

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the researcher outlines some theories about the title that has been determined.

A. PERCEPTION THEORY

1. Definition of Perception

Perception is a word that is closely related to human psychology. It has been defined in various ways. From a layman's perspective, perception is defined as the conscious act of a person's environment through physical sensation, which demonstrates the ability of individuals to understand. Meanwhile, in the opinion of experts, "the perception is defined in accordance with the opinions and views of someone" (Unumeri, 2009: 18).

Perception provides a stimulus that comes from outside the individual that will enable the individual to take action according to what is felt. This is also supported by a question from Goldstein and Cacciamani (2021:06), who state that perception is the process of entering a stimulus from outside the individual, which ends with a behavioral response to understand, recognize, and perform an action.

The stimulus received from the five senses produces a certain object which will generate stimulation to provide individual thoughts. According to Walgito (2004), perception is both an organization and a stimulus. It comes from living beings and individuals and has meaning. It is an activity that is integrated with the individual. This means that the stimulus given to the regulator or community is meaningful and integrated with it.

Perception is an excitatory stimulus that is preceded by sensors from senses and conveyed to the human brain consciously or unconsciously, it gives the impression that someone has done something. According to Hamlyn (2017: 06), perception is the process of interaction between organisms and their environment or performance. In other words, "perception" can represent not just one thing but several different, though related, things. It is important to note that psychologists sometimes give the impression that they are doing something else. Whereas that perception emerges after people have been exposed to specific stimuli in their sensory memory. Dustin Stokes, Mohan Matthen, and Stephen Biggs (2015: 23), in this model (see Rao and Ballard (1999), Lee and Mumford (2003), and Friston (2005) (2010)), perception arises from a series of predictions, including multiple spatial and temporal scales, about the nature and current state of the world presented by sensory signals.

It can be concluded that perception is the process of receiving information about the stimulus. The stimulus can occur due to the presence of stimuli or sensing posed to an object or event experienced by a person, which is then processed by the brain so that perception occurs. Perception is usually used to reveal perceived information or evaluate a particular event. In the end, a person has his own views regarding the events experienced.

2. Factors that affect perception

The process of receiving information about a stimulus because of the stimulus or sensing caused to an object or event experienced by a person, in the end, a person has his own view of the events he experiences. This is

a factor that can affect the perception. According to BimoWalgito (2010: 101), factors that affect perception are divided into three factors, namely:

a. Perceived object

Receiving information on a particular object causes a stimulus through sensory devices or receptors. The stimulus can occur due to stimuli from outside the individual that can cause thought or perception of something. The stimulus can also come from outside the individual.

b. Tools of the senses, nerves, and the center of the nervous system

Sensory organs or receptors are the primary tools for rhyiming stimuli. In addition, sensory nerves must also exist as a tool to transmit stimuli received from receptors to the brain as the central nervous system of consciousness. The motoric nerve is needed to perform the reaction.

c. Attention

The existence of perception requires attention to realize something. It is the first step in holding perceptions. Attention is the concentration of the entire individual activity shown to an object.

Therefore, three factors that affect perception are, perceived objects, sense organs, and attention. Attention is needed to produce perception, and attention directed at an object produces a sensory stimulus as significant as it is. Sensory devices are tools used to capture stimuli and transmit them to the sender's brain. Three factors determine educated perception, which can be both good and wrong perceptions.

3. Indicator of perception

As already said at the beginning, individuals receive stimuli from outside the individual and the surrounding environment, which results in a separate view of an event. As for perception indicators, according to BimoWalgito (2010: 102-104), perception has several indicators as follows:

a. Absorption of stimuli from outside the individual

Who will process stimuli received from outside the individual through the senses or sensory devices. Sensory devices are the primary means of receiving stimuli that provide an image or response within the motoric nerve.

b. Understanding the object

After the occurrence of a process that produces images, responses, or impressions in the brain, it will then be classified or grouped so that an understanding or understanding of an object or event is formed. After the occurrence of a process that produces images, responses, or impressions in the brain, it will then be classified or grouped so that an understanding or understanding of an object or event is formed.

c. Evaluation of an object

Once understanding or understanding is formed, the continuation will result in an evaluation or assessment of the individual. Between individuals, compare the understanding obtained, then compare the understanding with the criteria owned by the individual, producing perception between individuals.

From 3 indicators, it can conclude that in the absorbing stage of stimuli, individuals will receive external stimuli that are then received by sensory devices or sensory devices that produce responses. Then the process in the brain produces understanding or understanding of an object or event experienced. The last process is the stage of evaluation or assessment produced through receiving stimuli to the object that produces understanding and interpretation, that is perception.

4. Process of perception

Perception does not appear directly; there are stages or processes so each individual can make it a perception. The process of perception begins with an object that causes a stimulus or stimulation felt by the sensory device, which the brain will then interpret as a sensory tool.

The interpretation will result in a reaction to the stimulus process. These results can allow for adverse reactions and positive reactions. Any attitude will refer to rejection, disapproval, prejudice, or struggle if it produces an adverse reaction. If the results show positive, then a positive response through a good way or intervention to stimuli such as receiving and respecting what is felt is positive.

B. WhatsApp for learning process

In recent years, gadgets in the market have dramatically increased, one of which is the Digital Platform WhatsApp. WhatsApp is very crowded with students, teachers, and students. Because teachers can create small groups on WhatsApp to spread information and carry out the learning process, as reported by Fischer (2013), Teachers can create class groups with a type of "simple social network" for the class.

WhatsApp is also one of the communication modes that people widely use because it is free, easy, fast, convenient, and has high privacy protection. According to (Church & de Oliveira, 2013; Sahu, 2014), WhatsApp Messenger is a short messaging application that can be accessed via Smartphone and the web. It helps send and inform with various features such as text messages, images, videos, and audio.

WhatsApp is simple to use and accessible from anywhere at any time, in addition to allowing the sending of photographs, videos, audio, and documents. According to Fogg (2010), WhatsApp can be used anywhere and anytime, and it can help students understand lessons both in and outside the classroom. View to (Similarweb, 2016; Statista, 2016), many instant applications are found on gadgets, one of which is the most preferred WhatsApp application.

a. Advanstage of using WhatsApp

A smartphone program called WhatsApp allows users to send and receive messages quickly. And so simple and straightforward to apply for communication and features like sending messages, pictures, audio, and videos, as well as documents. According to Lauricella and Kay (2013), students feel comfortable using WhatsApp because it is considered more time-saving, can complete administration, improve communication between friends, and is very easy to use.

When using WhatsApp for communication, these features and benefits can also be used as a tool or medium for learning. According to Hendro and Eko (2016), the use of WhatsApp has four habits:

1. Accelerate the exchange of information between teachers and students.
2. applications for students to learn anywhere and anytime.
3. Encourage interaction between teachers and students on social media.
4. Changes in communication practices that were previously democratic.

b. Disadvantages of using WhatsApp

Although it has advantages, there are also disadvantages in using WhatsApp in the learning process. According to Malecela (2016), using WhatsApp as a learning tool has several weakness, such as: being unable to communicate face-to-face, being limited by phone etiquette rules, allowing miscommunication, depending on wifi connection and quota, and cannot be used by individuals when silent mode.

It can also be seen that there are many miscommunications that occur during the learning process. According to NurLiaPangestika (Jakarta: 2018), the use of WhatsApp has five disadvantages:

1. Among students WhatsApp is more often used for non-formal communication.
2. Not all students have modern smartphones and actively use WhatsApp.
3. Frequent miscommunication in WhatsApp groups.
4. Often experience network disturbances in using WhatsApp.
5. Passive students will not join in the ongoing discussion.

C. Review of Previous studies

Researchers have reviewed several previous studies related to the title. First, Mardiyah examines student perceptions about the expansion of the WhatsApp application in English. Subjects in this study amounted to 30 students. This study used purposive sampling, with a sampling technique of only 15 students. This research is a qualitative research with a qualitative description using interviews. From this study, the data collection process uses observation, reduction, display, and with conclusions. These findings indicate that the use of the WhatsApp application in learning process is less helpful in the English learning process because it is difficult for students to understand the teaching material provided by the teacher.

Secondly, Aiman examined students' perceptions of using WhatsApp applications to improve their English skills. This research is a qualitative study that uses semi-structural interview instruments. Participants in the study were six students: two low-achievers, two moderate-achievers, and two high-profile).

The interview consisted of eight questions. The study revealed that using the WhatsApp application to improve such things as making clarifications and justifications, group discussion, and interrupting politely students in their communication skills can be improved if given appropriate methods and platforms to practice their skills, especially when they help each other whenever the teacher and also created many useful discussions which impressed him as an instructor.

This study has similarities with the two previous studies, namely, examining students' perceptions of using the WhatsApp application. The first

research talks about using the WhatsApp application in teaching English. Moreover, the second study talked about the use of the WhatsApp application in the ability to communicate. In this study, several methods and readers will find similarities in theory in students' perception of using this Whatsapp application because this previous research became a reference in writing.

