

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

The introduction part of the research presents and elaborates six parts that consist of the background of the study, research questions, research purposes, research significances, limitation of the study, and previous studies.

### 1.1 Research Background

The aim of this study is to investigate the challenge of learning to translation course through a Google Classroom based on students experience. Translation is one of the most common occupational qualities courses found in language programs. Students will learn how to convert source languages into target languages in this course. To polish these skills, students must practice and practice in order to improve their translation competency. Translator skill is linked to a number of factors, including multilingual, instrumental, extralinguistic, strategic, translating, and psycho-physiological capacities. If students do not practice in controlled conditions in a language or translation laboratory, it will be difficult to improve these talents. This study is essential regarding Covid's 19 pandemic shuts most of the regular school down in an online school around the world in 2020. Then, in this case, we should pay attention to the method or application that we are going to use for this purpose. The Covid-19 pandemic is a force that has reshaped Indonesia's educational landscape. Indonesian education has long echoed the educational revolution's spirit. This is characterized by a shift away from traditional teaching and learning practices and toward online media-based educational activities. This revolution, had not fully manifested itself before the Covid-19. During the pandemic of covid-19, the Indonesian Minister of Education and Culture, issued a Circular Note instructing schools and other educational institutions, including higher education, to temporarily halt traditional teaching and learning activities in schools and encourage students to conduct lessons from home via e-learning. Agung and Surtikanti (2020) define a pandemic as a disease that is spreading simultaneously in numerous nations around the world. This disease is rapidly spreading, and identifying persons who have been exposed to it is difficult. It causes a huge increase in the number of casualties.

Because of the complexities of dealing with this epidemic, world leaders have decided to create a policy to break the chain of covid-19 distribution. Despite the economic impact, societal distance has resulted, and a complete lockdown has become a difficult choice for many countries to avoid the spread of covid-19.

Education was also harmed as a result of the policies' implementation. Teaching and learning activities in schools have also been abandoned since the adoption of social distancing. The learning and teaching process today cannot be separated from the role of ICT (Information Technology and Communication). The use of technology in the learning process encourages the creation of variety learning media that lecturers can choose to use in their learning. aside from that progress in the field of information technology gave birth to new concepts in learning IT-based or better known as e-learning. E-Learning is a system and learning process that is carried out online by utilizing internet technology. Nowadays e-learning is growing. Number of internet users increasing also makes online learning or e-learning more and more applied. Various online learning systems were created and many educational institutions or institutions were started implementing and adding e-learning systems in formal and regular learning.

The distance higher education system is a higher education program in which students learn remotely using a variety of communication technologies (Munir, 2012,109). Zoom, Google Meet, and Whatsapp groups, for example, are used by the Bandung State Islamic University, while the Learning Management model E-Knows is used by the university itself (LMS). In the midst of the Covid-19 pandemic, e-learning has gained a lot of attention from a variety of stakeholders, particularly in the education sector, with the emergence of new efforts in the learning process, namely distance learning.

A number of previous research on student perceptions of courageous learning have been conducted. The research of Raden Arief Nugroho (2020) Online learning tools and translation memory programs can provide sufficient "ammunition" for online learning. As a result, some consequences follow: first, all lecturers must digitalize their teaching materials and make them available online; second, during the Covid-19 pandemic, lecturers of translation courses

must create online teaching scenarios that include the combined use of video conference tools, classroom management systems, and translation memory software; and third, lecturers must maximize the use of asynchronous learning to anticipate time, place, and internet data pack; and finally, lecturers must maximize the use of asynchronous learning to anticipate time, place, and internet. Finally, while the research presented in this paper has flaws, the authors recognize that it is more objectively utilized to examine perceptions of a learning activity than single-paradigm research. As a result, we recommend that future researchers incorporate a quantitative paradigm, particularly for the justification of questionnaire results.

Based on the above discussion, this research aims to determine students' perceptions of the use of Learning management systems and limit it to translate that are different from previous studies with the title "Student's Perception of Using Learning Management System In Online Translation Course During COVID-19 Pandemic:A Case Study at English Education Department of UIN SGD Bandung

## **1.2 Research Question**

- 1) What is the students' perception of online translation courses during the Covid-19 pandemic ?
- 2) What are the challenges of learning an Online Translation course during Covid-19 Pandemic ?

## **1.3 Research Purpose**

- 1) To find out the students' perceptions toward of translation courses provided online during the Covid-19 pandemic ?
- 2) To find out what are the challenges of learning an Online Translation course during Covid-19 Pandemic ?

## **1.4 Research Significances**

The present study aims to find out the teaching procedures for translation courses during the Covid-19 pandemic and assess students' perceptions of these courses. The authors used field observations and questionnaires to explain the teaching procedures for the translation course and assess students' impressions of the learning process in the course, using a qualitative approach.

Theoretically, this research is supposed to be useful for teachers to develop teaching skills in the learning process through Google Classroom , especially

in the translation course, this research gives significances to :

1) Teacher

This research will allow teachers to solve the issue of student barriers in learning Translating activities using Google Classroom by learning about their challenges through their experiences and perspectives.

2) Students

The results of the study will inspire students to use Google classroom to gain knowledge, and on the other hand, will pave the way for future studies to be performed using web 2.0 resources to improve other writing aspects and language learning skills.

3) Researcher

The result of this research hopefully can give knowledge about translation course and conduct any research with similar topic.

### **1.5 Limitations of the Study**

The scope of this research is the Learning Management system (LMS) of Google Classroom, and the skills studied are also in the Translation Course at the Department of English Education, Tarbiyah Faculty of UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung, which are different from previous studies and different from previous studies related to Google Classroom.

### **1.6 Previous Study**

Such studies present a different perspective on how the online learning practices have typically influenced students' perception. As emphasized by Nugroho (2018), the course lecturer used the online learning tool Google Classroom to manage theoretical assignments, Google Meet for material discussions, and OmegaT for translation practice. Based on the lecturer's teaching method, 80% of respondents stated that they did not like the online lecture mode because of the difficulties they experienced. Interestingly, the results of the questionnaire show a positive perception of 90% towards the use of OmegaT and Google Classroom. This can be a positive improvement for online lectures in the future . The result showed that the use of mixed methods is more objectively used to assess a learning activity compared to single-paradigm research . In the regard of virtual classroom , Ketola (2018) focused on a virtual translation course during which a group of translation students from

several universities that collaboratively translate a comprehensive piece of work such as a (e.g book). The instruction technique for the course is considered as a combination of collaborative learning and project-based learning. The students are divided into small groups who coordinate their own duties amongst themselves, supervised by course instructors. Building on the feedback received from the authors' previous international online course in translation, the course design specifically focuses on developing two aspects of collaborative online learning projects, namely group development and the students' self-regulation in an online environment. Students are organized into small groups and are monitored by course instructors as they coordinate their individual responsibilities. The course design notably focuses on developing two components of collaborative online learning projects, namely group formation and the students' self-regulation, based on input from the authors' prior international online course in translation. In addition, this research comes from Nugroho (2020) entitled "Student Perceptions About Online Learning in the COVID-19 Pandemic Period: Case Studies in Translation Courses." In this qualitative descriptive technique, the number of participants was selected as a sample of 40 people from all students. In his study, he found that online learning was The students argued that their level of understanding of the subject was poor and that internet connection was also a problem that they often encountered. Based on the related studies above, the researcher produced this study to explore students' perceptions of online learning in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic that had arrived with the attack. fast. To make this research different from other research, it uses a qualitative method, specifically to explore the difficulties they experience with perceptions and how to overcome them, and the research subjects are fifth semester students of UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung.