

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the review of related literature which consist of four points; Theory of Perception, Theory of WhatsApp, Perception of Thesis Writing, and Theory of Learning Courses.

2.1 Definition of Perception

Mardiah (2020) quoted from Slamet (2010, p.102) said individuals can make correlations through their perceptions of their environment, the perception process involves individual stimuli and will be sent to their brains. Individual perception results will be different from other individuals because their stimuli receive different information and experiences. This is also mentioned by Wardani (2018) Individual perceptions can be influenced by culture, hope, or personal experiences related to internal or external factors according to their knowledge (Wardani, 2018). The perception of each individual will affect how they react to their environment. Culture is also one that influences perspective because each culture has different beliefs and points of view in seeing things.

Wijayanti (2019) quoted from Robbins mentions that perception is the way individuals give meaning to the environment by governing and interpreting their

sensory perception as a process. It can be said that our sensory is very influential on the process of perception. Our sensory perception processes what we already know and feel then individuals will interpret based on the knowledge they know as a result of perception. Perception is strongly influenced by an individual's sensory; they provide a perception of something that will not be the same as other individuals for different reasons. One of example is chocolate, many people like chocolate because it tastes sweet and many people enjoy chocolate because of the benefits of chocolate which can increase the hormone dopamine so that it can make chocolate lovers happy. Unlike me, an individual who does not really like to eat chocolate because it tastes too sweet and makes me dizzy after eating it. Different reactions will occur in assessing an object, even though they both like chocolate they will have their own reasons for enjoying it. The reason for this occurs because individuals have different backgrounds in assessing an object and adjusting according to their circumstances.

Referring to Martono, 2010 claims that perspective is a phenomenon seen or viewed from a certain angle as quoted in Sujarwo, 2020. This point of view can be seen from a certain person or group through what they see and what they feel because each individual has different point of view in seeing a phenomenon while Nelson and Quick (1997: 83-84) stated "social perception is the process of interpreting information about another person." Perception does not only arise from individuals but also social, everyone has a different social class, if they have the same social class they sometimes form groups and have the same perspective in assessing things and comparing them with their social conditions.

2.2 Types of Perception

In addition, Agustiana (2020) divided perception into 5 types;

1. Visual perception: this perception can occur before or after seeing an event or just imagining it and then a visual perception occurs. This perception occurs through visuals or eyes where this can happen to individuals in how they perceive and see the world.
2. Auditory Perception: this perception occurs to individuals through what they heard; indeed, this perception comes from the ear. What they have heard physically is then processed through stimuli and then stored as information and experience.
3. Tactile Perception: perception obtained from touch intentionally or unintentionally touched. This perception comes from the sense of touch, namely the skin.
4. Smell perception: the process of smell perception involves the sense of smell which is nose. Smell is perceived by the individual and then transferred to stimuli and stored.
5. Taste Perception: individuals taste something then perceive through their sense of taste (tongue).

Nevertheless, in Mardiah, Sihatu (2020) thesis entitled "Students' Perception on the Use of WhatsApp Application in Teaching of English at Eight Grade Students' of Madrasah Tsanawiyah Nurul Hidayah Bhakti Idaman Tanjab Timur Jambi" the

author shares quoting from Suemanto (in Rohani, 2009: 7) explains that perception can occur at any time, not only now but also in the past and the future. Past perception is past events or observations that then develop in response to a stimulus, present perception is also often called imagination perception. This perception occurs in the present and perception of the future is oriented through observations about the future based on past experiences.

2.3 Process of Perception

Process of perspective start from external stimulus that recognized and chosen by internal stimuli, which will become spontaneous feelings so that they give meaning to individual senses (Aw, 2010). One of the factors that determines a person's perspective also starts from an individual's internal processes because an individual's internal processes are different from other individuals so that the perspective of each student can be used as an experience and an opportunity to expand knowledge and develop the ability to see things not only from a certain point of view.

Démuth, Andrej (2013) divides the perceptual process into two parts, the first one is the bottom-up process and the second one is the top-down process;

a) Bottom-up Processes

This theory stated that the final outcome of perception is influenced by the determinant role of sensory input. In this theory, data-based processing occurs where an individual builds and connects basic data and makes it more complex according to

the basic knowledge they have. Meanwhile, Gibson, J. J. in Démuth, (2013) states that perspective is a person's ability that is influenced by the external environment created and shaped by the influence of evolution. This statement is in accordance with Darwin's statement which said that our stimulus adapts to the environment where our receptors can make it more sensitive and able to adapt to the environment. The conclusion from the Gibson concept is the process of expressing and explaining the information available in our brains and then inserted to sensory input and believed as our perceptions. The conclusion of the Gibson concept is the process of expressing and explaining the information available in our brains and then entering it as sensory input and believed as our perception. So, perspective comes up through various processes from sensory input as well as adapted to our environment also believed it then became a perspective as a outcome.

b) Top-down Theories

Démuth, (2013) said if the theoretical bottom-up uses knowledge and experience in the process, top-down theory creates a picture or thought which realistic then captures the data and is immediately interpreted according to the knowledge possessed. The process of this theory is shorter than the process of bottom-up theory, and this theory is widely used by individuals who have extensive knowledge so that they just only need to create the picture then interpret it.

Démuth, (2013) also divide the theories into constructivist, computational and synthesizing ones.

a) Constructivist Theory

Constructivist theory is the process of an individual extracting sensory stimuli from their brain and then evaluating and interpreting these observations with the interaction between the stimulus and internal hypotheses, expectations and knowledge and then the perception as the final product, (Démuth, 2013). In this theory, an individual's perception does not just appear immediately, but must go through a process of sensory stimulation from the brain then becomes perception as the final product.

b) Computational Theory

Some researchers believe that computational theory arises unconsciously and there is no intention or motivation for someone to determine it (Démuth, 2013). This is a theory that coming up without being aware of by humans, they just observe something then compare with what they see and evaluate it and became something new (innovation). For example, when we have difficulty taking selfies with many friends but our hands are not long enough so that some of our friends don't appear in the photo, then they think that using something can help take more photos of friends will be better, then the idea is coming up that using tongsis (selfie stick) can help them.

c) Synthesizing Thoery

Unconscious processes by individuals that goes into our brain through sensory stimuli and thus influence our behavior (Neisser, 1967). For example, when our skin feels itchy we unconsciously scratch it.

According to Qiong (2017), there are several influencing factors, such as;

a. Beliefs, Values and Attitudes

Something that is seen by the individual through a unique point of view subjectively and objectively. What each individual sees will be different, what he sees from their point of view will unconsciously bring up beliefs so that it will also affect them in seeing the outside world (Samovar et al., 1981, p.39). An example of beliefs, values, and attitudes is religion, if what we see and think is good, we will believe it and then believe in some of the values that exist in that religion and apply it to everyday life which then forms an individual's attitude.

b. Worldviews

Worldviews are the way individuals see the world, each individual in seeing the world will be different due to cultural influences. In a certain culture there are habits that are often done and are considered normal, but in other cultures or outside it is considered unusual or even prohibited.

c. Social Organization

Social organization is a place where they formed a belief and attitude in having a perception. For example, in an area where he lives like in a rural area, greeting someone he meets (unknown) is an obligation to strengthen the kinship system because they live in a small area, while in an urban environment greeting someone who is a stranger is very strange and unnecessary.

2.4 WhatsApp Application

In this study the researcher chose WhatsApp as the object of research because WhatsApp is an interesting app to discuss, especially in the field of education. WhatsApp is a social media that is used to socialize, however nowadays technology has developed and these apps are not only useful in terms of entertaining yet also in the field of education which can be useful and help students in online learning. At this point the researcher wants to discuss the history, definition, and features of WhatsApp.

2.4.1 History of WhatsApp

Gurusinga (2018, p. 18) WhatsApp was founded by ex-employees of Yahoo Brian Acton and Jan Koum on February 24, 2009. In making this app, Koum's friend, Alex Fisham who assisted in making this apps. These apps were not as well known as today because at that time people still used other apps to communicate. In addition, these apps began to be widely used when android appeared. Roman (2016) as cited in

Susanti (2020) WhatsApp is not the only app available on our smartphones, there are many choices of apps that are the same as WhatsApp. However, as many as 350 million smartphone users choose WhatsApp as their preferred app for sending messages. Susanti also quote from Roman (2016) people choose to use these apps because the cost is not expensive and it is also felt that it is not like other social media networks where WhatsApp maintains user confidentiality and creates associations to communicate.

According to Vengatesan & Sudarshan (2017) state that WhatsApp is an app that has been used by 100 countries or 55.5 percent of the world's population. They also add that this app has many users from several countries including India, Russia, Brasil and many other countries from South America, etc. The spread of WhatsApp is very fast and the users who use these apps are from various countries and continents. Barhoumi (2015) says that the name of this app is given as WhatsApp which comes from the phrase 'What's up?' which means what is new, related to the name this app aims to find out what is going on with other users and to exchange information.

2.4.2 Definition of WhatsApp

Church & de Oliveira (2013) as cited in Ajid, et al., (2018) defines WhatsApp messenger as an app for exchanging information in format text, image, video or audio format that can be used via smartphones or the web. The use of these apps is currently growing where people use these apps not only to communicate, they use it as a daily necessity or as a tool for work. The growing use of these apps makes WhatsApp an effective app in various fields such as education. Ajid, et al., (2018)

also added that using WhatsApp is easy, fast, convenient and free. Therefore WhatsApp is widely chosen by many people around the world.

Linda, Ri'aeni (2018) claim that WhatsApp apps were developed to replace SMS (Short Message Service) to be free in an ad-free environment. They added that this app has been operating on all types of devices since was marketed since 2010. Therefore, many people have left SMS and moved to WhatsApp because WhatsApp provides many advantages and makes it easier for users such as being able to send text, videos or images in real time without having to incur additional costs such as SMS. However, WhatsApp can operate if there is an internet signal. As said by Cambodia & Dayal that in sending messages, audio, video or images, internet connectivity is needed (2G, 2G, 3G and WiFi). Internet usage in WhatsApp does not need credit as long as there is internet quota or WiFi network, WhatsApp can be used anytime.

2.4.3 WhatsApp Features

WhatsApp has more than 2 billion users in worldwide. These makes WhatsApp one of the most popular apps for chatting. One of the things that determine the popularity of this app is the features it has. These are the features that provided by WhatsApp which are explained on the official WhatsApp website:

- a. Text: Users can send messages to friends or family only using an internet connection by their smartphone.

- b. Group Chat: Users can collect or join groups with 256 people at once, activities in groups can also be set as notifications and set as group admins
- c. WhatsApp on web and desktop: Users can choose which device they want to use to communicate, users only need to scan the code or link in the three dots menu of the WhatsApp feature.
- d. WhatsApp voice and video calls: If text or voice messages are not enough, users can make calls directly using voice or video in real time even from another country.
- e. End-to-end encryption: This feature is used to secure messages or calls so that other people cannot read or listen to conversations other than the user and the friend with whom they are communicating.
- f. Photo and video: Feature to share moments with friends who are in WhatsApp contacts via photos or videos instantly even if the connection is slow.
- g. Documents: Users can send documents up to 100 MB in the form of PDFs, documents, spreadsheets, slideshows, etc.
- h. Voice messages: Feature that is suitable for users who are lazy to type too long, users only need to press the record button with just one tap.

2.5 Thesis Writing

Thesis is a university-level subject that students must take before getting their bachelor's degree. Students must write an article in which the writing can be verified by comparing it with previous research, after they make their findings they will write it in a paper based on theory. This research is based on writing; therefore it is called thesis writing. In the thesis should not be carelessly made, there are many requirements that must be met in writing thesis writing such as; write according to the writing thesis format by showing references, showing the results of their research in writing, writing should not be copied and pasted from anywhere so that they must paraphrase or quote from trusted sources, students must explain what their background is taking the title, etc. After they have written the results of their research, the lecturer will test them to make sure they qualify for graduation so that they will get their bachelor's degree.

“There are five thesis main components that we have to know such as introduction chapter, review literature chapter, methodology chapter, result chapter, and conclusion chapter” Swarni (2016) . These components must be present in every thesis writings. Students must explain each component based on the previous theory by comparing with what they have found from their research. Their English skills are tested in this paper so that this is what distinguishes the thesis writing of children majoring in English with other majors that use Indonesian where Indonesian itself is their daily language. Writing a thesis must use formal and academic language, on the other hand the writer must be able to develop their quotation to deliver the reader

with a clear explanation (Swarni, 2016). The author should not misinterpret the researcher's previous writing or theory because misinterpretation will change the existing research results so that the ability to understand the reading and convey the writing is very important.

"The productive writing skill is considered a cognitive challenge, because it helps assess language competency, recalling capability and thinking ability (Javed, 2013)". Since writing requires skills in conveying something by paying attention to the sentence and grammar to be used, grammar must be remembered for its structure so that the author's ideas are conveyed in a writing. In addition, writing also requires knowledge so that writing can be understood and used as inspiration by readers, besides that writing must also be proven and to prove a writing the writer must also read a lot and seek from various sources. The ability to remember is also needed in writing so that all ideas are written in an orderly manner. Therefore, writing requires a skill, so that we can acquire these skills we have to get used to writing like a simple thing; writing daily diaries or extending to learning how to write from writing classes.