

THE PERCEPTION OF THE ENGLISH CLUB MEMBERS OF THE ENGLISH DEPARTMENT STUDENTS ASSOCIATION (EDSA) TOWARD THEIR CLUB

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ABSTRACT

This research is a descriptive quantitative research which aimed to investigate positive or negative perception of the English club members of EDSA (English Department Students Association) toward their club in cognitive, affective and connative components. The population of this research was all members of the EDSA's English club. The samples were 40 respondents and the instrument was a questionnaire. The questionnaire consists of 25 items of three components which covered six variables like materials, activities, coach, schedule, place and English skill improvement. The result shows that 88.2% of the respondents had positive perception toward their English club, far much higher than negative one which was only 11.8%. Therefore, it can be concluded that English club was run well as the members had positive perception toward their club in all of the components.

Key words: Perception, English Club, EDS

INTRODUCTION

The point of the English club program held by the students of the English Education Study Program is to give students chance to improve their English skill and have more exposures and time in learning English because they don't get extra time in regular class. An extracurricular program in a certain program held outside the school or campus regular time for supporting and improving student's competence. In this research, the researcher will more focus on perceptions of the English club members of EDSA toward their English club.

Since the students were studying English for much importance, they needed to add extra knowledge and experiences from outside of the classroom sessions, so that they chose to join in the English club.

However, we never know whether or not the English club has a good effect on students' achievement. There is the different perception appear from the students about this. The purpose of this research is to investigate positive or negative the perception of the English club members of EDSA (English Department Students Association) toward their English club in cognitive, affective and connative components.

The formation of the perception starts with the observation that through the relationship to see, hears, touch, feels, and accept something then someone selecting, organizing, and interpreting the received information into something meaningful. According to Kotler (1993), perception is the process for people about how to select, organize, and interpret the

input of information and create a picture of the overall meanings. Perception can be defined as a process of categorization and interpretation is selective. The factors that influence a person's perception is the character of people perceived and situational factors.

Bimo (2004) states that perception also consists of three components; they are Cognitive, Affective, and Connative. The cognitive or perceptual component is component that is related to knowledge, opinion, belief, that is good things that relate how person's perception toward attitude's object. The affective or emotional component is a component that related to like or dislike towards attitude's object. Like is a positive thing, while dislike is negative things. This component indicates attitude's direction, positive and negative. The connative or action component is the component that related to action tendency toward attitude's object. This component indicates the intensity of attitude that indicates big or small action tendency of someone toward attitude's object.

Gaspersz (1997) states that there are three factors that influencing perception: the first factor is the experience of the past (previous) that can affect a person because humans usually will conclude the same conclusion with what he saw, heard, and felt. The second is the desire that can affect a person's perception in terms of making decisions. Humans tend to reject bids that do not correspond to what he expected. The third is the experience of friends, where they will share the experience that has been experienced. This obviously affects perceptions.

Slameto (2010) mentions four principles of perception. The principles of perception cover: the first is Relative Perception. It means that the perception of someone or group is different from

others. The perception sometimes will be different even though they talk about the same object. For example, when two people talk about the effectiveness of using power point as media in teaching, it is probably that they will have different perception toward this one although they talk about the same thing.

The second principle of perception is Selective Perception. It means that perception that is given by someone or group come based on their attention. It depends on their brain or their motivation about the object and it will be different each other. For example, when a teacher is teaching the students with the material about the paragraph, they probably will have different perception each other toward that lesson. It is because of they may have different attention and interest about that one.

And the third is Object Arrangement. It means that perception of someone is an arrangement about an object. It is influenced by their brain, motivation, experience, and so on. For example, someone maybe will have negative perception toward English lesson because of their bad experience before related to English itself. In other words, the arrangement of the object can give influence toward the perception of that object.

Fourth is Influenced Perception. It means that stimulus and expectation that is owned by someone will give different effect about someone's perception. Someone's perception and group perception is very different from other people or group perception. Someone's or group's perceptions depend on their personality. It can be influenced by their brain, motivation, attitude, etc. For example, when a group has good expectation toward speaking lesson, it is possible that they will have positive perception toward speaking itself.

Based on the elaboration above, it can be concluded that perception has several principles. They are relative perception, selective perception, object arrangement, and influenced perception. They are the basic things related to the perception itself.

By this research entitled *The Perception of The English Club Members of The English Department Students Association (EDSA) Toward Their Club*, the writer tries to find the perception of the members of the English Club. So that, from the results of this research, the members of English Club and the English Club organizer can improve existing activities in the club and manage the club, from the aspect of cognitive, affective or connative. And the results of this research can also be used as a reference for the study program in knowing what extent and how well the English club that has been carried out.

In this research, the researcher has three previous studies; the first research by Suryani et.al (2013) with the research entitled *Students' Perception toward English Week*. The second previous study is a research by Gumay (2006) entitled *Students' Perception toward English Club*. And the third previous study is *Students' Perception on English Club Extracurricular in Speaking Practice at Madrasah* by Yulindasari et.al (2015).

METHOD

This research is conducted by using descriptive quantitative research. The population in this research is the students of English Study Program who were taking English club as their extracurricular. There were one hundred and ten students as the members of the English Club. The researcher used simple random sampling to choose the subject of this research.

There were forty students as the samples of this research.

The instrument of this research was a questionnaire and designed in the form of statements which have the scale for each statement to measure the frequency of agreement. The scale used in this research was Likert scale.

Table 1 *Likert's Scoring Table*

	(SA)	(A)	(D)	(SD)
Scoring	4	3	2	1
	Positive perception		Negative Perception	

Likert scale is the scale which typically asks for the extent of agreement consists of strongly agree to strongly disagree.

The data had been collected from the distribution of the questionnaire are analyzed by the following procedures; first, preparation, the researcher checked the respondent' responses to the questionnaire and distributed the questionnaire to the respondents. Second, data tabulation, scoring and then complete tabulation. In supporting this research, the kind of data was the questionnaire. The result of the questionnaire applied in tables. The researcher counted the average score to determine the major response to each statement to find the result of the data. Then the researcher made it into the percentage to make easy to measure and represent the result of the data.

The data was analyzed in the table form and discusses them based on the frequency. The writer counted the percentage of the answer by using this formula:

$$P = F/N \times 100\%$$

P=Percentage

F=Frequency of answer

N=the number of members

(Sugiyono, 2012)

In order to get the mean score of the data, the formula below was used:

$M = \sum x/n$ M= mean, x= the number of the students who choose the degree of agreement, n= the total number of the students. Then, the mean score converted into four categories as shown in the table below;

Table 2. *Categories and Mean Score of The Data In The Questionnaire*

Categories	Score
Very Poor	(0.00-1.00)
Poor	(1.01-2.00)
Good	(2.01-3.00)
Very Good	(3.01-4.00)

Validity was conducted through consultation with the expert, the expert is the lecture of English study program.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The result of this study showed that the members of EDSA English club had positive perception toward their English club. This was shown that, in general, 88.2% agreed with the statement in the questionnaire and 11.8% of them disagreed. And English club members had very good perception at cognitive, good perception at affective and very good perception at connative. Further details in general about the distributions of the data can be seen on the following tables.

Table 3. *Summary of Distribution of Participants' Perceptions Toward Their English Club.*

Aspects	Frequency	Percentages	The Total Percentages
SA	299	29.9%	88.2% (Positive)
A	583	58.3%	
D	103	10.3%	11.8% (Negative)
SD	15	1.5%	

From the data above it is clear that the members' perception (Strongly Agree and Agree) toward their English club was 88.2% the number was far much higher than (Disagree and Strongly Disagree) which was only 11.8%. It means that EDSA English Club run well in all of the components; cognitive, affective, and connative because the members of the English club had positive perception toward their club.

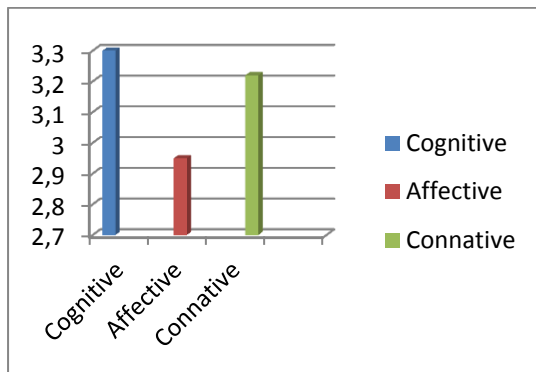
Table 4 *Result Each Component of The Perception's English Club Members of EDSA Toward Their Club.*

Components	Participants' Perceptions	Score
Cognitive: Participants' cognition toward their English club.	Very Good	3.30
Affective: Participants' likes and dislikes toward their English club.	Good	2.95
Connative: Participants' tendency to act/not to act in the English club.	Very Good	3.22

After analyzing participants' response to questionnaire, based on the

Likert Scale level, the score was categorized into very good (3.01-4.00), good (2.01-3.00), poor (1.01-2.00), and very poor (0.00-01.00).

Chart 5. Result of Each Component; Cognitive, Affective, and Connative



Discussions

The result of the research showed that the perception of the English club was positive. This result was quite similar to the previous study that had positive perception toward English club (Gumay, 2006).

Besides, this result is also quite similar to the other previous study by Yuliandasari et.al (2015) that showed 84.61% of the respondents had positive perception toward the English club.

Based on the result that showed very good at cognitive and connative was similar to the previous study by Suryani et.al (2013) showed that very good at cognitive and connative perception. The respondents' cognition, the point of view, and beliefs toward English club was positive. And the respondents' tendency to act or not to act in English club also had positive perception.

The causes that influence members' very good perception in cognitive and connative components are: the materials that provided by the coach in English club helped them to know more or they found something new that can they learned based on their respective

fields and English club facilitates them to improve their English skill.

Meanwhile, the cause that influences members' good perception in affective is they enjoyed during English club but they didn't like the arrangement of time and schedule of the club. This statement related to the theory from Slameto (2010) states that object arrangement can influence someone's perception. And also related to the theory by Gaspersz (1997) states that the desire and feelings or emotional can affect a person's perception in terms of making decisions. A person tends to reject bids that do not correspond to what he/she expected.

This different result between cognitive, connative and affective-related to the theory from Gaspersz (1997) which about factors that influencing perception: the first factor is the experience of the past (previous) that can affect a person because humans usually will conclude the same conclusion with what he saw, heard, and felt. The second is the desire that can affect a person's perception in terms of making decisions. Humans tend to reject bids that do not correspond to what he expected. The third is the experience of friends, where they will share the experience that has been experienced. This obviously affects perceptions.

Based on the explanation above and the finding of the research, it can be concluded that this research was in line with the previous studies conducted by Suryani et.al (2013), Gumay (2006), and Yuliandasari et.al (2015) that showed in all of the components; cognitive, affective, and connative, the students as the member of English club had positive perception toward their club.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusions

The aimed of this research is to investigate the perception of the English club members of EDSA toward their English club. Based on the result of this research, it was found some facts concerning English club based on the members' perceptions especially those of EDSA English club members, as follows:

1. Members of EDSA English club had positive perception toward their English club. This was shown that, in general, 88.2% agreed with the statement in the questionnaire and 11.8% of them disagreed.
2. English club members had very good perception at cognitive, good perception at affective and very good perception at connative.

By the result of the data and the discussion on the previous chapter, it can be concluded that EDSA English club run well so far and it must be defended for the next organized of the English club.

Suggestions

The result of this research showed that the majority of the respondents had positive perception toward their English club. However, the following suggestions are hopefully applicable in developing English club in the future.

- a. English Club Organizer
 - Arrange the schedule more than two months in a year before the activity started.
 - Plan for outdoor activities.
- b. English Department
 - English Education Study Program should control the English club.

c. Future Researcher

1. For the next researchers who are interested in conducting the similar research, may use this research as one of the references and additional information. It's recommended to pay attention to the English skills improvement between students who are joining in English club and the students who don't join.

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