

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

The research methodology is one of the most important parts of conducting a study because it informs the readers about how the research was conducted. According Kothari (2004:8), research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. It can be understood as a science of studying how research is done scientifically.

This study is a qualitative research. Descriptive research studies are studies related to describing the characteristics of certain individuals, or groups (Kothari, 2014:37). So, descriptive research is a research method that is intended to describe existing, ongoing or past phenomena, and can only describe a situation, but can also describe a characteristic in its development stage.

In this study, researcher applied qualitative research. The ideal method for addressing a research problem where you do not know the variables and need to examine them is qualitative research (Creswell, 2012:16). From the viewpoint of distance education students, qualitative research study is required to investigate this phenomena. A qualitative research study is needed to explore this phenomenon from the perspective of distance education students. Phenomena in qualitative research are holistic or comprehensive. Thus, the data found cannot be separated. In determining the results of research can not be determined based on the variables alone. However, research results must be determined as a whole by taking into account the social situation contained in it. The social situation studied includes aspects of place, information sources, and activities that interact synergistically.

B. Subject of Research

In conducting this study, the researcher needed subject of research. This study focused on the Fourth Semester Students of English Education Study Program at IKIP PGRI Pontianak in the academic 2021/2022. The total students population are 150 students. From the total population, the researcher only take a sample of 10% that are 15 students. According to Gay and Diehl (1992) when the research is a descriptive study, then the sample size is at least 10% of the total population.

C. Technique and Tools of Collecting Data

1. Technique of Collecting Data

Technique of collecting data is a method used by researcher in obtaining research data. With data collection techniques, data researchers obtain data with characteristics that have been determined by the researcher to answer the question in this research, the researcher needs to obtain the data. To get the reliable data, the researcher needs to do some technique to collect it.

According to Pohan and Fitria (2021), Direct communication occurs in face-to-face communication, Where the communicator and the communicant face each other, So that communication or feedback that occurs can be received by the communicator at that time. In the research, The researcher used descriptive qualitative research and conduct direct communication.

2. Tools of Collecting Data

Tools of data collection are the devices or instruments used to collect data. The researcher needed tools collect the data. In line with the explanation above that the researcher used test and interview.

a. Test

The test is a trial conducted to get the desired results to achieve the goals to be achieved orally and written. The researcher used a written test that is using translating text. Good and quality translating text assessment are assessed according to aspects of Nababan (2012:44) which has three aspects,

such as accurately, acceptability and readability the assessment specification for translating text. Translating text used the results of the translated text are used to support and make it easier for students to answer interviews.

The selected text is a text about the descriptive text. Descriptive text is a text that describes humans, animals, plants, and also an object either in form, quantity, or nature. The text contains describing an object in English and students will translate it into the Indonesian Language.

b. Interview

The interview is a process of collecting data for research and a tool for collecting data by formulating questions that serve as guidelines. According to Sugiyono (2017:137), An interview is a method of collecting data used questions and answers systematically and based on research objectives.

The researcher used interviews about how the translation process was carried out by students. This interview was used to classify students' translation results and analyze them. However, before the researcher interviewed the students, the researcher give the text to be translated by the students.

The researcher used semi-structured interview. According to Esterberg (2002) in Sugiyono (2018:318), Semi-structured interview is a data collection technique that in its implementation is carried out to find problems more openly, When conducting interviews, the researcher must pay close attention to the informant's comments and take notes.

D. Technique of Data Analysis

In the technique of data analysis, the researcher used analysis data according Miles and Huberman (1984) in Sugiyono (2018:334) describes the process of analyzing qualitative research data as follows. The technique of data analysis used by the researcher in this research are as follows:

1. Data Reduction

The form of analysis which refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, and transforming the data that appear in the field notes based on the notes made that is data reduction. Through these notes, the researcher can reduce the data and at this stage, the researcher reduced the data obtained from interviews by selecting or summarizing the important data needed.

2. Data Display

Data display set to compress and collect data. So that the data can be presented in the form of diagrams, graph tables, and so on. In this study, researcher used table and column chart. The researcher showed a table about the results assesment instrument of aspects translation and the researcher showed a column chart about the results of the interview answer that match the criteria of the translation process.

3. Conclusion Drawing/ Verification

After the data is presented which is also in a series of data analyses, the next process is conclusion drawing/verification. Conclusion drawing/verification displays conclusions from the data that has been collected by the researcher. Early conclusions made by researcher is still temporary, conclusions made by researchers can change if researchers find new evidence when conducting research in the field. Thus, the researcher obtained a more convincing conclusion.

The researcher used the ways to do data analysis with read the sentences translated by students, assess the results of students translation on the technique of the translation process, compare the results of the translation and the results of interviews obtained from students, prepare conclusions from the results of research data obtained from students, and summarize and draw conclusions from the results of research data obtained by students.