process from face-to-face to online or online classes, so that it becomes a separate experience for students and teachers. Changes in the learning process will have an impact physically and psychologically on teachers as communicators, and students as communicants. This study describes the experiences of students during distance learning which is constructed based on the psychological dynamics of students at SMA Negeri 2 South Tangerang. Phenomenology is used as a method and psychological dynamics as a concept in this study. The data collection method was carried out through online interviews using Google Meet to 6 student informants of SMAN 2 South Tangerang. The results of the study were seen based on the cognitive component, students gave their views regarding distance learning. According to students learning online has its advantages and disadvantages, students feel many technical and non-technical obstacles during online classes. Based on the affective component, students feel pressured during online classes, from the weakness of online classes that students become stressed and even fall sick. Based on the conative component, online classes are considered unable to build student motivation in learning, students feel they are not productive, and their grades drop. Online classes also make students have to look at their cellphones constantly which can cause additional illnesses.

Keywords: *Phenomenology, Covid-19 Pandemic, Distance Learning, Communication Experience.*