CHAPTER II
LITERATUR REVIEW

A. **Perception**

1. **Definition of Perception**

Perception is the act of compiling, finding, and discussing information about providing an overview and understanding of the surroundings. Everyone has a different perception, for example in seeing an object, some like the object, and some don't like the object. Perception refers to the way we try to understand the world around us, we gather information through our five senses. According to Leavitt in Sobur (2003:445) perception in a narrow sense is vision, how someone sees something, while in a broad sense perception is a view or understanding such as a view or view of something.

According to Jalaluddin Rachmat (2007), perception is a process that occurs when touching an instrument that causes stimuli. By the receiver or sensory organs, these stimuli will be converted into nerve energy to be conveyed to the brain. Bimo Walgito in Adiwijaya, Purnami&Arsana (2019) said that perception is a process of organizing, interpreting the stimulus received by the organism or individual so that it becomes something meaningful, and is an integrated activity in the individual.

Based on these experts, the researcher concludes that perception is a response obtained from the process of recognition or identification that uses the five human senses, which is related to the truth value determined by a person and influences the attitude to be taken.

2. **Aspect of Perception**

Perception has 3 aspects, that is cognition, affection, and conation or psychomotor, the three aspects of perception are interconnected and interact in understanding, knowing, controlling feelings, and behaving

towards the attitude of a person or object being seen. According to Bimo Walgito (1991), there are 3 main aspects of perception, as follows:

a. Cognition

This aspect concerns the components of knowledge, views, approaches, ways of thinking/gaining knowledge, and past experiences, as well as everything that is obtained from the thoughts of the individual perpetrators of perception.

b. Affection

This aspect concerns the components of feelings and individual circumstances towards certain objects as well as everything that involves the evaluation of good and bad based on one's emotional factors.

c. Conation or psychomotor

This aspect concerns the motivation, attitude, behavior, or activity of an individual in accordance with his perception of a certain object or situation.

Based on the explanation above, it can be said that the perception aspect is a person's interaction through communication that can determine a person's understanding, knowledge, changes in attitudes, and good social relationships.

3. **Students Perception**

Perception is the act of compiling, finding, and discussing information about providing an overview and understanding of the surrounding environment. As we know, someone's perception is different when judging or giving an opinion about the object seen. Perception basically refers to the way we perceive objects around us so that we can gather information through our five senses. So that what is meant by student perception is the response or opinion obtained through the five senses and related to the truth values held by a person and affect the attitude to be taken.

The previous experiences of students are conveyed through their respective views so that the assessment of the information they get is in

the form of information with a positive or negative view. Student perception is very important in the learning process because it is a student's understanding of the material or information received during the lesson. This perception can be explained as the result of students' thinking or cognitive aspects, through the formation of student perceptions this will affect students' attitudes or affective and student or psychomotor actions.

Based on this explanation, the conclusion is that student perceptions are students' feelings about something, awareness of what is seen according to the object seen, and conveyed through our five senses with attitudes, behavior, and adjustments determined by their perceptions.

B. Google Translate

1. Definition of Google Translate

Google translate as one of the products provide by google has become a popular translation tool for language a student. As English is still considered as a foreign language in Indonesia, many Indonesian students, even college students appear to use google translate to help them in learning English. This tool tends to help the students to get the translation quickly and easily. Google translate is a free machine translation service provided by google company to translate text and messages from one language to another. Currently it can be accessed via a web interface along with an application smart phone/interface and application programming interface that can be accommodated into new software. Google Translate is one of the popular machine translators from Google. According to Jaganathan, Hamzah and Subramaniam (2014), one of the important tools in language learning in the group of English Foreign Language (EFL) students is Google Translate. It provides fast access to translation and meaning in analyzing the semanticist in language learning by instant tapping the mobile phone.

Google translate is based on machine statistics translation, which works by analyzing hundreds of millions of pairs of natural bilingual texts (Koehn, 2009). This natural partner can serve as an authentic example of the use of language from the available languages. Google translate helping students to understand the meaning of word in their classroom activity but they still need to point out that fast and quick response does not equate the exact and relevant meaning of words. Google translate easy to operate by instant tapping the mobile phone.

2. **Google translate in Writing Skill**

Writing has several characteristics of writing always using clarity, relevance, conciseness, grammatical, and logic. students use google translate to check how to write words in English correctly and how to spell them most of the students use google translate more often to help them write assignments or texts on social media and news in foreign languages or listen to the correct pronunciation and correct spelling.

Based on Chandra and Yuyun (2018), writing courses are considered a difficult subject by some students, so students rely on technology. They found that there are five needs of learners when using Google Translate. First, the highest is vocabulary then phrases in the second, sentences, spelling, and grammar as the least. According to Kol, Schcolnik, and Spector-Cohen (2018), when using Google Translate students usually write more words because they have enough time to write, and they do not have to think about how to express what is on their minds because they can find words and phrases in Google Translate as fast as they are typed. They do not translate long paragraphs or texts because they know that google translate sometimes makes mistakes when translating long texts, so they only translate words they do not know.

3. **Advantages and Disadvantages of Google Translate**

Google translate have advantages and disadvantages according to Mersi and Agus (2021), which are as follows:

a. Advantages

1) Google translate is a free web-based engine.

2) Google translate easily to use.

3) Google translate can be used anywhere inside or outside the classroom.

4) Provides multiple languages.

5) Can translate via the link.

6) Voice or audio support.

b. Disadvantages

1) less accurate in translating

2) limited number of characters

C. Writing Skill

1. Definition Writing Skill

Writing is a process that transforms our mind or idea into the written form. Writing skills is known as one of the complicated skills for some students because it has limited vocabulary as well as grammatical infirmity. According to Iftanti (2016), writing is necessary and use more often in people's daily routines. For example, when writing an application letter, messages, transmission of the study result, or fellow society in the workplace. Further, she also argues that writing is one of the subjects in formal education.

Writing is a form of communication of person indirectly with another person. When the writers write, they generate the ideas and transform it into a text. Then they have to be able make their reader understand about the writing. The way of the writers communicates their writing gives big impact about how easy or not the reader understands the writing. Nunan (2003), writing is a physical and mental activity. It is about finding thought and point out to communicate.

Writing must have a purpose or goal. when writers write, they generate ideas and turn them into a text. Then they must be able to make their readers understand the writing.

Brown (2001:335), writing is a written product of thinking, compiling, and revising which requires special skills in how to generate ideas, how to organize them coherently, and how to use discourse markers and rhetorical conventions coherently in written texts, how to revise the text for clearer meaning and how to understand the text for appropriate grammar, and how to product the final product.

2. **Writing Skill Process**

Writing process consists of planning, drafting, revising, and editing. Based on the process of the writing field by Richards and Renandya (2002), as follows :

a. Planning (Pre-Writing)

Planning is the process in which students are encouraged to begin writing through a series of activities that help students explore ideas that might arise for their essays.

b. Drafting

Drafting began when the students already have specific ideas about what they would write. In this process, students are directed to move their ideas into written form, and grammar errors are ignored. Students are also directed to write specifically, so the accuracy of their essays is increasingly well improved. it this process, the teacher can also help students develop the ability to make a preface that builds the reader's interest.

c. Responding

This process requires the active role of the teacher, the response of the teacher can be done orally or in writing. It is important to provide a gradual and simultaneous correction, thus the students know where the mistake is in their writing.

d. Revising

Revising means re-writing an essay, building on what has already been done to make it stronger. There are process to their revising process: revising content, revising sentences, and editing.

e. Editing

After revising the content and style, the next step is editing for errors in grammar, punctuation, and spelling.

Based on explanation above, Writing has 5 processes, namely planning, drafting, revising, responding, and editing. Planning is the initial process of students starting to write. Preparation is a process that will be carried out when students already have ideas about what they will write. responding is that it takes the role of a teacher to help these students in writing. Revising is rewriting the essay. Error is checking for grammatical, punctuation, and spelling errors in a piece of writing.

3. **Aspect in Writing Skill**

Writing have two steps process, namely showing the meaning of the idea and conveying it in the form of written language (Wigati,2014). Brown (2001) mentions that there are five aspects of writing, that are:

a. Content is the content of the writing and the ideas described.

Wigati (2014) stated that his element relates to the author's knowledge of writing including substance, thesis sentence development, and relevance in presenting the topic.

b. Form, which is the arrangement or organization in writing that shows the whole preparation of the right writing structure on the type of text written.

c. Vocabulary, which is the student's consideration in choosing the right words the express his identity.

d. Grammar or language use, is the use of grammatical forms and syntax forms in writing. This component is usually judged from the accuracy of sentence structures such as subject-verb the agreement, tenses, word order, etc.

e. Mechanics, namely considerations in writing applications such as spelling and punctuation.

D. Previous Study

In this study, researchers conducted research on students' perception on the use of google translate in writing skills lessons. There is some previous research that has discussed about students' perception about google translate. Some studies related to this research. First, Tantri Wulandari Hartono (2020) conducted "Students' Use of Google Translate in Academic Writing Course at English Language Department University of Muhammadiyah Malang". From the result of the analysis about, conclude many students use google translate to help students' do assignments and understand difficult words or sentences, and google translate can be accessed easily.

Second, the Mersi and Agus (2021) conducted "Students' Perception on the use of Google Translate" in conclusion, students prefer google translate to help them with their assignments than other dictionaries. because GT helps them in translating all kinds of translations, using GT is easier and saves time, is very useful, and can be used anytime and anywhere.

From the two previous studies, the researcher used the same title and wanted to do research with that title. According to them, google translate is very helpful and makes it easier for students to study or do foreign language assignments. The researcher argues almost the same as the conclusion of their research because students often use GT to do assignments and find out the meaning of foreign languages that they encounter on social media or in their foreign language assignments, although there are still errors. in google translate they still use it, and researchers tried to do this research on my campus to find out their perception of GT in academic writing lessons, the difference between my research and other research is that researchers use descriptive qualitative.

This research was conducted to find out students' perceptions about google translate and the result is a conclusion from the interview. while their research used mixed methods. Mixed methods are a combination of qualitative and quantitative, and they use questionnaires and interview instruments.