

**THE DISTRACTIONS OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
STUDENTS IN ONLINE COFFEE SHOP LEARNING**

THESIS

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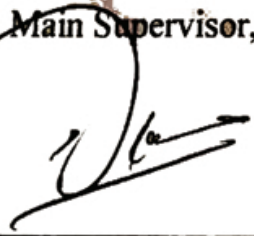
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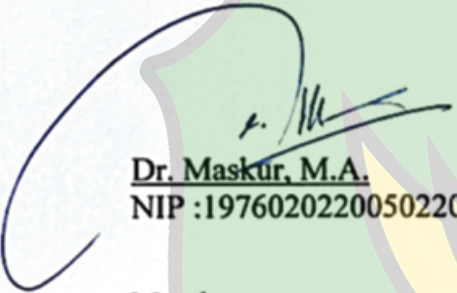

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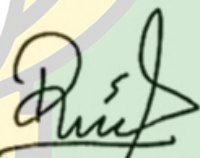
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adalah benar-benar karya saya, **kecuali semua kutipan dan referensi yang disebutkan sumbernya**. Apabila terdapat kesalahan dan kekeliruan di dalamnya, maka akan sepenuhnya menjadi tanggungjawab saya. Demikianlah surat pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sesungguhnya.

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ABSTRACT

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This research was conducted because there is a corona virus or COVID 19. From elementary school through university, This situation requires online learning for every class. Finding out what issues English students from Batch 17 UIN Ar Raniry face with online learning in coffee shops is the goal of this study. To accomplish this, a qualitative descriptive design was used in this study. Interviews that were semi-structured were used to gather the research data. The participants were 15 English language education batch 17 students who were specifically chosen based on the requirement that they actively participated in online learning. The analysis of the data revealed that 8 of the 15 participants did not enjoy studying in coffee shops, while the remaining 7 did. Some participants dislike online learning in coffee shops for a variety of reasons, including loudness and the atmosphere of the establishment. 7 out of 15 participants preferred studying at the coffee shop because it had quick WiFi and allowed them to have coffee and snacks while they were learning online.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter describes the reasons for conducting the research and deals with several points such as the background of study, research questions, aims of study, the significance of study, and research terminologies as elaborated in the following sections.

A. Background Of Study

Indonesia is one of the best coffee bean producers in the world. Indonesia is the third largest coffee producer in the world after Brazil and Vietnam with a total production of 748 thousand tons or 6.6% of world coffee production in 2012. However, the amount of coffee consumption in Indonesia still reaches 300 thousand tons and is still far below other countries. Some of the best coffee producing areas in Indonesia are Aceh, Lampung, North Sumatra, Java, Ternate, Sulawesi and Flores. Coffee is a kind of drink that comes from the processing of the extraction of coffee beans from a cultural point of view. There are several names for coffee in various cities and countries such as Kopi (Aceh), Kopi (Indonesia), Coffee (English), Cafe (France), Kaffee (Germany), and Qahwa (Arabic). It called kupa which is in every coffee shop, especially in Aceh, the city of Banda Aceh is famous for the city of "a thousand coffee shops" (warkop). The high interest of the Acehnese people to consume coffee has made coffee shop services flood the city of Banda Aceh. Coffee shop that have been packaged with modern preparations, both from the building and from the provision of facilities,

are starting to be in demand by the public, both public and students (Yuliasmara, 2018).

This development is of course as a result of the existence that occurs in Banda Aceh coffee shops and also the community where coffee shops are considered part of the life and loyal friends of the fans, both young and old. Banda Aceh coffee shop almost all groups ranging from ordinary people to the public. It's no wonder that coffee shops in Banda Aceh are currently crowded with students because coffee shops are currently not only dominated by men and women but have been dominated from all walks of life, both the general public and students, both male and female (Darwin, 2018).

A coffee shop can be interpreted as a place that sells food and drinks. Coffee shops are also referred to as those that are open until late at night. Coffee shops mostly function as centers of social interaction providing a place to eat and drink, hang out with friends, and entertain one another. Visiting coffee shops has become a habit for all people. The aim of enjoying the coffee served and spending time and use the various facilities available at the coffee shop. Enjoying a cup of coffee in the morning and during free time has been a habit of Indonesian society. However, over time coffee connoisseurs are not only men and coffee connoisseurs also do not look at age anymore. It is ranging from teenagers to adults and even seniors. They enjoy a cup of coffee interspersed with chatting with their colleagues. Today, the habit of drinking coffee has spread to all levels of society (Darwin, 2018).

A coffee shop is a place that is very familiar and easy to find in Aceh. The coffee shop is a meeting point for the people of Aceh to do various things that can be communicated, ranging from matters of art, politics, business, to other conversations. The presence of a coffee shop in Tanah Rencong, of course, has a long history. Along with the development of coffee shops in Aceh, the condition of the buildings and facilities of coffee shops in Aceh depends on where they are located. If the coffee shop is located in a village area where the population is mostly low-income people, then the coffee shop is simple. Mushalla (meunasah) and coffee shops (keude kupa) are two social institutions in Aceh society that are difficult to separate in everyday life. Become part of the identity of the Aceh people themselves. The existence of these two social institutions spreads throughout Aceh and has the same function for socialization activities and interaction among community members. If the presence of meunasah is suspected to have been present during the spread of Islam, then the history of coffee shops is difficult to trace. However, coffee shops are thought to have existed since the Dutch colonial period, which allowed people to freely socialize and gather (Zulfikar, 2018).

After the post-tsunami period, more and more coffee shops were found in Banda Aceh, such as Dhapu Kopi, Zakir Kopi, 3 in 1 Kopi, Burni Telong Sejati and others. This was due to the more advanced globalization process and the result of the entry of foreign cultures (Sari, 2014). One of them is the presence of wifi which is the main attraction so that the appearance of the coffee shop is now more attractive and provides many other facilities such as a VIP room and can

also be used to hold events by certain organizations. In addition, coffee shops are also a favorite place for the Acehnese themselves, either to pass the spare time or talk about social issues. So, coffee shops in Aceh are rarely empty from morning to night, there is even a coffee shop that is open 24 hours (Aditya, 2016).

The significant change in the number and shape of coffee shops after the tsunami became one of the important issues to be researched. In addition, the existence of more and more coffee shops also affects the pattern of people's lives, both in the economic, social and religious fields. In the economic field, it is related to the opening of employment opportunities for residents who are willing to become workers or servants. In the social field, it is related to the shift in the cultural values of the Acehnese society which at first was still very traditional, slowly developing linearly towards a modern form. While in the religious field, it was related to the rampant debate in society about the many activities of young people who spent sitting in coffee shops even though every coffee shop provides worship facilities. However, there are also those who ignore the five daily prayers, even though Aceh is synonymous with Islamic law. Actually, there are still many interesting things that can be studied with the presence of coffee shops in the city of Banda Aceh, both from a social and historical perspective. The emergence of rampant coffee shops has also caused Banda Aceh to be dubbed the city of a thousand coffee shops (Sari, 2014).

Since 2020, the world was hit by a virus outbreak called “Corona Virus Disease 19 (Covid 19) . This virus also has a huge impact on our country, Indonesia. The coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic is the defining global health

crisis of our time and the greatest challenge we have faced since World War Two. Since its emergence in Asia late last year, the virus has spread to every continent except Antarctica. Cases are rising daily in Africa the Americas, and Europe. Countries are racing to slow the spread of the disease by testing and treating patients, carrying out contact tracing, limiting travel, quarantining citizens, and cancelling large gatherings such as sporting events, concerts, and schools. The pandemic is moving like a wave—one that may yet crash on those least able to cope. COVID-19 is much more than a health crisis. It's stressing every one of the countries it touches, it has the potential to create devastating social, economic and political crises that will leave deep scars. In the education field, this makes school learning into online learning. the government must prepare all means so that schools can continue to run even with the covid procedure.

During the current covid 19 pandemic, many coffee shops are visited by the public, especially students who are studying in the city of Banda Aceh. Coffee shops during this covid 19 pandemic must now implement strict health protocols and also don't forget 3M (Wear masks, Keep your distance, Wash your hands). Many students who are studying in the city of Banda Aceh visit coffee shops to join online learning. *Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. Pedoman pencegahan dan pengendalian coronavirus disease (COVID-19). Jakarta: Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia. 2020 [cited July 20, 2020].*

Online learning was first recognized because of the influence of the development of electronic-based learning (e-learning) which was introduced by the University of Illinois through a computer-based learning system (Shalev-

Shwartz, 2011). Online learning is a system that can facilitate students to learn more broadly, more, and varied. Through the facilities provided by the system, students can learn anytime and anywhere without being limited by distance, space and time. The learning materials that are studied are more varied, not only in verbal form, but also more varied such as visual, audio, and motion.

Therefore, online learning requires students and teachers to communicate interactively by utilizing information and communication technology, such as computer media with its internet, telephone or fax. The use of this media depends on the structure of the learning material and the types of communication required. Conversation transcripts, examples of information, and written documents relating to online learning showing full-text examples are typical ways that important learning materials are documented online. It is more visual communication includes whiteboard drawings, sometimes coupled with conversation sessions, and video conferencing, which allows students who like to use different media to work with non-printed messages (Shalev-Shwartz, 2011).

When the covid 19 virus spread in Indonesia, the government decided to ban people from leaving their homes due to the covid 19 virus that has spread in Indonesia. As a result of this decision, online learning was made for all education in Indonesia. Not only for college students but online learning is also used by school students from elementary to high school.

The phenomenon of students studying in coffee shops is not a new thing in the city of Banda Aceh. Many students do their daily tasks in a coffee shop to do

their coursework in a coffee shop. According to the researcher's point of view, many students gather in one coffee shop and make their assignments together. In this case, there are positive and negative impacts. The benefit is that students can complete their tasks in a setting where they can collaborate to find a solution. The drawback is that some students only visit the coffee shop to bother friends who are studying or cause a scene, which disturbs other customers and makes it difficult to study there.

Therefore, researchers want to research about “THE DISTRACTIONS OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS IN ONLINE COFFEESHOP LEARNING”.

B. Research Question

Based on the background above, what were the distractions of english department students in online coffeeshop learning ?

C. Research Aims

Owing to the question which this research seeks to answer, the aims of the study is to find out the distractions of english department students in online coffeeshop learning.

D. Significant of the study

This study explores the point of view of the distraction of english department students im online coffeeshop learning. The findings of this research are expected to be significant either practically or theoretically. Practically, the results of this study students know what problems they face when online learning

at a coffeeshop, Especially for those students of English education who are conducting online learning. Theoretically, the findings of this study can increase knowledge in the distraction of english department students im online coffeeshop learning.

E. Research Terminologies

1. Online Learning

Online learning (online learning/e-learning) is the result of a learning delivered electronically using computers and computer-based media. The sources come from websites, internet, CD-ROM, and DVD. E-learning not only accesses information but also guides students to achieve specific learning outcomes.

There are many types of platforms for online learning. One of the platforms that are often used when online learning is ZOOM. Zoom is a communication application using video. The application can be used on a variety of mobile devices, desktops, to phones and room systems. In general, users use this application to conduct meetings to video and audio conferences.

2. Distraction

Distractions take attention away from what an operator needs to do when performing a task. Distractions can be external (such as noise) or internal (such as fatigue, rumination, or stress). Distractions may be caused by a number of factors, including the loss of interest in the primary activity, inability to pay attention due to various reasons, or intensity of the distractor. Distractions keep people from staying focused and productive every day. Music, in particular, is a

form of distraction that can easily disrupt people's minds and bodies. What if, instead of distracting people, common distractions like music could motivate them to achieve their goals? The Regulatory Focus Theory provides an explanation for this. Two motivational foci are proposed: promotion and prevention. Individuals who are focused on promotion seek positive outcomes, while those who are focused on prevention try to avoid negative outcomes.

3. Coffee shop

Coffee shop is a place that sells coffee and other types of drinks, as well as small snacks at low prices". Coffee shop is a place that is often visited by people various backgrounds, social and cultural gatherings, discussions, relaxed chats, citizen dialogue, community opinions of various backgrounds, drinking together to get useful information. The competition in the culinary field, this coffee shop or coffee shop deserves to be considered for its fairly rapid development. Moreover, to meet a more selective society, there is a need for something new regarding the concept or product innovation presented in coffee shops. Coffee shops that are included in this informal restaurant are generally more focused on selling drinks than food.

Coffee shops are also places to relax for everyone. Many people take online learning at coffee shops and there are also people who just chat about their daily life with them. In aceh coffee shops have become a culture for the aceh people themselves. Aceh itself has a nickname, namely a thousand coffee shop

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter provides the literature review relevant to this study which includes the scope of Online Learning and Coffeeshop.

A. Online Learning

The development of computer technology, especially the internet, currently affects all aspects of life, including the field of education. The internet is a global network that connects thousands and even millions of computer networks (local / wide media networks) and personal computers that allow every computer connected to it to communicate with each other. One of the uses of the internet in education is distance learning. There are several terms to describe distance learning, namely: Online Learning, E Learning, Virtual Learning, or Web Based Learning (Cole, 2000).

Basically online learning allows flexibility of access, from anywhere and usually anytime. This allows learning to save time and space (Cole, 2000). However, teaching materials must be well designed by involving students and being able to improve learning. According to Rosset (2002), online learning has many advantages, but it must also be supported by commitment and resources, and must be done properly. That means teaching materials in online learning well, with a focus on learning and students with adequate supporting tools. (Ring and Mathieux, 2002) argue that online learning must have high authenticity (students

must learn in the context of a work environment), high interactivity, and high collaboration.

Many terms are used to define online learning, making it difficult to develop a generic definition. Carliner (1999) defines online learning as learning material that is presented with a computer. Khan (1997) defines online learning as an innovative approach to providing instruction to remote learners and using the web as an intermediary medium. General provisions used include e-learning, internet learning, distributed learning, networked learning, tele-learning, virtual learning, computer assisted learning, web based learning, and distance learning.

Online learning is part of e-learning, this is as stated by the Australian National Training Authority (2003) that e-learning is a broader concept than online learning, which includes a series of applications and processes that use all electronic media. It is believed that to make vocational training and education more flexible.

Online learning is a learning that uses the internet, intranets and extranets, or learning that uses a computer network that is directly connected and has a wide (global) scope. Literally, E-Learning means learning that uses electronic means. There are various kinds of electronic means, such as radio, tape/audio, interactive TV, CD ROM, a set of computers, LCD projectors, and others. online learning has the meaning of learning carried out with electronic media online. The main requirement of electronic media that can be said to be online is to be connected to

the internet. Therefore, learning that uses electronic media connected to the internet is referred to as online learning.

The types of online learning that are often used by lecturers and students are using applications such as zoom meeting, google meet, google classroom, canvas instructor. This application application is often used by lecturers and students in online teaching and learning activities. Zoom and google meet applications are communication applications using video. The application can be used on a variety of mobile devices, desktops, to phones and room systems. In general, users use this application to conduct meetings to video and audio conferences. Students at UIN Ar Raniry frequently use Google Classroom and Zoom application for online study. Every class in every course is in the Google Classroom program, instructors can communicate with their students and provide homework.

The internet has changed the face of world communication. The internet makes the world narrow because with the internet communication can be carried out without being limited by distance, space and time. Communication which has long been dominated by non-computer digital devices, such as telegrams, telephones, faxes, has been transformed by the internet into global computer communications. The use of the internet for educational purposes which is increasingly widespread, especially in developed countries, is a fact that shows that with this media it is indeed possible to hold a more effective teaching and learning process (Hardjito, 2002). This happens because the nature and characteristics of the internet are quite distinctive, so it is hoped that it can be used

as a learning medium as other media have been used previously such as radio, television, Interactive CD-ROM and others. As a medium that is expected to be part of a teaching and learning process in schools, the internet must be able to provide support for the implementation of interactive communication processes between teachers and students as required in a learning activity. The conditions that must be able to be supported by the internet are mainly related to learning strategies to be developed, which, if described in simple terms, can be interpreted as communication activities carried out to invite students to do assignments and assist students in obtaining the knowledge needed in order to do assignments. Here are the SWOT of online learning.

1. Strengths

The methods and processes used in e-learning are extremely effective. These advantages of online learning modes can help us get through these difficult times. It is student-centered and provides a great deal of time and location flexibility. We can customize our procedures and processes based on the needs of the learners using e-learning methods. There are numerous online tools available, all of which are essential for a productive and efficient learning environment. In this time of crisis, educators can reach out to their students using a combination of audio, video, and text to keep their lectures human. This can aid in the creation of a collaborative and interactive learning environment in which students can provide immediate feedback, ask questions, and learn in an engaging manner. The Anywhere-Anytime feature of e-learning is beneficial in the times of crisis-like situation, for instance, man-made disasters, natural disasters, or pandemics such as

Covid-19. The closure of places and unsafe traveling by roads can create a lot of troubles but e-learning will at least not keep us deprived of getting an education at our homes or workplaces.

Technology provides innovative and resilient solutions at times of crisis to combat disruption and helps people to communicate and even work virtually without the need of face-to-face interaction. This leads to many system changes in organizations as they adopt new technology for interacting and working (Mark & Semaan, 2008).

2. Weakness

E-learning has flaws in the sense that it can obstruct communication between the learner and the educator, resulting in a loss of direct communication and human touch. Users may encounter a variety of technical issues that obstruct and slow down the teaching–learning process (Favale et al., 2020). Though time and location flexibility is an advantage of online learning, these features are fragile and can cause problems. Nonserious student behavior in terms of time and flexibility can lead to a slew of issues. Students and learners are not all the same; their abilities and levels of confidence differ. Some people are uncomfortable learning online, which leads to frustration and confusion. Inadequate compatibility between the design of the technology and component of psychology required by the learning process; and inadequate customization of learning processes can obstruct the teaching process and creates an imbalance.

3. Opportunities

Although there are many opportunities for online learning in general, this time of crisis will allow it to flourish, as most academic institutions have switched to this model. During the Corona Virus outbreak, online learning, remote working, and e-collaborations exploded (Favale., 2020). Academic institutions can now take advantage of this opportunity by having their teachers teach and students learn online. People have always been complacent and have never experimented with new learning methods. This crisis will usher in a new era for online learning, allowing people to consider the positive aspects of e-learning technologies. This is a period when there is a lot of room for surprising innovations and digital developments to emerge. Teachers can use technology and create a variety of flexible programs to help students understand more. The use of online learning will put both the educator and the students to the test. It will help students improve their problem-solving skills, critical thinking abilities, and adaptability. Users of any age can access the online tools in this critical situation and benefit from the time and location flexibility that comes with online learning. In this panicky situation, which is now known as Panicgogy, teachers can develop innovative pedagogical approaches.

4. Threat

Learner issues, educator issues, and content issues are just a few of the challenges that online learning faces. Institutions face a difficult task in engaging

students and getting them to participate in the teaching–learning process. Teachers face difficulties in transitioning from offline to online mode, changing their teaching methodologies, and managing their time. It's difficult to create content that not only meets the curriculum's requirements but also engages students. The quality of e-learning programs is a real challenge. There is no clear stipulation by the government in their educational policies about e-learning programs. There is a lack of standards for quality, quality control, development of e-resources, and e-content delivery. This problem needs to be tackled immediately so that everyone can enjoy the benefits of quality education via e-learning. One should not merely focus on the pros attached to the adoption of online learning during the crises but should also take account of developing and enhancing the quality of virtual courses delivered in such emergencies. A lot of time and cost is involved in e-learning. It is not as easy as it seems, a considerable amount of investment is needed for getting the devices and equipment, maintaining the equipment, training the human resources, and developing the online content. Therefore, an effective and efficient educational system needs to be developed to impart education via online mode.

B. Distraction

According to Leung (2015), a distraction is something that makes it hard for one to think or pay attention. It is a process by which an individual or group is distracted from the desired focus area, blocking, or reducing the desired information. Robert Baron's theory of distraction-conflict is based on the idea that being aware of another object creates a conflict between attending to that object

and attending to the task at hand (Baron, 1986). Similarly, the distraction conflict model has three significant steps (I) Others distract, (II) distraction causes attention to conflict, and (III) attention conflict elevates stress (Nicholson et al., 2005). In the presence of others, there is a conflict between the object of attention and attending to the task that causes attention conflict (Baron et al., 1978). Attention conflict refers to the situation in which the person feels a strong urge, desire, or obligation to pay attention to the distractor during performing their tasks, especially when the distractor is attention-grabbing and difficult to ignore (Baron, 1986). To participate in more than one stimulus at a time, a person needs greater mental activity in the working memory of an individual, known as a cognitive load (Grieve et al., 2014). Increased cognitive load can have negative effects by decreasing the attention, precision, working memory, and effectiveness of the individual (Coursaris, 2012) which can in turn increase stress.

Distraction is due to a lack of attention; the absence of interest in the topic and the great intensity, novelty or attraction of something other than the object of interest (Craig, 2014). It comes from both internal and external sources (Nicholson et al., 2005). External distractions include factors like visual triggers, social interactions, music, text messages, and telephone calls. While internal distractions include hunger, tiredness, illness, anxiety, and daydreaming. The interference of focus is supported by both external and internal distractions (Schumm, 1997). Distraction-conflict theory provides insight into the evaluation of social media as “other” technology that distracts people from their primary goal

(Leung, 2015). Negative consequences of distraction include effort difficulties and mental attention (Baecker et al., 1995) and impaired task performance.

Definition of distraction. According to Merriam-Webster (2013), a distraction is something that makes it hard for one to think or pay attention. The current study was primarily focused on the implications of distractions in coffee shop. Some common examples of auditory distractions in coffee shop include people chatting, loud phone calls, instant messaging sounds, music, televisions, and outside noise like construction or singing birds, WIFI, Etc (Smith, 2012). The word distraction has a negative connotation because it is generally thought of as being detrimental to productivity. Loss in productivity and efficiency has the potential to be costly for all parties involved in an organization (Scharf, 1995).

Distractions are a part of everyday life. There are many types of distraction that are often encountered for online learning in coffee shops. One of them is the constant commotion at the coffee shop. If we want to learn in a coffee shop, make sure that the situation and conditions support online learning there. Some other distractions such as friends who always talk to or play online games and many more. Some common examples include receiving a text message while online learning, notification popping up on one's news feed while typing a report, and etc. Despite the fact that it may appear difficult to stay focused in the face of such distractions, people use a variety of strategies to complete the task at hand or reduce the distraction. To avoid the distraction, a common workplace strategy is to simply move to a different work space. Students may, for example, work on

homework at a library or a café to avoid distractions at home. If people knew how to deal with distractions, they might become less distracting or even motivating.

C. Coffee shop

Coffee shops are places that are easy to find in almost all areas, from traditional coffee shops to modern coffee shops like Starbucks. The habit of drinking coffee and spending time in coffee shops while enjoying the various facilities available seems to have become a lifestyle for people from various circles. The coffee shop does not only provide coffee drinks with a delicious taste, but also various facilities such as free Wi-Fi, satellite TV, wide screen to watch world football matches, meeting rooms, live music and so on. People make coffee shops a comfortable place to carry out various activities other than coffee such as doing group assignments, organizational meetings, reunions and others. This phenomenon further emphasizes the meaning of coffee in the community tradition that coffee or the activity of drinking coffee is a medium of interaction between people from various circles. It explains that Coffee is a gathering place for people who just relax or do other (light) activities such as discussions or chats, reading print media, online or books, completing several tasks to having fun with the entertainment offered. The habits of some people In filling spare time by drinking coffee at a coffee shop, this activity is now a lifestyle (Hayati, 2015).

The culture, lifestyle and mobility of Indonesian people are currently changing because they are influenced by outside cultures. Indonesians tend to spend their free time visiting shopping centers, socializing, visiting entertainment venues, or relaxing at their favorite cafe. Public consumption of supporting needs

has a positive impact on culinary entrepreneurs in Indonesia, including entrepreneurs in the culinary field such as culinary specialties, regional cuisines, culinary foods with the latest innovations, and not least the cultures that follow, one of the cultures that has an effect to business in Indonesia is the culture of drinking coffee. The culture of drinking coffee is quite popular in Indonesia. It is stated that drinking coffee is now no longer just to relieve sleepiness, but as part of a lifestyle, where coffee shops are a very popular place. This lifestyle is in accordance with the character of the Indonesian people who like to gather (Ayu Pramita, 2008)

Coffee shops are one of the places favored by many people, ranging from professionals, executives, to teenagers. The coffee shop has also changed the way of life about coffee shops, not only as a lifestyle but the beginning of an appreciation for Indonesian culture and natural wealth, one of which is coffee. In Indonesia alone, coffee can be said to have long been a habit. Drinking a cup of coffee has become a routine for some people (Savitri, 2010).

Some of the opinions above, it can be concluded that a coffee shop is a place that provides and sells processed drinks from coffee beans for consumption by the public or a building that is used as a place to sell food and drinks. Coffee shops were formed to facilitate the needs of living by selling drinks or products in the form of coffee and snacks besides being supported and shaped by other factors such as the culture of people who like coffee and making coffee shops a place to interact with fellow people.

1. History of the development of coffee shops

Coffee plants entered Indonesia in 1699 by people The Dutch developed coffee plantations on the island of Java with the first type of coffee, namely Arabica. Arabica coffee plantations in Java at that time were growing rapidly because the coffee produced had good quality which was very popular with Europeans, Arabica coffee then spread to other islands where Arabica coffee plants could only survive in highlands such as Java. East, Central Aceh, South Sulawesi and Bali all of this is done to prevent disease in Arabica coffee. Arabica coffee plantations in Central Aceh were first recognized in 1908 (Gumulya, 2017).

Coffee was first introduced in Constantinople by the Turks. The coffee shop that was first recorded there was named Kiva Han, opened in 1475 and the coffee culture has started since 1971 when the famous Starbucks coffee shop opened for the first time. At first the visitors who came to the coffee shop were men, they gathered after working hours to just relax with a cup of coffee and chat friends who were also fellow visitors. This coffee culture spread to all corners and eventually spread to Europe. Coffee shop visitors are no longer dominated by men but also women and even teenagers. Coffee shops are also known as caffes to describe their identity as a place for socialization through coffee. (Gumulya, 2017)

Initially the coffee shop was a symbol of intelligence and enlightenment that did not only sell coffee but now the coffee shop is an ideal place and social

change is born. The coffee culture has been visible since a long time ago when it was better known as hanging out or gathering with friends where the cafe offered a different feel like it is today. Coffee shops in Indonesia, especially the city of Banda Aceh, have brought about a very meaningful transformation of people's lifestyles in time management. As a phenomenon that occurs today, coffee shop visitors are more crowded than other places. The Acehnese lifestyle also makes coffee shops the most ideal place to hang out and spend time with other people. The reason why people spend more time in coffee shops is to drink coffee, meet friends, absorb information through newspapers and the available Wi-Fi is also just a place to rest. (Hayati, 2015)

Currently, coffee shops are not only dominated by men but students and the general public also spend a lot of time at coffee shops specifically for the Aceh area, students tend to come to coffee shops rather than libraries to meet their information needs where coffee shops can provide everything for students and the general public. It could find all of this along the road where coffee shops are currently a gathering place for the general public and students to spend time and drink coffee. Coffee drinking culture in Aceh attracting the attention of outsiders who come can be seen from there are so many coffee shops nowadays that we can easily find along the way, this is all because coffee shops are the center of social change for the community and students.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In general, this chapter describes research methodology consisting of research design, research location, research participant, a technique for data collection, and data analysis technique. It shows the process of how the researcher completes this study.

A. Research Design

The research method used in this research is qualitative descriptive research design because the researcher attempted to explore the distraction of english department students in online coffee shop learning. Creswell (2014) stated that “Qualitative research is an approach, for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem. The research process involves emerging questions and procedures, data typically collected in the participant’s setting, data analysis inductively building from particulars to general themes, and the researcher making interpretations of the meaning of the data. The final written report has a flexible structure; those who engage in this form of inquiry support a way of looking at research that honors an inductive style, a focus on personal meaning, and the importance of rendering the complexity of a situation. Related to the explanation, Qualitative research design is used in this research because the researcher wants to know the distraction of english department students in online coffeeshop learning.

B. Research Location

This Study takes place at Ar-raniry State Islamic University. This university is located at Darusalam Banda Aceh.

C. Research Participants

1. Population

Cresswell (2008) states that a population is a group of individuals who have the same characteristics. In this research, the population were students from English Education Department at UIN Ar-Raniry batch 2017.

2. Sample

According to Ary, et.al. (2002) sample is a small group that is observed. Beside, Creswell (2012) says that sample is a subgroup of the target population that the researcher plans to study for generalizing about the target population. Purposive sampling, according to Arikunto (2010), is the method of choosing a sample by choosing a subject that is not based on the area's level. It is selected in accordance with the intended use. Arikunto (2002) asserts that if the population of the study is smaller than 100 individuals, every single one of them should be included. If the population is larger than 100, the researcher can choose 10%–15%, 20%–25%, or 50% of them. It suggests that if the population is larger than 100, the researcher won't be able to examine all the data. In order to obtain a representative sample of the data, the researcher utilized complete sampling. The sample in this study are 15 students from UIN Ar- Raniry batch 2017.

D. Data Collection

Collecting data is an essential thing in the research. In this study, the researcher uses interview techniques to collect the data. The sample for this study was 15 students of UIN Ar- Raniry.

The interview aims to confirm the students' response toward the distractions of english department students in online coffe shop learning. The researcher wants to find out more deeply by conducting interviews so that the data obtained is also valid for my research. According to Sugiyono (2012), "Interview is a data collection technique if the researcher wants to conduct a preliminary study to find problems that must be researched, but also if the researcher wants to know the things of the respondent more deeply". Moleong (2000) said that an interview is a conversation with a specific purpose carried out by two parties: the interviewer who asks the question and the interviewee who answers the question. The researcher wants to find out more deeply by conducting interviews so that the data obtained is also valid for my research.

E. Data Analysis

According to Sugiyono (2009), "data analysis is a process of systematically searching and compiling data obtained from interviews, observations, and documentation. By organizing data into categories, describing them into units, synthesizing, compiling into patterns, choosing which ones are important and what will be studied, and making conclusions so that they are easily

understood by oneself and others. Data analysis in qualitative research was done before entering the field, during the field, and after completing in the field.

Miles and Huberman in Sugiyono (2009) suggested that “data analysis in qualitative research is carried out when data collection takes place, and after completing data collection within a certain period”. At the time of the interview, the researcher had analyzed the interviewee's answers. If the interviewee's response to being investigated is not agreeable, the researcher will proceed until a specific stage until information that is viewed as dependable is gotten. Likewise, activities in qualitative data analysis were done intelligently and proceeded until finishing, so the information was immersed.

Trent and Cho (2014) defines data analysis as “Summarizing and organizing data”. In analyzing the data of the interview, the researcher will collect all respondents' answers during the interview and turn them into words in narration. The result of data is analyzed qualitatively and descriptively by utilizing analysis written descriptive. It permits the researcher to acquire detail and in-depth description of the data, descriptive analysis is an effective approach for analyzing and collecting the data of interview. The interview was recorded to assist the researcher in the process of data analysis to minimize misunderstanding. The results of the analysis from the interview will also be adjusted according to the research questions studied by the researcher.

CHAPTER 4

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the result of the interview analysis. This study aims to explain the distraction of english department students in online coffees shop learning.

A. Findings

a. The Distraction of English Department Students In Online Coffee Shop Learning

The result of this research was based on the data interview of English language education students' batch 2017, in Faculty of Education and Teacher Training Ar-Raniry State Islamic University. Fiveteen student of english department were interviewed with 6 (six) main questions. Fiveteen participants were marked as initials in order to keep participants' privacy; Participant 1 (FS), Participant 2 (FL), Participant 3 (MFM), Participant 4 (GA), Participant 5 (IL), Participant 6 (TF), Participant 7 (S), Participant 8 (MH), Participants 9 (AS), and Participants 10 (AH), Participants 11 (TZ), Participants 12 (AF), Participants 13 (MF), Participants 14 (AF), Participants 15 (MAH). The Interview took about 10 until 20 minutes for each participant. Because of the pandemic situation, the researcher did an interview session by mixing an interview via phone and face to face. An audio recorder recorded answers and opinions, and then the result was transcribed.

The analysis is focused on the distraction of english department students in online coffee shop learning. Based on the interview result, all respondents said

that online learning in a coffee shop is too noisy. However, they describe it in different ways. Participant 1 (FS) said that online learning doesn't make him serious about studying at a coffee shop because of some obstacles. Here are his statements based on the explanation above :

P1: Online learning is a media that we learn with internet and mobile or laptop. Since pandemic of Covid 19, all of the students in the world must to learning via online. I dont like to online learning in coffe shop. Sometimes I study in the coffe shop.

P1 : I dont like to study online in a coffee shop because some reason. The internet in a coffee shop is not stable and he can not too focus if he study in a coffee shop.

Then the interview conducted with Participant 2 (FL), he stated that online learning in a coffee shop is fun and he likes it so much :

P2 : I think online learning is learning by using the internet and online learning can make students more creative and innovative. In this era, online learning is a must to following the revolution industry 4.0.

P2 : I often to online learning in a coffee shop. In my opinion, online learning in a coffee shop makes us more comfortable because the coffee shop provides fast wifi and also while we are studying we can also enjoy a cup of coffee to learn more focus.

participant 3 (MFM) mentioned he likes to online learning in a coffee shop. Here are participant 3 statements that referred to the explanation:

P3 : Online learning is a teaching and learning process that uses the internet and social media for students.

Than he also mentioned that he likes online learning in a coffee shop because several reason :

P3 : Yes, I do. I often online learning in a coffee shop. The reason is same like second participant. It is because coffee shop provide a good wifi signal and If we study in a coffee shop, we can to get some drinks, food, and ciggarete to enjoy learning process.

P3 : Sometimes I comfort study in coffee shop, But sometimes it does not comfortable. Why ? Because there are some distraction like a music too loud in a coffee shop and people making noise.

Participant 4 (GA) argued that sometimes he likes to online learning in a coffee shop but sometimes he does not like because several reason.

P4 : Online learning is learning that is carried out remotely using certain applications

P4 : Sometimes I like to learn in a coffee shop, according to the mood and material. Sometimes I study at the coffee shop.

P4 : I don't think so. Because online learning in a coffee shop is difficult to focus on studying and following the material. The distraction from online learning at a coffee shop is usually the wifi and the constant commotion at the coffee shop, and sometimes there is a desire to play games or social media.

Then participant 5 (IL) stated that online learning in a coffee shop is not comfortable. he also mentioned the reason why online learning in a coffee shop is does not comfortable

P5 : According to me, online learning is learning indirectly or through several media.

P5 : Sometimes I like it and sometimes I don't, that's because according to the situation and conditions at the coffee shop. I don't always to online learning at a coffee shop.

P5 : I don't think it is comfortable. This is because the conditions in the coffee shop are not always conducive. The distraction while studying at the coffee shop was that the atmosphere was too noisy and could make me neglectful in studying.

Participant 6 (TF) said that he was force to online learning in a coffee shop because online learning must to have a lot of quota. So, he decided to online learning in a coffee shop.

P6 : Online learning is learning that is carried out remotely where teachers and students are not in one place.

P6 : No, I don't like it. But, I was forced to study online at a coffee shop because every time I study online I have to go through an application like Zoom or Google Meet, so it requires a lot of internet quota.

P6 : No, this is because sometimes the lecturer explains the material that is difficult to understand because of the environment in the coffee shop is too noisy. There are a lot of distraction while I am study online in a coffee shop. One of them is from the friends that always persuade me to play the game in a mobile (Mobile Legend). Another distraction is music in the coffee shop too loud and sometimes coffee shop provides football live streaming. It is distracting me when I online learning in coffee shop.

Participant 7 (S) argued that online learning in a coffee shop is too noisy and he can't focus while the lecturer explain the material.

P7 : Online learning is a learning method that uses online media as a reference medium.

P7 : I dont like it because it is too noise for me. No, I never online learning in a coffee shop except for doing assignment.

P7 : I don't think it's suitable for online learning at a coffee shop. The reason is because the coffee shop is too crowded and noisy so it is not comfortable to study there. The main distraction from online learning at a coffee shop is a friend who always annoys me and invites me to play games.

Participant 8 (MH) Stated that he does not like to online learning in a coffee shop because several reason.

P8 : Online learning is done face to face or through certain media.

P8 : I don't like online learning because the material presented is limited and not very understandable.

P8 : I often to study online at a coffee shop. I think online learning at a coffee shop is uncomfortable because it's noisy. My distraction while studying at the coffee shop was a very noisy commotion and it made me unable to focus on online learning.

Participant 9 (AS) agree if online learning in coffee shop is not comfortable

P9 : Online learning is a learning system used in education and using technology.

P9 : Yes, I like online learning because we can learn anywhere and everywhere. I have been online learning at a coffee shop but not often.

P9 : I don't think online learning in a coffee shop is comfortable because the situation is not really conducive. My distraction while studying at the coffee shop was that it was very noisy and I often got distractions from the people around me.

Participant 10 (AH) said that if she is studying online in a coffee shop, she felt like many people were staring at her.

P10 : Online learning is learning through the internet online. Online learning has been running since the COVID-19 virus appeared.

P10 : I like online learning because it can save time and make my time efficient in many ways. I don't like to study online in a coffee shop.

P10 : I feel uncomfortable studying in a coffee shop because there are too many people. The distraction is that it's too loud and sometimes a lot of people look at me and that really annoys me.

Participant 11 (TZ) said that online learning can make him save his time, money and etc.

P11 : Online learning is learning through internet media and laptops or mobile.

P11 : I like online learning because it saves time, energy and money. I often study online in a coffee shop.

P11 : The reason is very noisy and not conducive to learning in a coffee shop. The lack of connections and friends who always talk to us makes us not focus.

Participant 12 (AF) said he likes online learning but he does not feel comfortable when he was studying online in a coffee shop.

P12 : Online learning is self-study using sources or information on the internet.

P12 : I like online learning because I can learn while doing other work and save money. Sometimes I study online in a coffee shop.

P12 : Learning at a coffee shop is not comfortable because with other people in a coffee shop, it takes away our focus. The noise from the next table made me uncomfortable studying in a coffee shop.

Participant 13 (MF) stated that he likes to online learning in a coffee shop, but his friends always distrub him while he was study online

P13 : Online learning is an online-based learning method and can be done anywhere.

P13 : I dont like to study online, But I like to online learning in a coffee shop. It is because online learning in a coffee shop makes me enjoy and it is easier me to understand the material.

P13 : The distraction when I study online in a coffee shop is many of my friends distrub me while I studied in a coffee shop.

Participant 14 (AF) said he loves to online learning in a coffee shop, but sometimes when he study online, the signal of the wifi is very slow.

P14 : Online learning is learning by using the internet and applications such as Zoom, Google Meet, Etc.

P14 : I like online learning because I have reduced costs to go to campus. I love to study online in the coffee shop :

P14 : It is because I get calm and inspiration during online learning at a coffee shop. Distractions while studying at the coffee shop is the unstable wifi network, It makes me angry while I study online but the signal of the WIFI is slowly.

Participant 15 (MAH) said that online learning in a coffee shop is quite cheap. Here are his statement.

P15 : Online learning is learning or training online and using certain media and certain applications.

P15 : I like online learning because you can learn anytime and the price is quite cheap. I love to online learning in a coffee shop because we can enjoy a

cup of coffee and snack during online learning. We can use a headset during online learning to avoid the fuss at the coffee shop.

P15 : My distraction while studying at the coffee shop was that there were so many people and friends that it made us less focused and disturbed.

B. Discussion

The purpose of this research is to discuss the distraction of english department students in online coffee shop learning on UIN Ar-Raniry's English language students' batch 2017. The researcher collected the data by structured interviews, this research consists of five research questions. Both of the research questions were answered by the interview result. The research question was "What do you know about online learning". According to the interview results, the researcher found that online learning is the process of teaching and learning online and using the internet and laptop or mobile media. Online learning also uses several applications such as Zoom, Google Meet or Skype. there are also other applications such as google classroom, canvas instructor, etc. Many correspondents enjoy using online learning for several reasons. The main reason is that they can learn from anywhere and anytime. Another reason is because students can save time, energy, and the most important thing for students is that they can save their finances not to go to campus and others.

The second and third question is "do you like to learn in the coffee shop and do you often to online learning in the coffee shop". From this question, the researcher can draw the conclusion that 60% of the correspondents do not like online learning at a coffee shop and 40% of them like learning at a coffee shop.

The main reason they don't like online learning in coffee shops is the constant commotion in coffee shops. While 40% of the correspondents like learning at the coffee shop because the coffee shop provides drinks and food so that they enjoy doing online learning more.

The last question is “What are the distractions when you learn in the coffee shop?”. These questions the majority of correspondents answered with the same answer. The first reason was because of the commotion. At the coffee shop, many people don't come to study or online learning. The majority of people come to coffee shops to sit and talk or chat. Therefore, the main reason is the constant commotion at the coffee shop and makes online learning activities less comfortable. Another reason is friends. Why with friends? When we are in a coffee shop, many friends will disturb us such as chatting, poking, and most often invites us to play games on mobile.

Based on the research, 8 participants from 15 participants does not like to online learning in a coffee shop and 7 participants is like to online learning in a coffee shop. The reasons they like studying in a coffee shop are also quite diverse. One of the reasons is because coffee shops provide food, drinks, and snacks to accompany us while online learning. Another reason is because the coffee shop provides WIFI. Sometimes students do not have enough internet quota and have to go to a coffee shop to following online learning. Only by spending 5 thousand rupiah, we can enjoy a cup of hot coffee and get WIFI to join online learning. It's a very extraordinary facility and a quite economical expense to take part in online learning at a coffee shop

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter provides the conclusion and recommendation. In this part, the data analysis and discussion would be summarized, and the recommendation would be beneficial for the future researcher.

A. Conclusion

Online learning is a learning that uses the internet, intranets and extranets, or learning that uses a computer network that is directly connected and has a wide (global) scope. Since the emergence of the Covid 19 virus in Indonesia, all learning at all levels, including universities, uses online learning. Based on the findings and discussion of the previous chapter, the researcher will highlight and clarify several aspects. Researchers found that many English students from the 2017 class liked online learning because of several aspects. One of them is online learning that allows them to save money, time and effort. However, there are still many English students from the 2017 class who are still studying online learning in coffee shops to get wifi so they can take part in online learning. Some of the respondents also answered that they liked online learning at the coffee shop.

For the next one, the researchers found that when participating in online learning at a coffee shop, there are still many distractions that we face during online learning. The majority of correspondents answered with the same answer. The noisy at the coffee shop made students unable to focus on participating in

online learning. However, some of the correspondents also received annoyance about friends who always talking and always asked to play games together.

B. Recommendation

Concerning the research findings, the researcher would give some recommendations for students, and future researchers. For students, before participating in online learning, it is highly recommended to have a laptop or mobile to take part in online learning. For students who take online learning at the coffee shop, it is better to bring earphones so that when participating in online learning they can avoid noise and disturbances around them. It is advisable for students who will take online learning not to invite friends to come to the coffee shop because it is better to take online learning by themselves while enjoying a cup of coffee and a snack.

Lastly, other researchers who want to conduct similar research are suggested to do more in-depth research on the causes of the distraction of english department students in online coffee shop learning, and the future researchers may add other data collection, like observation, and may also add the number of participants.

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