Zoom Meeting as a Media in Learning Interpreting Course in Covid-19 Pandemic: Experience and Perception of the Students with the Different Social and Economic Background

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Abstract: This study was designed to investigate students' perceptions and experiences of students with different social and economic backgrounds in learning interpreting through zoom meetings during the Covid-19 pandemic. A qualitative research design was employed for this study. The interview was the only instrument. The researcher transcribed and analyse the data of the interview which were recorded. All the interviews were coded to analyse the interview data. The data analysis of this study is obtained from the interview and used to produce results in forms description. In this research, non-random sampling was used to choose the participants. The results revealed that regarding their different socio-economic background in Covid-19 pandemic, most of the students perceive that they disliked the kind of classes because they thought that they often found some technical issues and other inconveniences, and most students had worse experiences during learning interpreting via zoom meeting, also affects their interpreting performance.
Keywords: *socio economic; Covid-19 pandemic**;** interpreting course; zoom meeting*

INTRODUCTION

Rapid technological growth makes a lot of things has changed, especially in terms of education. The rapid changes in technology influence the education systems. Furthermore, according to Barbour, Michael Et, al (2020) pandemic that exists in the spring of 2020 become a fast adaptation process emphasizing on the direct technical concerns of refashioning lectures, reconstructing assignments into online platform, and learning new terms such as synchronous and asynchronous.

Teaching translations & interpreting has been used with various methods which consist of conventional, online, and certainly using virtual online media. As Tao, Y., & Wang, H. (2020) recent evolution in translation technology has had a huge influence on translator education and the translating interpreting sector, putting technology education in tertiary education. Thus, it is appropriate that virtual meeting applications be used to support learning activities that required teaching and learning at a distance such as during the Covid-19 pandemic.

By using some devices, we do distance learning thus, we can learn and teach everywhere in different places and remote areas it is very helpful, especially during Covid 19 pandemic. According to Clark (2019), Mobile devices and internet connections for communication of video and audio are needed to support distance learning. One of the virtual meeting apps that can be used in teaching and learning is zoom meeting, as Melati, (2020), Zoom meeting has the potential to be established due to an outstanding media for learning English that may be utilized in a online class of teaching and learning forum based as an alternative virtual media in teaching and learning English.

The use of zoom meetings requires students to have more facility in their learning activities. Learning interpreting emphasize direct interaction, thus the use of online virtual meeting application is important. Furthermore, learning to interpret online gives students a challenge in terms of convenience because every student has a different facility to support learning, and this becomes an obstacle in the interactions Lee J & Huh J, (2018). Thus, Covid 19 pandemic is an impactful thing toward socio-economic in the entire world that become one obstacle for students with that diverse backgrounds to adapt and learn, especially in interpreting.

Various studies had been conducted and acquired various findings regarding online learning translations and interpreting. Research conducted by Lee J & Huh J, (2018); Seeber, K. G., & Arbona, E. (2020); Skaaden (2018; Schaeffer, etc (2019); and Vidyantari (2021) indicate interpreting is a complete cognitive activity that may generate high levels of internal load in traditional apprenticeship-based training models. The results show that concentration in learning interpretation was crucial, interpreter students have also mixed feelings about online teaching and technology in learning, in spite of some limitations. So, it seems to be important to dig down further regarding students' perceptions, especially using some virtual online learning like zoom meetings in Covid 19 pandemic that give influence students. Due to those reasons, the writer decided to conduct a study on students' perceptions using zoom meetings, emphasizing their experience in the Covid-19 pandemic considering their socio-economic background.

Most of the previous studies regarding online and virtual learning interpreting had not pertained to virtual learning by specific applications and considered the diverse background of interpreter learners, especially in terms of socio-economic background that had been influenced by the Covid-19 pandemic. Thus, to fill this gap, the researcher in the study tried to study zoom meetings as an interpreting course platform during the Covid-19 pandemic. This study was about the experience and perception of students with different social and economic backgrounds. The research question was investigating the perceptions of students with a diversity of social and economic backgrounds who learn interpreting via zoom meetings and students' experiences in, with a diversity of social and economic backgrounds, learning interpreting through zoom meetings. Furthermore, the study was entitled Zoom meeting as media in learning interpreting course in Covid 19 pandemic: experience and perception of the students with different social and economic Backgrounds. The results of this study found that zoom meeting could help students with different social and economic backgrounds, increase and maximize learning interpreting via zoom meetings, in particular during a pandemic.

METHOD

Due to this study trying to obtain in-depth participants' experiences and perceptions, the qualitative research design was selected in this study. According to Creswell et al., (2009) Qualitative research is a method for investigating and comprehending the sense that groups or individuals attach to a social or human problem, it entails new questions and techniques, with data often obtained based on the participant's environment.

The research location is the object of research where activities research is conducted. The research was conducted at a university in West Java. The participants or sample of the research will be chosen purposively those were 9 students of a university in West Java faculty of English education program batch 2018 in Jawa Barat. Those 9 participants were chosen because they fulfilled some criteria of this study. Furthermore, according to Creswell, (2012), research participants are persons who are thought to be capable of providing the researcher with rich information connected to study issues.

Interviews were used as the only data collection, because qualitative interview is appropriately employed when observing person's perspective of the such meaning in this life. According to Gill, M.J. (2020) interviews query seeks to explore and examine experiences and capture and share the depth of a certain person's experience. Therefore, in this study, the interviewee is the best method used to find out those things such as feelings, thoughts, and intentions

The researcher took qualitative data analysis to process the data obtained from the observation that consist of three current flows of activity (Miles and Huberman, 1994:10). First, data reduction referring to the process of choosing, emphasizing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the data in written-up field notes or transcripts. The second is data display, which

generally is a display that is an organized, compressed assembly of information that generate a conclusion. The third is conclusion drawing/verification.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This research demonstrated the findings of the study after data from structured interviews was collected. The research focused on finding out students' perceptions and experiences of students with different social and economic backgrounds learning interpreting through zoom meetings and examining the impact of different social and economic backgrounds on students learning interpreting through zoom meetings. To answer the question, the researcher used the interview to collect data. Due to several conditions, all the participants could not be met face to face, so WhatsApp applications were applied to conduct the interview. In presenting questions to the interviewee's voice noted feature in the WhatsApp application was applied. Furthermore, the interviewee also answers the questions given by the interviewer using the voice noted as well. The question is "What are student's perceptions of the different social and economic backgrounds in learning interpreting through zoom meetings in Covid 19 pandemic?" to answer research question number two; the question is" What are student's experiences with the different social and economic background in learning interpreting through zoom meeting in Covid 19 pandemic? "These research questions used structured interviews.

As previously mentioned, this research is qualitative research was selected in this study, and the interview was directed in Bahasa Indonesia, for learners to understand and obtain better answers. From the 16th of May 2022 until the 9th of June 2022, the researcher did the study. Purposive sampling was employed for the participants 9 students of a university in West Java faculty of English educations program batch 2018 in Jawa Barat who had experience learning interpreting through zoom meetings during the Covid-19 pandemic.

The goal of this study was to find out student's perceptions of students with the different social and economic backgrounds learn interpreting through zoom meetings in Covid 19 pandemic and to find out student's perceptions of students with different social and economic backgrounds learning interpreting through zoom meetings in Covid 19 pandemic. To answer the research question, the researcher conducted an interview.

The researcher examined the interview by considering the students" responses in learning interpreting in Covid 19 pandemic through zoom meetings and considering their different socio and economic; it was followed by analyzing the data using a qualitative analysis approach. Miles and Huberman (1994:10) said that qualitative analysis consists of three current flows of activity that is data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification.

After the researcher conducted a study, the researcher found some data and facts from their experiences and perceptions after learning about interpreting activity in the Covid-19 pandemic through zoom meetings and considering their different socio and economic. The researcher described the finding who of course had different opinions and views. Here are their thoughts:

The analysis of the data interview answered the first research question that most students disliked the type of class because they believed it was unpleasant and related to technical issues. Most students considered utilizing Zoom Meetings during the Covid Pandemic as an alternative for learning. Students also discovered several features that make Zoom Meeting outstanding to any other medium as a trans tool, which includes audio, video quality, and share screen features. In contrast, relating their social economy throughout the Covid-19 epidemic for learning interpreting. Some students believe that it does not matter if used in learning activities and had little influence, however, most students did not really like that type of class and believe that it could not replace offline classes, where they believe that traditional classes are far greater than virtual classrooms.

The first is students' perceptions of students with different social and economic backgrounds learning interpreting through zoom meetings in Covid 19 pandemic, the results showed that most students disliked the kind of classes due to the thought that they encountered

several technical problems and it is problematic. It is supported by it is true that as Kasali R (2007) how we interpret a message, object or environment depends on the value system we adhere to, the greater the cultural difference between two people, the greater the difference in their perception of reality. Gunawan (2018) learning models certainly influence learning outcomes and have a big role in student learning outcomes. Most of the students perceive using zoom meetings during the Covid pandemic as an alternative to learning in addition they found some facilities that make zoom meetings better to be applied than any other media as a trans tool such as audio, video quality and share screen features. The results have different from the other previous studies, previous study was conducted by Schaeffer, etc. (2019), this easy-to-use application can improve translation and interpretation proficiency. However, there is a similarity in the research conducted by Lee J & Huh J, (2018) arguing that trainers had mixed views on online teaching and learning. Thus, it can be determined that most of the students disliked the kind of classes because they thought that they often found some technical problems and it is inconvenient., then also most students disliked that online classes are not considered to replace offline classes, where they thought offline classes were way better than online.

The second is that students' experience students with different social and economic backgrounds learn interpreting through zoom meetings in Covid 19 pandemic. Based on the finding, students have a variety of experiences but most students experience problems that affect their performance and often appear to be standard technical issues. Each student had their technique for resolving the challenge. Moreover, students were more bored and even dizzy because they were required to gaze at a screen to study. It is interesting because it shows the variety of social economy and the impact of a pandemic on the students affect students differently as Kasali R (2007) the greater the cultural difference between people, the greater the difference in their thought toward something. The finding also supported by Yatri I& Irmada F. (2021) indicate zoom meetings in teaching and learning activities have disadvantages unstable signal/connection will make the Zoom Meeting application in and out and wasteful internet quota, and Students sometimes don't focus on the explanation of the material, like signal loss or the issue of the zoom meeting and so on. Thus, it has similarity to the previous study by Vidyantari R (2021) the study indicates, studying interpreting is difficult, and it is considerably more difficult when done online, and has similarity as well with the previous study by Skadeen (2018) that shows virtual Meetings in which caused students to express problems and receive comments Increased signaling, turn-taking, and information overload RI causes stress. But it has different from the previous study by Seeber, K. G., & Arbona, E. (2020) that indicate the media helps and addresses the interplay between the essential characteristics of instructional design, learning material, and the learner because based on the results in this research indicate the use of the media is not quite good enough. It can be concluded that most of the students have bad experiences during interpreting class using zoom meetings which gave a bad impact on their interpreting performance and they seem disappointed.

CONCLUSION

In this research, the conclusion was based on several findings and discussions. This current research has analyzed the experience and perception of students with different social and economic backgrounds to learn interpreting through zoom meetings in Covid 19 pandemic. The present study was intended to explore students' perceptions and experiences of students with different social and economic backgrounds learning interpreting through zoom meetings during the Covid-19 pandemic. The data obtained from the structured interview were. The researcher used qualitative data analysis to analyze the data obtained from the field consisting of three current flows of activity. First, data reduction relates to the process of choosing, emphasizing, simplifying, abstracting, and transferring the data written in field notes or scripts. The second is data display which is generally an organized, compressed assembly of information that permits

a conclusion. The third is conclusion drawing/verification. The conclusions of this current research were elaborated in the following statements:

The answer to the first research question revealed that considering their different socio-economic background during the Covid-19 pandemic, most students did not agree with online classes because they thought that they often found some technical issues and other problems. Most of the students did not agree with online classes because they cannot replace offline classes, furthermore, they perceive offline classes as better and more effective than virtual online learning interpreting using zoom meetings.

The answer to the second research question revealed that considering their different socio-economic background in Covid 19 pandemic, most students had a worse experience during interpreting class using zoom meetings. It also influences their interpreting performance and they found some inconvenience during learning.

At last, this study has emphasized the experience and perception of students with different social and economic backgrounds learning and interpreting through zoom meetings in Covid 19 pandemic. It is expected that researchers can conduct the study using a different method such as observation to obtain data, thus the researcher can analyze the interactions in online interpreting classes.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The researcher would like to express his infinite gratitude to all those who have helped in the process of writing this paper, both in the form of moral and material support, because the researcher believes that without such help and support it would be difficult for the researcher to complete this paper. Therefore, the greatest thanks and appreciation goes to Andi Rustandi, M.Pd. and Wawan Tarwana, S.Pd, M.Hum who have given corrections and guidance in finishing this article, and certainly all the participants of this research for every support and participation.

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