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STUDENTS' PERCEPTION ON THE USING OF GOOGLE TRANSLATE IN TRANSLATION CLASS AT THE 4TH SEMESTER OF ENGLISH DEPARTEMET OF UIN SJECH M. DJAMIL DJAMBEK BUKITTINGGI

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Abstract

The using of Google Translate in translation class has been an issue whether it has to be avoided or not. The problem of this research was different perceptions among English students about the using of Google Translate in translation class. The purpose of this research was to find out students' perception on the using of Google Translate in translation class based on cognitive, affective, and connative aspect. This research used a quantitative approach witha survey design. The population of this study were the students who had taken translation class at the fourth semester of English Departement in academic year 2021/2022 consisting of 37 students from 4 classes. The researcher used total sampling because the population are less than 100 students. Instrument of this research was questionnaire which consisted of 30 items. The researcher did the validity instrument through three experts. In analyzing the data, the researcher used quantitative descriptive analysis. Total percentage of data analysis was 67.07% for cognitive aspect, 69.77% for affective aspect, 57.99% for connative aspect. The average of three percentage was 64.94%. This percentage was good criteria. It means that the perception of the students was good. Thus, the result of the research showed that students who had taken translationclass dominantly agree the use of Google Translate in translation class.

Keywords: *Students' Perception, Google Translate*

INTRODUCTION

Learning English is a necessity for many people because English is a lingua franca used as a communication language. Bjorkman, English nowadays can be marked as the world's lingua franca due to such great impact of English in the present world. Furthermore, Clyne stated that English is a lingua Franca that is used in intercultural communication between two or more people who have a different first language (L1) that

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is not the lingua franca. In learning English, the learners need a dictionary. Especially in Indonesia, where English is the foreign language for the learners. Yongwei stated that dictionary is usually defined as a book that gives a list of words in alphabetical order and explains what they mean. Dictionaries have always been a valuable source of information for English learners and a tool for helping learners express their ideas and broadening their vocabulary in a foreign language. The traditional print dictionary has envolved significantly over the last few decades, and it is now more than adequate for providing learners with the information they require.

In this day, students prefer to learn through their gadgets rather than through books. Furthermore, academics have been researching translation for many years. Munpru and Wuttikrikunlaya, the use of laptop, palmtop computers, and mobile phones in education are increasing. Furthermore, their gadgets are inextricably linked to the internet, which has enormous ramifications because people have grown accustomed to technology and the internet. Moreover, technology enables people to do everything more simply and easily. Madhavaiah, Nagaraju, and Peter, technology can change the learning environment. It means that technology, including translation tools, has an impact on learning. From that situation, technology has influenced translation tools, which has since progressed from human translation to machine translation.

A computer program that automatically converts text from one natural language to another is machine translation. Technological advancements, such as the rise of the internet, have given learners new platforms to use, such as various online dictionaries. Korosec argued that several free translations machines are available, including Google Translate, SDL Automated Translation Solution, Bing Translator, and Yahoo! Babel Fish. According to Jagnathan, Hamzah, and Subramaniam, Google Translate is the most popular machine translation in recent years. Then based on Maulidiyah, almost all of the participants (90%) use Google Translate. It means that, Google Traslate is the most demand application that is used by students.

Students certainly have perception on the use of google translate for translating. Everyone has his own perception of what he thought, seen, and felt. So, perception makes the differences between someone with another. According to Robbins, perception is the process of organizing and interpreting sensory impression to give meaning toward environment. It can be positive perception or negative perception. According to Irwanto in

Wisnu, positive perception is the subject's view of an object with respect to the circumstances in which the subject believes that the object seen is acceptable for its own. Whereas, negative perception it relates to situations in which the subject views the captured object and tends to reject it because it does not conform to his personal. So, the point is that perception comes from the people's view about their environment. Perception is divided into two , there is a positive perception and negative perception.

Based on the interview that the researcher did with some of students who had taken the translation class at the 4th semester academic year 2021/2022 at UIN Sjech M.Djamil Djambek Bukittinggi on 21st, 22nd ,23rd September 2022,google translate was used as a media in translation class for translating by the students. The researcher found several problems. The first one was, students were lazy to bring dictionary when lecturers required them to bring dictionary.The second one was students depended on google translate in doing assignment. The third one was some students agreed on using Google Translate in translation class, but some students disagreed on using Google Translate in traslation class.

METHODS

The research used quantitative approach. Creswell argues that, in quantitative research, the researcher identified a research problem based on trends in the field or on the need to explain why something occurs.Then, the design of this research was survey. It was one of the procedures in quantitative research in which investigators administer a survey to a sample or to the entire population of people to describe the attitudes, perceptions, behaviors, or characteristics of the population. It means that for measuring attitudes, perceptions, behaviors or charachteristics of a population survey research is needed to measure it. Prasetio& Miftahul said that population is the overall symptom of the unit that will be researched. According to Sugiono, population is a generalization area consist of objects or subjects that has certain qualities and characteristics determined by the researcherto be studied and then take the conclusions. Hence, population is a whole object that will be research by the researcher. In this research, the population were 37 students that are the total of the 4th semester students who had taken the translation class of English Department of UIN Sjech M.Damil Djambek Bukittinggi academic year 2021/2022.

This research used total sampling. According to Sugiyono, the total sampling is a sampling technique when all members of the population are used as a sample. The reason

for taking this sampling is because the total of the population less than 100 and the entire population is used as the sample. In conclusion the sample in this research were 37 students who had taken the translation class at the 4th Semester of English Departrment of UIN Sjech M.Djamil Djambek Bukittinggi academic year 2021/2022.

Instrument is a tool that used by researcher to collect the data. Winarno said that, in doing a research, a tool is needed to collect the data, the tool is called as an instrument. In addition, Creswell states that instrument is a tool used to measure, observe, or document the quantitative data. Additionally, resercher used questionare as the research instrument. According to Cresswell, questionnaire is a form filled out by research participants which will be returned to the researcher, this is usually the form used in survey design. This theory shows that questionnaire is technique of data collection that contains some written statements or questions that had to be answered by participants. The researcher only used a questionnaire because it had answered the research question about what is the students' perception on the using of google translate in translation class.

The questionnaire used was a closed questionnaire by giving five answers to respondents, namely a 5-point Likert scale. According to Malik closed questionnaire is a questionnaire prepared in such a way that the respondentgive a checklist on the answers that match his wishes. Likert scale is used to measure attitudes, opinions, and perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena. According to Gay et all, likert scale called as an individual to respond to a series of statements through indicating whether she or he strongly agree (SA), agree (A), is Neutral (N), disagrees (D), or strongly disagrees (SD). Each response is given points value.The following table below will show the scoring of each answer.

Table 1. Scoring of Likert Scale

Positive Statement			Negative Statement		
Strongly Aggre	SA	5	Strongly Agree	SA	1
Agree	A	4	Agree	A	2
Neutral	N	3	Neutral	N	3
Disagree	D	2	Disagree	D	4

Strongly Disagree	SD	1	Strongly Disagree	SD	5

Source : L. R. Goeffray, et all

In addition the thing that the researcher needs to check before distributing the instrument is validity. Validity is used to know how far the instrument valid to be applied in the research. Gay argues that content validity is determined by expert judgment. The researcher counted the validity of the istrument with Aiken's Value validity test using MS Excel tomeasure the validity this research used product moment. Thefollowing is the Aiken's V formula used:

Formula:

CVI (Content Validity Index) = $\frac{\sum s}{n(c-1)}$

Note:

CVI : Content Validation Index

S : The score assigned by each rater is reduced by the lowest score in the category used or in other words **s=r-l₀.** where **r** is the rater's choice category and **l₀** is the lowest score in the rating category.

N : Total Rater

C : The number of categories that the rater can choose

In other words, Reliability is the ability to measureinstruments to give similar results when applied at different times. The researcher conducted aninterrater reliability test to determine thelevel of expert agreement on theinstrument of students' perception on the using of google translate using the IntraclassCorrelation Coefficient (ICC) analysisassisted by SPSS 26.0.

Tabel 2 IntraclassCorrelation Coefficient (ICC)

ICC Value	**Interpretation**
0.00 – 0.50	Poor Reliability
0.51 – 0.75	Moderate Reliability
0.76 – 0.90	Good Reliability
0.91 – 1.00	Excellent Reliability

From the result calculation item realibility instrument could be shown in table as follow:

Table 3. The Result of Reliability Instrument

Reliability Statistics	
Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
,953	30

It can be concluded that the results of the interrater reliability test calculations with 3 experts and analyzed using the Intraclass Correlation Coefficient (ICC) obtained the results of the assessment with the reliability coefficient rxy = 0.953 and has a Cronbach alpha value between 0.91 <rcount ≤ 1.00 which means the instrument has excellent reliability. Based on this classification, a reliability of 0.953 has high stability.

In collecting the data the researcher gave the questionnaire to 37 students who had taken translation class at the 4th semester of English departement academic year 2021/2022. The questionnaire consist of 30 items close-ended question. The questionnaire consist of 30 items close-ended question. Data analysis is a component of this research in order to determine the research outcome. Nasution in Sugiyono states that, analysis is the process of organizing data, so it can be interpreted. To analyze data, the researcher used the questionnare as the instrumentation. the researcher described the data in the table to calculate the percentage of the data. in this research, researcher using the formula that suggested by Sudijono as follows:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} X\ 100\ \%$$

P : Percentage; F : Frequency of items ; N :Total of sample

Then the researcher found the mean of the data by using formula that suggested by Sudijono as follow :

$$Mx = \frac{\Sigma x}{n}$$

Mx = Mean; Σx = total of the percentage; n = amount of items

In this research, the researcher used the table interpretation which is suggested by Thoifah:

Table 4. Table of Interpretation

The Range of Category	Interpretation
0% -20%	Bad
21% -40%	Poor
41% -60%	Moderate
61% -80%	Good
81% -100%	Very Good

Source : I' Anatut Thoifah(2015)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this section, the researcher explains what the researcher found during the research by analyzing and interpreting the data to answer research question: What is the students' perception on the using of google translate in translation class at the 4th semester of English Education Departement of UIN Sjech M.Djamil Djambek Bukittinggi Academic Year 2021/2022?

The data in this study were collected from English students who took translation class at UIN Sjech M. Djamil Djambek in Academic Year 2021/2022. There were 37 students who are taken as the populations and as the samples for further analyzed. The final result of the data is presented as numeric data because the type of research is a descriptive survey quantitative. There were 37 students who are taken as the populations and as the samples for further analyzed. The final result of the data is presented as numeric data because the type of research is a descriptive survey quantitative.

Researchers distributed questionnaires to the English students who had taken translation class. The researcher calculated the students' answers into the table and chart to know the description and percentage of the students' perception on the using google translate in translation class. According to the research question about what is the students' perception on the using of google translate in translation class, the researcher divided into three aspects related with the perception. There were cognitive, affective and

connative aspects. Each of them was served in the form of percentage. In this research the results obtained that the highest aspect was affective aspect (69.7%), cognitive aspect (67.1%) and the lowest was connative aspect (57.9%). The percentage was gotten by finding the average of each process chosen by the students. The chart below showed the percentage of three aspects and each of them had different levels of percentage. The descriptions of the data about students' perception on the using of google translate in translation class at the 4th Semester of English Departement in UIN Sjech M.Damil Djambek Bukittinggi in Academic Year 2021/2022 is as follow:

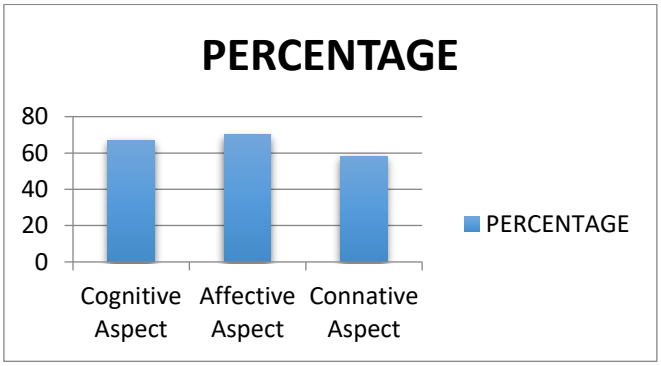


Figure 1. General Percentage of Students' Answer

The items answered by the students were further analyzed to find the percentage and the mean of the data. Data was calculated by using formula and then served into table and chart. The items of the questionnaire were 30 items which consist of cognitive aspect (10 items), affective aspect (10 items), and conative aspect (10 items). To answer the research question : What is the students' perception on google translate in translation class at the 4th semester of English Education Departement of UIN Sjech M.Djamil Djambek Bukittinggi Academic Year 2021/2022, the researcher analyzed the data through finding percentage and mean of the data. The more details analysis would be described.

The researcher analyzed students' perception on using google translate in translation class by looking at the frequency of student's answers. The researcher counted the result from the questionnaire in order to know how many frequencies that had been answered by the students for each option. Then, the frequency of the students' answer was going to describe on the percentage of each item. The frequency could be described as follow:

Table: 5. The Total Percentage of Students' Perception on using google translate in translation class based on Cognitive Aspect

No	SA	A	N	D	SD	Total Score	%
	N	N	N	N	N	(N)	
1	14	20	1	2	0	157	84.86
2	1	9	3	24	0	98	52.97
3	0	8	6	23	0	96	51.89
4	0	11	7	18	1	102	55.13
5	0	11	4	21	1	99	53.51
6	10	27	0	0	0	158	85.4
7	7	22	3	5	0	142	76.75
8	1	21	4	11	0	123	66.48
9	2	17	4	12	0	118	63.78
10	5	29	1	2	0	148	80
Mean							**67.07**

Based on percentages above, total percentage for cognitive aspect was 67.07%. The following diagram showed students' perception on using google translate based on cognitive aspects:

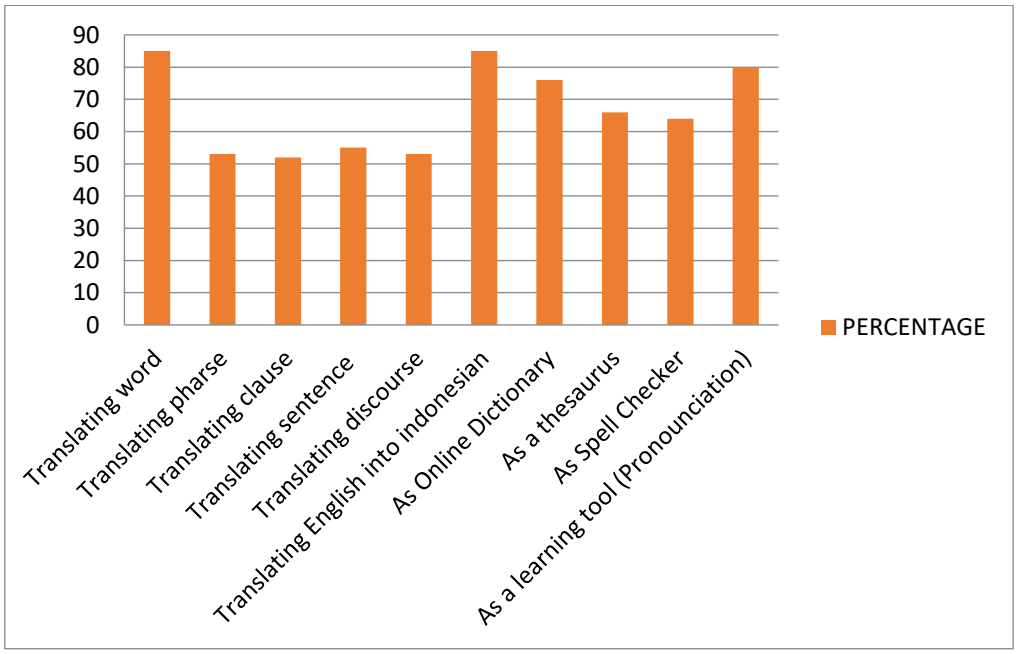


Figure 2. Students' Perception on the using of google translate in translation class based on Cognitive Aspect

Based on the chart above, it can be seen that there were two the highest items chosen by the students. There were Google Translate Translating word and Google Translate translating English into Indonesian and the lowest items chosen by the students was Google Translate Translating clause.

Table: 6. The total percentage of students' perception on the using of google translate in translation class based on affective Aspect

No	SA	A	N	D	SD	Total Score	%
	N	N	N	N	N	(N)	
1	17	18	1	1	0	162	87.56
2	0	15	17	11	4	115	82.16
3	3	25	6	2	1	84	45.4
4	2	20	5	9	1	98	52.97
5	5	19	4	9	0	91	49.18
6	11	21	5	0	0	154	83.24
7	6	18	4	9	0	132	71.35
8	2	21	5	9	0	127	68.64
9	3	27	2	5	0	139	75.13
10	8	26	2	1	0	152	82.16
Mean							**69.77**

Based on percentages above, total percentage for affective aspect was 69.77%. The following diagram showed students' perception on using google translate based on affective aspects:

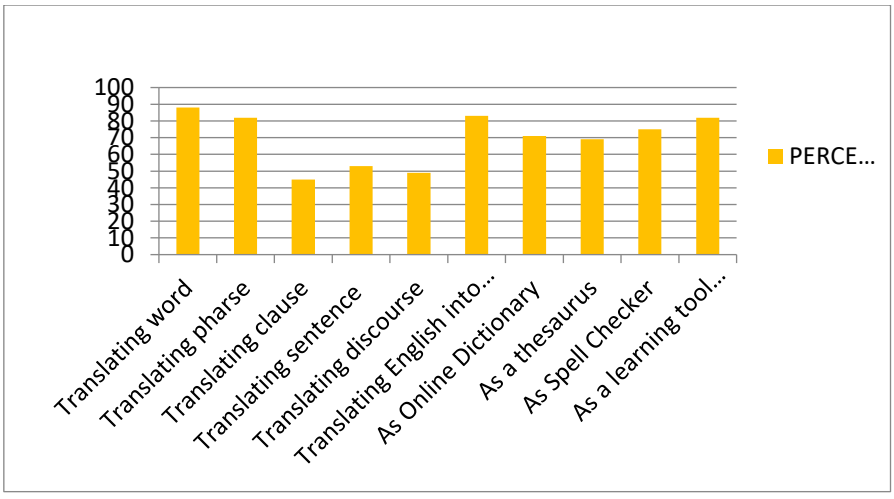


Figure 3. Students' Perception on the using of google translate in translation class based on affective Aspect

Based on the chart above, it can be seen that the highest items chosen by students was Google Translate Translating word and the lowest items chosen by the students was Google Translate Translating clause.

Table: 7. The Total Percentage of Students' Perception on the using of google translate in translation class based on connative Aspect

No	SA	A	N	D	SD	Total Score	%
	N	N	N	N	N	(N)	
1	8	17	2	8	2	88	47.56
2	6	22	3	4	2	85	45.94
3	3	23	4	4	3	92	49.72
4	5	21	5	5	1	87	47.02
5	5	23	2	6	1	86	46.48
6	4	18	6	9	0	128	69.18
7	3	18	6	8	2	99	53.51
8	4	4	24	5	0	141	76.21
9	8	1	26	2	0	133	71.89
10	7	26	2	2	0	134	72.43
Mean							**57.99**

Based on percentages above, total percentage for connative aspect was 57.99%. The following diagram showed students' perception on the using of google translate based on connative aspects:

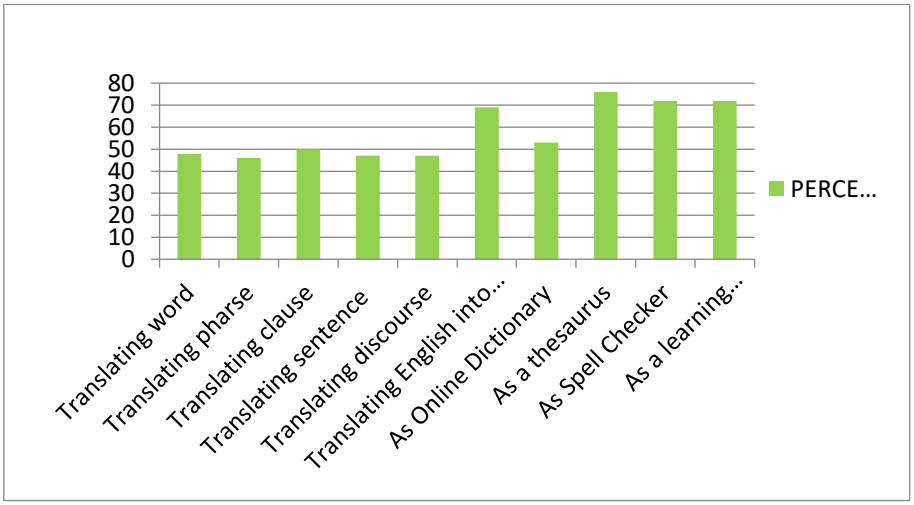


Figure 4. Students' Perception on the using of google translate in translation class based on connative Aspect

Based on the chart above, it can be seen that the highest items chosen by students was Google Translate as thesaurus and the lowest items chosen by the students was Google Translate Translating pharse.

CONCLUSION

Based on the finding and discussion that have been presented in the previous chapter, the researcher concluded that, there are three aspects related to students' perception on the using of google translate. The first is cognitive aspect, the second is affective aspect, the third is connative aspect. For cognitive aspect, the percentage of the students' answer is 67.07%. The second aspect is affective aspect, the percentage of the students' answer is 69.77%. The third is connative aspect, the percentage of the students' answer is 57.99%. The researcher found the mean of the percentage of the three aspects was 64.69%. Based on the table of interpretation, this percentage in the range 61% – 80% (good category). The researcher concluded that students' perception on the using of google translate in translation class was good. In short, the finding of this result showed that students dominantly agreed the use of google translate in translation class.

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