

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Students' Perception

1. Definition of Perception

According Mouly state that perception is the way people see or understand something from their own point of view.¹ According Eggen and Kauchak stated perception is provides a cognitive dimension of perception and sees perception as the process by which people attach meaning to experiences.² The theory above is supported by Gibson define perception as a process that involves receiving, organizing, and interpreting stimuli.³ According to Baron and Byrne call this “social perception” which is the process by which we seek to understand other people.⁴

Allah SWT says in Q.S Al-Hujurat ayat 12:

يَا أَيُّهَا الَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا اجْتَنِبُوا كَثِيرًا مِّنَ الظَّنِّ إِنَّ بَعْضَ الظَّنِّ إِثْمٌ وَلَا
بِحَسَسُوا وَلَا يَغْتَبَ بَعْضُكُم بَعْضًا أَيُّحِبُّ أَحَدُكُمْ أَن يَأْكُلَ
لَحْمَ أَخِيهِ مَيْتًا فَكَرِهْتُمُوهُ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ إِنَّ اللَّهَ تَوَّابٌ رَّحِيمٌ

¹ Mouly, *Psychology of Effective Learning 3rd ed*, (New York:1973), 1
² Eggen and Kauchak, *Educational Psychology: Windows on Classrooms*, (New Jersey Prentice Hall: 2001), 1

³ Gibson., *Organizations: Behavior-structure-process 12th ed*. (Plano: 2006), 99.

⁴ Baron and Byrne, *Social Psychology 8th ed*, (Allyn and Bacon: 1997), 1.

“o ye who believe! Avoid suspicion as much (As possible): for suspicion in some cases is a sin: And spy not on each other, Nor speak ill of each other Behind their backs. Would any of you like to eat the flesh of his dead Brother? Nay, ye would Abhor it. But fear Allah: For Allah is Oft-Returning, Most Merciful.”⁵

Goldstein also said that perception is also a conscious sense of experience.⁶ According Huffman state that perception is how an individual perceives may differ from one person to another.⁷ In addition, Darmuh stated that perception was the process take by individuals to govern and to interpret perception of sensory to give significance in their environment.⁸

2. Types of Perception

In identifying the student’s perception, there were kinds of perception divided into two. Such as:⁹

- a. Positive perception is a valuable present that prepares the self-confidence and power to catch on the world, to

⁵ Abdullah Yusuf Ali, *The Holy Qur’an—English Translation of the Meanings and Commentary Revised and Edited by The Presidency of Islamic Researches*, (IFTA, Call and Guidance: 2019), 1592.

⁶ Goldstein, *Sensation and Perception*. 8th ed, (Canada: Wadsworth Cengage Learning, 2010), 8

⁷ Huffman, *Organizational Behavior* 8th ed. (New York: 2000), 54.

⁸ Darmuh, *The student’s perception toward the implementation of peer feedback in Debate subject of English Education Department academic year 2013 at Muhammadiyah University of Makassar*. (University of Muhammadiyah Makassar: 2016), 20.

⁹ Irwanto, *Psikologi Umum*, (Jakarta: 2002), 71

endure crises, and to focus outside oneself. It increases the construction of relationship and giving to others.

- b. Negative perception is disposed to focus on their own desires, trying to acquire and proved their self-worth.

3. Factors Affecting Perception

People may have different perceptions, that's because there are factors operating to shape and sometimes distort perceptions. Bimo Walgito said that there are two factors that influence a person's perception, namely as follows:¹⁰

a. Internal factors

Internal factor is factor which comes from an individual, such as: Individual feelings, attitudes and personality, prejudice desire or hope, attention (focus), learning process, physical state, psychiatric disorders, values and needs as well as interests, and motivation.

b. External factors

External factors come from environment and stimuli factors such as: family background, information obtained, situation, knowledge and needs around, intensity, size, independence, repetition of motion, new things and familiar or unfamiliar

¹⁰ Bimo Walgito, *Psikologi Sosial (Suatu Pengantar)*. (Yogyakarta: ANDI 1990),

things the object. What people perceive toward something depends on their expectation on situation that they experience. External factors can affect peoples' perception and it can determine what people perceive to do.

4. Students' perception

Student is person who is saying at a university or other place of higher education. Student are the main and the most important resources in the teaching and learning process. Student can learn from teacher, while teacher cannot teach without student. All of the learning process always begin with perception. According to Brown perception is defined as the recognition and interpretation of sensory information. Perception can make it possible to take sensory information and make it into something meaningful.¹¹

B. Strategy of Learning

The learning strategy is an action plan (a series of activities) including the use of methods and the use of various resources/strengths in learning.¹²

¹¹ Brown, *Teaching by Principle and Interactive Approach to Language Pedagogy*, (New York: 2001), 73

¹² Wina Sanjaya, *Strategi Pembelajaran Berorientasi Standar Proses Pendidikan*. (Bandung: 2006), 179

1. Expository Learning Strategy

The expository learning strategy is a learning strategy that emphasizes the process of delivering material verbally from a teacher to a group of students with the intention that students can master the subject matter optimally. Roy Killen named this expository strategy with the term direct instruction strategy. The expository learning strategy is a form of teacher (teacher centered approach).

2. Inquiry Learning Strategy

Inquiry learning strategy is a series of learning activities that emphasize the process of thinking critically and analytically to seek and find answers to a question in question. The inquiry learning strategy is a form of student-oriented learning approach (student centered approach). That said, because in this strategy students play a very dominant role in the learning process.

3. Problem Based Learning Strategy

Problem-based learning strategies can be defined as a series of learning activities that emphasize the process of solving problems faced scientifically. Problem-based learning strategy is a strategy that allows and is very important to be developed. This is due to the fact that every human being will always be faced with

problems. Judging from the context of improving the quality of education, the Problem Based Learning Strategy is one of the learning strategies that can be used to improve the learning system.

4. Learning Strategies to Improve Thinking Skills

Learning strategies to increase thinking skills are learning strategies that emphasize students' thinking abilities. Joyce and Weil put this learning model into part of the learning model Cognitive Growth: Increasing the Capacity to Think. Although the goal of the learning strategy to increase thinking skills is the same as the inquiry learning strategy, namely so that students can search and find their own subject matter, but both have fundamental differences. In the learning pattern of learning strategies to increase thinking skills, the teacher uses students' experiences as a starting point for thinking, not puzzles that must be answered as in inquiry patterns.

5. Cooperative Learning Strategy

The cooperative learning strategy is a learning model using a grouping system / small team, which is between four and six people who have different (heterogeneous) academic backgrounds, gender, race, or ethnicity. Slavin suggests two

reasons, first, some research results prove that the use of cooperative learning can improve student achievement as well as improve social relationship skills, foster an attitude of accepting self-deprivation and others, and can increase self-esteem. Second, cooperative learning can realize students' needs in learning to think, solve problems, and integrate knowledge with skills.

6. Contextual Learning Strategy

Contextual learning strategy is a learning strategy that emphasizes the process of full student involvement to be able to find the material being studied and relate it to real life situations so as to encourage students to be able to apply it in their lives.

7. Affective Learning Strategy

Affective learning strategies are strategies used to achieve educational goals which are not only cognitive dimensions but also other dimensions, namely attitudes and skills, through a learning process that emphasizes student activities as learning subjects. Affective relates to values that are difficult to measure, because it involves a person's awareness that grows from within.

C. Google Translate

a. Definition of Google Translate

Li stated that Google is an automatic machine-translation service provided by Google Inc. It translates one written source language to another directly or with English as a medium.¹³ Yadi Kusmayadi mentions that Google Translate is probably the most used online translation tool recently.¹⁴ Moreover, Google Translate is a free domain. This means that internet users don't need to become members or pay fees to get full Google Translate services. Most Indonesian people who use Google Translate include students, they have a reason why students use it because using Google Translate is easier and faster to translate than using a dictionary.

Karami discuss the various models used in Google Translate. On the two main engines used by Google Translate and try to assess the advantages and disadvantages of each separately. Then concluded that the rule-based model is easier and more efficient for machine translation of simple languages in linguistics and rules. Karami believe for machine translations such as

¹³ Li, H. *Comparison of Google Translation with Human Translation. Paper presented at the Twenty-Seventh International Florida Artificial Intelligence Research Society Conference*, (University of Memphis:2014), 1.

¹⁴ Yadi Kusmayadi, *The Use of Google Translate as A Learning Media for Improving Students' Translation Skill* (University of Education: 2014), 14.

Google Translate which supports 90 languages and the benefit of the statistical model of the quality of the translated text is that data is provided for the machines and language pairs used in the translation process.¹⁵



Picture 2.1 Google Translates user option page (source: Google, 2021)



Picture 2.2 Google Translates view result translate text of page (source: Google, 2021)

¹⁵ Karami, *The Brief View on Google Translation Machine, Paper presented at the meeting of the 2014 Seminar in Artificial Intelligence on Natural language*, (Germany:2014), 13.

b. The Characteristics of Google Translate

As stated in the explanation above, Google Translate is easy to use translation because the user only enters the URL of the desired web page the box provided, select an available target language, click the enter command, and the web page has been translated successfully.

The characteristics of google English translation as follows:¹⁶

- 1) Easy to use if you have an internet connection because the user enters the URL of the web page.
- 2) It's quick to translate rather than using a dictionary.
- 3) Can translate any web page into 51 languages from around the world in just one second.
- 4) Not only translate the text but we know how the words are pronounced because in the Google Translate box there is a key to listening.

c. Benefits of Google Translate¹⁷

- 1) As a Translator

¹⁶ Indah Kurniasih, *An Analysis of Grammatical Errors of Using Google Translate from Indonesia to English in Writing Undergraduate Thesis Abstract Among the Students' English Department of Iain Metro in the Academic Year 2016/2017*, (Institute Islamic Studies of Metro: 2017), 24

¹⁷ Hidya Maulida, *Persepsi Mahasiswa terhadap Penggunaan Google Translate sebagai Media Menerjemahkan Materi Bahasa Inggris*, (STKIP PGRI Banjarmasin: 2017) h.58-60

This is actually the main function, namely as an online translator, especially Google translate Indonesian English, which is used a lot in Indonesian English translation activities. However, due to the development that Google Translate continues to do, there will be many other benefits of free Google Translate that you can get apart from being a translator or translator.

2) As an Online Dictionary

Another benefit of Google Translate is that it is an online dictionary (or sometimes also called "Online"). Because, when users of this translation machine do a per word translation, Google Translate will automatically display several choices of the translation results of the source word in question in the target language.

3) As an Online Thesaurus

Apart from being an online translator and dictionary, Google Translate can also be useful as a thesaurus or a reference for choosing the same word meaning (word synonym) online. In addition to the various choices of word synonyms, the level of use of the word is also displayed.

4) As a Foreign Language Pronunciation Learning Tool

For those who want to learn foreign languages, for example those who want to learn English for free, especially how to pronounce words, google translate can be used.

d. Advantages and Disadvantages Using Google Translate¹⁸

Using machine translation or Google Translate certainly has advantages and the disadvantages. Because most people think that Google Translate is very good helpful and easy. However, Google Translate has drawbacks.

Advantages:

- 1) Fast language translation
- 2) Free for all users
- 3) Can be used in all internet browsers
- 4) Global Communications
- 5) Provide a link for real person translations if needed

Disadvantages:

- 1) Not 100% accurate
- 2) When using the provided real-life translation, fees are charged
- 3) There is no way to know which one is accurate or not

¹⁸ Indah Kurniasih, *An Analysis of Grammatical Errors of Using Google Translate from Indonesia to English in Writing Undergraduate Thesis Abstract Among the Students' English Department of Iain Metro in the Academic Year 2016/2017*, (Institute Islamic Studies of Metro: 2017), 24-25

- 4) Easy to use for cheating in foreign language classes.

D. Translation

Bassnett who defines that translation is not just the transfer of texts from one language into another, but also a process of negotiation between texts and cultures. It means that translation is not only transmitting a language, transferring the meaning, and conveying the message, but also transmitting a cultural aspect of the source language.¹⁹ Munday stated that translation is a process of changing of an original written in the original verbal language into a written text in a different verbal language.²⁰

Nababan has stated that a qualified translation should have three aspects. The aspects are accuracy, acceptability and readability. The term of accuracy refers to whether the source language text and the target language test are compatible or not, the term of readability refers to whether the target language text is readable or not, and acceptability refers to whether a translation is disclosed in accordance with the norms of culture that applied in the target language or not.²¹

¹⁹ Bassnett, S. 2002. *Translation Studies*. (London and New York:2002), 2.

²⁰ Munday, *Introducing to Translation Studies: Theories and Applications*. (London: 2001), 1.

²¹ Nababan, "Pengembangan Model Penilaian Kualitas Terjemahan". (Universitas Sebelas Maret:2012), 39.

According to Catford has stated translation is a substitute for textual material in one language according to the equivalent textual material in another language. Textual material is words, phrases, sentences, grammar and grammar structures. Translator should be able to find the most relevant words, phrases, sentences or a grammatical structure that can replace the source text so that the target reader can understand the target text.²²

According to Newmark, translation is rendering the meaning of a text into another language according to the way the author the meaning of the text. Newmark has also added to that translation effort replace messages and written statements in one language with the same message and statement in another language. The meaning messages in the source text must be similar to messages in the target text.²³

According to Nida and Taber, translation is a process reproduces the natural equivalent of the source language messages, first in terms of meaning and second in terms of style. That is, translation can be seen as rewriting messages contained in the source language into the target language to find similarities.²⁴

²² Catford, *A Linguistic Theory of Translation*, (Oxford University Press: 1965), 20.

²³ Newmark, *A Textbook of Translation*, (London: 1988), 1.

²⁴ Nida and Taber. *The Theory and Practice of Translation*. (Netherland: 1982), 9.

According to Mildred L. Larson, translation is basically a change of form. Translation means transferring the meaning from the source language into the language of the receptors. This is done by going from the first linguistic form to the second form by means of a semantic structure. That meaning is being transferred and must be kept constant. It means the form of the source language replaced with the target language form. When translating text, the meaning of the source language is transferred to the target language. This means that it must be constant, only the shape changes. Although the form of the source text changes, the meaning the text is still the same.²⁵

E. Translation Tool

1. Definition of Translation Tool

Trans Tool or known better as Machine Translation, is a program which is used to translate a certain text from language into another language. Trans Tool can translate any language into any language, depending on the Trans Tool itself. Basically, the Trans Tool or Machine Translation work routine is just like what O'Grady.²⁶ That is from Source Language to Machine Translation and finally System Target Language.

²⁵ Larson, *Meaning Based Translation*. (University Press of America:1984), 3.

²⁶ O'Grady, *Contemporary Linguistics: An Introduction*. (London: 1996), 1.

After several years of the development, the Trans Tool has undergone a lot of improvement. Hutchins states that Trans Tool in system, which is originally designed for translation only from Russian into English, is now available for a very large number of language pairs: English from and into most European languages (French, German, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese), Japanese, Korean, etc.²⁷ The Trans Tool which has multilingual translation features like this is called: “Multilingual Trans Tool”.

a. Early Trans Tool

In the beginning of the development of Trans Tool, which according to Hutchins is in the early 1950s, research is necessarily modest in its aims. It is constrained by the limitations of hardware, in particular inadequate memories and slow access to storage, and the unavailability of high-level Language programming.²⁸ Hutchins blames this problem to the behavior of the leading scholars. It is not surprising that the first Trans Tool researchers turned to crude dictionary-

²⁷ J. Hutchins, *the development and use of machine translation systems and computer-based translation tools*, (University of East Anglia: 1999), 3

²⁸ J. Hutchins, *Reflection on the History and Present State of Machine Translation* (1995), 1.

based approaches, or in simpler terms; word for-word translation.²⁹

b. Present Trans Tool

Trans Tool has launched on a great significance of growth a historic shift in the way is being used and a phenomenal increase in the number of people who rely on it. People now have Trans Tool software that is viable, affordable, and can be operated on personal computer. Vasconellos statement shows that Trans Tool is become easier to be accessed by many people, and therefore become more popular.³⁰

2. Types of Trans Tool

Based on its capability Trans Tool has 2 types: bilingual and multilingual, just as stated by Hutchins “Systems are designed either for two particular languages (bilingual systems) or for more than a single pair of languages (multilingual systems)”³¹.

²⁹ J. Hutchins, *the development and use of machine translation systems and computer-based translation tools*, 4

³⁰ Vasconellos, 2010, *Recent Trends in Machine Translation 1*. Retrieved June 13, 2021 from <http://www.citeseerx.com> , 1

³¹ J. Hutchins, *Machine Translation: A Brief History*, 431-445

a. Bilingual Trans Tool

Bilingual Trans Tool is a Translation Tool for bilingual use. The use of bilingualism in the Trans Tool is different from the type of Trans Tool, such as Toogle Text and the Rekso Tool for Indonesian to English. This type of Trans Tool has two types based on location including the Trans Online tool and the Trans Offline tool. The Online Bilingual Trans Tool is easier and more reliable than the offline one because the vocabulary database is always updated by the program administrator, and of course it makes it easier for users to translate new words, but people who want to use the Trans Tool need to be connected to the internet to use it.

b. Multilingual Trans Tool

Multilingual Trans Tool is a type of Trans Tool that has the ability to translate text not only from one language to another, but one language to many other languages. Multilingual Trans Tool rarely has an offline version, which makes it different from Bilingual which has an online and offline version.

The author uses "Google Translate" which is included in this type (multilingual) to conduct this research, but the author only uses the Trans Tool for bilingual purposes, namely Indonesian sentences-English sentences. Although it seems that "Google Translate" is effective. But sometimes this Trans Tool can't translate the text properly.