

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter explains some literature and theories related to the study which involve the following topics: Perception, Learning English, and ChatGPT.

2.1 Perception

Perception is the process by which a person receives, organizes and interprets information received through the five senses to make sense of the surrounding environment. It involves how we see, hear, taste, smell and touch things, as well as how our brain processes all that information to form an understanding of the world. Perception is influenced by previous experiences, knowledge, as well as personal factors such as emotions and motivation. For example, two people can see the same object but have different interpretations depending on their respective backgrounds and experiences.

2.1.1 Concepts of perception

According to Allport, cited by (Basaran, 2016), the perceptual dimension can be found in several elements:

1. Cognitive Components

The fundamental components of understanding encompass the information an individual possesses regarding the subject of their perception. This knowledge then transforms into a specific belief regarding the subject of their perception.

2. Affective Component

The Affective Component pertains to sensations of happiness and dissatisfaction. Therefore, it involves assessment and is intricately tied to the cultural norms or frameworks that attribute value to it. This facet pertains to an individual's sentiments and emotional condition towards specific objects and their associated elements. Evaluations of positivity or negativity stem from a person's emotions and related factors.

3. Conative Component

The Component involves an individual's preparedness to engage in behavior associated with the subject of their attitude. This component is intimately linked to the underlying motive or intention prompting

behavioral responses revolving around an individual's perceptions of an object or situation in everyday life.

2.1.2 The Importance of Teacher Perception

The teacher's perception is very important because it can influence the teaching approach and interactions with students. Here are some common quotes that reflect the importance of teacher perception:

1. "Through perception, a person has his point of view about the object or event he perceives. The importance of perception is also used to express experiences of objects or events experienced." (Karyada, 2013)
2. "Teacher perception is an active process that plays a role, not only the stimuli that influence the teacher, but also the teacher's experience, motivation, and attitudes related to reactions to these stimuli. Teacher's perceptions of student motivation and engagement are important factors that determine the level of effort and support teachers provide to students. (Guarango, 2022)
3. "Teachers as educators also have perceptions of the world of education starting from students' perceptions and the learning curriculum taught. Accurate teacher perceptions are critical to providing targeted and effective support to students. (Dewi & Widyasari, 2022)

Teacher perception has a significant impact on teaching practices and student learning outcomes. Therefore, understanding the importance of teacher perceptions can help improve teachers' professional development and provide a better learning experience for their students.

2.1.3 Types of Perception

According to Irwanto (2002): Positive Perception and Negative Perception.

1. Positive perception

Positive perception refers to a person's favorable opinion of knowledge and information. It may imply that someone approves of and supports the thing that is being viewed. As a result, the viewed thing will be employed and utilized effectively.

2. Negative perception

Disagreement with the viewed object is the definition of negative perception. Conversely, a negative perception is the result of someone

rejecting an item. As a result, it will move forward in opposition and passivity.

2.1.4 Aspects of Perception

Aspects of Perception (Gunawan & Paluti, 2017) explains that aspects of perception can be divided into three parts:

a. Cognitive Aspect

This aspect refers to introduction, and this cognitive aspects concerns components such as knowledge, hopes, ideas and acquisition of knowledge, past experiences, and everything that comes from the thinking of the individual knower.

b. Effective Aspect

This aspect refers to a person's feelings and emotional state toward objects or specific things, as well as anything related to evaluating people as good or bad based on emotional factors. Human emotions are related to the needs of each individual. Objects that meet my needs are related positively by him, but objects that get in the way are rated negatively. Therefore, the evaluation is closely related to the person's cultural values and systems.

c. Conative Aspect

This aspect refers to the motivation and purpose of the appearance of behavior, which occurs according to the individual's perception of a particular object or situation and revolves around what is realized in the individual's behavioral attitude in everyday life.

2.2 ChatGPT

ChatGPT (Generative Pre-training Transformer) is an AI-powered artificial intelligence system used to facilitate text-based dialog. ChatGPT can do many things, such as translate different languages, provide advice, improve efficiency, and help with education. (Suharmawan, 2023)

2.2.1 The Origin of ChatGPT

The November 30, 2022 release of OpenAI's free ChatGPT tool demonstrated that artificial intelligence models can generate content, and quickly published an article about its usage and potential controversy (Gao

et al., 2022). ChatGPT is simply the best artificial intelligence chatbot ever offered to the public. It was created by OpenAI, an AI in San Francisco and the company is also responsible for tools such as his GPT-3 and his DALL-E 2, and groundbreaking image generation tools launched this year (Roose, 2022). Kaplan & Haenlein stated in Fui-Hoon Nah et al., (2023) "A system's ability to appropriately comprehend external data, gain insight from such data, and to use those learnings to achieve specific goals and tasks through flexible adaptation" is the definition of artificial intelligence (AI).

2.2.2 Strengths and weaknesses of ChatGPT

According to Farrokhnia et al., (2023), ChatGPT has strengths as weaknesses:

1. Strengths of ChatGPT

There are several strengths of ChatGPT:

- ❖ Generating plausible response ChatGPT is an advanced language model that uses “transformer architecture” for various natural language processing tasks such as speech generation and language understanding. This architecture enables AI-powered chatbots to model relationships between words in sentences, maintain context, and generate both consistent and relevant responses.
- ❖ Providing personalized responses ChatGPT may be trained on large amounts of data to provide personalized responses based on the context of a particular prompt. With this feature, users can create their own text that behaves like a real conversation with a chatbot, making each interaction even more personalized.
- ❖ Increasing accessibility of information ChatGPT allows students and teachers to easily access information from different platforms (such as websites and smartphone apps) and different areas. From a pedagogical point of view, this means that using ChatGPT will save students time in accessing it, and in turn will allow them to spend more time reading and critically considering the document in question. It means you can. ChatGPT helps teachers identify and create relevant lesson materials.

2. Weaknesses of ChatGPT

- ❖ Lack of deep understanding Empirical studies have demonstrated the ability of ChatGPT to generate acceptable responses to complex pathological problems. However, the answers lacked a deep understanding of the theoretical concepts. This weakness need not be an issue as long as you have a process that helps you achieve the depth and nuance needed for a more meaningful understanding rather than superficiality.
- ❖ Lack of higher-order thinking skills ChatGPT can facilitate the development of complex learning outcomes, but the chatbot itself is less proficient with content that requires higher thinking skills such as critical and analytical thinking. For example, they have a limited ability to generate higher level critical thinking type questions, because these

2.3 Learning English

According to (Marzulina, 2021), Learning is an effort to involve and utilize teacher expertise to achieve curriculum goals. English is one of the important international languages to learn. English is also called a second language that was introduced to Indonesia to be studied at school. In this new era and globalization, many people need to know English as an international language. Therefore, in Indonesian, English is included as a subject in the school curriculum. Learning English is developing the ability to speak English contextually, depending on the student's context and everyday situations and circumstances. Learning English is essential for the modern generation to adapt to global communication, literature, media, and work, now and in the future. The objective is to create an English learning approach that better aligns with the language requirements of students.

2.3.1 English Skill Component

There are four essential components to mastering a language: speaking, writing, listening, and reading.

1. Speaking

Teaching English at any level incorporates these four fundamental skills: listening, reading, writing, and speaking. Speaking, however, is often the most frequently used skill in verbal communication. It is a productive skill involving activities like information exchange. Speaking encompasses more than articulating words; it involves using words to convey ideas (Bashir &

Dogar, 2011). According to Anuradha et al. in Hussain (2017), it is widely recognized that learning a language involves speaking it aloud after extensive listening to sounds, words, phrases, and sentences in the environment. Therefore, speaking is an interactive activity where participants act as both listeners and speakers, quickly imitating what they hear and contributing to the conversation.

2. Writing

Writing is considered the most challenging part of learning a second or foreign language. It is a complex skill that enables writers to learn new ideas, persuade others, record information, create imaginary worlds, express emotions, entertain, heal, experience events, and explore meanings (Graham, 2019). Writing is the process of producing language similar to speaking, but on paper or a computer screen. It involves discovering, organizing, reshaping, and revising ideas (Juniardi and Utami, 2018). Writing, therefore, is a multifaceted skill used to convey ideas and engage in the thorough process of developing and refining those ideas.

3. Listening

Listening comprehension is crucial in all areas of academic learning. Gilakjani (2016) emphasizes that hearing language information is vital for learning a language, making listening comprehension essential when learning a foreign language. Effective listening is necessary for college students to comprehend formal lectures, participate in exercises, and interact with peers in various contexts (Picard and Velautham, 2016). Effective listening involves selectively focusing on auditory input, interpreting it, and connecting it to prior knowledge, facilitating understanding and interaction in academic and social settings.

4. Reading

Reading comprehension is a critical language skill that all students need to master. Duke in Pourhosein Gilakjani et al. (2016) noted that reading comprehension involves interacting with a text to understand it by synthesizing textual details, personal views, and prior knowledge and experiences. Reading is the process of interpreting sentences in relation to one's own experiences (Hidayat & Latifah, 2018). Unlike simple information retrieval, reading comprehension requires integrating

knowledge and reasoning about events, entities, and their relationships throughout a document (Kocisky et al., 2018). Thus, reading is the process by which readers engage with written words, interpreting them in the context of their own experiences to achieve understanding.

