

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

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

2.1 Perception

Perception is our sensory experience of the world around us, and involves both our perception of environmental stimuli and our response to those stimuli, including our five senses; touch, sight, sound, smell, and taste and it also includes a set of senses called proprioception, which includes the ability to detect changes in body position and movement (Cherry, 2020). Kurma in Nursanti (2016) explained that the concept of perception from the perspective of philosophy, psychology, and cognitive science: "Perception is the process of obtaining awareness or understanding of sensory information." Furthermore, he also added cognition as the process by which someone selects, organizes, and interprets stimuli to form a coherent and meaningful picture of the world.

2.1.1 Concepts of perception

According to Allport in Putri (2022) Perception consists of 3 concepts, namely cognitive, affective, and conative perception:

1. Cognitive component

Components created on the basis of personal knowledge or information on the subject of employment. As a result of this knowledge, beliefs about the object of the attitude are formed. Faith is part of knowledge, because faith does not believe in the mystical. However, whether it's good or bad depends on how person feels about it. These beliefs are based on real events and experiences. Cognitive aspects include knowledge, beliefs, expectations, ways of thinking, past experiences, and everything that emerges from the core cognitions of individual actors.

2. Affective component

Components related to joy and anger. It is therefore critical and inseparable from cultural values. This component deals with anything

related to a person's feelings and emotional states towards a particular object, as well as the evaluation of good or bad based on emotional factors. The emotional element consists of three elements. First, sociological motives (also called secondary motives as opposed to primary motives) and biological motives. These elements include curiosity and ability. The second factor is attitude. It is about how a person feels about objects, situations and values. Attitudes are usually influenced by experience. Finally, the emotional component also includes feeling emotions.

3. Cognitive component

Cognitive is a person's willingness to act in accordance with the object of the attitude. This element is inseparable from the motives and purposes of the emergence of behaviors occurring in the environment and manifests itself in the individual's attitudes towards specific objects and situations in everyday life. Such factors consist of personal habits and intentions. Habits are defined as regular human behaviors that are automatically performed without prior planning. Intention, on the other hand, is defined as a person's actions or efforts to achieve a goal.

2.1.2 Factor influencing perception

Departing from Kurniawan in Ayu (2022), there are two perceptions that influencing perception;

1. Internal Factor

Internal factors are factors that come from within. This factor depends on the psychological state of the individual. For example, thoughts, feelings, desires, motivations, needs, motivations, attention, etc. Each person has different characteristics and backgrounds, and is also shaped by family and environment.

2. External Factor

On the other hand, this factor comes from external sources such as environment, stimuli and beliefs. They relate to each other, influence each other, and act as external factors in perceiving something.

2.1.3 Types of perception

There are two 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

The perceptions presented by Bimo Walgito in Irawan (2011) are categorized into three different aspects as explained:

a. Cognitive Aspect

This aspect is concerned with recognition. The cognitive dimension includes elements of knowledge, expectations, attitudes and knowledge acquisition, past experiences, as well as all elements derived from the individual's perceptual thought processes.

b. Effective Aspect

This aspect refers to the components of people's feelings and emotional states toward a particular object, and everything related to positive or negative evaluations based on people's emotional components. Individual emotions are tied to the needs of each person. Things that satisfy your needs are evaluated positively, and things that get in your way are evaluated negatively. Therefore, evaluation is closely related to individuals' cultural values and institutions.

c. Conative Aspect

This aspect refers to the motive and purpose behind the appearance of a certain behavior that occurs in a person's environment and appears in

the behavioral attitude of an individual in daily life depending on the perception of certain objects and situations.

2.2 ChatGPT

According to Halem & Singh (2022) developed with OpenAI, ChatGPT has the potential to change the way many professions practice, allowing you to have human-like conversations. Halem & Singh (2022) added that ChatGPT can create unique articles on just about anything with its incredibly fast online search ability and strong grammar and writing skills. The Generative Pre-trained Transformer (GPT) architecture was originally designed for language generation tasks such as machine translation and summarization. Through the use of its vast knowledge base and unique architecture, ChatGPT is optimized for conversational use to generate responses that are human-like (Fui-Hoon Nah et al., 2023). A version of OpenAI's GPT (Generative Pretrained Transformer) language model called ChatGPT is intended to produce text that resembles that of a human, enabling it to converse with people in an instinctive and natural way (Aydın & Karaarslan, 2022).

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 questions require a deeper understanding of the topic.

2.3 Learning English

Learning English is very important today as it is an international language used in many fields (Zuparova et al., 2018). Almost all books on science, engineering, information technology, medicine, tourism, business, etc. are written and taught in English only, so most of the students who go abroad for higher education studies need to know and understand this (Rao, 2019). English is very rarely used in daily communication in Indonesia. In some countries English may be a second language in addition to the primary language, but in Indonesia English is not a second language

2.3.1 Learning English skill components

There are four components of learning to master the language namely speaking, writing, listening, and reading.

1. Speaking

Teaching English at any level always requires four basic skills. These are listening, reading, writing and speaking. But when we use English to communicate with each other, we use it orally or verbal more often than other skills. Speaking is a productive skill that involves activities such as exchanging information. Speaking is more than just putting words on your lips; it's also using words to communicate ideas (Bashir & Dogar 2011). According to Anuradha et al., in Hussain (2017) it is a well-known truth that learning a language requires speaking it aloud after spending a lot of time listening to sounds, words, phrases, and sentences in the environment. From the above description, the author concludes that speaking is an activity in which two or more people

participate, and the participants are both listeners and speakers, and must imitate what they hear at high speed and contribute

2. Writing

Writing is the hardest part of learning a second language or foreign language. Writers use this multifaceted skill to learn new ideas, persuade others, record information, create imaginary worlds, express emotions, entertain others, heal wounds, create experiences and explore the meaning of events and situations (Graham, 2019). Writing is a way of producing the language you naturally use when speaking. Writing means speaking to others on paper or on a computer screen and also the act or process of discovering and organizing your ideas, putting them on paper, reshaping and revising them (Myers in Juniardi and Utami, 2018). The author concludes that writing is a multifaceted skill used by writers to learn, persuade record, create, express, entertain, heal, experience, and explore. It involves producing language similar to speaking, conveying ideas on paper or a computer screen, and engaging in the process of discovering, organizing, reshaping, and revising ideas.

3. Listening

Listening comprehension is an important skill in all areas of academic learning. According to Gilakjani (2016) since hearing language information is essential to learning a language, listening comprehension is crucial when learning a foreign language. Effective listening is necessary for college students to understand formal lectures and exercises and to interact with other students in small groups, project work, and social situations (Picard and Velautham, 2016). In conclusion, Effective listening is crucial for college students as it involves selectively focusing on auditory input, interpreting passages, and connecting them to prior knowledge, enabling understanding of formal lectures, exercises, and facilitating interaction with peers in small groups, project work, and social situations.

4. Reading

Reading comprehension is one of the language skills that all students must understand. Duke in Pourhosein Gilakjani et al., (2016) stated that the process of reading comprehension requires readers interacting with a work of literature to make an understanding of it by synthesizing details from the text, their personal views on the text, and their prior knowledge and experience. Reading is the process of interpreting sentences in relation to one's own experience (Hidayat & Latifah, 2018). Unlike information retrieval, reading comprehension (RC) necessitates integrating knowledge and reasoning about events, entities, and their relationships throughout a whole document (Kocisky et.al, 2018). The author concludes that reading is the process through which readers achieve their goals by engaging with written words, interpreting sentences in connection with their own experiences.

2.3.2 Learning English skill

Learning English skill such as speaking, listening, reading, and writing as a foreign language is one of the prerequisites that facilitate getting to know and interacting with other people in the international arena. According to Ying et al., (2021) English as a second language (ESL) students go all over the world to acquire the language because of the demands on the importance of the English language in the contemporary global era. Consequently, a great deal of effort has gone into identifying effective methods for learning English. Acquiring English as a second language is a difficult endeavor. Therefore, learning to speak is an important skill to acquire as it helps demonstrate a student's communicative competence for a variety of purposes. Learning English is important to be able to communicate effectively with people around the world (Tolibovna, 2022).