

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the research method of the study, involves: research design, research setting, participants/subjects, data, technique of data collection, and data analysis.

A. Research Design

In this research, the researcher took qualitative as the research method. Qualitative research is concerned with developing explanations of social phenomena (Hancock, 2009, p.7). That is to say, it aims to help us to understand the social world in which we live and why things are the way they are. It is concerned with the social aspects of our world and seeks to answer questions about:

1. How opinions and attitudes are formed
2. How people are affected by the events that go on around them
3. How and why cultures and practices have developed in the way they have

In this research, the researcher uses descriptive qualitative research because the researcher wants to learn what is thought by the research subject to the use of Google Translate. Data were collected by conducting interviews with lecturers who have experience in teaching translation classes and using Google Translate in their classrooms. Then it was analyzed based on Miles and Huberman's analysis, they were data reduction, data display,

conclusion, and verification. The data was analyzed and presented in form of a description.

B. Research Setting

This research was conducted in higher education in Banjarmasin there are Universitas Islam Negeri (UIN), Universitas Muhammadiyah Banjarmasin (UMB), Universitas Lambung Mangkurat (ULM), Sekolah Tinggi Keguruan Ilmu Pendidikan (STKIP), Universitas Islam Kalimantan MAB Banjarmasin (UNISKA). The researcher is interested in choosing five universities in Banjarmasin because researchers want to know the perceptions of lecturers in Banjarmasin.

C. Participants / Subject

Participants in this study were lecturers at five universities in Banjarmasin, namely UIN, UMB, ULM, STKIP, UNISKA. Furthermore, 7 lecturers were selected who teach translation from several universities. Because, they know students who use Google Translate in class. Researchers used systematic sampling to select interviewees.

D. Data

The data in this research is how lecturers' perceptions on students' use of Google Translate in Translation Class. Furthermore, the data was collected from the first resources and find out the coherent answers by lecturers in five universities based on questions that asked by the researcher in an interview.

E. Technique of Data Collection

1. Interview

The interview technique was conducted to gain more information from the participants. Interviewing provide the researcher a means to gain a deeper understanding of how the participants interpret a situation or phenomenon (Stainback, 1988, cited in Sugiyono, 2015). Moreover, Creswell (2008) classifies the interview into four types, they are (1) one-on-one interview, (2) focus group interview, (3) telephone interview, (4) electronic E-mail interview.

The researcher prepared 10 questions, interviewed the lecturer by telephone (voice call), two of which were through face-to-face interviews then the researcher recorded the answers. This study uses semi-structured interviews for 7 lecturers at universities. The semi-structured interview is a qualitative research method that combines a predetermined set of open-ended questions (questions that encourage discussion) with an opportunity for the interviewer to explore a particular theme or response further (Cresswell John W, 2009).

F. Data Analysis

The analysis of this research used descriptive qualitative based on Miles and Hubermen (2014) by data reduction, data display, drawing, and verifying conclusions. Data analysis is conducted as follows:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction refers to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and/or transforming the data that appear in the full corpus (body) of written-up field notes, interview transcripts, documents, and other empirical materials. (Miles and Huberman, 2014). In data compaction, researchers reduce information during research activities if the data is not important or does not support the use of Google Translate in the classroom. The results of the interviews were transcribed in written form and summarized by separating the main points related to the research problem.

2. Data Display

The display is an organized and compressed collection of information that supports drawing conclusions and actions (Miles and Huberman, 2014). In this step, the researcher organizes and displays the strategy of lecturer data collected by logical-systematic interviews. The data from the interviews were explained systematically according to the research questions. As a second component in analyzing data, this technique is used to compose information, descriptions, or narratives to draw conclusions.

3. Conclusion and Verification

The third step in qualitative data analysis is drawing and verification conclusions. In this step, after the researcher conducted data condensation and data display the next draw and verification

conclusion. It was started from data collection until data analysis by taking the points that refer to the formulation of the research problem or research questions.