

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In this research, writer uses a qualitative approach. It means that the research focuses on the phenomenon experienced by research subjects like perception, action, motivation, etc., in a special context happens naturally, which is then described in the forms of words and language. Moleong (2014) Therefore, the authors describe the difficulties of students in translating articles into Indonesian, where the authors collect and analyze data without experimental manipulation, then draw conclusions based on data analysis.

B. Research Setting

This research was conducted at UIN Antasari Banjarmasin. The university is located on Jl. A. Yani, km.4,5, East Banjarmasin, Banjarmasin, South Kalimantan. The researcher chose the campus as the research location because he had observed some students majoring in language and most of them all had a language translator application on their cellphones. This research activity was carried out on December 1, 2020 – June 3, 2021, starting from the completion of the proposal seminar until the receipt of the research.

C. Participants

The criteria for participants in this study are as follows:

1. Active student from the Department of English Education at Antasari State Islamic University.
2. Willing to provide honest information about the questions given by the researcher.

According to Creswell (2007), the number of participants in qualitative research is usually 5 to 10 people, so that they feel they can get research results that are considered sufficient to answer.

The participants in filling out the questionnaires and interviews in this study included 34 students from class A(2018), who answered the questionnaire as many as 28 students and interviewed 5 people.

D. Data

1. Data

The data is collected from the first resources and find out the coherent answers by role-players based on question that asked by the researcher in interview.

2. Source of data

Primary data collection in this study by giving interview questions to selected participants and also by distributing questionnaires directly to parties related to research conducted on students majoring in English Education at Antasari Islamic State University.

E. Technique of Data Collection

1. Interview

Interview is really needed because of an assumption says that only the relevant respondents who really know about themselves, so it can't be used any instruments or techniques data collection about the respondent except interview. Dantes (2012).

Based on the discussion above, so the interview itself is intended to get a lot of information related to analyzing Google translate in the acquisition of student vocabulary, how to use it during the teaching and learning process, etc.

Therefore, with respect to the sample in this study are from UIN Antasari and related to the COVID-19 pandemic, this interview was conducted via an online WhatsApp application where the researcher gave 10 questions to 5 students by means of personal chat and previously had there is agreement to them that they will be interviewed.

2. Questionnaire

The questionnaire is a list of written questions made by researchers to get some information from respondents about their personal lives related to the object of research. Arikunto (2006). Related to this research, the use of questionnaire is aimed to gain deeper information or responses from the student about their perceptions of google translate, so it can be taken a reflective process to this system in order to make a better improvement.

In this study, the researcher used the method of collecting data through the distribution of questionnaire had made various types of questions that had been structured in the form of multiple-choice questions, totaling 25 questions.

F. Data Analysis

Data Analysis Generally, qualitative authors use general procedures and specific steps in data analysis. Creswell (2013) invites qualitative authors to view qualitative data analysis as a process of applying steps from specific to general with different levels of analysis. Creswell (2013) Further describes in more detail the following steps in data analysis:

1. Process and prepare data for analysis. This step involves the researcher to find a sample for interviews, and data from the distribution of the questionnaire.

2. Read the entire data. The first step is to build a general sense of the information obtained and reflect its overall meaning.
3. Analyze more details by coding data. Coding is the process of processing material / information into segments of writing before interpreting it Creswell (2013).
4. Apply the coding process to describe the settings, people, categories, and themes to be analyzed. In this step, the writer makes codes to describe all information, and then analyzes it. These themes are then used as titles in the research results section.
5. Demonstrate how these descriptions and themes will be restated in qualitative narratives/reports. This narrative approach can include discussion of the chronology of events, certain themes, or about the interconnection between themes.
6. The final step is to interpret or interpret the data. This step will help the writer in uncovering the essence of an idea Creswell (2013). Interpretation can also be derived from a comparison between the results of research with information from literature or theory.