

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Perception

1. The Nature of Perception

According to Qiong, O. U. (2017) in psychology, cognitive science, and philosophy, perception is a method of gaining sensory understanding. Humans have sensory organs that have functions which make humans have sensitivity to their environment, a perception involved in, it makes humans realizing, then evaluating each stimulus.

2. The Factors of Perception

One of the factors that play a role in perception is stimulus (Walgito, 2004). He also stated that besides stimulus, there are several other factors that also play a role in perception, such as perceived object, sensory organs, and attention.

a. Perceived Object

The object produces a stimulus that affects the receptors. The stimulus comes from the outside of the individual doing the perception, but the stimulus mostly comes from outside the individual.

b. Sensory Organs and Nerves

Receiving stimulus, the sensory organs and nerves serve as receptors. In addition, sensory nerves must be there since they serve to transfer the signals received by the receptors to the brain. The motor nerves are needed as a tool to organize a response.

c. Attention

Attention is the first step in preparation for perception. Attention is the concentration or focus of a person's entire activity on something or a group of objects.

B. Feedback

1. The Nature of Peer Feedback

Feedback is a dialogic process where improving someone's way working is achieved through other information obtained from others (Carless D, 2016). Feedback is the providing of information that the receivers of the information are motivated for receiving, reflecting, learning, and using the information provided, therefore expected to bring better changes (Obilor, 2019). In addition, Baker et al. (2013) stated feedback is a dynamic communication process in which two persons are involved in delivering information on their work performance complete

According to Bijami et al. (2013) giving people an overview of their performance by guiding them towards their own knowledge is the goal of feedback design. There are two possibilities in giving feedback and it shows that someone's performance results are has not reached the target or might has reached the target (William D, 2012).

2. The Sources of Feedback

According to Kuyyogsuy (2019) there are several sources of feedback applied in EFL writing class, such as self-assessment, computer-based revision, teacher feedback, and peer feedback. The frequently used and familiar sources of feedback are teacher feedback and self-assessment. This research uses one of the four sources of feedback, peer feedback. Peer feedback is used by students in writing class. Nowadays, peer feedback is also one of the sources of feedback that has been widely practiced in writing classes. Hence, the writer wants to explore more about peer feedback by conducting a research through students' perceptions of peer feedback in the writing class.

3. Peer Feedback

Mubarok, H. (2012) stated peer feedback is a student activity for discussing, commenting and correcting other friends' work mistakes to

improve their friend's work performance. When conducting peer feedback, students have two tasks, being the writer and reviewing, it becomes an interactive process, and from these two tasks students are expected to gain the benefits (Wakabayashi R, 2013). Peer feedback is one of the learning methods that involves students giving feedback on the work of other friends to achieve a beneficial purpose, hence there is a process of interaction with each other.

a. Advantages of Peer Feedback

There are several studies have reported that peer feedback brings advantages to students in the writing class. According to Yusuff (2015) peer feedback increases confidence in students to make their decisions and in critical thinking. Conducting peer feedback, students discuss the solution of the feedback that given to each other in order to improve their writing performance, thus students learn how to negotiate with the revision (Damanik J, 2022). In addition, she also mentioned that in giving feedback, there is an interaction between the writer and the reviewer as if they do their roles appropriately, a collaborative learning atmosphere would be created. Student-centered learning activity, which involve students to work actively and independently by studying with other friends, could be achieved through peer feedback (Kuyyogsuy, 2019).

b. The Challenges of Peer Feedback

Kuyyogsuy (2019) investigates that there is no useful advice for revising the writing because the comments are not in-depth and detailed. The main point of the peer comments was to just look at the writing product. The content, ideas, and writing process are not emphasized when giving comments. Students' fear of giving feedback to distant friends honestly can lead to disputes. In addition, the absence of class and time allocation can face by students when do peer feedback activity.

C. Writing

1. The Nature of Writing

Writing is an activity of conveying information through someone's writing, it becomes an essential skill to learn (Damanik, J. Y. 2022). A person conveys the ideas and expressions to be understood by other people through visible signs, it is carried out by writing (Indrilla & Ciptaningrum, 2018). Durga & Rao (2018) stated that writing is expressing facts, ideas and thoughts using clear and simple language. A person's level of expression or intelligence is reflected in their writing ability because writing ability is a "hard copy" of these two things, apart from that the winner in expressing oneself is someone who has good writing skills (Sadiku, 2015).

2. The Elements of Writing

In writing, stability in several aspects such as vocabulary, aim, content, subject, organization, and mechanics such as the correct use of spelling, capitalization, and punctuation are required and that applies to both writers for whom English is a foreign language or English is the writer's first language (Rass R, 2015).

3. The Steps of Writing

Sadiku, L. M. (2015) states that there are five steps of writing, pre- writing, composing draft, revision, editing, and publishing. Pre-Writing is brainstorming the existing topic. At this stage, just looking for and collecting ideas, not writing the ideas down in paragraph form. Compose a writing draft by writing down the ideas that have been obtained into the form of sentences and paragraphs. The researcher suggests to the students to compose at least three drafts. The third step is revision. Drafts are reviewed, drafts are discussed with everyone or in writing groups, and drafts are revised based on feedback. The following step is editing. Corrections in the use of correct grammar, punctuation, capitalization, and organization are focused on in this stage in order to become the final form of writing. The last step is publishing the final writing form.

4. The Circumstances of the English Writing Class

According to Ariyanti (2016) writing is an activity that requires practising, guiding, and giving feedback, which of the teachers must recognize. She stated that the current reality in the writing class is students are more focused on paragraph organization, as teachers give explanations and definitions of paragraph organization. Students are also often asked to finish their writing in one meeting and basically writing takes more time.

She also found that learning is still teacher-centred, where the teacher is more active in terms of explaining the material and students become passive, the students are difficult to develop themselves when writing. In addition, how teachers give correction and assessment of students' writing. Teachers teach many students, especially when in the large classes, it is not easy and requires more time for checking and assessing students' writing one by one.

D. Research Gaps

There are several aspects of the gap between this research and previous studies Kuyyogsuy (2019) and Kurniawati (2021). In this research, the aim is focused on student's perception of peer feedback in writing class, while the previous study did not only focus on perceptions but also on the challenges faced by students. In addition, this research involved more subjects than the previous study, and the place of research, this research conducts at a private university, while the previous study was conducted at state universities. Furthermore, this research uses different research methods, quantitative methods is used with close-ended questionnaire for the instrument. In the previous studies, qualitative and experimental methods were used, which involved from the writing training process to the test, and all of the previous studies also used open-ended questions.