

CHAPTER II

EFL STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF SMARTPHONE AS MEDIA

A. Definition of media

Media is important in teaching and learning. Rayanda Asyar (2012) argued that "learning media can be understood as anything that can convey or transmit messages from sources in a planned manner, resulting in a conducive learning environment where the recipient can carry out the learning process efficiently and effectively. Syaful Bahri Djamarah dan Azwan Zain (2010) also state that revealed that instructional media are any tools that can be used as a device in order to achieve the learning objectives. More specifically, the definition of media in the teaching and learning process tends to be interpreted as graphic, photographic or electronic tools for capturing, processing and rearranging visual or verbal information (Azhar Arsyad, 2013). In learning, the media function as helping students' understand in accepting learning, generating student motivation and attract students' attention. According to Yudhi (2013) the function of learning media based on an analysis based on the media and based on its users is divided into five such as, 1. The function of learning media as a source of learning, as a distributor, transmitter, and liaison., 2. The semantic function adds to the vocabulary that students' really understand, 3. Manipulative function, overcoming the boundaries of space and time and overcoming sensory limitations, 4. The psychological function of learning media has the function of attention, affective, cognitive, imaginative and motivational functions, 5. Socio-cultural function, overcoming socio-cultural barriers between communication participants.

Media divided into 3 kinds such as, Audio media, Visual media and Audio visual media. Djamarah (2002) state that learning media is related to the following 3 things, namely auditive media (media that relies on sound), visual media (media that only relies on the senses), and audio-visual media (media that only uses sound and image).

Based on the above, Media is a tools in learning that support learning to be more effective and efficient. The media also helps in making it easier for students' to accept learning and motivates students' with interesting media.

B. Smartphone As Learning Media

Smartphone is a communication tool that is small and easy to carry which contains application that can help and facilitate humans such as text messages, telephones, calculators and maps. Smartphones can also be used as learning media. According to Rogozin (2012) by using smartphones as learning media provides deeper learning opportunities for students' because by using smartphones students' can develop learning through searching for information from the internet, as well as training their skills in carrying out practicals because of the mobility principle possessed by smartphones.

Smartphone is usefully for teaching and learning. However, Behind the advantages of using smartphones in learning, there are also disadvantages of using smartphones in learning. Advantages of smartphone in learning are helps students' in learning especially learning in covid-19. Students' can listen audio and video learning in smartphone. Students' also open applications for learning support. Disatvantage of smartphone in learning are students' can abuse smartphones such as cheating or opening applications that are not for studying during study.

C. Language Skill

In English learning, There are four skills that can be developed by students' such as listening skill, speaking skill, writing skill and reading skill. Firstly, listening skill is defined by Oxford (1993), listening is a complex problem solving skill and it is more than just perception of the sounds. Listening skills can be trained using audio media in the listening section. Secondly, speaking skill is a skill that gives us the ability to communicate effectively. According to Tarigan (2015) defines that speaking is a language skill that is developed in child life, which is produced by listening skill, and at

that period speaking skill is learned. Third, writing skill is a person's ability to express something in writing. According to Angelo (1980) Writing is a form of thinking, but thinking for a certain reading and for a certain time. One of the most important tasks of the writer is to master the principles of writing and thinking, which will help him to achieve his goals and objectives. The most important of these principles are invention, arrangement, and style. In short, learning to write is learning to think in a certain way. The last is reading skill, defined a person's ability to read, complete and interpret the written. According to Tarigan in Dalman (2014) Reading early is not just looking at a collection of letters that have formed words, groups of words, sentences, paragraphs and discourses, but more than that, early reading is an activity that understands and interprets meaningful symbols/signs/writing so that the message conveyed by the author can be accepted by the reader.

Based on the above, all skills in learning are very important and have their own role in learning. All skills can be obtained with the support of media and good teaching methods

D. Smartphone usage in teaching language skill

Smartphones as audio-visual media that can display text, images, sound and even video. In teaching audio-visual language skills, media is needed to practice listening skills and even speaking skills. According to Mutia (2021) With smartphones, they can improve their English skills through the various applications. Students can use applications on smartphones to practice speaking skills using videos, examples of how to speak English and can practice listening with applications that provide audio and there is even a quiz application that can practice speaking, listening, writing and reading.

E. Definition of perception

Perception is all interpretation processes that begin through sensing, which is a stimulus received by the individual through the receptor (senses) which is then organized in such a way that the individual is aware of and

understands the things he senses. According Slameto (2010) perception is a process that involves the entry of messages or information into the human brain, through human perception, continuously making contact with the environment. This relationship is carried out through the senses, namely the senses of sight, listener, touch, taste, and smell. Another definition, Perception is all processes of selecting, organizing and interpreting input information, sensations received through sight, feeling, hearing, smell and touch to produce meaning (Fadila & Lestari, 2013).

Perception is divided into two types, namely external perception and self perception. According to Sunaryo (2004), perception is divided into two parts, namely external perception (perception that occurs due to stimuli from outside the individual) and self-perception (perception that occurs due to stimulation from oneself).

Perception have several factorsthat influence it. According to Wibowo (2013) Perception is formed by three factors, namely, the perceiver (the person who gives the perception), the object or target (the person or object that is the target of the perception) and the situation (the situation at the time the perception is carried out).

Based on the above, Perception is a process of how a person selects and interprets information and experience and then interprets it.

F. Factor affecting students' perception

In perception, there are several factors that influence a person's perception, namely internal factors and external factors. internal factors such as mental, interest and mood and external factors such as targets or objects of perception and situation. According to walgito, there are several factors that affect perception , namely:

1) Performers Perception.

The interpretation of an individual to an object will be heavily influenced by personal characteristics, such as attitudes, motives, interests or interests, past experiences, and expectations. Needs or motives stimulate

individuals who will not be satisfied and have a strong influence on their perception. Examples such as a builder will pay more attention to perfection if people than a cook, a man preoccupied with personal problems can be hard to devote attention to other people, etc., shows that influenced by interest. Similar to interest to pay attention to new things, and perception of those traits regardless of their actual.

2) Targets or objects of perception.

Movement, sound, size, and other attributes of the target will shape the way we view it. For example, an image can be viewed from different perspectives by different people. In addition, adjacent objects will be perceived together anyway. Examples are accident twice in ice- skating rink in a week can make a perceive ice skating as a sport is dangerous. Another example is the tribe or the same sex, likely perceived to have the same or similar characteristics.

3) Situation.

The situation also affects the perception of us. For example, a woman had reason might not be too 'seen' by the man when he was in the mall, but if he is in the market, it's quite possible that the men would see.

G. Relevant studies

Some researchers have conducted about Students' perceptions of smartphone as media in EFL classroom that is follows :

Students' perceptions on the use of smartphones for language learning by Hidayati (2019). This research conducted to find out students' perception about the use of smartphone for language learning. The students' were asked about their perception in using smartphones on various activities in the classroom and how they considered the use of smartphones. This section discusses and presents the result of data analysis of the questionnaire. The data was categorized into three main areas: (1) reasons of using smartphone for language learning, (2) the use of smartphone for language learning, (3) drawback of smartphone for language learning. The result shows that the use of

smartphones for language learning has an influence to shape their learning activities. The students' perceive the smartphone functions as fast, easy, and helpful for language learning .

The Students' perception on the usage of smartphone as media of mobile assisted language learning at english language education department University of Muhammadiyah Malang by Anshori (2020) this research conducted to find out students' perception on the usage of smartphone in classroom. The researcher found that the students' had generally positive perception on the usage of smartphone in the classroom. The students' indicated that the usage of smartphone in the classroom made their learning more enjoyable.

The students' perception toward using mobile technology for learning english by Novarita and Srikandi (2021) this research conducted to find out *Students' perception toward using mobile technology for learning at Baturaja University*. The writer concluded that an overwhelming number of students' had usefulness and ease perceived of use toward mobile technology for learning English. Majority of university students' agreed that mobile technology was useful and easy to use for learning English. It could be seen from the analysis data.