STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF GOOGLE TRANSLATE AS A MEDIA FOR TRANSLATING ENGLISH MATERIAL

A THESIS

Submitted to the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education Muhammadiyah University of Makassar in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of English Department

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MOTTO AND DEDICATION

"Do the best and pray. God will take care of the rest"

This thesis is dedicated to My Parents as a sign of my respect and gratitude for

supporting me and giving a lot of love.

ABSTRACT

Aisyah Riski Rahayu. 2020. Students' Perceptions Of Google Translate As A media For Translating English Material. A Thesis Of English Education Departement Faculty of teacher training and education. Muhammadiyah University Of Makassar. Supervised By Saiful and Junaid.

Technologies such as smartphones and PC are familiar tools to assist students in learning activities. For example, finding out about the required learning material even as a media for translating from English to Indonesian or vice versa. Google Translate is an example of a service that students are interested in translating.
This study aims to describe students' perceptions of using google translate in translating English material. In this research, the researcher used qualitative method. Interview was used to collect data. The research subjects were 6th semester students because their previous studies, especially in their translation course, used google translate as a media for translate.

The data showed that all students know regarding google translate as a service to translate from one language to another. students consider using google translate to translate, and use it to learn pronunciation and to add vocabulary or synonyms. It means that students know other functions of google translate. In the learning process, students of the English education study program have a lot of English material. In understanding the English language material, students admit to using google translate to translate it into Indonesian and vice versa.

Key words: Perception, Google Translate, English Material

ABSTRAK

Aisyah Riski Rahayu. 2020. Students' Perceptions Of Google Translate As A media For Translating English Material. Skripsi Jurusan Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan. Universitas Muhammadiyah Makassar. Dibimbing oleh Saiful dan Junaid.

Teknologi seperti smartphone dan PC merupakan alat yang sudah tidak asing lagi untuk membantu siswa dalam kegiatan belajar. Misalnya mencari bahan ajar yang dibutuhkan bahkan sebagai media untuk menerjemahkan dari bahasa Inggris ke bahasa Indonesia atau sebaliknya. Google Translate adalah contoh layanan yang siswa tertarik untuk menerjemahkan.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan persepsi siswa dalam menggunakan google translate dalam materi terjemahan bahasa Inggris. Dalam penelitian ini peneliti menggunakan metode kualitatif. Wawancara digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data. Subjek penelitian ini adalah mahasiswa semester 6 karena studi mereka sebelumnya khususnya mata kuliah penerjemahan menggunakan google translate sebagai media untuk menerjemahkan.

Data menunjukkan bahwa semua siswa mengetahui tentang google translate sebagai layanan untuk menerjemahkan dari satu bahasa ke bahasa lain. siswa mempertimbangkan untuk menggunakan google translate untuk menerjemahkan, dan menggunakannya untuk mempelajari pengucapan dan menambahkan kosakata atau sinonim. Artinya siswa mengetahui fungsi lain dari google translate. Dalam proses pembelajaran, mahasiswa program studi pendidikan bahasa inggris memiliki banyak materi bahasa inggris. Dalam memahami materi bahasa inggris, siswa mengaku menggunakan google translate untuk menerjemahkannya ke dalam bahasa indonesia dan sebaliknya.

Key words : Perception, Google Translate, English Material.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

English is one of the international languages that very important to learn especially in Indonesia. In Indonesia, English become the foreign language of communication and it is taught as a foreign language from junior high school to university. Language teaching is often defined with reference to the four language skills namely: listening, speaking, reading and writing. Listening and reading are receptive skill, while speaking and writing are productive ones (Harmerin Saiful, 2014:335).We can find that a lot of schools in big cities include English as one of their subject matters. English is the international language used to communicate. As a result, mastering English is a necessity for everyone who wants to access information throughout the world. Almost all publications published in English. Journals, magazines, books and many others are mostly written in English. For this reason, most people must learn English.

At present translation activities continue to become more important practices, especially in Indonesia and in approaching the era of globalization, translation activities have great benefits in developing knowledge or science as well as in international cultural exchanges. Translation not only changes one language to another, but also provides the right information to convey the content well. According

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to Newmark in Pujiati(2017 : 128) translating the meaning of text into other languages by the author's intent. The concept expressed by Newmark refers more to translating not only diverting messages from the source language to the target language but must understand the target language that the author wants to convey to avoid mistakes. According to Roger T. Bell in Ninsiana(2016: 85)translation as a form of expression of a language in other languages as a target language about semantic and equivalence. In diverting the message of a text from the source language into the target language, the translator must pay attention to aspects in the target text and source text. This means that not only is the message that needs to be considered when translating, but the translator needs to pay attention to the semantic aspects and also the equivalence. Translation is the interpretation of the meaning of the text from the source language to produce equivalent texts in the target language that communicate similar messages.According to Munday in Wuryanto (2016: 8) translation is the transition of the source language into the target language in the form of written text. According to Catford, in Wuryanto (2016: 8) translation as the placement of the source language text with the equivalent text in the target language. Although there is very rarely an equivalent of a word in the source language that is the same as the meaning in the target language, both can function equally when they can be exchanged. Based on the three definitions of translation mentioned above, it is seen that there is an agreement that translation is a work that involves a link between two or more languages (multy-language) that emphasizes a similarity, namely the existence of equivalence. Translation activities are also a skill. Translating can be

improved by frequent and frequent translation activities, reading the results of other translators' translations, consulting people who have knowledge of the translated text, and consulting with experts or mastering the target language. Translation also requires the art of rearranging the results of translation into the target language. The art referred to here is art so that the language used is easy to understand, not rigid, and has the right target language style, so that the text read is the result of translation or in other words that as if the result of the written translation is original writing.

In this age, translation has a very important role, especially in the academic world which uses a lot of foreign-language literature, such as English which is often an obstacle for students who have a poor understanding of English. Technology information is developing very rapidly, then many application and websites can be used as media of learning. According to Sadiman in Zakky (2018) media of learning can be understood as anything that can convey or channel messages from a planned source, so that a conductive learning environment occurs where the recipient can carry out the learning process efficiently and effectively. Therefore, one of the applications of translation by utilizing technology is the use of google translate or the translation engine with the google application which can be used to divert messages from English into Indonesian. (Pujiati, 2017)Google translate can translate from words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and even discourse. This translation machine is veryhelps to translate foreign languages into languages Indonesia.(Maulida, 2017)Google translate is an application from Google Incorporation to translate text or

web pages in one language into another language. Google Translate can translate words from various languages in the world. This is consistent with the opinion expressed by (Danim in Maulida, 2017) that educational media is a set of tools or supplements that are used by educators or tutors in communicating with students. Google Translate has also replaced the bold dictionary used to translate words. Now, people only need to use their mobile phones which only hold hands and can continue to translate text into their language. Not only that, people now do not need to type anymore to look for the meaning of the word but can say it, then the translation results will automatically come out. Google Translate, like other automatic translation tools, has several limitations. Although it can help the reader to understand the general content of foreign language texts, it does not provide accurate translations. Google does the translation with an approach called statistical based translation. To develop a statistical machine translation system for two languages requires a collection of parallel texts in the two languages consisting of more than one million words and two other collections of texts for each language consisting of more than one billion words. The statistical model of this data is then used to translate between these languages. Although the results of the translation using google translate can provide a general description of the text but cannot provide an accurate translation if it does not use standard language.

Based on the experience of researcher, students know that the results of the translation of Google translate for a sentence is not always accurate with what is desired by the text and the original context in which the sentence exists. This they

know from the results of their own experiences when the material they understand is being discussed in class. Under these conditions, researchers examined how students' perceptions of using google translate as a mediafor translating English material.

B. Problem Statement

Based on the background of the research, the researcher formulated the problems in question form as follows:How is the student's perception of Google Translate as a media for translating English Material?

C. Research Objectives

Based on the formulation of the problems, the objectives of the research are as follow: To find out students' perception of Google Translate as a media for translating English Material at University Muhammadiyah Makassar.

D. Significance of The Research

The significances of this research are:

a. Theoritycal Siginificances

- This research will give the teachers new topic or understanding and reflection about students' perception of google translate application as the media for translating English material.

- This research can be references to researcher who want to conduct this topic.

b. Practical significances

- This research will give the knowledge and easiness for the students for translating the English materials.

- For researcher, this research can develop the knowledge about the using of google translate materials. And also the researcher can know how the useful of google translate for the students.

E. Scope of The Research

The scope of the research is the students' perception of Google Translate in translating to support students' translation ability in learning process of English Education Muhammadiyah University of Makassar.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Previous Related Research Findings

In previous related research findings, the researcher has some relevant previous researches that support this research as comparison as follows:

1. Bayu (2020) in his research stated that there is a positive response in the improvement and pronunciation of vocabulary and can help in understanding English texts and correct vocabulary pronunciation. The aspects of English vocabulary include aspects of reading and reciting vocabulary. The use of Google Translate helps accelerate the mastery of vocabulary because it can be used directly and practically.

2. Maulida (2017) in her research all students know about Google Translate as a service to translate from one language to another. Nevertheless, they can be used to learn pronunciation. There is only one student who cites other uses of google translate other than to translate, which is to learn pronunciation and add vocabulary. They were greatly helped by this application to discuss lecture material delivered by the English which in order to understand it they had to translate it first. Google translating that contains applications is much simpler than having to carry a dictionary. Some students know how to use the google translate application correctly, namely by entering the vocabulary you want to translate then translating it manually with consideration of grammar, word selection and others. To translate sentences, they also still enter by word, not one sentence. So, if

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they have to translate paragraphs then they translate by searching for meanings of unknown words then combining them with attention to grammar and so on. However, some students still don't understand the google translate application work system. They do not understand that the working system of this application is translating words. Therefore, there are still students who translate sentences using google translate by directly entering the translated sentence and then trying to match the results of the translation with the context.

3. Pujiati (2017) in her research it is noted that the application of google translate often uses word-for-word translation so students are often fooled by the translation. There are differences in structure in language so it is often confusing for students who do not have a good understanding of the two languages. The problem often faced is that students often do not look for the exact equivalent in the target language so that the resulting meaning becomes unclear.

Based on the findings of previous studies, researcher can conclude that the similarity of this research with previous researches is to determine the use of Google Translate. While the difference between this research and previous researches are the researcher focus on the easiness and performance of Google Translate in Translating English Material.

B. Translation

1. Definition of Translation

There are many definitions of translation defined by several experts. Translation is interpreting the meaning of the text from the source language and creating a new equivalent text in the target language. According to Bassnet (2002: 12) translation involves the transfer of language from the source language into the target language. It is very easy to see that translation is a transfer from one language to another, for example when translating English into Indonesian. Conversely, translation is the expression of a message in the source language into the target language using word equivalents. For example, when students read English text but don't understand the meaning, they can understand English by translating the meaning of words into Indonesian text. (J. C. Catford, 1956: 20). Therefore, translation is a word or expression in the students' first language which is more or less the same as the material being taught. (Nurhayati, 2015) This means that translation is one of the various relationships such as knowing the meaning of vocabulary.

In addition, translating is the process of transmitting the meaning of a text in one language into another language text with the same meaning (Rachmadie in Maharany, 2019: 11). Newmark said, in translation it is often dangerous to translate more than one or two sentences before reading the first two or three paragraphs, unless at first glance it assures that the text will present a few of trouble.

2. Translation Process

Translation is an activity to transfer messages from the source language into the target language. When this activity lasts until the final stage, namely the result of translation, there is a process in the translator's brain so that it is able to produce a translation. This process is what is meant by the translation process. The translation process is cognitive because it is abstract and visible, only the translator knows it. The translation process is a series of stages that the translator must go through to arrive at the final result. Bassalamah (2007) states that understanding the source of the text comes from reading and interpretation. So, reading becomes a way to understand effective interpretations, and find the most appropriate equivalents.

The translation process is the steps or stages that a translator must go through to produce a translation product. This process is cyclical, that is, if a translator experiences obstacles or difficulties in translating, he can return to the previous step to solve the problem. Translators need time to examine problematic words, or phrases, or syntactic, structural, or cultural assumptions painstakingly with full analytical awareness, and that's a possible solution (Robinson in Maharany, 2019). the translator does not just replace the text, but also conveys the information using the most appropriate choice of words. Then, the translator does not only master linguistically, but also culturally. So, translators need not only understand linguistic competence, but more socio-cultural competence. Delisle in Maharany(2019) argued, Linguistic competence is a necessary condition, but professional translation practice is also not enough.

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

a. Interpretation and analyze source language texts.

This activity aims to identify and analyze the text as a whole from the perspective of language style, text type, syntax, grammatical, so that the overall meaning of the text can be identified properly.

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

This stage the translator tries to find and determine equivalent terms related to 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.

c. Rearrange the text according to the author's intent and the reader's expectations.

Target language texts, as well as target language norms. Is the stage of reexpressing what has been done in the previous stage. In this stage, it is possible for the translator to re-perform the previous steps if he finds anomalies in the translation.

3. Types of Translation

Translation is a process of transferring one language to another. for example from the source language to the target language. Translation does not only pay attention to structure, but also meaning. Jacobson in Susanto has three types of translation they are Intralingual translation, Interlingual translation, and

Intersemiotic translation. Intralingual translation carried out in the same language. This translation translates into a language by re-communicating a meaning with different texts in the same language. For example, an unfamiliar Indonesian text is translated again with a more general choice of words. Interlingual translation is translation from a source language to a target language. This translation transfers the text outreach into other languages both in its meaning and form. This interlingual translation is known as translation in general. For example, translation from English to Indonesian. Intersemiotic translation is a translation from verbal into non-verbal language (written). This translation is easily found in film subtitles. For example, the actors in the film speak English, while the subtitles are in Indonesian. This is a language transfer from verbal to non-verbal language. In the translation process, translation involves two equivalent messages in two different codes and two different cultures. (Jacobson in Susanto). So, this requires them to focus more on it, because it looks at the proper translation process. It is like translating from one language to another by means of several verbal signs.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that translation is not only applied to translation into different languages, but can be applied to the same language. Even the transfer from verbal language to written language is also called translation.

4. Translation Strategy

Translation strategy is part of the translation process. A translator needs a way to understand the meaning of the text. The way to make translation easier by using a strategy. When having problems translating a text, a translation strategy is needed. (Loescher in Maharany, 2019). Seguinot in Maharany (2019) said that There are three strategies adopted by the translators, namely translating without stopping as long as possible, correcting immediately visible errors, and monitoring errors qualitatively and language style in the translated text at the revision stage.

There is a relationship between the translation process and the translation product itself so that it divides the translation strategy into two parts, strategies related to what happens in the text, and strategies related to what happens in the translation process (Jasskelainen in Maharany, 2019). Literal translation that focuses on word for word is called a general strategy in translation. Jaaskelainen in Maharany (2019) introduced the global strategy of translation. The global strategy has a strategy is related to how to solve problems and make decisions by translators. global strategy influences translators to consider the purpose of the translation and how it impacts readers. This affects how the translation process continus.

Vinay and Darbelnet in Maharany (2019), The most appropriate word for classification of translation techniques is the procedure for the classification concept. There are seven procedures classified in two groups. Direct and oblique

as free translation. this translation is only possible if the two languages are closely related.

a. Borrowing

Borrowing is a simple procedure. in this procedure the source language is switched directly into the target language. The borrowing procedure requires the translator to pay attention to the grammar or pronunciation of the target language. This procedure can be used in two situations when discussing a new technical process that does not have a term in the target language or when defending the word from the stylistic effect of the source language where 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 strategy of translation from the source of language expression or structure that transferred in literal translation. It can be defined as a foreign word or phrase translated, and incorporated into another language, or in another word. It can be said that word or phrase which is

literally translated from the source language into the target language. In addition, calque has followed the syntax of the target language while translating each word literally, or ignores the syntax of the target language, and maintain the syntax of the source language, rendering the Calque in an awkward syntactical structure of the target text. Also, Calque creates or uses a neologism in the target language by adopting the structure of the source language. Then, Calque is kind of Borrowing words from the source language, but still with the structure of the target language. For example;

For example;

Source Language: *Functional strategy.*

Target Language: Strategi fungsional.

Source Language: *Directorat* general.

Target Language: Direktorat Jendral.

c. Literal Translation

In this translation the grammatical constructs of the source language are converted into the equivalent in the target language, while the words are translated out of context. As with the initial translation process, this literal translation can help see problems that need to be resolved. According to Vinay and Darbelnet in Maharany(2019), literal translation or word-for-word

translation is a direct transfer from the source language text according to the target language's grammatical and ideomatic texts where the task of the translator is limited to observing adherence to the linguistic level of the target language. In principle, literal translation is a unique solution. Translation is not needed to make changes other than clarifying, such as those concerning grammatical appropriateness or inflectional endings. Literal translation is one of the writers' ways of a good literal translation only that something has to be sacrificed because of the structural and metalinguistic requirements and after checking that the meaning is fully preserved. But Vinay and Darbelnet said that translators can judge a literal translation to be 'unacceptable' because: it gives a different meaning, has no meaning, is unnatural for structural reasons, does not have an appropriate expression in the metalinguistic of the target language, conforms to something at different language levels.

Source Text: Where are you?

Target Language: Dimana Kamu?

d. Transposition

Transposition is a translation procedure by changing grammatical categories. this is called a category, structure and unit shift. verbs in the source language text, for example, a noun is converted into the target language text. Structural shift is applied when the structures of the source and target languages differ from one another. Vinay and Darbelnet in Susanto argued,

probably the most common structural change undertaken by the translator. Then, Transposition has introduced a change in grammatical structure. So, the translator changes the word types or the word classes as from nouns to verb, the verb for a noun, or noun for a proposition. It changes a grammatical category, and every word has a different grammatical structure in a different language. Transposition to be either obligatory or optional and referred to the source text as the best expression, and the target text 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 variation of the message form, obtained from a change in point of view. This will change the semantic form and point of view of the source language. And this translation can also be accepted when the translation results in grammatically correct speech, it is deemed inappropriate, unidiomatic or awkward in the target language. In addition, Modulation is the diversion that occurs due to a shift in meaning to changes in perspective, and mindset. There are two types of modulation, free or optional and fixed or required. Fixed modulation whereby translators with good knowledge of both languages are free to use this method, as they will be aware of the frequency

of use, overall acceptance, and confirmation given by the dictionary or grammar of the preferred expression. While free modulation tends towards unique solutions, solutions that rely on habits of thought and which are required are not optional. Free modulation is used often enough or is felt to offer the only solution, it may become fixed. Fixed modulation is also a 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?

- Mari, Kita berangkat!

f. Equivalence

Equivalence is the manner to express something in a completely different way. It is a matching word to find similar words or expression from the source language to the target language. In addition, Equivalence also does a completely different expression to transmit the same reality. So, it can be simultaneously simple, and complex in translation strategy. Vinay and Darbelnet (1995) refer that where language describes the same situation, but different stylistic or structural means, and something almost inherently

cultural. It is useful when translating idioms, advertising slogans, proverbs, interjections, and the name of institutions. Lastly, Equivalence also relates to idiomatic expression, whereby all of the lexical, and grammatical elements are there, but translating literally would leave a reader confused.

g. Adaptation

Adaptation is changing the cultural reference when a situation in the source culture does not exist in the target culture. Adaptation occurs when something specific to one language culture is expressed in a totally different way that is familiar or appropriate to another culture of language, it is a shift in the cultural environment. Moreover, this achieves a more familiar, and comprehensive text. Adaptation also replaces a source text cultural element with one from the target culture. It is similar to Equivalence in the way that the translator seeks to render the source language into the target language whilst ensuring it is just relevant and meaningful as the original was.

For example:

- Source language: Dear

- Target language: Dengan hormat

- Source language: Baseball

 - Target language: Kasti

C. Google Translate

1. Definition of Google Translate

Google's translation is the result of research by Franz-Josef Och who won the DARPA contest for machine translation speed in 2003. Now Och is the head of Google's machine translation department. According to (Maulida, 2017) Google Translate is a free multilingual machine translation service developed by Google,to translate text, speech, images,sites, or real-time video from one language into another . (Pujiati, 2017) said that Google translate can translate from words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and discourse.

Another definition about Google Translate by (Arifatun, 2012) Google Translate is an automatic translation tool, has several limitations. Although it can help the reader to understand the general content of foreign language texts, it does not provide accurate translations.Google translate also has several benefits as a translator. This is actually a main function, namely as an online translator, especially Google Translate Indonesian English, which is indeed widely used in Indonesian English translation activities. (Bayu, 2020) said that Google Translate is a tool that helps speed up mastery of vocabulary because, it can be used directly and practically, without the need to use an English book dictionary.

Google Translate other than as an online language translator that is as a spell checker of words that appear due to incorrect typing. Very useful when doing an English spell-check. Foreign Language Pronunciation For those who want to learn a foreign language, for example, who want to learn English free,

especially how to pronounce words, Google translate can be used. Based on the information above, there are some benefits of Google Translate that are not yet known by its users. Most users only know its main function, which is to translate only.

2. Features of Google Translate

There are many features of Google Classroom, but there are some general features of Google Classroom as follows:
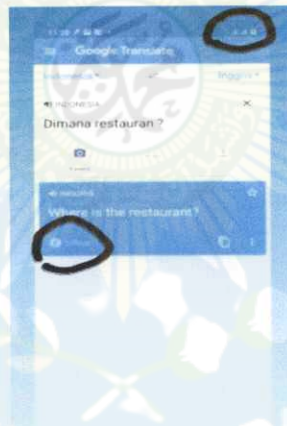
a. Google Translate Offline

Figure 2.1 Google Translate Offline

Google Translate is a service application that requires internet, but apparently, Google Translate also has a translation feature that can be used offline. The system is similar to storing a language database in a cellphone so there is no need

to access it from Google servers. In other words, this application needs to download the language database first.

b. Type To Translate

Figure 2.2 Type to Translate

Type to Translate is the main feature of Google Translate. As is commonly used, this feature has the ability to type the desired sentence, then translate it into the language needed.
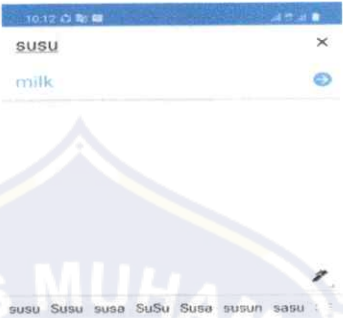
c. Write To Translate

Figure 2.3 Write to Translate

Besides having the type to translate feature which is a translating
feature by typing sentences, Google Translate also presents a write to translate
feature. This write to translate feature is a feature that can detect the user's
handwriting, then translate it into the language he wants. Users can use the tap
handwriting menu in this Translate Google. Then, after the user can write the
desired sentence.

d. Instant Camera Translation

Figure 2.4 Instant Camera Translation

Besides being able to be used to translate via Google Translate, it can also read foreign language text via a smartphone camera. Simply by pointing the smartphone camera into the text, the user wants to translate, then the user simply follows the instructions in the application. In this way, even difficult writing will with easy to translate.
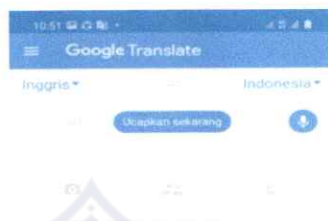
e. Speak to Translate

Figure 2.5 Speak to Translate

When users find it difficult to write words or sentences that they want to translate, users can use the voice translator feature and Google Translate will directly translate the language used when conversing with the speaker. Users can use this feature by clicking on the Conversation icon at the bottom of the application.

3. Benefits of Google Translate

Google translate is one of the translation machines that can be used by students in translating literature written in foreign languages, for example in English. (Pujiati, 2017) said that The application of google translate is in great

demand by students because it can help in diverting English texts into Indonesian so that this machine can be one of the solutions in the field of translation.

According to (Maulida, 2017) benefits of Google Translate as follows:

a. Translator

As a translator. This is the main function, namely as an online translator, especially Google Translate from Indonesian to English, which is a lot used in English to Indonesian translation activities. However, due to the ongoing development of this Google translation, there will be many other benefits of Google Free translations are obtained other than as a translator or translator.

b. Online Dictionary

As an Online Dictionary. Another benefit of Google Translate is as online dictionary (or sometimes also called "online"). Because when users of this translation machine do the word-for-word translation, then automatically, Google Translate will display several the choice of the translation of the source word referred to in the target language.

c. Online Thesaurus

As an Online Thesaurus. Use of Google Translate other than as online translators and dictionaries can also be useful as a thesaurus or reference the choice of the same word meaning (word synonym) by way of (online). In addition to a variety of word synonym choices, the level of usage of the word is also displayed.

d. Spell Check

As a Spell Check. Google Translate in addition to being an online language translator, namely as a spell checker for words that appear due to typos. Very useful when you want to do spell checking in English.

e. Learning Media for Pronunciation

As a Learning Media for Pronunciation of Foreign Languages. For those who want to learn a foreign language, for example, those who want to learn English free, especially how to pronounce words, Google translate can be used.

Based on the information above, there are some benefits of Google Translate that are not yet known by its users. Most users only know its main function, which is to translate only.

D. **Google Translate in Learning English**

Google Translate is a good media for learning in class or as a dictionary to help students, because it is a free online translation tool available for use in the process of learning English, especially for translation. (Medvedev, 2016) Said that Being an important member of the "Google family", Google Translate is perhaps one of the easiest and most accessible tools to help users meet their translation needs. Because it offers fast and somewhat accurate double translation services in various languages, students have discovered the benefits and advantages of this application and tend to use

it more often. However, Google Translate has this disadvantage related to what was said (Amar, 2013) Inaccurate translation refers to translations where the meaning of words, phrases, clauses or sentences of the source language is transferred inaccurately into the sentence of the target language or there is a message that is omitted.

According to (Pujiati, 2017) Advantages of Google Translate :

1. Advantages of Google Translate

As a service, Google Translate is created to help in translating. Google Translate is able to translate vocabulary quickly. Many words were not found before in the dictionary the meaning can be found on google translate. it also allows its users to translate to variouslanguages. So, with this application, students can actually save more because they do not need to buy a dictionary to translate into a language. In addition to translating as its main function, Google Translate also allows users to learn pronunciation or pronunciation. This is an advantage that is very beneficial to its users when compared to using a dictionary.

Google Translate, can be the right alternative for students who are not skilled in English to understand English literature. Using Google Translate as an alternative tool for students of applied linguistics doctoral programs is a wise strategy in increasing knowledge and understanding various English-language literature.

2. Disadvantages of Google Translate

Google translate also has weaknesses. The existing system makes it translate Google translate words without considering the structure of the words so that the results of the translation of a sentence has a meaning that is far different from the original understanding. In other words, Google translate translates vocabulary so an error may occur if what is translated is in the form of sentences or text.

Google Translator tends to produce grammatical errors because it only translates based on word by word. The existence of differences between grammar rules in English and those in Bahasa Indonesia often makes grammatical errors when some sentences are translated word by word. For example, English has concept of tense for verbs, subject-verb agreement, singular-plural formation, but not in Bahasa Indonesian. The formation of noun phrase is also different between both languages.

E. Perception

The etymological understanding of perception is derived from English, namely perception or Latin, the perception of the word percipare, which means to accept or take (Sobur, 2003: 445). According to Leavit in Sobur (2003: 445) perception in the narrow sense is vision, how a person sees things, while in the broad sense of perception is a view or understanding that is as someone views or interprets something. While M. Husaini and M. Noor (1981: 103) state that a

perception is an object around which is captured and a projection in a closed part of the brain so that we can observe the object.

According to Jalaluddin Rachmat (2007), perception is a process that occurs when touching an instrument that causes stimuli. By the receiver or sensory organs, these stimuli will be converted into nerve energy to be conveyed to the brain. Stimuli will be processed so that individuals can understand and interpret the message or they have received, then at this stage perception occurs. Some principles of perception as stated by Mulyana (2000: 75) are as follows:

1. Perception-based on observation, that is the human perception of a person, object, or event and their reaction to those things based on their past experiences and learning related to similar people, objects, and events.

2. Perception is selective, that is, every human often gets sensory stimuli at the same time, for that it needs to be selective from stimuli that are important for the attention of a stimulus is the main factor determining our selectivity over the stimulus.

3. Perception is conjecture, that is, conjecture perception occurs because the data we obtain about objects through sensing is never complete. Perception is a direct jump to conclusions.

4. Perceptions are evaluative, ie evaluative perceptions mean that people sometimes interpret messages as a process of truth, but sometimes our sense media and perceptions deceive us, so we also doubt how close our perceptions are to actual reality. For that to achieve a level of truth, careful evaluations are needed.

5. Perception is contextual, namely, perception is contextual is the most powerful influence in perceiving an object. The context that surrounds us when we see someone, an object or an event strongly influences the cognitive structure, expectations of principle, namely: the similarity or closeness and completeness and the tendency to perceive a stimulus or event consisting of its structure and background.

Based on some of the perceptions of understanding put forward by some of the experts above, the researcher chooses the notion of perception put forward by Mulyana, because it explains perceptions from several points of view. So the above understanding, it can be conclude that perception is the response obtained from observations by the five human senses, which also relates to the truth values held by a person and influences the attitude to be taken.

a. Students' Perception

Humans are created differently, each individual has different perceptions. The existence of differences between individuals with each other by liking one object and some who do not like the object, it really depends on how the individual responds to the object with its perception. Aristotle stated about perception is the associated with a change in a sense-organ and this is caused by the object of perception.10 The researcher gives an argument about Aristotle's theory of perception that changes in the sense-organ and this is caused by the object of perception which means that everyone has feelings of likes or dislikes for the intended object. The preceding paragraph I have

explained that every human being has an opinion or feeling each depends on theirs object. As an example, there are three judges who are choosing a singer audition. There was a woman who was singing in a melodious and kind voice, but there was only one jury who liked the singer, the other two juries did not like the singer because they thought her voice could be said standard and ordinary. From the example here can be concluded that the three judges have different opinions and feelings by looking at one object. By specifying the object has been listed in Gibson's theory that is the basis of Gibson's theory is the conviction that our perception is determined by optical flows – optic arrays, Gibson believed that a human perceives objects (their sensory qualities) in a way by which packets of information — arrays determined (structured) by objects, enter his sensors. According to Chudler, the perception is the awareness familiarity regarding what we senses. In fact, most attitudes, behaviors, and adjustments are determined by their perceptions. Montague said that student's perception is the student feeling about something.

b. The Importance of Students' Perception

In knowing the perception of students is very important because this also means for teachers or lecturers to evaluate after knowing the results of student perceptions. As stated by Chen, the student's perception is really important for evaluating the teaching effectiveness. After knowing the perception of students, teachers or lecturers can change what is not liked by students and can improve what has been liked by students, whether it is about how to teach or

how to deliver material to students. Therefore, student's perception is very important, especially for teachers or lecturers. According to Petegem's study, the student perception is the important account to measure the learning outcomes, Freiberg and Stein stated that the students' perception is the solution of components and indicators in explaining the classroom conditions. Therefore, student's perception is very important not only for estimation but also for teaching development purpose.

c. Perception Theory

Bimo Walgito in Adiwijaya, Purnami&Arsana(2019) said that perception is a process of organizing, interpreting the stimulus received by the organism or individual so that it becomes something meaningful, and is an integrated activity in the individual. Response as a result of perception can be taken by individuals in various forms. Which stimulus will get a response from the individual depends on the attention of the individual concerned. Based on this, feelings, ability to think, experiences owned by individuals are not the same, so in perceiving something as a stimulus, the results of perception may differ between one individual with another individual.

Jalaludin Rachmat (2007: 51) states that perception is observations about objects, events, or relationships obtained by concluding information and interpreting messages. Meanwhile, Suharman in Adiwijaya, Purnami&Arsana (2019) states: "perception is a process of interpreting or interpreting information obtained through the human sensory system". According to him,

there are three aspects in perception that are considered relevant to human cognition, namely sensory recording, pattern recognition, and attention.

According to the complete dictionary of psychology, perception is: a) the process of knowing or recognizing objective objects and events with the help of senses, b) awareness of organic processes, c) titchener / a group of senses with the addition of meanings derived from experiences in the past, c) variables that hinder or interfere, originating from the ability of the organization to make a distinction between stimulants, d) intuitive awareness of direct truths or beliefs about something (Chaplin, 2Fieldman (1999) states "Perception a constructive process by which we go beyond the stimuli that are presented to us and attempt to construct a meaningful situation." Perception according to Fieldman is a constructive process in which we receive a stimulus and try to understand a meaningful situation. Meanwhile, Morgan (1987) states "Perception refers to the way the work, sound, feel, tastes, or smell. In other works, perception can be defined as whatever is experienced by a person, "namely perception refers to the way it works, sounds, tastes, tastes, or smells. In other words, perception can be defined whatever a person experiences.

The transactional theory that was coined by Mead year 1903, Dewey and Bentley in 1949, Ames 1960 (in Maulida, 2017) emphasize the role of experience in perception and focus on the dynamic relationship between humans and the environment. Perception is considered as a transaction where the environment, observers, and perceptions are interdependent. This theory makes several assumptions as follows :

1) Perception is multimodal

2) Perception is something active and not is a passive process.

3) Perception can not be explained by the division of behavior into the perceiver and felt.

4) Perception can not be explained relating to the response conditioned to stimuli.

5) The relationship between people and the environment is something dynamic.

6) Image of the environment owned by the observer depends on past experiences, present motivations, and attitudes.

7) Experience is projected into the present situation about one's needs.

Referring to the above theory, the description of perception is explained, starting from the active process to the relationship of experience with the present situation. This happens because the person in digesting information from the environment successfully adapts attitudes, thoughts, or behaviors to the information based on experience.

d. Types of Perceptions

In identifying the students perception, there were kinds of perception divided into two, there are; positive and negative perceptions. Self-perception has to act by all personal acts, think, and do about themselves, their capabilities and their bodies. It is also prejudiced by the reaction of others to

them. This perception, in turn influences the demeanours each individual obtain and choices each human being makes all the way through life.

1) Positive perception is a valuable present that prepares the self-confidence and power to catch on the world, to endure crises, and to focus outside oneself. It increases the construction of relationship and giving to others.

2) Negative perception is disposed to focus on their own desires, trying to acquire and proved their self-worth.

e. Visual Perception

Visual perception of the sense of sight is the eye. This perception is the earliest perception developed in infants and influences infants and toddlers to understand their world. Visual perception is the result of what we see, both before we see or stillimagine and after doing the object.In particular, Riebel in Maulida (2017) stated the importance of visual perception. Visual perception is very instrumental because this process shows a person's ability to follow, realize, absorb meaning from the visual appearance around them selectively. He also believes that humans are accustomed to thinking visually or having a visual image in their brain, even though the information received is in the form of verbal. Visual perception is a process that takes place when an individual receives a sensory stimulus through the eye as a means of vision (Lukaningsih, 2010). According to Widyana (2009), visual perception is the ability to process the stimulus that has been received by the sense of sight into knowledge about the object. Visual perception includes the ability to

understand what is seen, recognize it, decide on its interests, and relate it to information that has been stored in the brain.

(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 display that presents numeric values or numbers.

2) A qualitative visual display is used when reading the exact numerical value is not required.

3) Display visual check reading, the simplest display of visual display.

Based on the above opinion it can be concluded that Visual perception can affect the imagining of forms in the mind that is influenced by prior knowledge and experience even though verbal messages are conveyed.

F. Conceptual Framework

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┌─────────────────┐        ┌─────────────────┐
│ LEARNING        │        │ GOOGLE          │
│ ENGLISH         │───────▶│ TRANSLATE       │
│ (ENGLISH        │        │ APPLICATION     │
│ MATERIAL)       │        │                 │
└─────────────────┘        └─────────────────┘
                                    │
                                    ▼
                           ┌─────────────────┐
                           │ STUDENTS'       │
                           │ PERCEPTION      │
                           └─────────────────┘
```
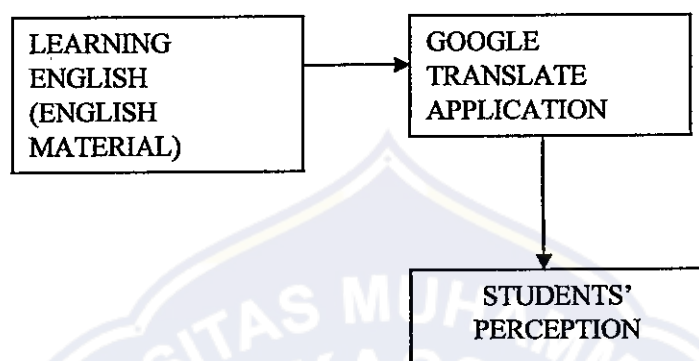
Figure 2.6 Conceptual Framework

In case to know the students' perception about Google Translate as media for translating English material, the researcher will conduct interviews to the sixth semester students of Unismuh Makassar. In this research, the researcher wants to know the students' perception in learning English (English material). The researcher will use Google Translate as the media. And students' perception will be obtained at the end of the research.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A.   Research Method

In this study, researcher applied the qualitative Method. Researcher applied the method to describe students' perceptions about Google Translate as a medium for translating English material. Where the data was shown descriptively based on interviews.

B.   Participants

Based on the pra-observation that the researcher did, the participants of this research was sixth semester students of Unismuh Makassar. Because the sixth semester students of Unismuh Makassar was learned Translation subject, and the average students on sixth semester use Google translate to help them in Translating English material. As the result, the population of this research was the sixth semester students of Unismuh Makassar which consists of 7 classes, with 190 students. Obviously, it can be seen in the following table.

NO	Class	Number of Students
1	BG6A	34
2	BG6B	30
3	BG6C	24
4	BG6D	29
5	BG6E	25
6	BG6F	29
7	BG6G	19

This researcher used cluster sampling method in the sixth semester students of Unismuh Makassar. The sampling of this research is BG 6G with nineteen students.

C.   Research Variable

The variables in this study were students' perception of google translate as a media for translating English materials.

D.   Research Instrument

The instrument was interviews. Interviews focused on the guidelines that was prepared to determine students' perceptions of google translate as a media for translating English material.

E. Data Collection Procedure

This research was qualitative data and descriptive method. The data was form in descriptive. Data analysis was carried out in stages. The first data analyzed was the data obtained from the interview. If the results shown from the data obtained after analysis are unsatisfactory, the researcher did interviews the research subject again until the data was considered credible.

1. Interview

The researcher applied interview to get the data. The researcher used mobile phone as an instrument to record the data from the interviews. Notetaking technique also used as other instrument to get addition information during the interview. The researcher also used Structure interviews where the interview was appropriate with the tittle of the research. And the question n used 5W + 1H. The researcher did online Intervie because of pandemic situation.

F. Data Analysis Technique

1. Data Reduction

The researcher analyzed the results of the interviews that was listened through the audio recorder that had been taken.

2. Data Display

The researcher transcribed the interviews by the audio that had been listened.

3. Conclusion Drawing/ Verification

   After transcribing, the researcher made sure about the transcript for member checking purpose. Member checking was employed in response to getting validity of the data gathered

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

A.   Findings

In this part, the researcher describe the result of analysis based on the problem statement. In this research used interview to obtain accurate and valid data. The researcher do interview to know students' perception of Google translate as media for translate.

1. The Result of Interview.

In order to find out about students' perceptions about google translate in the sixth semester, and then it would explain about the interviews between researcher and participants. The result of the interviews would be shown :

What is the Google Translate?

Based on interviews that have been conducted with respondents described by several students :

" Google translate is a language translator site that can help translate words or sentences"

"Google translate makes it easier to translate, especially English to Indonesian and vice versa, but you have to re-analyze it because the translation results are sometimes inaccurate."

" Google translate is a free service that helps translate without having to pay a lot, only by downloading the language, we can translate for free"

" Google translate is a multi-language translator application and is very suitable for students, in fact this application is a very popular application among students".

One of the internet services that helps users find information effectively is Google. Google currently offers various applications, one of which is Google Translate. Machine translation from Google then becomes the solution. The engine installed on Google will help translate text or web pages automatically, so that readers are helped when trying to understand the content of a web page. Currently, Google Translate has been able to translate into various languages in the world, one of which is from English to Indonesian and vice versa. Google Translate is also used by students especially as a medium for translating and it has been proven based on the above interview that google translate is a solution even though the translation results are not always accurate. They know this from the results of their own experience when using google translate not always with the desired translation results.

Where can be Google translate easier to accesed ?

Based on interviews that have been conducted with respondents, it is explained by several students that almost all have the same perception about accessing Google translate.

"Accessing google translate is simpler on android smartphone because you can download the google translate application on the playstore, besides that we can download the language we choose so that it can be used offline. if accessing on a

laptop, you have to enter on the website and we cannot download the language we want." This site does not need to have a Google account to access this online translator facility. Accessing google translate can be via a computer or smartphone connected to the internet so that users can use it anywhere and anytime. Actually students save more money if use Google translate application because they do not need to buy dictionary to translate into a language so that this tool in the form of an application on a smartphone makes it easy for students to carry and use it at any time.

Android smartphone users can translate text in various applications on devices with the Android operating system. Google Translate released a new feature "Tap to Translate" which allows the user to translate various texts from applications on the Android device. This feature will work to translate whatever is on the user's clipboard. For example, users copy text on the WhatsApp application, then a small circle contains the Google Translate logo. When the circle is clicked, the user will see the translation result of the previously blocked text. In addition, users can change the language or make new translations through it. In addition, users of devices with the iOS operating system can now use Google Translate in offline mode, which was previously owned by Android. To use offline mode, the previous user must download translation packages.

When do you use Google Translate ?.

Based on interviews that have been conducted with respondents described by several students :

"Google translate is used when it is difficult to interpret words, sentences, or describe paragraphs but is more important when utilizing features of Google translate, such as pronunciation check, making it easier for us to learn English."

For learning English, most students not only rely on people around them, but can also use a translator application. Google Translate is a modern application used as a tool to translate. Avoiding difficulties in translating, in this sophisticated technology era they no longer flip through the dictionary, no longer visit the library, but simply sit down while opening the computer or laptops even with increasingly sophisticated cell phones, one of which is opening the Google Translate application.

Why do you use Google Translate ?.

Based on interviews that have been conducted with respondents described by several students :

"Google translate makes it easy to find out the meaning of a word or sentence, so it can help student assignments, especially when working on presentation assignments."

One of the advantages of Google Translate as an online English translator application is that it allows users to be able to translate a lot of vocabulary from various languages. especially for English learners. Not a few who choose google translate as an alternative in helping assignments for students who are learning languages, especially English.

How do you use Google translate ?

Based on interviews that have been conducted with respondents described by several students :

" There are so many ways that can be used, we can use it by typing directly, copying, perform translations by voice or using a photo".

Google Translate can be a medium to help students to translate, especially English. The fun thing is the translation of a word or sentence can be done in many different ways, from text, voice, images, to handwriting. The offline feature support also makes it easier to use even though there is no internet connection. With this ability, this application can be a medium for learning and translating languages in an easy way. The function of the free language translator app is voice translator. Just say and easily translate all words in the selected language. Speak at once and translate repeatedly in multiple languages. Press the voice button and hold and say the words then the words will be translated in the target language easily.

Who is usually using Google Translate ?

Based on interviews that have been conducted with respondents described by several students :

"Google translate is usually used by students in university especially language learners. But it can also be popular with tourists who travel to various countries. Google translate can be used by anyone."

Google translate can be understood by various circles. especially among students. The use of google translate for academics is a solution to understanding the text as a whole, for example, text in English. Almost everyone is familiar with this one application. Translator from Google can not only be done by students, but also society at large. In it there are more than 80 languages that can be translated. This service will make it easier for anyone who wants to interpret word for word in a certain language.

Based on the results of the interview the students knew that Google translate is a medium for translating. For students, Google Translate can be easily accessed via smartphone because smartphones are simpler to carry anywhere as well as instead of a book dictionary. Students also use google translate when they find difficulties in translating words, sentences, and even paragraphs both in terms of ease such as using pronunciation check to make it easier for students to learn English. The reason for students besides being easy to use google translate as a medium for translating can also help learning English such as doing presentation assignments. For students, Google translate is mostly used by language learners,

especially those who are engaged in language majors or also as a solution for foreigners who travel from various countries.

B. Discussion

In this section, the result of the data collected and analysis discuss to describe students perception of Google Translate in translate English material. The description of the data collected from the result of the students' interview.

According to the complete dictionary of psychology, perception are The process of knowing or recognizing objective objects and events with the help of senses, awareness of organic processes, titchener / a group of senses with the addition of meanings derived from experiences in the past, variables that hinder or interfere, originating from the ability of the organization to make a distinction between stimulants, intuitive awareness of direct truths or beliefs about something (Chaplin, 2005). Fieldman (1999) states "Perception a constructive process by which we go beyond the stimuli that are presented to us and attempt to construct a meaningful situation." Perception according to Fieldman is a constructive process in which we receive a stimulus and try to understand a meaningful situation. Meanwhile, Morgan (1987) states "Perception refers to the way the work, sound, feel, tastes, or smell. In other works, perception can be defined as whatever is experienced by a person, namely perception refers to the way it works, sounds, tastes, or smells. In other words, perception can be defined whatever a person experiences.) The explanation of perceptions is explained, starting from the active process to the relationship of experience to the present situation. This happens

because the person in digesting information from the environment has succeeded in adapting attitudes, thoughts, or behavior to the information based on their experiences.

Visual perception can influence in imagining forms in his mind which is influenced by previous knowledge and experience even though the verbal message is conveyed (Riebel 1994) The importance of visual perception. Visual perception plays a role because this process demonstrates capability someone to follow, realize, absorb meaning from the visual appearance. Humans are accustomed to thinking visually or having visual images, even though the information received is verbal.

According to (Maulida, 2017) Google Translate is a free multilingual machine translation service developed by Google,to translate text, speech, images,sites, or real-time video from one language into another . (Pujiati, 2017) said that Google translate can translate from words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and discourse. Google Translate by (Arifatun, 2012) Google Translate is an automatic translation tool, has several limitations. Although it can help the reader to understand the general content of foreign language texts, it does not provide accurate translations.Google translate also has several benefits as a translator. This is actually a main function, namely as an online translator, especially Google Translate Indonesian English, which is indeed widely used in Indonesian English translation activities. (Bayu, 2020) Google Translate is a tool that helps speed up mastery of vocabulary because, it can be used directly and practically, without the need to use an English book dictionary.

Interview is activity that involves interviewer and interviewee where the interviewer will give some questions to be answered by interviewee. Ary *et.al* (1985: 342) stated "In an interview, data are collected through face-to-face or telephone interaction between the interviewer and the respondent". Thus, in this case, the interviewer has to conduct collecting data with doing interaction or communication directly. But, it can be conducted face to face or through via electronic.

For additional, Syamsuddin (2011: 95) stated that in qualitative research, interview activity has two functions. First function is as main strategy in collecting data like data in the form of interview transcript, and second function is as additional strategy for other techniques like participatory observation, document analysis and photography.

Then, Creswell (2008: 226) also classify the interview into four types, those types are (1) one-on-one interview, (2) focus group interview, (3) telephone interview, (4) electronic E-mail interview.

Based on the theories above, it related with my research result, that perception is a way of thinking, working and behaving in a person that is formed by the senses and is influenced by the experience they have and this is related to when students have experience using google translate in the learning process. then from the results of the interview was the students knew that Google translate is a medium for translating. For students, Google Translate can be easily accessed via smartphone because smartphone are simpler to carry anywhere as well as instead of a book dictionary. Students also use google translate when they find

difficulties in translating words, sentences, and even paragraphs both in terms of ease such as using pronunciation check to make it easier for students to learn English. The reason for students besides being easy to use google translate as a medium for translating can also help learning English such as doing presentation assignments. According to students, Google translate is mostly used by language learners, especially those who are engaged in language majors or also as a solution for foreigners who travel from various countries.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

From the results of the interview, all students know regarding google translate as a service to translate from one language to another. students consider using google translate to translate, and use it to learn pronunciation and to add vocabulary or synonyms. It means that students know other functions of google translate. In the learning process, students of the English education study program have a lot of English material. In understanding the English language material, students admit to using google translate to translate it into Indonesian and vice versa. Almost all activities needed to translate are taken over by google translate, starting from the need to translate vocabulary only to translating text material and it also means that the dictionary is rarely used by students. Students use google translate to understand English material.

Students know how to use google translate application correctly, namely by entering the vocabulary they want to translate then translating manually with considerations regarding grammar, word choice and so on. To translate sentences, they also keep entering by word, not one sentence. So, if they have to translate a paragraph then they translate by looking for the meaning of the unknown word then combining it by paying attention to grammar and others.

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B. Suggestions

From the findings presented in chapter four, there are several suggestions as follows:

1. In this study, most of the Class G students of the English Education Department class of 2017 Muhammadiyah University of Makassar agreed that Google Translate is appropriate to be used as a medium for translating English-language material. For lecturers, it is better if they use Google Translate as a medium for language learning, teachers must also use other learning media and collaborate with Google Translate so that the learning process is better.

2. In this study, Google Translate facilitates students in the learning process. For students, students should use the Google Translate feature properly in language learning so that students can improve their knowledge and abilities in language learning.

3. In this study, the researcher focused on the ease of acceptance of Google Translate and the performance of Google Translate. For the next researcher should focus on other cases of Google Translate in language learning and use this research as a preference to find out more about Google Translate in language learning as a learning media.

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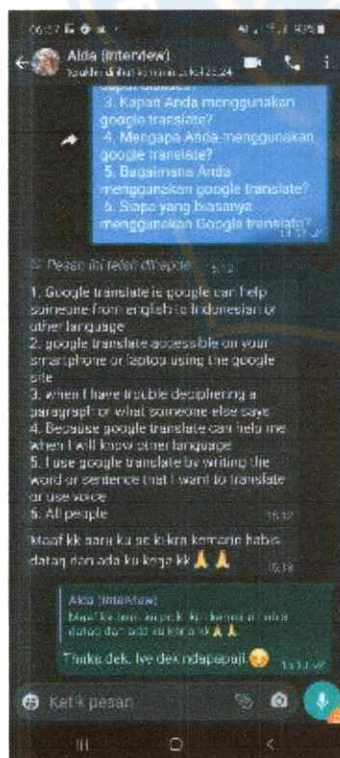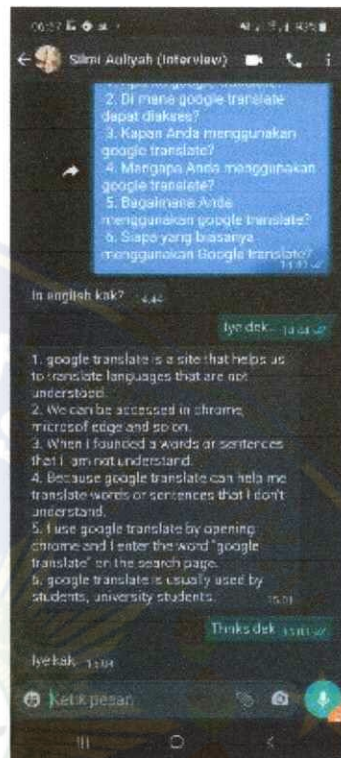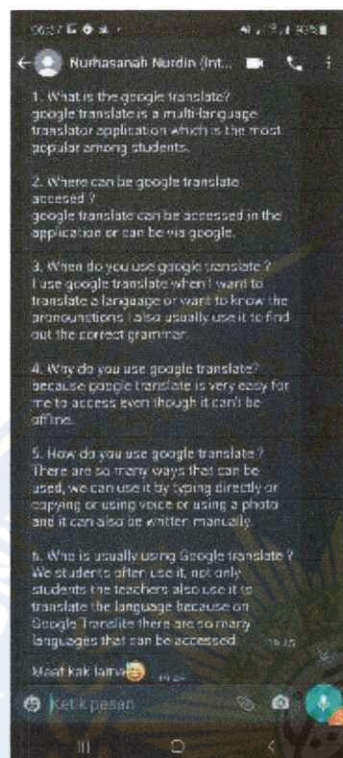
APPENDICES

Interview Questions

1. What is the Google Translate?

2. Where can be Google Translate accessed?

3. When do you use Google Translate?

4. Why do you use Google Translate?

5. How do you use Google Translate?

6. Who is usually using Google Translate?

(Screen Shoot Results of Interview)
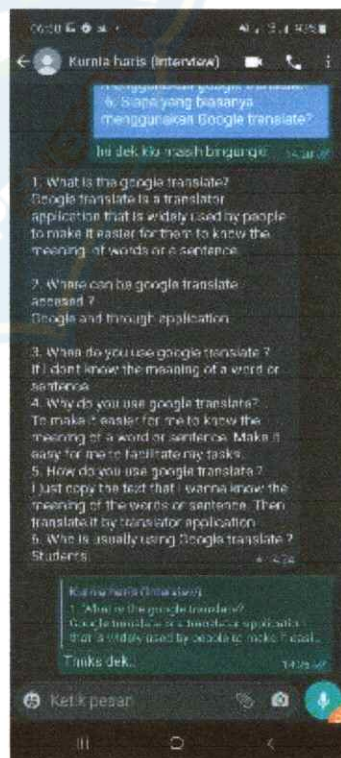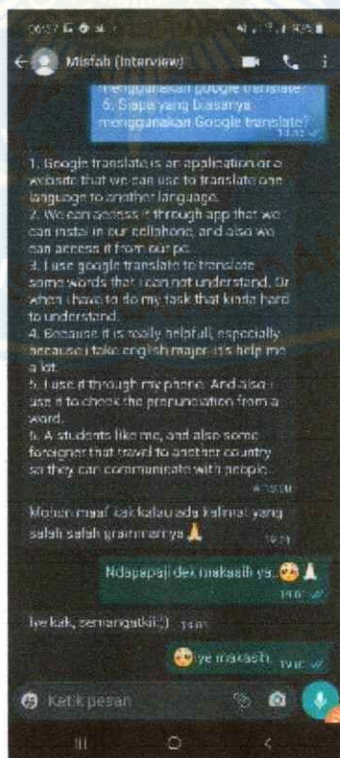
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