

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the introduction of this study. The topic consists of the background of the study, the problem of the study, the objective of the study, the scope and limitation of the study, and the significances of the study.

A. The Background of the Study

Learning English is a necessity for many people because English is a lingua franca used as a communication language. According to Clyne (2000), “English is a lingua Franca that is used in intercultural communication between two or more people who have different first language (L1) that 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 (2012) defined a dictionary as a book that lists 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 evolved significantly over the last few decades, and it is now more than adequate for providing learners with the information they require.

In this day and age, students who are considering to be young prefer to learn through their gadgets rather than through books. Furthermore, academics have been

researching translation for many years. According to Munpru and Wuttikrikunlaya (2013), the use of “laptop computers,” “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. According to Madhavaiah, Nagaraju, and Peter (2013), 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 (Korosec, 2011). Technological advancements, such as the rise of the internet, have given learners new platforms to use, such as various online dictionaries. Korosec (2011) 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 (2014), Google Translate is the most popular machine translation in recent years. Then based on Maulidiyah (2018), almost all of the participants (90%) use Google Translate. None of them appears to have ever used Google Translate. As a result, relying on Google Translate to complete assignments in a second language has become a new trend (Grovs & Mundt, 2015, p.1).

In this era of globalisation, most students are choosing Google Translate as their language-learning tool. Some researchers said that Google Translate has many benefits, but based on the researcher's experience and observation in her classroom in the Faculty of Letter and language (FLL) Universitas Kristen Indonesia, most students find that Google Translate has many weaknesses, especially in grammatical rules. Therefore, the researcher in this study focuses on getting perceptions of English students to identify their reasons for using Google Translation.

In this study, the researcher wants to focus to see the perception on students' perception on the use of Google Translate as a substitute for printed dictionary. For this reason, this study is entitled "Students' Perception on the Use of Google Translate as a Substitute for Printed Dictionary in Translation at Universitas Kristen Indonesia".

B. The Problem of the Study

Based on the background above, the problem of this research has been formulated in the form of a question as follow:

"What are the students' perceptions on the use of Google Translate as s substitute for printed dictionary in Translation at Univeritas Kristen Indonesia?"

C. The Objectives of the Study

Based on the background of the study and the problem of the study, the goal of this study is:

“To investigate the students’ perception on the use of Google Translate as a substitute for printed dictionary in Translation at Universitas Kristen Indonesia.”

D. The Scope of Study

Due to the current condition of COVID-19, the researcher will limit the survey through online implementation. The scope of this research is the students’ Language Education Study Programme, Faculty of Letter and Language, Universitas Kristen Indonesia. The respondents are whole students from batch 2017 to 2020 who have experience using Google Translate and printed dictionary. In addition, the data will be collected through a survey (online questionnaire). It is not possible to generalise this condition to other conditions of students in other institutions or schools.

E. The Significance of Study

In this study, the researcher hopes that the result of the study will be useful for the development of theories of learning English, especially in the theories of translation, and the researcher hopes that the result of the study will be useful to give some contributions to:

1. To lecturers, the result of this study hopefully will provide information about students’ perception on the use of Google Translate as a substitute for printed dictionary at Universitas Kristen Indonesia.
2. To other researchers, the result of this study hopefully can provide a fundamental for conducting further studies on the same area.

3. To the students, the result of this study hopefully will provide information about students' perception on the use of Google Translate as a substitute for printed dictionary at Universitas Kristen Indonesia.

