

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research use quantitative approach. The type of quantitative research used in this research is correlation. The aims to show the relationship between two variables. In this research two variables that will be measured are students writing skill and students' translation ability at the the sixth semester of Englsih Department at Antasari State Institute for Islamic Studies Banjarmasin Academic Year 2016/2017. So that, the researcher used this type and method of research since to know whether there is correlation between students' writing skill and their translation ability or not.

This research promotes a hypothesis that has stated in chapter one. The hypothesis offers two variables: they are variable X and variable Y. In this research, variable X is identified as students' writing skill and variable Y is identified as students' translation ability. Which is variable X as independent variable and variable Y as dependent variable.

Both variable are measured through the tests. There are two kinds of test that will be used, they are middle and final tests. These tests are carried out by the lecturers of Academic Writing course and the Translation II course in order to measure the students' writing and translation ability at the the sixth semester of Englsih Department at Antasari State Institute for Islamic Studies Banjarmasin Academic Year

2016/2017. Hence, the researcher used the score of these tests to measure variable X and variable Y. Then, the researcher find out the mean score of middle and final tests. These mean score is used to determine the students' writing ability and translation ability and examine whether there is a significant correlation of students' writing skill and students' translation ability at the sixth semester of English Department in IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin by using Correlation Product Moment Formula and in order to confirm the calculation result, it will be verified with *SPSS 22 (Statistical Package for The Social Science)*.

B. Research Setting

This research is conducted at English Department of Antasari State Institute for Islamic Studies Banjarmasin, Jl. Ayani Km 4.5, Kec Banjarmasin Timur, Kalimantan Selatan. It hold on 02 Mei – 02 July 2016. This place is chosen based on these considerations:

1. In this university, there is English Department that gives their students Basic Writing, Essay Writing and Academic Writing courses and also prepare their students to be able to translate English into their target language and vice versa by giving them Translation I and II courses. Therefore, the students at this place fulfill the requirements to become subject in this research since they have taken all of those courses.

2. The researcher is a student in this place who want to give a contribution in order to improve the quality of this English department through the result of this research.
3. This place is achievable in terms of energy, time and cost. The implementation of the selected location studies does not cause problems about the researcher energy because it is near with the researcher's residence. Therefore, the researcher do not need much time and able to minimize the cost to arrive the research location.

C. Population and Sample

The population in this research are students at the sixth semester of English Departement Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teachers Training of Antasari State Institute for Islamic Studies Academic Year 2016/2017 who have already passed in Academic Writing course and translation II course. These students divided into five class, there are class A, B, C, D, and E. To know more about them, it can be seen in the following table:

Table 3.1 The Number of Population

Class	Academic Writing Class		Translation II Class	
	Lecturer	Amount of students	Lecturer	Amount of students
A	Mr. A.M	30	Mss. R	30
B	Mr. A.M	33	Mss. R	33
C	Mss. N.K	30	Mr. Y	30
D	Mss. H.N	32	Mr. Y	32
E	Mr. A.M	25	Mr. Y	25
Total		150		150

Source: English Departement Document of The sixth semester students academic year 2016/2017

In this research, the researcher uses purposive sampling technique to determine the sample. As Arikunto (2013: 97) said that, this technique is used under certain consideration. Amount of students in every class is not same. Then, the researcher take all of the number in E class (25 students) and the same number for every class to determine the sample. The aims to make all the number of sample to be same. It means, every class will be taken for 25 students and in this semester there are 5 class. Thus, the total sample in this research are 125 students. To know more about them, it can be seen in the following table

Table 3.2 The Description a Total Number of the Sample

Class	Academic Writing Class		Translation II Class	
	Lecturer	Amount of students	Lecturer	Amount of students
A	Mr. A.M	25	Mss. R	25
B	Mr. A.M	25	Mss. R	25
C	Mss. N.K	25	Mr. Y	25
D	Mss. H.N	25	Mr. Y	25
E	Mr. A.M	25	Mr. Y	25
Total		125		125

Source: Presence list of students in Writing and Translation Course taken from the lecturer

In order to to know who the students in each class that will be taken as the sample, the researcher use simple random sampling technique. It because all of the students in every class can be the sample in this research. Hence, the researcher use *lotre* to determine who are 25 students from every class that will be the sample in this research.

D. Data and Source of Data

1. Data

There are two kinds of data. They are primary and secondary data.

1) Primary Data

- a. Data about students' writing skill at the sixth semester of English Department at Antasari State Institute for Islamic Studies Banjarmasin academic year 2016/2017.
- b. Data about students' translation ability at the sixth semester of English Department at Antasari State Institute for Islamic Studies Banjarmasin academic year 2016/2017.

2) The secondary Data

To complete the primary data, the researcher also obtain the secondary data that relates to the research location is about the background of location for this research consists of general description about the brief history, the lecturer and students condition, and administration staff of English Department at IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin and others data that related to this research.

2. Source of Data

The data of this research were gathered from:

- a. Respondents : All the the sixth semester of English Department at Antasari State Institute for Islamic Studies Banjarmasin academic year 2016/2017 who are taken as sample in this research.
- b. Informants : The lecturers of Academic Writing and Translation II and administration staffs of English Department

at Antasari State Institute for Islamic Studies

Banjarmasin.

- c. Documents: All written resources which related to the primary and secondary data.

E. Technique of Collecting the Data

This research promotes only documentation technique for collecting the primary and secondary data. Data is one of essential components in a research activity. The accurate data is the starting point to conduct a research. So that, the researcher prefer to use document of students' score as technique of collecting the primary data than do the test by researcher own. The researcher expected the students' score in middle and final test of these two scores are accurate data to know the students' writing skill and translation ability, since they push up their ability in did their examination.

MATRIX

Table 3.3. Data, Source of Data and Technique of Data Collection

NO.	Data	Sources	Techniques
A.	Primary Data Students' Writing Skill Students' Translation Ability	Respondents Informants Documents	Documentation
B.	Secondary Data 1) General description about English Department. 2) Description about the teachers, students and administration staff condition.	Informants Documents	Documentation

H. Framework of the Reserach

There are two variables in this research: the students' writing skill which is symbolize "X" as independent variable and the students' translation ability with "Y" as dependent variable.

The correlation between two variable could be positive and negative correlation. The positive correlation happens if two variable run into one direction or parallel. So, if variable X is rise, the variable Y will rise too or if variable X is down, the variable Y will be down too. When the coefficient correlation value close on +1 (positive one), it means the correlation of variable X and variable Y is positive significant. The negative correlation happens if two variable run into opposite direction or conduction. It is means if variable X rise, the variable Y will be down or vice verse. When the coefficient correlation value close on -1 (negative one), it means the correlation of variable X and variable Y is negative significant.

I. Technique of Data Processing and Data Analysis

1. Technique of Data Processing

Data processing is divided into five phases as follow:

a. Collecting

The researcher collects students' writing score of middle and final test; and students' translation score of middle and final test from the lecturers.

b. Editing

This technique used to examine all of the collected data to make sure whether they already complete, clear valid or not. Some of data which not complete, clear, and valid will be eliminated.

c. Coding and Classification

In this technique, the researcher makes certain codes an all collected data to classify them according to their kinds.

d. Tabulating

This technique is used to arrange and to put certain data into table.

e. Interpretating

In this last steps of data processing, the researcher interprets the tabulated data by describe it quantitatively.

2. Data Analysis

After the data are collected, the researcher classified them based on the statements of problem and then analysis them quantitatively so that all data can be used to answer the statement of problems systematically.

There are two steps of analyzing the data. The first step is to find out the degree of students writing skill and to find out the degree of students translation ability. The second is to see the correlation degree of them.

- a. To find out the degree of students' writing skill and to find out the degree of students' translation ability

To find out the degree of students' writing skill and translation ability, the researcher calculates the mean score of students' writing middle and final test score; the mean score of students' translation middle and final test.

In this case, the mean will be determined by using the formula as follows:

$$M = \frac{\sum X}{N}$$

Where:

$\sum X$: the sum of students' writing ability

N: Number of Respondents

After the researcher find out the mean score, then the researcher classify them to find out the degree of students' translation ability. In classifying the mean score, the researcher used the measurement student's achievement suggested by Harris (1969: 134) as follows:

Table 3.4 Criteria of Student's Achievement Analysis

Student's Achievement	
Test Score	Class Performance
90.00 – 100	Excellent
80.00 – <90.00	Very Good
70.00 – <80.00	Good
60.00 – <70.00	Fair
50.00 – <60.00	Poor
Less than 50.00	Very Poor

Adapted from Haris (1969)

- b. To see the correlation degree of students' writing skill and translation ability

To see the correlation degree of students' writing skill and translation ability, the researcher use three interpretation suggested by Sarwono as follows:

1) Interpretating Coefficient of Correlation

To interprate the coefficient of correlation, the researcher use Correlation Product Moment Formula and *SPSS 22*.

The formula

$$r_{xy} = \frac{N \sum XY - (\sum X)(\sum Y)}{\sqrt{((N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2)((N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2))}}$$

Where:

r_{xy} = coefficient correlation between correlated variables X and Y

N = The total number of the students

$\sum XY$ = the amount of multiplication between variable X and Y

$\sum X^2$ = Total score from quadrate X

$\sum Y^2$ = Total score from quadrate Y

$(\sum X)^2$ = Total score X then to be quadrate

$(\sum Y)^2$ = Total score Y then to be quadrate

Adapted from Sudijono (2014: 206)

Then, the degree of coefficient correlation can be classified the standard that used in this research as follow what Arikunto suggested (2003: 75)

Table 3.5 Standard Clarification of Correlation Degree:

Coefficient Correlation	Category	Interpretation
0.80 – 1.00	Very High	There is very strong correlation between variable X and Y
0.60 - < 0.80	High	There is a strong correlation between variable X and Y
0.40 - < 0.60	Fair	There is a fair strong correlation between variable X and Y
0.20 - < 0.40	Low	There is low correlation between variable X and Y
0.00 - < 0.20	Very low or no correlation at all	There is very low or no correlation between variable X and Y

Adapted from Arikunto (2003: 287)

2) Interpretating Significance of Correlation

To interprate the significance of correlation, it needs to test hypothesis. To test the hypothesis the researcher use IBM SPSS with the criteria as follows:

- a) If the result of significance > 0.005 it means hypothesis null (H_0) is accepted and hypothesis alternative (H_a) is denied or there is no significant correlation between students' writing and translation ability.
- b) If the result of significance < 0.005 it means hypothesis null (H_0) is denied and hypothesis alternative (H_a) is accepted or means there is a significant correlation between students' writing and translation ability.

3) Interpretating Direction of Correlation

In correlation there are two direction of correlation. The direction of correlation will be determined based on the coefficient of correlation value. If the coefficient of correlation is positive, it means the direction of correlation is in the same direction or there is positive correlation. Otherwise, when the coefficient of correlation is negative, it means the direction of correlation is not in the same direction or there is negative correlation.