



ABSTRACT

MOOC (Massive Open Online Course) is a technology in the field of education in the form of a learning platform with open access and interactive participation which experienced a rapid increase during the COVID-19 pandemic. While user numbers are increasing rapidly, MOOC dropout rates are also increasing. One of the reasons for the high MOOC dropout rate is the MOOC design. Several previous studies have discussed the main features in building MOOC designs. It's just that in every research conducted, each has its own views on the building features of the MOOC design. Based on this, it is necessary to know the design pattern on the MOOC as the basis for building a MOOC.

In this study the process of identifying MOOC design patterns in this study used the two-factor theory approach from Herzberg where MOOC features were categorized into hygiene factors (features that must be present in MOOC) and motivation factors (features that can increase the motivation of MOOC participants). To simplify the classification process, sentiment analysis was carried out using the Naïve Bayes method. Not only identifying features into two factors using sentiment analysis, in this study statistical analysis was also carried out to determine the correlation between MOOC features with hygiene factors and motivation factors.

Sentiment analysis of the features in the Udemy MOOC which was carried out using the Naïve Bayes method obtained an average positive sentiment value of 89% with an average accuracy value of 91%. The correlation analysis carried out by analyzing the hypotheses has proven that in the MOOC design pattern there are features that include hygiene factors, namely the mission category (course list, description and syllabus, material list), resource category (reading material, video material), and activity category (quizzes, assignments). While the features included in the motivation factors are the result categories (progress, feedback and quiz results, certificates), social categories (discussion forums, messages), and additional feature categories (help systems, search, scheduling, video notes, ratings and reviews).

Keywords – MOOC, two factors theory, sentiment analysis, Naïve Bayes, SEM-PLS



INTISARI

MOOC (*Massive Open Online Course*) merupakan teknologi dalam bidang pendidikan berupa *platform* pembelajaran dengan akses terbuka dan partisipasi interaktif yang mengalami peningkatan pesat saat pademi COVID-19. Meskipun angka pengguna meningkat pesat, angka *dropout* MOOC juga meningkat. Salah satu penyebab tingginya angka *dropout* MOOC adalah desain atau rancangan MOOC. Beberapa penelitian terdahulu telah banyak membahas mengenai fitur-fitur utama dalam membangun desain MOOC. Hanya saja dalam setiap penelitian yang dilakukan, masing-masing memiliki pandangannya tersendiri terhadap fitur pembangunan desain MOOC. Berdasarkan hal tersebut, maka perlu diketahui pola desain pada MOOC sebagai dasar pembangunan MOOC.

Dalam penelitian ini proses identifikasi pola desain MOOC pada penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan teori dua faktor dari Herzberg dimana fitur-fitur MOOC dikategorikan ke dalam *hygiene factors* (fitur yang harus ada dalam MOOC) dan *motivation factors* (fitur yang dapat meningkatkan motivasi peserta MOOC). Untuk mempermudah proses klasifikasi, dilakukan analisis sentimen dengan metode Naïve Bayes. Tidak hanya mengidentifikasi fitur ke dalam dua faktor menggunakan analisis sentimen, dalam penelitian ini dilakukan pula analisis statistik untuk mengetahui korelasi antara fitur-fitur MOOC dengan *hygiene factors* dan *motivation factors*.

Analisis sentimen terhadap fitur-fitur dalam MOOC Udemy yang dilakukan dengan metode Naïve Bayes mendapatkan rata-rata nilai sentimen positif sebesar 89% dengan nilai rata-rata akurasi 91%. Adapun analisis korelasi yang dilakukan dengan menganalisis hipotesis telah membuktikan bahwa dalam pola desain MOOC terdapat fitur yang termasuk *hygiene factors* adalah *mission category* (daftar kursus, deskripsi dan silabus, daftar materi), *resource category* (bahan bacaan, video materi), dan *activity category* (kuis, tugas). Sedangkan fitur yang termasuk dalam *motivation factors* ada *result category* (progress, feedback dan hasil kuis, sertifikat), *social category* (forum diskusi, pesan), dan *additional feature category* (sistem bantuan, pencarian, penjadwalan, catatan video, rating dan ulasan).

Kata kunci – MOOC, teori dua faktor, analisis sentimen, Naïve Bayes, SEM-PLS