

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL REVIEW

A. Perception

1. The Definition of Perception

Perception is the process of human thinking about certain phenomenon. As cited in (Walgito, 2010: 87), perceptions start from the sense of the organ. This process is related to the acceptance of message or information by human brain. In this process, a person interacts with his/her environments using five senses. Those are vision, hearing, taste, smell, and touch. People interact with the environment use these sense, then the stimuli will be registered by brain and send them to the nervous system. Furthermore, this process is called as a sensation. It is a part of perceptions. Perceptions is the realization of human brain process and it appears as a view without phenomenon.

In summary, perceptions is a process of human thinking about certain phenomenon after they get sensation from the environment through the sense of organ.

2. The Process of Perception

Perception consists of certain process. It started by accepting the stimulation from an object through the sense of organ, then continuous

with the registers of stimuli to nervous system which is called sensation. Furthermore, this process is ended by thinking, analyzing, and interpreting. In order to achieve the meaning of the object, in relation with the process of, Moskowitz et al as cited in Walgito (2010: 54) explained that perceptions is a complex process. He divided the process into three, those are as follows:

a. Physical Process

The process when an object produces stimuli caught by receptor, this process is called as sensation.

b. Physiological Process

The process of sending stimuli to the brain by senses organ.

c. Psychological Process

The process of changing the stimuli in human brain is to get meaningful interpretation of stimuli.

Perceptions can be both of support and dissolve someone's strength on the basis of one feeling. Good perceptions can build up people desire. That is why perceptions can collaborate both physical and physiological of human being because their thought will influence the body.

3. The Factor of affecting Perception

There are two factors that influence someone's perceptions. As cited in Slamento (2010: 54) those are as follows:

a. Internal Factor

Internal factor is a factor which comes from an individual. It depends on psychological factor such as: thoughts, feeling, willingness, need, gender, motivation, and attention. Every human being have different characteristic, which is shaped by individual's family and environment. It is a factor which comes from internal insides. This factor is divided into two factors. Those are physical and physiological factor.

b. External Factor

External factor is the factor which comes from outside of an individual. The external factors are also affected by someone's perceptions and stimulus is an internal factor in monitoring process. The process of stimulus will pass through the sense of organ or receptor such as: sight, sounds, hearing, etc. It can be concluded that individual's sense of organ is as a connector between individual and object in the world.

4. The Principle of Perception

In relation with the definition of perceptions, Slamento (2010: 103-105) has divided the principle of perceptions into four. Those are as follows:

- a. Perceptions is relative not absolute

In relation with the relative of perceptions, the first stimulus will give bigger impact than the next one.

- b. Perceptions is selective

A person's ability to catch a stimulus is restrictive because human brain only catch stimulus based on the most attractive thing.

- c. Perceptions has arrangement

Perceptions has arrangement because people receive the stimulus in the form of relation or groups

- d. People's perceptions may different although in the same condition.

The different perceptions can be explored in the differences individually, behavior, attitude, and motivation.

A. Media for English Learning Process

1. The Definition of Media

Learning media in general is a tool for teaching and learning, everything that can be used to stimulate thoughts, feelings, attention and abilities or skills of students, so that can encourage the learning

process. (Dewdney & Ride, 2006, Flew, 2004, Heinich, 1996) as cited in Naz Ahsan Akhtar argued that a medium (plural media) is a channel of communication, derived from the Latin word meaning “between”. The term refers to anything that carries information between a source and a receiver. Media focus on use of technologies plus concepts and contexts.

2. Types of Media

According to different authors (Borich, 2002, Brown, Lewis, Harcleroad, 1998, Kemp, 1998, Mehra, 1992, Chandra, 1989, McCartney, 1973) as cited in Naz Ahsan Akhtar, there are some kinds of media. Those are as follows:

- a. Print Media i.e. News Paper, Magazines, Digest, Journals, Bulletins, Handouts, poster etc.
- b. Graphic Media i.e. Overhead transparencies Charts, graphs Models, dioramas, Maps, globes
- c. Photographic Media i.e. Still Pictures, Slides, Filmstrips, Motion pictures, Multi-images etc.
- d. Audio Media i.e. Audiotape, Audiocassettes, Records, Radio, Telecommunication etc.
- e. Television/Video i.e. broadcast television, Cable television, (Videotape Video cassettes, Videodiscs, Teletext, Videotext etc.
- f. Computers i.e. Minicomputer, Microcomputer etc.

- g. Simulations and Games i.e. Boards, Written, Human, interaction, Machine etc.

3. Definition of Dictionary Applications

Dictionary applications is a dictionary whose data exists in digital form and can be accessed through a number of different media. Dictionary applications can be found in several forms, including software installed on tablet or desktop computer, mobile apps, web applications, and as a built-in function of E-readers. Those may be free or require payment.

4. The Use of Dictionary Applications

Dictionary applications is an important tool for anyone who is learning a new language. EFL students' have to understand how to use the dictionary applications. They have to select the best dictionary for what they need. Moreover, they are able to use the applications properly. According to (Fan, 2003; Kobayashi, 2000; Schmitt, 1997) as cited in Hamouda Arafat (2013) dictionary is used for vocabulary learning, dictionary applications which empowers the understanding of EFL students' use of dictionary. Dictionary applications is helpful for those EFL students'.

Dictionary use has been a widely explored topic for over a century for the purpose of both first language (L1) and second language (L2)

learning (Lew, 2011) as cited in (Jin Li, and Deifell Elizabeth, 2013). Even they use English as their first language but there are still possibility that they may find some of unusual words that they does not know, so they need dictionary to help them. For those that use English as their second language they need dictionary to help them because the first rerason is they will faced with the words that they does not understand about the meaning itself, the second reason is using dictionary not only about finding some meaning in a words or even sentences. But, the users can find some examples in some sentences, the class of words or it can be synonyms or antonyms.

According to McAlpine and Myles (2003) as cited in (Jin Li, and Deifell Elizabeth, 2013) argued that the role of the dictionary in basic language learning is to assist learners in broadening their vocabulary knowledge and understanding of common grammatical errors.

5. The Function of Dictionary Applications

According to S. Nielsen, (2002) there are some functions of dictionary applications. Those are as follows:

a. Dictionary applications as communicative functions

It means dictionary applications attempt to satisfy the user needs in communicative user situations. The following list contains some of the most important; dictionaries may be designed to:

- 1) Provide help to produce and translate texts.
- 2) Provide help to edit and revise texts.
- 3) Provide help to correct and mark texts.
- 4) Provide help to understand words, texts and concepts.

b. Dictionary applications as cognitive functions

It means dictionary applications satisfy the user needs in cognitive user situations and the relevant functions. The following list match to the corresponding types of user situation. Dictionary applications can:

- 1) Provide help to acquire general factual knowledge about a subject field.
- 2) Provide help to acquire specific factual knowledge about a topic.
- 3) Provide help to acquire general linguistic knowledge.
- 4) Provide help to acquire specific linguistic knowledge.

6. Advantages and Disadvantages using Dictionary Applications

David Kent, (2001: 75-76) argued that there are some advantages and disadvantages of dictionary applications. Those are as follows:

a. Advantages of Dictionary Applications

- 1) Dictionary applications can provide antonyms, idioms, synonyms, irregular verbs, as well as store dictionaries for several languages.

- 2) Dictionary applications are convenient and fast to use.
- 3) People can use dictionary applications whenever and wherever they are.
- 4) Dictionary applications can simplify what people are looking for the words, or sentences.
- 5) Dictionary applications provide a tool to pronounce the words like native speakers.

b. Disadvantages of Dictionary Applications

- 1) Dictionary applications provide access to narrow learning through presentation of the entry, and one or two translations.
- 2) Using dictionary applications with a small amount of memory provide serious restrictions, which means that sometimes specific or some words that students need may not be contained in the dictionary vocabulary list.
- 3) Students have high tendency to dictionary applications than to communicate to others.
- 4) Dictionary applications need a good internet connection to access the system.
- 5) Some dictionary applications do not provide the detailed informations such as part of speech, definitions, and

examples. Therefore, those bring about the difficulty of looking the correct word as learners.

B. Previous Research

The researcher has their own style to write their ideas, to collect the data, to generate their findings, and to draw the conclusion. The researcher found out some researchers that relates to the topic. It derived from education journal and thesis. The research comes from Huibin Zheng and Xiaoli Wang with the journal entitled *The Use of Electronic Dictionary in EFL Classroom* (2016:4) in their thesis they discussed about EFL students using electronic dictionary (dictionary applications) in this modern era. They will need technology with English to meet their educational and personal needs and nowadays dictionary applications became more popular. Besides reading dictionary, students can also hear the correct pronunciations, watch illustrative videos and use other functionality. Dictionary applications give meanings to words which have not been understood by the users. Dictionary that EFL students usually use will give the information on how a word is used in a sentence. Besides the advantages of using electronic dictionary, there are also has the disadvantages of using dictionary applications, it can make them became antisocial behaviors because instead of communicating with their classmates.

C. Basic Assumption

In the classroom while learning process, especially for English Foreign Language Students', using dictionary is required. But, nowadays they can use dictionary applications in their smartphone or laptop. It can make simplify when they are looking for the meaning in some words or sentences, how to pronounce, class of words, or it can be the example in a sentence of some words. It is always happening because English is not their language. So, sometimes they may find some difficult meaning of the words, and then to find out the meaning, they will look into their dictionary applications, then choose which one is appropriate with the context. But, besides that, most of them did not look at the class of word that must be appropriate with the context. By knowing this, the perceptions given by the students about using dictionary applications, it can be positive perceptions or negative perceptions.