

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

#### A. Previous Research Findings

In this part the researcher presents some research had concluded to this study in the following:

1. Denise Letterman, Ph. D in his research about students' perception of a homework assignment and what influences their ideas Robert morries university USA, he found that giving assignment student felt they had sufficient time to complete the assignment even though the average number of hours students' worked per week was approximately 20 hours. Assignments for the class in which the questionnaire was administered were viewed as not being too long or difficult and educator praise for doing a good job on assignment was important to students.<sup>1</sup>
2. Eric J. Billington, Christopher H. Skinner, and Natalie M. Cruchon in their journal about improving sixth-grade student perceptions of high-effort assignments by assigning more work: interaction of additive interspersal and assignment effort on assignment choice. The current study was designed to replicate and extend research on effort, choice, the additive interspersal procedure, and the discrete task completion hypothesis. In the current study, sixth-grade students were exposed to two assignment pairs. While working on assignment pair A, students completed significantly more 3, 2 problems on the moderate effort assignment relative to the high- effort assignment, with no

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<sup>1</sup>Denise Letterman, Ph. D, *Students' Perception of Homework Assignments and What Influences Their Idea* (Journal of College Teaching and Learning. Vol 10. Number 2, 2013).

significant differences in accuracy across the two assignments. These results suggest that we were successful in our attempt to create assignments requiring unequal amounts of effort while maintaining equal numbers of problems on both assignment. On assignment pair A, significantly more students rated the moderate-effort assignment as requiring less time and effort to complete and as being less difficult when compared to the high-effort assignment.<sup>2</sup>

Based on the previous finding above, it can be summed up that giving assignment to students can increase student independence in learning, but in my research, the researcher wanted to know how students' perception of giving assignment during the current pandemic coronavirus.

## **B. Some Pertinent**

### **1. The Definition of Perception**

Perception is a person's response to an object. According to Longman perception are the recognition and understanding of events, objects, and stimuli through the use of sense.<sup>3</sup>

Based on the explanation above perception is a person's response to the object they detect through stimuli received by the five senses. Perceptions is how humans can provide or define something depending on something they encounter, in essence perception is something that is bound to humans.

According to KBBI perception is the process of a person knowing several things through their five senses.<sup>4</sup> Meanwhile, Suprihato dkk stated that perception is a form

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<sup>2</sup>Eric J. Billington, Christopher H. Skinner, and Natalie M. Chruchon, *Improving Sixth-Grade Students Perceptions of High-Effort Assignments by Assigning More Work: Interaction of Additive Interspersal and Assignment Effort on Assignment Choice* (The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, United State, 2004)

<sup>3</sup>Richards et al, *Longman Dictionary Of Languague Teaching And Applied Linguistics* (Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1992).

of assessment of one person is facing the same stimuli, but in other conditions, it will cause different perceptions.<sup>5</sup> Perception is something that is owned by every human being, in deciding something for what they will do, usually, a perception will arise from within them depending on the situation around them.

Perception is the ultimate source of knowledge about contingent facts. We know about our surroundings because we can experience them through perception; we know about scientific phenomenon because they are observed perception is a biological process because to be perceived any information about events in the world, it must be registered by the sensory nervous system.<sup>6</sup>

Based on the explanation above perception is a knowledge of contingent. Where we can know everything around our environment through our shared perception. Perception itself is the biology of talking about sensory nerves.

Perception is a knowledge of all the events the biological perspective that we have will be able to produce a perception of what we see that has been processed in the brain.

Perception conscious experience that results from stimulation of the sense. Because perception is something you experience constantly, knowing about how it works is interesting in its own right. To appreciate, consider what you are experiencing right now. If touch the page of this book or look out at what's around you, you might get the feeling that you are saving exactly what is "there" in the environment. But one of the things you will learn as you study perception is that

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<sup>4</sup>Anonim, *Kamus Besar Bahasa Indonesia/ Tim Penyusun Kamus Pusat Bahasa*, (Jakarta: Balai Pustaka, 2002).

<sup>5</sup>Suprihanto, dkk, *Perilaku Organisasional* (Yogyakarta: STIE YKPN, 2002).

<sup>6</sup>Randolph Blake at al, *Perception*, Fifth Edition, (New York: Mc-Graw-Hill Companies, 2006).

everything you see, hear, taste, feel or smell is the result of the activity in your nervous system and your knowledge gained from experience.<sup>7</sup>

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes that perception is something related to the five senses and experience. What they hear, see, and touch then the stimuli will be processed through the nervous system, it will produce perception, perception itself has several factors that influence so that a perception occurs, whether it comes from within or from one's environment, one's level of knowledge can also affect perception.

There are some experts are trying to make a definition of perception, consist by:

- a. Markus Raab, the part of the information-processing system is called perception. It is a complex phenomenon that provides the input for so-called higher-order processes such as a creative choice. From an ecological perspective, perception refers to perceiving a stimulus directly.<sup>8</sup>
- b. Elizabeth A. Styles stated that sensory processing the most general meaning of the term of perception. The sense organs transduce physical energy from the outside world, which is encoded and delivered to the brain via sensory neurons for interpretation by the perceptual system. The perceptual analysis is refined s it moves through the visual pathways. This information can be used to judge, distance, specify the spatial layout of a scene, identify faces and objects, or guide eye movements or reaching. Most early stages of perceptual processing refer to

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<sup>7</sup> E. Bruce Goldstein, James R. Brockmole *Sensation And Perception* Tenth Edition, (Cengage Learning Products, Represented In Canada By Nelson Education, Ltd, 2017).

<sup>8</sup>Markus Raab, et al, *Performance Psychology Perception, Action, Cognition, and Emotion*, (Cologne: Elsevier Inc, 2016).

automatic and unconscious. A more specific definition of perception refers to this conscious, or phenomenal, experience of seeing, hearing, touching, etc.<sup>9</sup>

c. Tony Malim perception was an active one. Data is received from the senses resulted in a perceptual hypothesis being set up. An individual's experience of the world and expectation resulting from that experience provided the means to test the hypothesis. The perceptual hypothesis was the first guess at what the sensory data meant, based upon experience.<sup>10</sup>

d. Paul M.W. Hacket perception is more than a simple sensation. It is usually understood that perception is the identification, organization, and interpretation of sense data.<sup>11</sup>

e. C. Wade Savage perception is a matter of describing, symbolizing, and recording. Once these operations have been carried out, no further use is usually made of the information in the sense itself. But if we consider everyday perception overtime, attempts at detailed, once-and-for-all recording for its own sake are very infrequent. The primary function of perception is to keep our internal framework in good registration with the vast external memory, the external environment itself.<sup>12</sup>

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes that perception is a stimulus that is received, then processed, and then issued. Perception is a person's response to something they see and has become an experience. Perception is a

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<sup>9</sup> Elizabeth A. Styles, *Attention, Perception, and Memory an Integrated Introduction*, (Canada: Psychology Press, 2005).

<sup>10</sup> Tony Malim, *Cognitive Processes*, (London: Macmillan Press, 1994).

<sup>11</sup> Paul M. W. Hacket, *Psychology and Philosophy of Abstract Art: Neuro-Aesthetics, Perception and Comprehension*, (London: Palgrave Macmillan, 2016).

<sup>12</sup> C. Wade Savage, *Perception And Cognition Issues In Foundations Of Psychology* (Minneapolis: University Of Minnesota Press, 1980).

stimulus or stimulation in the form of information received by the body either through events, objects, or others it is surrounding.

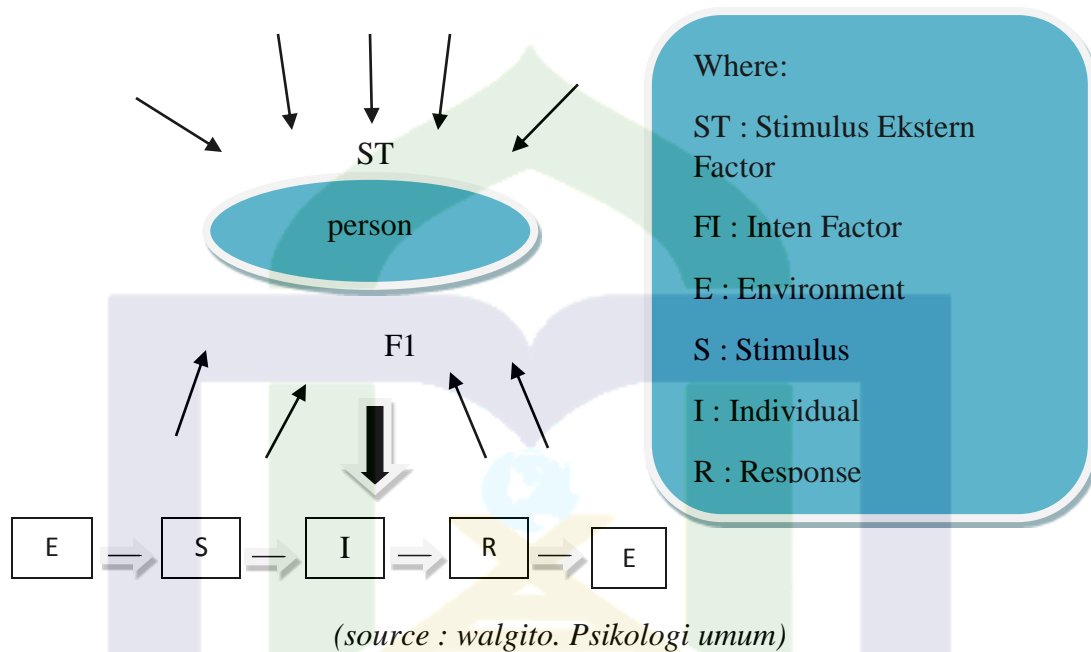
According to Sarlito Wirawan Sarwono perception is the ability of someone to organize an observation, the ability is between others. The ability to differentiate, the ability to group, and the ability to focus. Therefore a person could have different perceptions, even though the object is the same. This is possible due to differences in value systems and individual personality traits concerned. Meanwhile, according to Leavitt, taken from Faradina, Triska perception has a narrow meaning and a broad meaning. In a narrow sense-perception is seeing how a person sees something and in a broad sense of perception, namely: views or understanding, how someone looking at or interpreting something.<sup>13</sup>

Based on the explanation above the researcher conclude there are several abilities that a person uses in providing a perception. Namely, the ability to distinguish an object, the ability to group, and the ability to focus. This is what causes a difference in someone's perception with others because of the individual himself.

From the discussion of perception that has been expressed by some experts, it can be concluded that perception always present in humans' life. There so many choices we make in this life, depending on our view of an object. everything in this world needs a process, it seems like someones' perception. Perception does not just appear in spontaneity but has processed this is the scheme of perception based on walgito.

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<sup>13</sup>Ben Fauzi Ramadhan, *Gambaran Persepsi Literatur* (Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia, 2009).



The scheme of the process of perception can be explained as follows, the object generates a stimulus then the stimulus is received by the senses or receptions of the individual. Individuals are not only subject to a single stimulus but these are many stimuli that hit. However, not all stimuli get an individual response to perception which stimulus will be perceived by the individual depends on his attention. Then the next scheme is a continuation of the first process. As a result of the stimulus chosen and accepted by the individual then, he will realize and respond.<sup>14</sup>

## 2. Factors of Perception

<sup>14</sup>Walgito, *Psikologi Umum* (Yogyakarta: ANDI, 1981).

Perception includes hearing, sight, and touch, therefore their perception can be identified by listening, seeing, and observing something around them. There are some factors it is called visual, vocal/verbal, and relational factors of perception.

- a. The visual factor considers how the audience sees you. The goal is to hone your body language, dress, appearance, grooming, executive presence, room setup, and environment. You need to be intentional and conscientious about everything the decision-makers see to craft a positive perception through their eyes.
- b. Vocal/verbal factor how your audience hears you. The objective in this area is to enhance your voice tone, vocal variety, and use of persuasive words and phrases while applying persuasive logic to your presentation structure. The goal: every word and phrase you say reinforces the audience's perception of you as authoritative, intelligent, and well prepared.
- c. Sense, touch, is the basis of the relational factor. It refers to how the audience feels about you. Do you and your message "touch" them in a meaningful and positive way? This factor includes physical touch (giving a confident handshake, for example) as well as emotional touch (such as developing rapport and creating a positive connection with the audience). Your audience focus, customized message, friendly demeanor, humor, and attention to detail create trust and emotional appeal.<sup>15</sup>

Based on the explanation above perception there are several important factors in generating perception. Based on the above factors. Namely, visual, vocal and verbal, it can be concluded that what is seen, heard, and touched will produce a

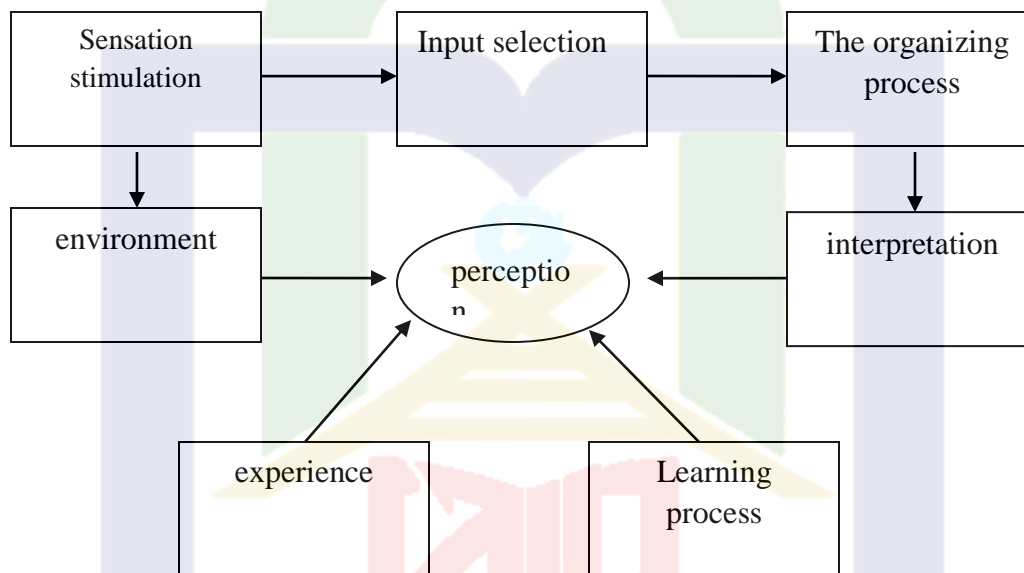
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<sup>15</sup>Darlene Price, *Well Said! Presentation and Conversations That Get Results*, (Printed In The United States Of America, 2012), p.30-31



perception both in terms of appearance, intonation, or tone of voice even when we come into contact with someone this will generate stimulation through five senses.

### 3. Process of Perception



*(source Darmayanti, Tiara H. Process of perception)*

The process of forming perceptions begins with the acceptance of stimuli from various sources through the five senses, after which they are given a response by the assessment and giving meaning to other stimuli. After received stimuli or existing data is selected. To save attention used stimuli that have been received are reselected for processed at a further stage. After being selected for stimulation organized by shape in received and arranged, the next process for individuals to interpret the data

received is in various ways. It said it happened perception after the data or stimuli have been interpreted.<sup>16</sup>

Based on the explanation above, first step to know the process of perception, through stimulation or sensation received by the five senses and then given an assessment response or giving meaning to other stimuli. After the power or stimulus has been received, it will be further selected and then the process of organizing the design according to the data received is then interpreted. From there the perception will be formed, the intended stimulus can come from the environment, experience, and the learning process.

## **2. Concept of Assignment**

### **a. Definition of Assignment**

Giving an assignment is one way so that the behavior and understanding of students will be more developed than lessons that are only done in school.

According to hill, stated that the more lecturers determined that assignments had a major contribution to value, the greater the student's willingness to do them.<sup>17</sup> Meanwhile, Carbone stated that assignments are a useful resource for learning, provide practice opportunities, and in doing so, students learn teaching materials.<sup>18</sup>

Based on the explanation above giving assignment given by the teacher to students is an assignment that has been taught or the material that was discussed at the time by the teacher, giving assignments must be well prepared by the teacher so that students can give birth to mastery of certain understanding and skill.

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<sup>16</sup>Ben Fauzi Ramadhan, *Gambaran Persepsi Literatur* (Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia, 2009).

<sup>17</sup>Hill, S., S. Spencer, R. Alston, and J. Fitzgerald, *Homework Policies in the Schools. Education* (1986)

<sup>18</sup>Carbone II, S.A, the Value of Homework: is Homework An Important Tool for Learning in the Classroom (Journal 1 No 12, 2009).

According to Pakhrudin, the teacher should provide a sufficient explanation about the material so that there is no misunderstanding in its implementation. Teachers should guide the work, especially when students have difficulty as well as provide instructions for completion. The assignment check can be done a few minutes before the lesson starts at the next discussion time or the teacher provide extra time for it. When students are not doing an assignment, or the task has not been completed, can be given an educational punishment for the sake of boost their motivation.<sup>19</sup>

Based on the explanation above the assignment given by the teacher must lead to the provision of material that has been previously given. So that students can do the assignment well, because if the assignment is only given without knowing whether the material has been previously delivered or not, it will hinder students from answering these questions, and giving assignment as student motivation to learn. Given assignment is a therapeutic activity that is given counseling so that changes in behavior and skills are needed. As well as to internalize patterns in real life. Assignment is something that is related to additional lessons given by the teacher but is completed during non-school hours.

According to Paulu, the major aim of the assignment are to help children review and practice what they have learned, get ready for the next days class, learn to use resources, such as libraries, reference materials, and encyclopedias, and explore subjects more fully than time permits in the classroom, teach children the fundamental of working independently, and encourage self-discipline and responsibility.<sup>20</sup>

Based on the explanation above giving assignment is a method or technique to help students practice or recall lessons that have been given and also so that students

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<sup>19</sup>Pakhrudin, *Pendidikan Dan Kebudayaan* (1985).

<sup>20</sup> Paulu, Nancy, *Helping Your Students with Homework* Washington, Office of Educational Research and Improvement (U.S. Department of Education, 2017).

can function the library, a reference so that students can be independent and disciplined.

Assignment is an arena of preparation, training, creation, and counseling. which means that students are free to find reading sources around them, either through books or using other electronics. Giving assignment would certainly hone a student's ability to analyze and conclude by themselves the material that has been given as an assignment. The extension means that students demonstrate the application of learning to new situations.

Cooper emphasizes that work has shown positive effects on academic achievement as long as rigor was challenging enough to push thinking. So the teacher should think hard and try to organize the assignment as effectively as possible. An effective homework at least comprises several indicators as explained as follows; Clearly defined, purposeful, and developmentally appropriate.

1. Supports student achievement of the curriculum expectation and development of learning skills.
2. Realistic and appropriate infrequently and length.
3. The amount and time required to complete an assignment are modified to meet individual student's home situation, needs, and abilities. differentiation of assignment is essential.
4. Encourages the development of self-discipline and good work habits.
5. Help to develop a positive and enthusiastic attitude toward independent study and lifelong learning,
6. Provides opportunities for family members to become involved in the child's learning

7. Acquaints parent with their children in school learning experiences and strengthens the partnership between home and school

8. Monitory regularly

9. Provides, positive, not punitive experiences

10. Ensures students can complete the assignment without access to accommodations they would have at school such as assistive technology.<sup>21</sup>

#### e. Benefit of Giving Assignment

According to Pakhrudin, these methods will benefit if it is done well like the following example. This task is repetition and strengthening of understanding students in a given lesson. Based on learning by doing, it is expected the impression of the child will be deeper and easier to remember (additions learning frequency). Attitude and experiences on the problem and students will be able fostered stronger (guidance from the teacher with the additions of the group learning with friends, there is an opportunity to ask questions after facing questions/orders the unsolved, and the assignment thus limitations time in class to solves a problem or understanding a material will solve additional students learning time. Students are encouraged to search their own material/source of knowledge related to what they learn. They will do their assignment out of fear/shame of getting it punishment or with their consciousness.

#### f. Weaknesses of The Assignment

There are several drawbacks to an assignment:

1) Often students do not do an assignment to the best of their ability alone, but imitating / cheating or following along on the grounds of cooperation

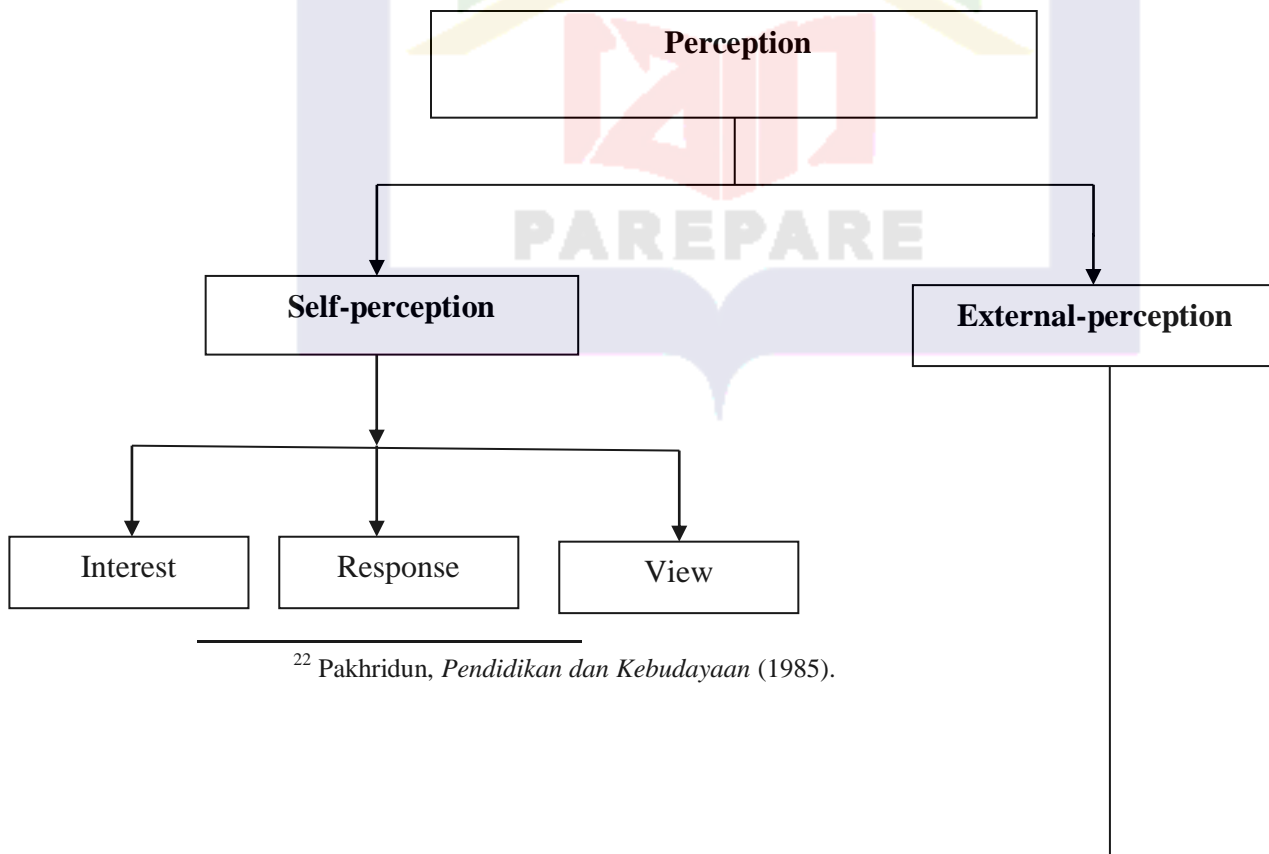
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<sup>21</sup> Cooper, H. M, *the Battle over Homework: Common Ground for Administrators, Teacher, and Parents* (Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin Press, 2007).

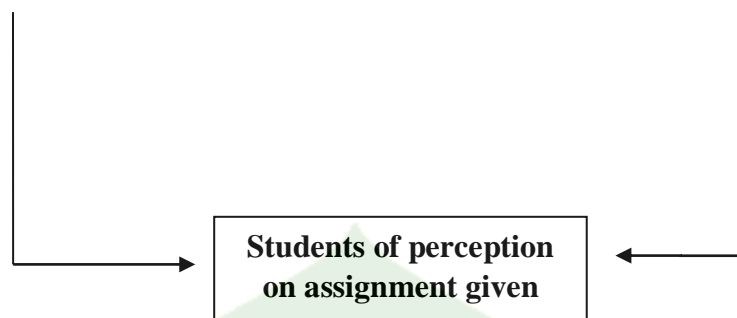
- 2) Teachers are not consistent in examining and appreciating students work
- 3) If work is too difficult, this will lead to the mental stress of students, fear, worry, and so on.
- 4) It is difficult to assign tasks individually according to the talents, interests, and abilities of the students themselves.
- 5) Students doing homework does not follow the method that has been taught by the teacher/book .
- 6) The students are slow to understand the information from the teacher.<sup>22</sup>

### 3. Conceptual Framework

The main focus of this research is students' perception on assignment given at English department islamic institute. The researcher designs the conceptual framework of this research by showing the diagram below:



<sup>22</sup> Pakhrudin, *Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan* (1985).



In the diagram above, two steps of the research will explain more:

- a. External perception, namely the perception that occurs because of stimuli that come from outside the individual.<sup>23</sup>
- b. Self-perception, which is a perception that occurs because of stimuli that come from within an individual. In this case the object is itself.<sup>24</sup>

#### 4. Hypothesis

Based on the theories, and explanation above, the researcher proposes the hypothesis that students' perception on assignment given at english department state islamic institute.

#### 5. Variable and Operational Definition of Vocabulary

- a. Students' perception

This research refers various kinds of perceptions to find out what students think about giving assignments during a pandemic while the kinds of perceptions in question are external- perception and self-perceptions.

- b. Given assignment

<sup>23</sup> Rudi Safaruddin, dkk, *Persepsi Mahasiswa Terhadap UPT. Perpustakaan Universitas Tanjungpura* (Jurnal Tesis PMIS UNTAN PSS, 2003).

<sup>24</sup> Rudi Safaruddin, dkk, *Persepsi Mahasiswa Terhadap UPT. Perpustakaan Universitas Tanjungpura* (Jurnal Tesis PMIS UNTAN PSS, 2003).

This research refers to the assignment of assignments given by lecturers to students during a pandemic. Where the task in question is a task in the form of submitting and watching a video task, the researcher only focuses on students' perception on given assignments for English subject at IAIN Parepare.

