

## CHAPTER II

### `REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### A. Perception

The English word "perception" is derived from the Latin word *perspire*, which means to receive or take (Sobur, 2003: 445). According to Levant in Sobur, perception in the wide sense refers to a view or understanding, or how a person perceives or understands something, as opposed to perception in the literal sense, which has to do with eyesight or how a person observes the outer world (2003: 445). M. Husaini and M. Noor (1981: 103) Perceptions are defined as anything that is stored and made visible in a certain region of the brain. According to Jalaluddin Rachmat, the perceptual process starts when a stimulus-producing object is touched (2007). These feelings will be converted into nerve energy by the receiver or sensory organs and then communicated to the brain. After the inputs are prepared, perception begins so that people can comprehend and interpret the message they have received. According to Mulyana (2000: 75), there are a few basic perceptual concepts.:

1. Observation-based perception is the process through which people understand and react to other people, things, or events in light of their prior knowledge and experiences with similar people, things, or events.
2. Despite the fact that sensory inputs are typically experienced simultaneously by all individuals, our ability to discriminate between significant and irrelevant experiences has a major impact on how we react to a stimulus.
3. Because we can never fully understand something through perception, perception always seems to be supposition. An inference is a premature assumption.

4. Because perceptions are evaluative, it's possible for people to misinterpret exchanges as an effort to ascertain the truth. But occasionally, our senses and perceptions mislead us, making us wonder how closely our perceptions correspond to reality. To get close to the truth, anything must be thoroughly assessed.
5. The most important aspect of how we perceive an object is contextual perception, also known as contextual perception. Our cognitive make-up, expectations of principle, notions of similarity or proximity and completeness, and our predisposition to interpret a stimulus or event as consisting of its environment are all significantly influenced by the context in which we are watching a person, an object, or an event.

The researcher chooses Mulyana's idea of perception because it provides explanations for perceptions from a variety of points of view, which is consistent with some of the insights provided by some of the experts above. We can infer from the facts listed above that perception is the response that occurs as a result of observations made utilizing the five senses of the human body. This response is influenced by and related to one's views on the truth.

#### a. Students' Perception

Every person has a unique perspective on the world since humans are designed differently than other things. The way that each person interprets the object determines if there are differences between them in terms of what they like and dislike. According to Aristotle, perception is connected to the alteration in a sense organ caused by the experience's subject. Everyone has an emotional reaction to the target item, whether positively or adversely, according to Aristotle's theory of perception, which maintains that changes in the sense organ are produced by the object of perception. The researcher presents evidence in

support of this claim. I explained in the previous clause how everyone has an opinion or feeling, and that each one relies on the topic. Three judges are choosing the best vocalist audition as an example. The woman's singing was regarded as being lovely and delicate by one juror while being conventional and uninspiring by the other two. Yet, only one jury member concurred that the vocalist had potential. This example demonstrates that even though the judges were analyzing the same thing, they each had different viewpoints and emotions. Gibson believed that in order for a person to experience the sensory characteristics of an object, information arrays determined (arranged) by things had to enter their senses. Gibson's theory is founded on the hypothesis that our perception of the objects described in the theory is determined by optical flows, sometimes known as optic arrays. Chudler defines perception as being conscious of our senses' familiarity. In actuality, their beliefs are what drive the bulk of attitudes, behaviors, and changes. A student's perception, in Montague's opinion, is how they feel about a situation.

b. The Importance of Students' Perception

Knowing how students see things is crucial because it allows professors or lecturers to assess student perceptions' outcomes. The impression of the learner is crucial for assessing the effectiveness of the instruction, as Chen highlighted. Teachers or lecturers can improve what students don't like and can improve what students like, whether it's how to educate or how to give materials to students, after knowing what students know. For lecturers or teachers in particular, the impression that students have of them is vital. According to Petegem's investigation, how effectively children learn is significantly influenced by their impression of their learning. Both Freiberg

and Stein acknowledged that students' assessments are indicators that serve to explain classroom environments as well as remedies to issues. As a result, neither estimation and academic success ultimately depend on the student's perception.

### c. Perception Theory

In Adiwijaya, Purnami&Arsana, Bimo Walgito claimed that perception is a process of organizing and interpreting the input received by the organisms or individuals so that it becomes something meaningful (2019). Perception causes people to react in a variety of ways. Any stimulus may trigger a response depending on the person's attention span. This implies that because people have various moods, cognitive abilities, and experiences, their perceptions of stimuli may vary from that of others.

Perception, according to Jalaludin Rachmat (2007: 51), is the process of making inferences from information and interpreting messages in order to observe objects, events, or relationships. Perception, according to Suharman in Adiwijaya, Purnami&Arsana (2019), is the process of reading or understanding data gathered by the human sensory system. He contends that the three aspects of perception that are most crucial for human cognition are sensory recording, pattern recognition, and attentiveness.

The complete dictionary of psychology defines perception as: a) the process of knowing or recognizing objective objects and events with the aid of senses, b) awareness of organic processes, c) take charge of group of senses with the addition of meanings derived from previous experiences, d) factors that hinder or interfere, originating from the organization's ability to distinguish between stimulants, According to Fieldman (1999), perception is a constructive process by which we look beyond

the stimuli that are offered to us and make an effort to create a meaningful scenario. d) Intuitive knowledge of direct truths or beliefs about something. According to Fieldman, our endeavor to comprehend a stimulus as it is presented to us is a normal component of perception. According to Morgan, perception refers to how something looks, sounds, feels, smells, or tastes (1987). When defining perception, some definitions take into account a person's entire range of sensory experiences, including how items sound, taste, feel, and smell. In other words, a person's experiences may have an impact on their view.

The transactional theory, which was developed by Mead in 1903, Dewey and Bentley in 1949, and Ames in 1960 (see Maulida, 2017), places a strong emphasis on how experience affects perception and the dynamic interaction between people and their surroundings. The environment, the observers, and the perceptions are thought of as being involved in a transaction known as perception. This theory has the following several presumptions:

- 1) Multimodal perception
- 2) Perception is an active process rather than a passive one.
- 3) Perception cannot be explained by dividing behavior into the perceiver and felt.
- 4) The conditioned response to stimuli cannot fully explain perception.
- 5) The way people and the environment interact is flexible.
- 6) The observer's perception of the surroundings is influenced by their current attitudes, motivations, and past experiences.
- 7) One's current circumstances reflect their past needs and experiences.

In light of the aforementioned concept, the description of perception is examined, shifting focus from the active process to

the interplay between experience and the environment. Based on their experiences and assimilation of environmental knowledge, this happens when someone successfully modifies their attitudes, beliefs, or behaviors in response to the new information.

#### d. Types of Perceptions

Positive and negative perceptions were the two main categories used to assess the student's perception. All personal behaviors, ideas, and deeds regarding one's own skills and appearance must have an impact on one's self-perception. Also, how other people perceive them skews it. The attitudes and choices people make throughout their lives are then influenced by this view.

- 1) Having a positive outlook is a wonderful gift that gives one the courage and self-assurance to interact with others, overcome challenges, and put others before oneself. It encourages the growth of friendships and generosity.
- 2) Pessimists typically concentrate on their own objectives and projects to strengthen and affirm their own value.

#### e. Visual Perception

The organ of visual perception is the eye. This perception, one of the earliest ones that they develop, is used by infants and toddlers to make sense of the world. How we interpret something visually depends on what we see, both before and even after we perform it. Riebel specifically emphasized the importance of visual awareness in Maulida (2017). Visual perception is important because it shows how well a person can follow, understand, and take in meaning from the visual cues around them. According to him, even after learning spoken information, people are still used to thinking visually or visualizing things. Visual perception is the process that takes

place when someone is exposed to sensory stimuli through their eyes (Lukaningsih, 2010). Widyana (2009) defined visual perception as the ability to infer information about a stimulus from the stimulus that has been received by the sense of sight. Visual perception includes interpreting what is seen, identifying it, determining its purposes, and connecting it to previously learned knowledge.

(Dwiyanti, 2018) Visual perception is the ability to interpret what is seen by the eye. There are three types of visual displays, namely:

- 1) A quantitative visual representation of numbers or statistical qualities.
- 2) Whenever it isn't required to comprehend the accurate numerical value, a qualitative visual display is implemented.
- 3) Displaying visual check readings is the third and easiest visual display option. The aforementioned hypothesis states that even while spoken messages are being conveyed, visual perception can alter the brain representation of forms that are influenced by prior knowledge and experience.

## **B. Google Translate**

### **1. Definition of Google Translate**

Franz-Josef Och's work, which won the 2003 DARPA machine translation speed competition, served as the basis for Google's translation. Nowadays, Och is the division in charge of Google's machine translation. Google Translate was created as a free, multilingual machine translation tool to translate text, speech, images, websites, and real-time video from one language into another, according to Maulida (2017). Google Translate can translate words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and speech, according to Google (Pujiati, 2017). An more reason to use Google Translate (Arifatun, 2012) The automatic translation engine of Google Translate has a few flaws. The

general subject matter of literature written in a foreign language can be better understood by readers even while it does not offer accurate translations. Using Google Translate as a translator has a lot of advantages. One of the main functions of an online translator, especially one like Google Translate Indonesian English, which is widely used in Indonesian to English translation operations, is the ability to provide instant translations. Google Translate simplicity and usefulness, which do not necessitate using an English dictionary from a book, making it a tool that expedites vocabulary learning (Bayu, 2020). Google Translate not only translates languages online but also spell-checks words that arise as a result of improper input. incredibly helpful for English spelling checks. how to pronounce a foreign language Google Translate can be useful for people who want to learn a foreign language, such as English, and in particular how to pronounce words. According to the information above, Google Translate provides a lot of advantages that many of its users are unaware of. Most consumers are only aware of translation as an application.

## 2. Features of Google Translate

There are many features of Google Classroom, but there are some general features of Google Classroom as follows:

### a. Google Translate Offline



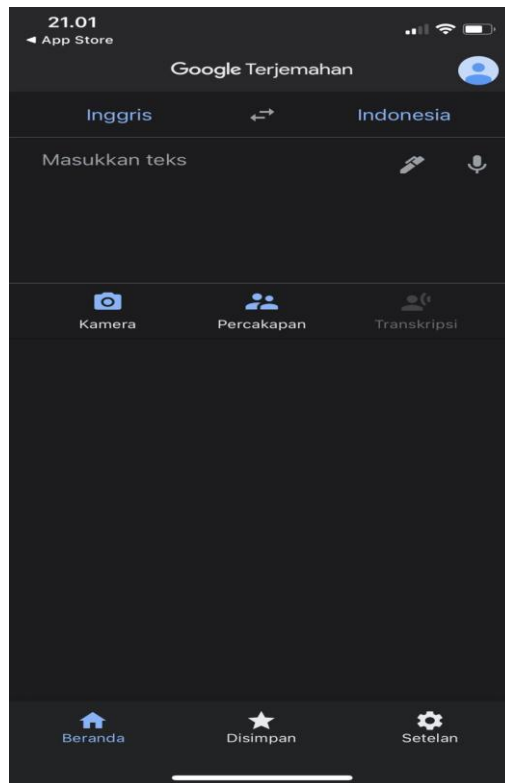


Figure 2.1 Google Translate Offline

Although Google Translate is an online-only service application, it appears to include an offline translation feature as well. There is no need to access the system from Google servers because it functions similarly to storing a language database in a mobile device. In other words, the language database must first be downloaded for this program.

b. Type to Translate

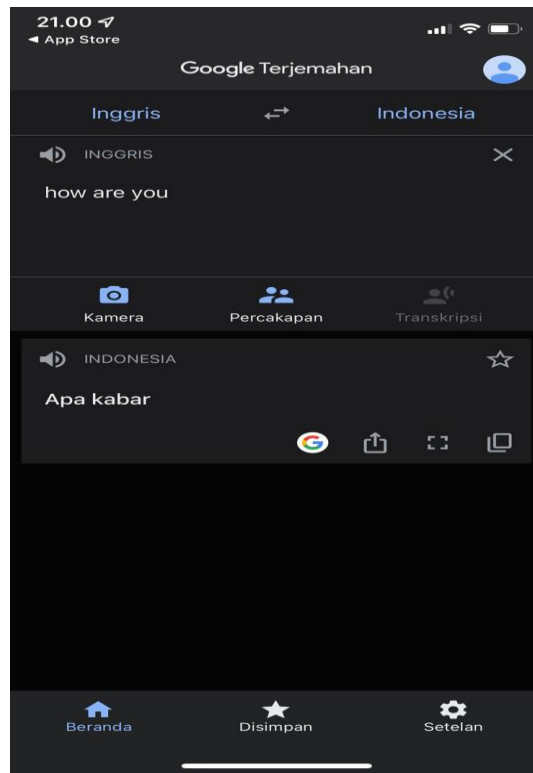


Figure 2.2 Type to Translate

Type to translate is Google Translate main feature. With the help of this tool, you may type the essential statement and have it translated into the desired language, as is normal.

c. Write to Translate

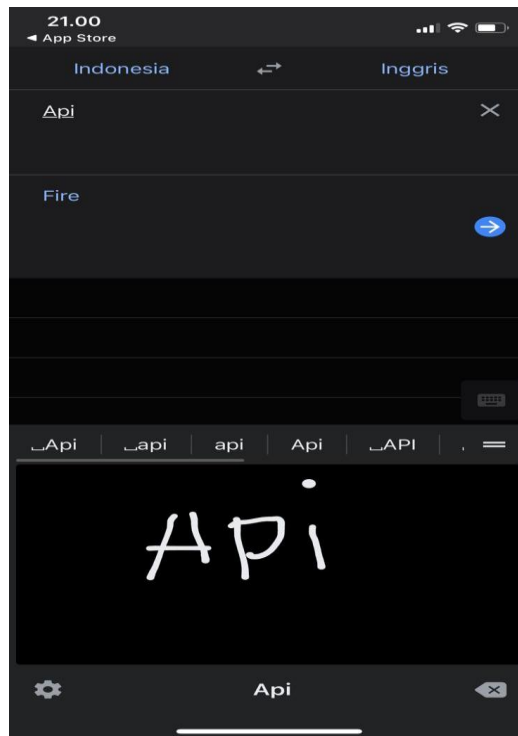


Figure 2.3 Write to Translate

In addition to the type to translate tool, which enables you to translate by entering sentences, Google Translate also provides a write to translate option. With the help of the "write to translate" feature, the user's handwriting is translated into the target language. Users have access to the Translate Google tap handwriting menu. After that, the user can type the desired sentence.

#### d. Instant Camera Translation

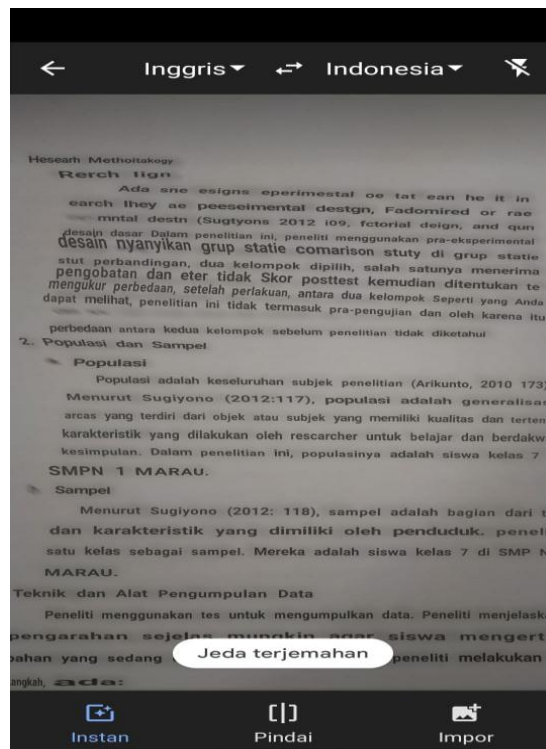


Figure 2.4 Instant Camera Translation

It can read foreign language text using a smartphone camera in addition to translating using Google Translate. Simply point the camera of your smartphone at the text you wish to translate, then follow the software's instructions. This will make it simple to translate even challenging writing.

e. Speak to Translate

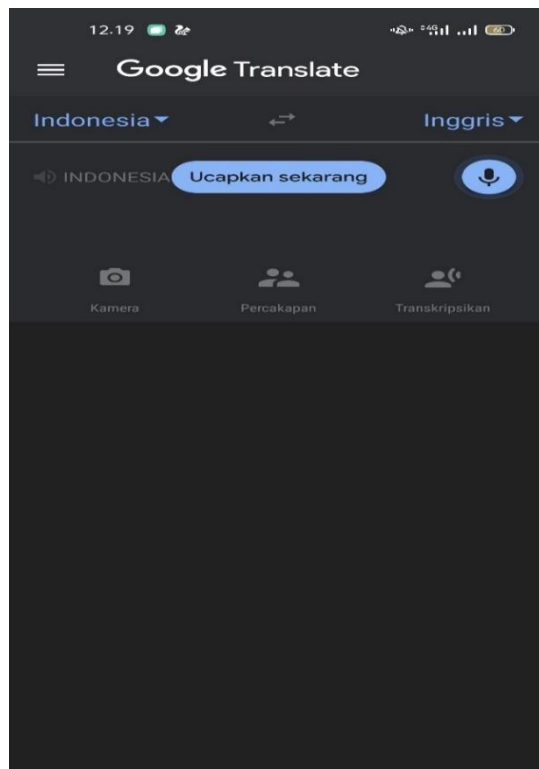


Figure 2.5 Speak to Translate

When users are having difficulty translating words or sentences that they want to write down, Google Translate voice translator capability can accurately translate the language of the speaker. Clicking the Conversation icon at the program's bottom will take users to this feature.

f. Benefits of Google Translate

One of the translation resources that students can use to translate literature published in a foreign language, such as English, is Google translate. According to reports, students are particularly interested in Google Translate since it can assist them in translating English works into Indonesian. That is one of the choices the translation industry makes (Pujiati, 2017). Google Translate, in accordance with Maulida (2017), has the following advantages:

a. Translator

as an interpreter. The main purpose of the website is to serve as an online translator. Google Translate from Indonesian to English is frequently used, especially for English to Indonesian translation projects. Yet, there are more advantages to using Google Translation than only as a translator or translator because of its constant expansion.

b. Online Dictionary

As a searchable dictionary. Moreover, Google Translate functions as a dictionary online (or sometimes also called "online"). Google Translate will automatically provide a variety of possibilities for the translation of the source term referred to in the target language when users of this translation tool convert words for words,

c. Online Thesaurus

as a thesaurus online. In addition to being an online dictionary and translator, Google Translate also functions as a thesaurus, which helps users choose between several word meanings (online). The number of times the word has been used is shown, along with a list of potential synonyms.

d. Spell Check

as a safety check. Google Translate not only translates languages online but also acts as a spell checker for words that appear to be misspelled. highly useful when checking any spelling errors in English.

e. Learning Media for Pronunciation

As a Foreign Language Pronunciation Learning Media. Those who want to learn a foreign language, such as English, can use Google Translate, particularly to learn how to pronounce words. According to the information provided above, there are some benefits of Google Translate that its

users are not aware of. The majority of users are only aware of its primary function, which is translation.

### **C. Google Translate in Learning English**

Because it is a free online translation tool available for use in the process of learning English, especially for translation, Google Translate is a good media for learning in class or as a dictionary to help students. 2016 (Medvedev) Google Translate, as an important member of the "Google family," is said to be one of the easiest and most accessible tools to help users meet their translation needs. Students have discovered the benefits and advantages of this application and tend to use it more frequently because it provides fast and somewhat accurate double translation services in various languages. However, Google Translate has a disadvantage when it comes to what was said. (Amar, 2013) Inaccurate translations occur when the meaning of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences in the source language is incorrectly transferred into the sentence in the target language, or when a message is omitted. According to (Pujiati, 2017), Google Translate has the following advantages:

#### **1. Advantages of Google Translate**

Google Translate was developed to help with translation. Google Translate can quickly translate vocabulary. Many words that were previously unknown to the lexicon can now be found using Google Translate. It also enables users to translate into a variety of languages. Students can save money by not purchasing a dictionary when using this application to translate into a language. Google Translate allows users to learn pronunciation or pronunciation in addition to translating. This is a significant advantage over using a dictionary. For students who do not speak English, Google Translate may be the best option for understanding English literature. Using Google Translate as an alternative tool for

doctoral students in applied linguistics is a wise strategy for expanding knowledge and understanding of various English-language literature.

## 2. Disadvantages of Google Translate

Google Translate is not perfect. The current system causes Google Translate words to be translated without regard for word structure, resulting in a translation of a sentence with a meaning that differs greatly from the original understanding. In other words, because Google Translate translates vocabulary, an error may occur if the translated text or sentences are in the form of sentences. Because it only translates word for word, Google Translator frequently produces grammatical errors. When some sentences are translated word for word, grammatical errors frequently occur due to differences in grammar rules between English and Bahasa Indonesia. Verb tense, subject-verb agreement, and singular-plural formation, for example, exist in English but not in Bahasa Indonesia. The formation of noun phrases differs between the two languages as well.

## **D. Translation**

### 1. Definition of Translation

Translation has been defined in a variety of ways by various experts. The process of interpreting the meaning of a text in the source language and creating a new equivalent text in the target language is known as translation. Translation, according to Bassnet (2002: 12), is the transfer of language from the source language to the target language. As when translating English into Indonesian, translation is clearly a transfer from one language to another. In contrast, translation is the expression of a message from



one language into another using word equivalents. For example, if students read English text but do not understand what it means, they can learn English by translating word meanings into Indonesian text. J. C. Catford, 1956: 20. As a result, translation is a word or expression similar to the material being taught in the students' first language. This means that translation is one of many relationships, such as knowing what a word means.

Furthermore, translating is the process of conveying the meaning of a text in one language into a text with the same meaning in another language (Rachmadie in Maharany, 2019: 11). According to Newmark, translating more than one or two sentences before reading the first two or three paragraphs is often dangerous in translation, unless the text appears to be troublesome at first glance.

## 2. Translation Process

Translation is the process of transferring messages from one language to another. When this activity continues until the final stage, which is the translation result, a process occurs in the translator's brain that allows the translator to produce a translation. The translation process refers to this procedure. Because the translation process is abstract and visible, only the translator is aware of it. The translation process is a series of steps that the translator must complete in order to achieve the desired result. According to Bassalamah (2007), understanding the source of the text comes from reading and interpretation. Reading becomes a method of comprehending effective interpretations and locating the most appropriate equivalents as a result. The translation process is the steps or stages that a translator must go through to produce a translation product. Because this process is cyclical, if a translator runs into problems while translating, he can go back to the

previous step to resolve the problem. Translators need time to carefully examine problematic words, phrases, or syntactic, structural, or cultural assumptions, and this is one possible solution (Robinson in Maharany, 2019). The translator does more than simply replace the text; he or she also conveys the information using the best words. The translator must then be fluent in both the language and the culture. As a result, translators must understand both linguistic and socio-cultural competence. Linguistic competence is required, but professional translation practice is insufficient, according to Delisle in Maharany (2019).

Newmark, (1988: 144) specifies the stages in the translation process into three stages:

- a. Interpretation and analyze source language texts.

In order to correctly identify the text's overall meaning, this activity seeks to identify and analyze the text as a whole from the perspectives of language style, text type, syntax, and grammatical.

- b. Select equivalents at the word to sentence level in the target text language.

The translator seeks and determines equivalent terms in the field being translated, as well as cultural equivalents in the target language that are appropriate and appropriate to the terms referred to in the source language, at this stage.

- c. Rearrange the text according to the author's intent and the reader's expectations. Texts and guidelines in the target language. Is the stage in which the previous stage's actions are repeated. If the translator discovers errors in the translation at this point, he can return to the previous steps and redo them.

### 3. Types of Translation

The process of transferring one language to another is known as translation. For instance, from the source to the target

language. Translation considers not only structure but also meaning. In Susanto, Jacobson distinguishes three types of translation: intralingual translation, interlingual translation, and inter-semiotic translation. Intralingual translation is completed in the same language. This translation is done by re-communicating a meaning with different texts in the same language. For example, an unfamiliar Indonesian text is translated again using a broader vocabulary. Interlingual translation is translation from one language to another. This translation translates the meaning and form of the text into other languages. This interlingual translation is referred to as translation in general. For example, translation from English to Indonesian. The translation of a verbal language into a nonverbal language is known as inter-semiotic translation (written). This translation can be found in many film subtitles. For example, the actors in the film speak English, but the subtitles are in Indonesian. This is a transitional language from verbal to nonverbal communication. Translation entails communicating two equivalent messages in two different languages and cultures. Susanto's Jacobson. As a result, they must pay closer attention to it because it investigates the proper translation process. It's similar to translating from one language to another through a series of verbal cues. Based on the explanation above, it is possible to conclude that translation can be used for both Translation within the same language and translation into different languages. The transfer of verbal language to written language is also referred to as translation.

#### 4. Translation Strategy

Translation strategy is an essential component of the translation process. A translator must understand the meaning of the text. The application of a strategy to facilitate translation. A translation strategy is required when translating a text. (Maharany, 2019)

Loescher (2019, Maharany). According to Seguinot in Maharany (2019), translators employ three strategies: translating without stopping for as long as possible, correcting immediately visible errors, and qualitatively and linguistically monitoring errors and language style in the translated text during the revision stage. Because of the relationship between the translation process and the translation product, the translation strategy is divided into two parts: strategies related to what happens in the text and strategies related to what happens during the translation process (Jasskelainen in Maharany, 2019). A general translation strategy is literal translation, which focuses on word for word correspondence. Jaaskelainen implemented the global translation strategy at Maharany (2019). The global strategy outlines how translators will solve problems and make decisions. Global strategy influences translators to consider the purpose of the translation and how it affects readers. This has an impact on how the translation process unfolds. The best word for categorizing translation techniques is procedure for the classification concept. Seven procedures are classified into two groups. When it comes to free translation, it can be direct or indirect. This translation is only possible if the two languages are related in some way.

a. Borrowing

Borrowing is a straightforward process. The source language is switched directly into the target language during this procedure. The borrowing procedure necessitates that the translator focus on the grammar and pronunciation of the target language. This procedure can be used in two situations: when discussing a new technical process for which there is no term in the target language, and when defending the word from the

stylistic effect of the source language, in which the translator uses a foreign term to add flavor to the target text.

For example:

Source Language: My brother saves the file on the hard disk

Target Language: Saudara Laki-laki Saya menyimpan file di hard disk

Source Language: Computer

Target Language: Komputer

b. Calque

Calque is a translation strategy that transfers a source of language expression or structure through literal translation. What it is a foreign word or phrase that has been translated and incorporated into another language or word. It is a literal translation from one language to another. Furthermore, calque has either literally translated each word while adhering to the syntax of the target language or has ignored the syntax of the target language in favor of the syntax of the source language, resulting in an awkward syntactical structure of the target text. Calque may also create or employ a neologism in the target language by borrowing from its structure. Calque then borrows words from the source language while keeping the target language's structure.

For example;

Source Language: Functional strategy

Target Language: Strategi fungsional

Source Language: Direktorat general

Target Language: Direktorat Jendral

c. Literal Translation

The grammatical constructs of the source language are converted into the equivalent in the target language in this translation, while the words are translated out of context. This

literal translation, like the initial translation process, can help identify problems that need to be fixed. According to Vinay and Darbelnet in Maharany(2019), literal translation or word-for-word translation is a direct transfer from the source language text to the target language's grammatical and idiomatic texts, with the translator's task limited to adhering to the target language's linguistic level. In theory, literal translation is a one-of-a-kind solution. Other than clarification, such as grammatical appropriateness or inflectional endings, translation is not required. Literal translation is one method used by writers to produce a good literal translation, but due to structural and metalinguistic requirements, something must be sacrificed, and only after the meaning is fully preserved. According to Vinay and Darbelnet, a literal translation is deemed 'unacceptable' if it: gives a different meaning, has no meaning, is unnatural for structural reasons, lacks an appropriate expression in the metalinguistic of the target language, or conforms to something at different language levels.

Source Text: Where are you?

Target Language: Dimana Kamu?

d. Transposition

Transposition is a translation technique in which grammatical categories are switched. A category, structure, or unit shift is what this is called. A noun in the target language text, for example, is derived from verbs in the source language text. Structural shift is used when the structures of the source and target languages differ. The most common structural change undertaken by the translator, according to Vinay and Darbelnet in Susanto. The grammatical structure was altered as a result of the transposition. As a result, the translator switches

back and forth between nouns and verbs, verbs and nouns, and propositions and nouns. It changes a grammatical category, and each word in a different language has a different grammatical structure. Transposition was defined as either mandatory or optional, with the source text serving as the best expression and the target text serving as the transporter expression.

For example:

Source language: He has a limited liability

Target language: Dia mempunyai tanggung jawab terbatas.

e. Modulation

Modulation is a message form variation caused by a shift in perspective. As a result, the source language's semantic form and point of view will be altered. This translation is also acceptable when grammatically correct speech is deemed inappropriate, unidiomatic, or awkward in the target language. Modulation is also defined as the diversion caused by a shift in meaning, as well as shifts in perspective and mindset. There are two types of modulation: free or optional modulation and fixed or required modulation. Fixed modulation, which translators with good knowledge of both languages can use because they are aware of the preferred expression's dictionary or grammar's frequency of use, overall acceptance, and confirmation. While free modulation favors novel solutions, thought habits-based solutions are not optional. If free modulation is used frequently enough or is perceived as the only solution, it can become fixed. Fixed modulation is another type of modulation that converts negative source language expressions into positive target language expressions.

For example:

Source language: It is not difficult to see him

Target language: mudah untuk menjumpainya

Source language: Shall, we?

Target language: Mari, Kita berangkat!

f. Equivalence

Equivalence is an entirely different way of expressing something. It is a matching word that is used to find words or expressions in the source and target languages that are similar. Furthermore, Equivalence expresses the same reality in a completely different way. As a result, translation strategies can be simple or complex. Language is almost inherently cultural, according to Vinay and Darbelnet (1995), when it describes the same situation using different stylistic or structural means. This tool can translate idioms, advertising slogans, proverbs, interjections, and institutional names. Finally, equivalence is associated with idiomatic expression, which contains all of the lexical and grammatical elements but would be confusing to the reader if translated literally.

g. Adaptation

Adaptation is the process of changing the cultural reference when a situation in the source culture does not exist in the target culture. There is a shift in the cultural environment when something specific to one language culture is expressed in a completely different way that is familiar or appropriate to another language culture. This also results in a more familiar and comprehensive text. A cultural element from the source text is also replaced with one from the target culture during adaptation. It is similar to Equivalence in that the translator attempts to render the source language into the target language while maintaining the original's relevance and meaning.

For example:



Source language: Dear

Target language: Dengan hormat

Source language: Baseball

Target language: Kasti

### **E. English translation material**

language translation is one of the important activities to support human communication. This is because the language used by humans varies in each region and country so not everyone will understand what we say. Therefore, there is a need for translation to help us communicate with people whose language is different from ours. And one of the languages that has become an international language is English which is widely used in various countries, besides that English is also one of the compulsory subjects in Indonesia both in elementary schools and tertiary institutions, this makes English translation one of the keys to understanding and master English.

### **F. Previous Related Researcher**

Previous related research findings, as a comparison, the researcher has some relevant previous researches as follows:

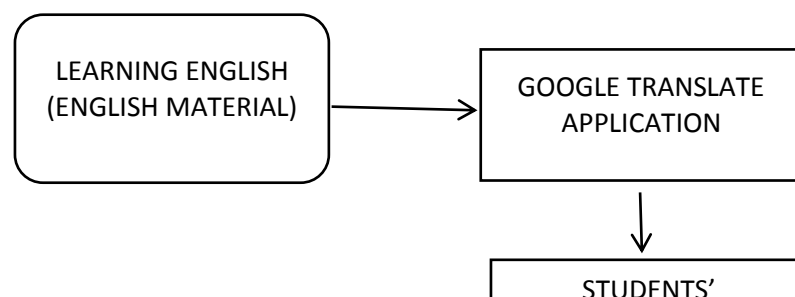
1. According to Bayu's (2020) research, there is a positive response in vocabulary improvement and pronunciation, which can aid in English text comprehension and correct vocabulary pronunciation. Reading and reciting vocabulary are two aspects of English vocabulary. Google Translate accelerates vocabulary mastery because it can be used directly and practically.
2. Maulida (2017) discovered in her research that all students are aware of Google Translate as a service for translating from one language to another. They can, however, be used to improve one's pronunciation. One student mention using Google Translate for purposes other than translation, such as pronunciation practice and

vocabulary expansion. This app came in handy when they were discussing lecture material delivered in English that they had to first translate in order to understand. It is far more convenient to use Google Translate through apps than to carry a dictionary. Some students understand how to properly use Google Translate, which entails entering the vocabulary to be translated and then manually translating it while taking grammar, word selection, and other factors into account. They continue to enter sentences word for word rather than sentence for sentence. They translate paragraphs by researching the meanings of unfamiliar words, combining them, paying attention to grammar, and so on. However, some students are still perplexed by how the Google Translate application works. They are unaware that the application's operating system is capable of translating words. As a result, some students continue to translate sentences using Google Translate, typing in the translated sentence directly and then attempting to match the translation results to the context.

3. Pujiati a trio (2017) According to her findings, the Google Translate application frequently employs word-for-word translation, which causes students to be misled by the translation. The differences in language structure make communication difficult for students who do not understand both languages. The problem is that students do not always look for the exact equivalent in the target language, which leads to ambiguous meaning.

Researchers can conclude from previous study findings that the similarity of this research with previous studies is to determine the use of Google Translate. While this study differs from previous studies in that the researcher focuses on Google Translate ease of use and performance in translating English material.

### G. Conceptual Framework



### Figure 2.6 Conceptual Framework

To learn how students perceive Google Translate as a tool for translating English. The researcher is interested in learning about students' perceptions of English learning in this study (English material). As a medium, the researcher will employ Google Translate.